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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will ffect the rest."—BALMEZ. TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT \$\frac{2}{5}\frac{2}

Vol. IV.-No. 36

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION

THOUSAND REPRESENTA-TIVES CALL FOR UNITY.

Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, Elected Chairman.

topeful Signs of Reunion of the Irish Par liamentary Party.

Dunis, Sept. 1.—The great convention of representatives of the Irish race, which was summoned with a view of affording the opportunity o all who desire to see unity reatored among the Irish Nationalists to come together and formulate a platform in support of which Irish Nationalists throughout the world may act together, was opened in Leinster Hall at noon to-day and will be in session three days. When the convention was called to order there were 2,000 delegates present, including representatives from Great Britism and Iroland, the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa. Right Rev. Patrick O Donnell, Roman Cathollo Bishop of Raphoe, was elected permanent Chairmon of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., who called the convention to port.

The Healyites and the Parnellites

called the convention to order.

The Healyites and the Parnellites

took no part in the convention, hold ing themselves entirely aloof from the

ing themselves chirrly alond from the gathering.

Resolutions were passed favoring the reconstitution of an united Irish party bound together in the home rule ranks and disciplined under the rule of the majority.

A tolegram was read from the Dope, in which his Holiness prayed for a cessation of the differences existing among the Irish parties.

Chairman Dr. O'Donnoil said that the convention cared little from what Government the Irish obtained the right of self-government, and they would streamously oppose every party refusing that right.

A letter was read from the Arch bishop of Toronto. Most Rev. John Walsh, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the convention.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., formerly of Canada; Mr. John Dillion, M.P., the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party; Mr. Michael Davitt, and Mr. T. F. O'Connor were among those who took part in the discussion of the resolutions.

Among the delegates from America are: John A. Emmett, M.D., John D. O'rimmons, John Byrne, Michael Murphy, Wm. Brown, Patrick Galla, Mr. Then, Charling Mr. Tracey, Patrick Kinney, John W. Corooran, Dr. P. J. Timmins and the Rev. Dennis O'Reilly, Edward Tracey, Patrick Kinney, John W. Corooran, Dr. P. J. Timmins and the Rev. Dennis O'Callaghan, Boston; Edmund O'Connor, Binghamton, N.Y. John Cashman, James O'Gallivan, and Patrick Dunlevy, Philadelphia; T. O. Boland, Seranton; John B. Devlin, John Guiney, and Patrick Cox, Rochester; Timothy Myroney, N. w Orleans; Col J. F. Burke, Atlanta, Ga.; James F. Miniet, James P. Mini

DR. O'DONNELL'S ADDRESS.

P. W. Wrenn, Bridgeport, Conn. DR. J'DONNELL'S ADDRESS.
DR. J'DONNELL'S ADDRESS.
Dr. O'Donnell, in the course of his address upon taking the chair, especially welcomed the delegates from the United States, Canada and Australia, whose presence in the convention proved the unity of the Irish race in Ireland's cause. Referring to the report of the commission on the financial relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland, he said the report showed how Ireland was being despoiled, and revealed enough to reawaken the whole Irish question. Speaking in regard to the disunton of the Nationalist party, Dr. O'Donnell aroused intense enthusiasm on the part of his heacres by declaring that no man nor any set of men ought to place themselves in competition with the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Alfred Webb of Dublin and Pather Ryan of Toronto moved a series of resolutions favoring the fusion of the Irish parties, halling with satisfaction the recont release of Irish political prisoners from British prisons, and declaring that the Irish political prisoners from British prisons, and declaring that the Irish question.

Mr. Justin McCarthy spoke upon the guidest of resunion of the Parties,

the rule of the majority. Father O Callaghan of Boston and Dean Harris of St. Catharines appealed to the convention in favor of party unity.

RECONCILIATORY CONFERENCE.

REPONIMIATORY CONFERENCE.

A private conference of American,
Canadian and Australian delegates
was held last evening, at which were
discussed various proposals designed
to sottle the differences between the
party factions, but no decision was
arrived at. Another conference will
be held this evening, when the attempt
at reconciliation of the factions will be
resumed.

Messrs. John Dillon, Michael Dav
itt. Edward Blake and T. P. O'Connor
received an ovation when they were
recognized.

During the early stages of the
meeting a circular issued by Messrs.

During the early stages of the meeting a circular issued by Messrs. Ryan and Cronin. the Scoretaries respectively of the United States and Canadian delegations, was handed about among the delegates. The circular, it was claimed, was issued in the name of all the foreign delegates, and protested against the attacks of the Parnellite press. It was stated that the foreigners came over at their own expense; that they were absolutely unpledged, and that they were not committed to any opinion in regard to the merits of the defunct not committed to any opinion in regard to the merits of the defunct factions. On this ground, the circular concluded, the foreign delegates claimed that they had the right of courteous treatment upon the part of every newspaper professing to advocate Home Rule for Ireland.

At to morrow's sitting the discussion of Alfred Webble recelutions

cate Home Rule for Ireland.
At to morrow's sitting the discussion of Alfred Wobb's resolutions favoring a union of the Irish parties will be resumed.

The American and Canadian delegates this cooning issued a statement repudiating the assertions of a section of the Dublin pross that they were pledged in favor of Mr. Dillon for the leadership. The delegates declare that they are wholly unbiased as regards the choice of a party leader.

REGISTER JOTTINGS.

Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan has been chosen to apply to the Holy See for the beatti-cation of Father Jogues, the Jesuit missionary to the Mohawk Indians, who was tortured and killed in Montgomey county, New York, on October 18th, 1645.

Rev. David Ramsay, brother of the late Judge Ramsay, of Montreal, who became a convert some thirty-five years ago, is the author of a Life of Foundress of the Sisters of Charity, which has just been published. Father Ramsay formerly served on the mission in the North of England.

A recent election to the Sonate of Sydney University, New South Wales, has, the Sydney Freeman states, resulted in the roturn of the Catholic candidate, Dr. Cullen, who received one hundred and ninety-one votes to Sir Joseph Abbott's one hundred and sixty-two.

There is probably no parish in Europe, which can loast, like Valton-sur-Gee, in the Department of the Sarthe, that it has had but two parish priests in 111 years. The Abbe Pincau hold office there from 1785 to 1842, and his successor, the Abbe Paris, though an octogenariae, still performs all the duties with efficiency.

Miss Louise Patterson Bouaparte, great-grand-daughter of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, U.S.A., is soon to wed Count Adam von Moltke Huttledt. son of the well-known diplomatist who has represented Denmark in France for the past thirty-five years, and who was received into the Catholic Church some time age.

At SS Poter and Paul's Church, Detroit, Michigan, in the presence of a large congr.gation, the Rev. Thomas Ewing Shorman, son of the late William T. Sherman, made his mal vows of purity, chastity and obedience, and was forever joined to the Jesuit Order, which he entered in Maryland in 1878.

A. O. H.

A. O. H.

Speaking in regard to the disunion of the Nationalist party, Dr. O'Domell aroused intense enthusiasm on the part of his hearers by doclaring that no man nor any set of men ought to place themselves in competition with the cause of Ireland,

Mr. Alfred Webb of Dublin and Father Ryan of Toronto moved a series of resolutions favoring the fusion of the Irish parties, hailing with satisfaction the recont release of Irish political prisoners from British prisons, and declaring that the Irish Land Act could not be accepted as a final settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Justin McCarthy spoke upon the subject of reunion of the parties, and in the course of his remarks and the serve were everal song and in the course of his remarks and the serve were served with the believed that the assembling of this convention was the result of the course of his remarks and he believed that the assembling of this convention was the result of the course of the trempt of the parties, and in the course of his remarks and the server of the course of his remarks and he believed that the assembling of this convention was the result of the course of the principle of

BIENNIAL CONVENTION AT OTTAWA.

Plost Successful Gathering Names of Delegates Present Officers Elected.

*ne Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association met in convention at Ottawa last week—tic sessions occupying three days. The number of delegates in attendance slarge, and the work done of an important character. We give as follows the names of those who took part in the proceedings: The Grand Council of the Catholic

GRAND OFFICERS.

President—N. K. Fraster, Brockville; First Vice President—Hon, M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Quo.; Second Vice President— L. Bou que, M. D., Moneton, N. B.; Sere-tary—S. Brown, London; Treasurer, W. McKee, Windsor; Marshall—P. J. Mon-treul, Lovis, Que; Guard—Jacob Weinert, Neustait.

Nousath

TRISTES.

Rov. M. J. Therana. London; P. J.

Rov. M. J. Therana. London; P. J.

O'Keefe, St. John N. B. J. J. Rehan.

Kingston; W. P. Killackey, Chatham; P.

J. Boaney, Fronton; C. MeWnforow, Ottawa.

(P. Casai Iv. Persawker; J. Thewereau,

P. Casai Iv. Teconic; S. Mewnforow, Ottawa.

(P. Casai Iv. Teconic; S. Merica,

Lachine; J. Gisuere. Locie; C. Parent,

Quebec; J. Gisson, Campbellio d; M.

Mulvill. Westport; J. Skol, Baden; L.

Normand. Throe Rivers; T. Nnihil, Water

Loc: Dr. Hanavan, London; R. Clarkson.

Parry Sound; J. Bilger. Colourg; P. Ker
Mulvill. Westport; J. Skol, Baden; L.

Normand. Throe Rivers; T. Nnihil, Water

Loc: Dr. Hanavan, London; R. Clarkson.

Parry Sound; J. Bilger. Colourg; P. Ker
Konned, S. Mary's; B. Mulligan,

Tortono; E. Kyle, Morthckvillo; F. Phelan.

Waterloo; W. Walsh, Niagara; J.

Clanege, Chepstew; J. Giblin, Merritton;

J. Konnedy, St. Mary's; B. Mulligan,

North Bay: T. Moran, Aydon; P. Pigon,

Mattawa; A. Fortior, Pembroke; D. Sin
On, Hull; S. Schmidt, Deemorton; G.

Herringer. Mildinay; L. Dion, Tronton;

K. Kunt. Formosa; W. Cullan. Montreal;

Bollevillo; T. Hrady, Lindsay; Rev. Fat
Her. Jeffectt, Ohawa, M. McClarland,

Gananoque; H. Benot, Tilbury; D. Hal
pin, Smith's Falls; M. Austic, Kingsbridge;

C. Daudelin, Moureal; Dr. Casaidy, To
rotto; T. Hart, Desconto; G. Beland,

Montreal; P. Burch, Orangeville; J. Hart

may, Perti. W. Devlin, Fetchorough; F.

Frank, Guelpi; M. Corrigan, Wingham; T.

Tally, Cornwall; F. Hartman, Hamburg; W. Rafloriy, Montreal; Rov. Father Brady.

Woodstock; S. Geash, Brockwille; H. Orteny,

Port Lambton; C. Shielda, Hamiton; J.

Lally, Cornwall; F. Martman, Hamburg;

W. Rafloriy, Montreal; Rov. Father Brady.

Woodstock; S. Geash, Brockwille; H. Orteny,

Port Lambton; C. Shielda, Hamiton; J.

Lally, Cornwall; F. Hartman, Hamburg;

W. Rafloriy, Montreal; Rov. Father Brady.

Woodstock; S. Geash, Brockwille; H. Orteny,

Ottaws: F. Laystere, Doblin; B. Oco
nell, Dublin; J. Moouey, Windator; P.

Robandera, Stranfa, M. Brenna

gei, St. Clement's, Rev. J. Ronsy, Wal leasburg: Wm. Prendergaat, B. A., Seaforth; J. Rattle, Thorold; I. Feely, Morteai; A. Kavanagh, Petrolas. T. Smith, Petrolas.
On the opening morning the delegates attended Mass at the Basilica (Bishop Emard of Valleyfield being celebrant) after which they proceeded in a body to the Opera House, where they were presented with addresses of welcome by the Mayor on behalf of the city, and by Mr. F. R. Latchford in the name of the Ottawa members of the C. M. B. A. These cordial greetings over, the business of the Convention began, the Grand President, Mr. O. K. Fraser, presiding. The Financial Statement, Membership Report, Trustees Report and Supervising Examiners' Report were submitted.

The samount paid out during the two years since last convention, as per the Financial Statement, was \$280,057; balance in the Treasurer's hands, \$3,105. The membership in 1,485; quebec, sixty-three branches, membership, 207; Nova Scotia, seventeen branches, membership, 207; Nova Scotia, seventeen branches, membership, 2221; Now Brunswick, insteen branches, membership, 150; Manitoba, five branches, membership, 151, 186; quebec, sixty-three branches, Membership, 287; Nova Scotia, seventeen branches, membership, 10, 148; quebec, sixty-three branches, membership, 10, 181; total, 270 branches; membership, 10, 181; total, 1804 there were seventy-three deaths; in 1895, sightynine, and in 1896, to Jely 1, fifty five. According to the report of the Medical Examiners it appears that since the last convention 8, 145 sought semision and of this number two hundred and fifteen were rejected because of all health.

In the round of honors tendered the delegates was an invitation to Rideau Hall by their Excellencies the Earl and Counters of Aberdeen, who, with their proverbial hospitality, made their visitors feel that they were quite at home, and welcome "as the

Several questions came up in convention as to changes in the Constitu-tion of the C. M. B. A. which affected Branch representation and expenses to the beamal assembly, also as to the interval between conventions; but these propositions, although ably advocated, were deemed inadvisable, and things will may in the old groces and things will may in the old groces

advocated, were deemed inadvisable, and things will move in the old groove, for the next two years at least.

The heavy work of the convention having been completed, the election having been reached, and the following named gentlemen were closen as office holders for the onsuing term:

Hon M. b. Hackett Stansted P. H.

named gentlemen wore chosen as office holders for the onsuing term:

Hen. M. F. Harkett, Stanstead P.Q., Grand Preadent; Dr. Belivare, Shediac, N.B., 1st Vac President; Bernard O.Connell, Dublin, that, 2nd Vice President; Ontological States of the Connell, Bublin, that, 2nd Vice President; Ontological States of the Connell, Bublin, that, 2nd Vice President; M. Brown, London, Ontological States of the Connell President W. J. McKee, Windor, Unit.

Trustees. Rev. M. J. Tlerman, London, Kingston; W. Killackev, Indiam. London, Kingston; W. Killackev, Indiam. F. Rooney, Toronto.

Committee on Laws and Supervision, T., P. Ciffe, Guelph; Ladge, Releau, Caigary, N.W.T.; J. L. Carleton, St. John, N.B.

Committee on Laws and Supervision, Committee on Laws and Mileago; John Roman Hamilton; G. Cooke, Amberst, N.S. C. Fupont Hobert, Three Marshal F. J. Montroual, Lovis P.Q. Guard: Javob J. Weinert, Neustadt, Ont. Votes of Unick were passed to there, Corporation for Press. the Ladder, and the rothing Press lent, Mr. O. K. Fraser, who now become drand Chamellor.

retiring free lent, Mr. O h. Fraser, who now become Grand Chamcellor.

Ils old associates in the Graud Ocuncil will miss the genial presence of Mr. Fraser, who has so acceptably filled the chief soat during the past four year A man of charming parts, he was a control figure in C.M B A circles, and made less difficult the somewhat arduous duties of his col leagues by the direction of a cool head and steady hand. As much, indeed, might be expected from the brother of the late Hon. C. F. Fraser, whose mantle seems to have fallen upon the ex Grand Tresident; and, if we mis take not, Mr. Fraser will not regard the honors oestowed upon him by the Grand Council and other members of the C.M. B A. as amongst the least of the many distinctions which, we hope, are reserved for him in the future.

Obituary.

Diocese of Peterborough.

The Priests of the Diocese of Peterborough went into retreat at St. Peter's Cathedral last week. The retreat was preached by Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., Auporior of the Jesuit College, Guelph, son of the late Sir Edward Kenny, Haifax. The following clergy were in attendants.—Historian Control of the Jesuit College, Guelph, son of the Lordship Hainen U Comm. Eather Brown, V.O., Douro: Ven. Archideaen Caney, Peterborough; Rov. Fathers Lunch, Peterborough; Connell, Peterborough; Connell, Peterborough; Connell, Peterborough; Connell, Peterborough; McCall, Ensummore, Condell, Burnleys McCall, Ensummore, Condell, Burnleys McCall, Ensummore, Condell, Burnleys; McCall, Ensummore, Condell, Burnleys; McCall, Ensummore, Condell, Burnleys; McCall, Ensummore, Condell, Burnleys; McCall, Ensummore, Condelling, Brighton; Scanlas, Peterborouch; O'Leary, Sturgeon Falfs.

Transforred.

Rev. Father Mungovan, who for many years has been director of the college at Sandwich, has been transferred to Toronto. Father Haydon of Toronto will take his position in L'Assomption College. Father Cody of the Sandwich College has been appointed assistant to Father Semands, parish priest at Bandwich, and Father Montrell has been made sesistant to Father Al-ulin, who is in charge of the Basilian Novitiate at Toronto.

On Tuesday morning at St. Baalla. Sev. Eather Cammon of Seaborough, and Rev. Father Sweepey of Calefor, were rated to the dignity of priestflood-by nin Lorighap Biship of Councer of Jeadon. The large congregation prevent at the solume tite appropriate the season of th

Irish Conventions of the Past and

In view of the Dubha Convention au historical paper prepared by Mr. J. G. Swift MacNell, Q. C. M.P., for The Freeman's Journal will be tead with interest in Canada. Mr. MacNell be gins by pointing out that a gathering like the present one could any time between 1794 and 1874, been dispersed by virtue of an Act of Parliament as an illegal of an Act of Parliament as an illegal assembly at the point of the bayonet, while every delegate in attendance would have been guilty of a "high

A GLANCE BACK.

What They Accomplished.

What They Accomplished the state of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the process of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of misdemeanor.

It is no wonder that "the Castle." which was then the synonym for the Lord Licuteanut and his Secretary who were more gutter agents for the Lord Licuteanut and his Secretary who were more gutter agents for the corruption of an unreformed Irish Parliament, did not look with favor on Convention of an unreformed Irish Parliaments of the people. The pognant contrast between a Convention of the people and an Irish Parliament filled with corrupt self seckers who merely represented themselves was never better drawn than in a petition for Parliamentary Reform from Belfast presented to George III. in July 17-M. This potition stated that the majority of the members of the Irish House of Commons were "illegally returned by the mandates of Lords of Parliament and a few great commoners either for indigent brought where scarcely any bindultant exist or for considerable towns where the lord of the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural state of the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural state of the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural state of the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural state of the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural and the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural and the Irish House of Commons is not the representative of a natural addisposition of Parliament itself the united vice of the natural reform yet "the abuses a high great power and disposition of Parliament itself the weight of corruption crushed with ignominy and contompt the temperate patitions of the people." I note those circumstances, said the potitioners, the repeated abuses and perversions of the representatives to the Irish House of Commons and Ford Irish House of Co

and prosperity of Iroland."

The Convention before breaking up issued an address to the minority in the Irish House of Commons who sympathized with their proceedings. "We know our duty to ourselves." said with document, "and are resolved to be free We so. k our rights and no more than our rights, and in so just a pursuit we

after dictated his Refor: Bill by way of general orders.

Again—
The Volunteers lingered some years after this. They held annual roviews they passed a-biresses and resolutions—but henceforward their proceedings were without effect. The details of their decay do not belong to the history of the Volunteers of 17s2. That body practically expired with the Convention of Dublin. Their old leaders fell away—the men of wealth abandoned them, and now men men now without generous qualities and high ambition, but with perilous and revolu. Inary views—succooled to the control. And wires, at length, the Volunteers lawing come in direct collision with the regular service, and wisely detailed by the control of the army of Ireland ball passed away from the scene for sweet.

THE MOTHER LAND

Latest Mails from England, Ireland

ivert Preachers at Sligo-The Oldest Irish Soliction Armagh Tenant Parmers Against the Rouse of Lirds The Belfast ata-i | Russ hane Invited to Ireland

The cable accounts of the riots in Belfast over a procession to colebrate the rolesse of the political prisoners rake no mention of the following arcular issued by the Most Rev. Dr. Henry to the priests in charge of the churches in the different parishes and district. of the city. The ofreniar was read at all the Masses on the Sunday preceding the trouble.

was read at all the Masses on the Sunday preceding the trouble.

DEATH, BELOVED BETTHERS - As I am fermand that a low irresponsible persons, the property of the transfer of t

The executive council of the Liberal and National Union of Ulster and the Council of the Belfast Branch of the Irish Women's Association have issued a placard denouncing the proposed procession.

The unsatisfactory sanitary state of Belfast as a present cocurrying the

posed procession.

The unsatisfactory sanitary state of Belfast is at present occupying the attention of a special committee of the Belfast Corporation. On the authority of the Superntendent Medical Officer of Health, the Belfast deathrate from zymotic diseases "still keeps high, much higher, indeed, than that of any other city or town in Ireland, Lurgan excepted." Dr Whittaker urgse that "as these diseases are largely caused by bad sanitation, it is not creditable to the city that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue." The jerry-builder, it is alleged, is responsible for the condition of things, and a local newspaper explains that the jerry-builder has bossed the Corporation while spreading his network of deathtraps all around.

Armarh.

trape all around.

Armack.

The following resolution has been adopted at Portadown: Resolved—That we the committee of the Loughgall and Diamond Tenant farmers condemn in the strongest possible manner the sotion of Colonel Saunderson, and also of the House of Lords, in attempting to destroy the only very moderate bill now before Parliament, and we call upon the Government and the Irish members to do everything possible to erase the objectionable and damaging clauses introduced, otherwise we refuse to accept the bill, which is of no value whatever to us. Signed—Ephraim Allen, J.P., Chairman; Henry Lamb, P.L.G.; Henry Williamson, P.L.G.; William Strothers, Johnston Redmond, Robert Weit, James Strothers, Robert Castlee, Robert Winter, John McKeever, Robert Orr, Jacob Marshall, J. Redmond, Secretary.

shall, J. Redmond, Secretary.

Clare.

At the last meeting of Corofin Board of Guardians, Mr. M. Hogan, J. P., chairman, presiding, the following resolution, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Oalill, was unanimously adopted—"That this board respectfully and earnestly draws the attention of the Irish Government to the advisability of constructing a light railway from the Willbrook Flag Stakion of the West Clare Railway to Lisdoonvarus, via Kilfenora, a populous and rising district, by means of a free grant. The board is of opinion that the proposed line would confervery great benefits on the district through which it would run, as it would be the means of affording muchneeded employment to the laboring and artisan classes, which we believe will be much needed during the coming winter and spring in our union, as also materially increasing the traffic on the great West Olare line, thereby reducing the charge on the already overtaxed cesspayers of the county in respect of the guarantee for the West Clare Railway. The board would, in addition, point out that as an attempt is now being made to develop the tourist localities of Ireland, it would be of the greatest advantage to have the proposed line constructed to so tourist localities of Ireland, it would be of the greatest advantage to have the proposed line constructed to so important a tourist resort as Lindcon-varna. Furthermore it would be also the means of developing the fishing industry of the west coast, as Lisdcon-varna is within three miles of Balla-haline, an important fishing locality, which needs an outlet for its product. For these reasons the board appeals to tapplication, and it does so with the greater confidence as Clare is the only county on the western seaboard which has not received a Government grant for the construction of light railways, two lines of which it has constructed out of its own limited resources. That copies of this recolution be forwarded to the Right Hon, the Chief Secretary, e reasons the board appeals to

the Right Hon. Lord Inchiguin, and the county members Mesers. Wm. Redmond and Major Jameson."

Mgr. Maguire, President of the Cork Mgr. Maguire, President of the Cork Young Meu's benety, who took a prominent part in the very success ful conference at Dumfries, is a brother of the late Mir. J. B. Maguire, M. P. who was once a very conspicuous figure in Irish politics. Mgr. Maguire was the urst Catholic army chaplain appointed since the Reformation. After being through the Crimean War, he went to Roine in 1855 and had a special private audience with Plus IV, nolly the tope and himself being present, a very rate distinction for a young pricest as he then was. He young priest as he then was. He completes his succeedatal golden jubiles

young priest as he then was. He completes his saccrdotal golden jubilee this year. Leo XIII. recently raised lim to the dignity of a Domestic Prolato.

A Skibbercenycorrespondent states that all around that coast the preparations for the Fall fishing are now complete, and several "shote have already been made. The mackerel are as yet very small but have increased wonderfully since the first of the harvest was taken in Jummans Bay about a fortinght ago. The various Fuglish. Scotch, Irish, and American curing irrus are now busily engaged preparing for the coming fay, but owing to the improvement, or reported resppearance of the mackerel in the United States waters, they are not quite so spirited as in past years, and will, doubtless, buy with great caution for the present, and probably a reduced prices as compared with past seasons.

for the presont, and probably at reduced prices as compared with past seasons.

A Midleton correspondent of The Freeman's Journal says.—Mr. Swithin O. Fleming, solicitor, who resides here, on the Rook terrace, attained Aug. 18. his 100th year, and it is a remarkable fact that to day he is in the possession of all his mental and physical faculties. He retired from the practice of his profession about thirty years ago, as he had then acquired sufficient wealth to enable him to spend in comfort the romainder of his life, and all classes in the community regard him with the highest esteem and confidence. As a proof of this affectionate regard his residence was besieged on his birthday with numerous callers, of high and low degree, to express their congratury, and last evening, at eight o'clock, a number of the members of the Midleton Club set ablaze tar barrels opposite his house, and the local residents cheered him enthusiastically, for which he elequently returned his thanks. Mr. Fleming is

barreis opposite in a notice, and the local residents cheered him enthusiastically, for which he eloquently returned his thanks. Mr. Fleming is the oldest solicitor in Ireland.

On Sunday, Aug. 16, for the first time since the prelacy of the celebrated Dr. Coppinger, Bishop of Clopne, during the troublous times that prevailed 100 years ago, the celema and impressive ceremony of ordination took place in St. Mary's parish church, Youghal. The three young deacons who were elevated to the priesthood were the Rev. Patrick Farrell, Frogmore, Youghal; the Rev. Father Branc, Mountmellary Abbey, Cappoquin, county Waterford; and the Rev. Father Patrick, do. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, officiated.

Cloyne, officiated.

Down.

The following letter was received from Li Hung Chang before his departure for Canada:

L'Ambassade Imperiale de Chine, Carlton House Terrace, London, August 7th, 1996.

Li Hung Chang presents his compliments to Mr. and Mrs. McKobert, and regrets that he is not able to accept their kind invitation to their home, otherwise he would be a complex to the complex of the c

The letter was addressed—J. Mo-Robert, Esq., J.P., Rademon, Crossgar, County Down, Ireland.

Robert, Esq., J.P., Rademon, Crossgar, County Down, Ireland.

The Visiting Staff of the Adelaide Hospital have presented Dr. Kendal Franks with a very handsome gold engraved eigarette box, suitably inscribed, on the occasion of his leaving Dublin.

In Dublin before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and the Right Hon. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, Mr. Herbert D. Vaughan, son of Mr. Joseph Vaughan, J.P., of Mount View, Athlone, was sworn in a solicitor of the Supreme Coart of Judicature in Ireland. Mr. Vaughan served his apprenticeship with Mr. William P. Kelly, solicitor, of Athlone, and intends practising in Athlone.

Father Kelly, late Catholic Chaplain to the troops at Dover, whose death has been announced, was formerly a member of the Order of Discaled Carmelites in Ireland. He was for a time stationed at the church of that Order in Olarendon street in Dublin. Father Kelly had served for four years as Chaplain of the Forces at Dover.

There were in one day as many as five distinct cases of milk adulteration.

at Dover.

There were in one day as many as five distinct cases of milk adulteration before the Dublin Police Courts in August, in all of which convictions were secured and substantial fines were inflicted. Two of those cases were for defrauding the unfortunate paupers by adulterating the milk contraoted to be supplied to them.

The Dublin United Transways Comany are completing arrangements for

pany are completing arrangements for the electrical equipment of the Clon-earf branch of their line. The Com-

pany are confident that they will have the electric cars running between Annestey Bridge and Clontarf by the ond of the present year. Their present powers do not enable them to employ electricity as a motive power for their trams within the city, hence the horse traction must continue to be used between Annesloy bridge and the orty until they succeed in getting an extension of their powers so as to onable them to lay down an electric lime to the Pillar.

able them to lay down an electric line to the Piller.

Lord Morris has arrived at his country residence at Spiddal where he will remain with his family during the Parliamentary recess. A Galway paper notes that his lordship carefully abstained from taking any part in the discussion in the House of Lords on the Irish Land Bill. Filling a judicial position, his lordship, no doubt, considered that he would not be warranted in taking part in debates on so thorny a question.

thorny a question.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Laisadowne are going to Ireland to pass the autumin at Derreen, their cautiful place in Kerry. Lord Lansdowne has let two of his Perthshire seate — Tullyallen Castle has been rented by Mr. Turnbull, of Edinburgh, and Moisheour House, on the Tay, has been taken by Mr. Bass, M.P., whose tenancy includes one of the best stretches of ratumn salmon fishing in Scotland.

Scotland.

Kiders.

Mr. Justice and Lady Mathew have taken Palmerstown, county Kildaro, for the Long Vacation.

Kieg's Cossity.

On the recommendation of the Earl of Rosse, H.M.L., King's County, the Lord Chancellor has appointed the following gentlemen to the Commission of the Peace for the county named—Thomas Henry Drought, Whigsborough House, Five Alley, Birr: and William E. Woods, T.O., P.L.G., Ormantown Mall, Birr.

The magistrates at Birr on August 18 sent Mary Johnson, a young married woman, to jail for three months with hard labor for a brutal assault on her mother-in-law, whom she drenched with water, knocked her down and beat her about the head with a gallon measure. The injured woman was cut and bruised in a shocking manner.

measure. The injured woman was cut and bruised in a shocking manner. Silre.

As the street preachers threatened to visit Sligo again, the police made preparation. A large force of police arrived Aug. 14th preparatory to a visit of the preachers. The latter arrived by the 24 bp.m. train. Under escort they proceeded down from the railway station towards the gate leading into George's street. A large and hostile crowd was gathered outside the gateway, who welcomed them with prolonged groans. Mr. Cameron, Divisional Commissioner, perceiving that a breach of the peace must ensue if the preachers were allowed in the streets, kept them inside the boundary of the station until the departure of the 8.45 train for Dublin, by which they returned without speaking.

the 8.45 train for Dublin, by which they returned without speaking.

Wateriea.

Lord Roberts, accompanied by two aide-de-camps, visited Waterford and inspected the military barracks on Aug. 17. His lordship was formally received by the Mayor of the city, H. J. Forde, President of the Ohamber of Commerce; J. Allingham, jun., Secretary of the Harbor Board; A. Cadogan, T.O.; O. Redmond, J. Ourran, and J. J. Phelan, and was entertained to a sumptious luncheon. The gentlemen present laid before Lord Roberts the suitability of Waterford for military headquarters, pointing out its peculiar advantages in a splendid water suply, convenience of embarkation, disembarkation, etc. His lordship in replying said that from his inspection it struck him as strange that Waterford was never a headquarters. However, he would impress upon the authorities the wish of the delegation, for he would be very happy to see the city of his birth brought to the position which they asked it should occupy.

Westers.

the possion ware they are a strong occupy.

Westerd.

The decisions of the Land Sub-Commissioners, who recently heard applications to fix fair rents on a large purtion of the Colclough Estate, Co. Wesford, have been communicated to those concerned, and are of considerable interest in that they demonstrate the extortionate character of the rents that the tenante on the property have hithesto been compelled to pay. The total sum paid per annum by the 156 farmers was £2,050 9s. 4d. For reductions, and more than once during the past decade public attention has been called to their grievances. Just as frequently were they blamely for their persistent efforts to have these redressed. That they were the fort the form the total rental named, the Land Commission has taken off £1,060 2s. 10d., or more than one-third, fixing the future rents at a total of £1,986 ss. 6d. One case is auggestive, and may be mentioned. The tenant pad £4 s year, which the Land Court promptly out down to £1 1s. 6d. The difference, £2 7s. 6d. would, it will be seen, if allowed to accumulate during the past fifteen years, be sufficient to buy the fee of the holding at twenty years' purchass.

Mr. J. G. Royce, District Inspector

Mr. J. G. Royce, District Inspector of Constabulary at Cashel, county

Tipperary, has been transferred to Wicklow, to replace Mr. D. Barry, who has retired on pension.

A numerously attended meeting of residents of the picturesque Glen of

Wicklow, to replace Mr. D. Barry, who has retired on pension.

A numerously attended meeting of residents of the peturesque ellen of Imaal, was held to protest against the establishment by the military author tites of an artillery rifle range in the gloin. The Earl of Wicklow, who made his first appearance at a public meeting presided.

Vir Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the Secretary for the Colonies, and irrector of hynock and Co., the owners of the Arklow Cordito Works, and his family are at present staying at hynoch Lodge, Wicklow. The foundation stone of a long row of dwellings for the employes of the cordito works was laid by Miss Chamberlain. The company are erecting a dining hall for the workmen sixty feet by torty feet.

ENGLAND

Blyoty at Smanes.

The Oatholies of South Wales have been greatly provoked of late by the bigoted conduct of the majority of the guardians of the Swanesa t mon. They had issued and had onforced an edict that the Oatholie chi-tron in the union schools should be compolled to attend the Protestant prayers. Father Gray, the chaplain to the union, has made a sturly light for his flock, and has now scored a decided vatory in the cause of religious equality. The Local Government Board has directed the guardians to pormit the Catholie child Government Board has directed the guardians to permit the Catholic child ren to attend the ministrations of their own clergymen, and has pointed out that the action of the guardians in compelling them to attend Protestant prayers was illegal.

SCOTLAND

The Raths Order.

The Rov. Father Theophane,
Superior-General of the Marist
Brothers, accompanied by Brother
Procope, Assistant Superior-General,
took the occasion of the two rotreats
in Dumfries to visit the principal
houses of the Marist Order in Scotland.
Glasgow was visited on the 4th and
5th ult., and Dundee on the following
days. Whilst in Dumfries Brother
Theophane received a telegram from
Rome stating that the cause of the
Beatification of Father Champagnat,
the founder of the Order, was being
favorably considered by the Sacred
Congregation of Rites, and that Father
Champagnat would shortly be declared
Venerable.

A RECENT VISIT TO CORK.

Visitors in Ireland are accustomed to think of Ireland as a place to be visited only for the wild picturegue scenery which is to be found in such abundance all round her coasts. If a stranger casts a thought on the inhabitants at all it is of the passant the thinks, and only of the bare-footed, poverty stricken peasant, whose figure will add a further clement of interest to the barren magnificence of some of our most impressive views. But all though the mere natural beauties of the country will amply repay the tourist for even a prolonged stay in Ireland, he will have lost much if he comes and goes without bestowing at least a passing glance on some of the coities, where, it may be expected, as in other countries, that national characteristics will receive their fullest expansion and development. It is in their clities we study the nations of the Continent. The very stones and mor tar seem to give us an insight into the peculiarities of the various peoples, and Irish cities cannot be left out of account from a visit to Ireland with the feeling that he had gained some knowledge, not only of the country itself but also of its inhabitants. Of all Irish cities perhaps the one which will most repay the stranger from this point of view is Cork. In Cork we find all the elements of a full civic life, but a civic life as distincily national and as different from that of, say, an average English city, as we should find in Paris, Berlin or Vienna. Cork is the capital of Muuster. This sounds at first like the mere expression of a geographical fact, but even a apital in the fullest sense of the word. In Cork is concentrated the whole mental activity of the province; to Cork as its centre the entire thought for the province turn, and from Ocrk comes the inspiration and the guidance which make Muustera upit. And surely few provinces in Europe have a more quaintly beautiful capital. Situated of the city in Ireland. On either side rise right up from the cuter banks of the beautiful capital, the siries imposed by the stream Cork

business. Fow more delightful trips can be taken in Ireland or elsewhere business. Fow more delightful trips can be taken in Ireland or olsewhere than the trip by one of the river boats from St. Patrick's Bridge to Queenstown, and the beauty of the seenesthrough which the river flows is embanced by the many objects of historic interest along its banks. Presuge, Glenbrook, and Monkstown are all visited on the way, and at lact, when we have rounded Winter Point—the mest southerly point of the Great we have rounded White Point—the mest southerly point of the Great Island on which Queenstown is built—Queenstown is built—Queenstown it the view that the treat of the view that it is beautiful cathedral towering up above the town. I've travellors in this country, be they natives or foreigners, seem to the particular of the treat of the treat of the treat of the treat of the better known beauty spots of Ireland. We are accustomed to associate Queenstown with the landing of the American mails, and to look at it from an entirely business point of view, but only those who visit it are aware that from it can be obtained some of the most beautiful views in the world, views unequalled by any single view to be obtained even in Sydney Harbor, with all its wonderful ramification and variety. Beside the magnificent terminus of the Great Southern and Wostorn Isalway is the deep water quay, where the largest liners alloat can come alongside with perfect can come alongside with perfect can come alongside with green slopes of the latter contrasting strongly with the unesavoury associations connected with its name.

It is the river and the beautiful town and Spike Island, the beautiful town and harbour at its mouth that add a fulness to Cork life which would be impossible in the case of a city less than he is a citizen of no mean city, and for him, whetever other places may be occasionally worthy of passing a visit, the heart of the universe beats in Cork. This deep affection for their city and for their life there is one of the most striking and one of the most pleasures of the Corkonian feels that he is a citizen of no mean city, and for him, whetever other places may be occasionally worthy of passing a visit, the least of the Corkonian feels that he is a sidu out of water. What ever pleasures for the Corkonian feels that he is a sidu on of the most pleasures of foreigners—pleasures to be watched with interest from the custise rather than be untered into and enjoyed. A genial, pleasant people, occureous and kindly to every s

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER |

Farewell, my love, for I must go, And leave you lonely here below, Until that day, whene'er 'twill be That we each other in heaven shal

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your threat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle'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 threat and lungs, coughs, colds, broachitis, etc...

Animosity in Essex.

Animosity in Essex.

Recently religious feeling in the quiet town of Ilford in Essex has been brought to tever heat. A short time ago a Catholic Mission was opened. Some feeling of antagranism has been displayed by a certain section of Protestants, with the result that druing morning service at the mission on Sunday some peace breakers stamped the adjacent pavement with such stendi phrases as "No Popery," "No reunion with Rome," and "Othurhen stand up for the truth." The police and the District Council have been approached with a view of finding out the offenders.

In another column in to-day's paper will be found a new announcement of an old favorite, viz: Warner's Safe Cure. From this time on a new advertisement will appear in each isaue of the Racistra. Many honest words of praise have been spoken of the kidney and liver cure in question, and judging from its popularity in all parts of the globe and the time it has been before the public it must noessarily possess merit.

No one would call a man just who did not take pleasure in doing justice, nor generous who took no pleasure in acts of generosity.

CANNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Stoinbach, Zurich, write.— I have used Dr. THOMAS ELECKERIN OIL in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be best for the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one does of Dr. Thomas Eckentric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

Some people make their life a con-inuous study. When death come ous study. When death come

If the maby is Critical Teeth
Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy, Mas. Wirszow's Boorston Straught or children teething. It scothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, curse wind coils and is the best remedy for diarrhosa. Twenty five cents a lottle. It is the best of all:

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BIG BROTHER JACK.

A STORY FOR YOUNG L. AND

Diok Powell, from to one knew where, came to our farm seeking work at harvest-time, and as he was industrious he stayed till October. No one in the family liked the man. His face was sullen, his eyes shifty, and his treatment of the horses and cattle always bordered on cruelty.

Time and again my patient father forgave his severe treatment of the live stock of the farm, for the man was useful, and hands so strong and capable were hard to get in the West, but when he clubbed our steers on the head because they could not move a large

when he clubbed our steers on the head because they could not move a large felled tree to which he had hitched them, and broke a horn from one, my father enraged at the brutality of the man, discharged him at once.

"Give me my pay, and I'll be glad enough to get rid of you," said Powell.

"You'll pay me for the whole month.

"I won't pay you one cent," said my father. "There are nine dollars due you. That I shall keep to pay for the damage you've done to my steer,

due you. That I shall keep to pay for the damage you've done to my steer, you brute!"

"Give me the money," roared Powell, "or I'll break every bone in your skinflint body!"

My fathor retreated before him, entered the house, and quickly came forth with Brother Jack's gun.

"Now come on and break my benee!" he said, "I tell you, Powell, if you don't get off my place in five minutes, I'll have you arrested for abusing my sattle and for threakening me. I'm letting you off easy, man."

Then he went. But he went with a storm of abusive language, and his last words were, "I'll show you! I'll be even with you, if it takes me ten years to do it! We'll see if you'll yob Dick Powell and come out with a whole skin!"

My brother Jack was not at home when this occurred, else I should have expected int to overpower Powell on the spot. For to my ten year-old mind Jack was an irresistible hero. No doubt Powell was the biggor, and Jack was an irresistible hero. No doubt Powell was the biggor, and Jack was an irresistible hero. No doubt Powell was the biggor, and Jack was not yeighteen; but I saw him through a glamour of affection and pride that magnified his provess to superiority over any conceivable op ponent or rival. It was not that I had over known Jack to fight; but couldn't he run faster and jump higher than anybody else? And didn't it stand to reason that he could do anything he chose?

There were six children in our

anybody elso? And didn't it stand to reason that he could do anything he chose?

There were six children in our family, and Jack was the eldest, while I was the youngest. The others were girls. When I was born, he then eightyearsold, jumped up and down and clapped his hands with joy, crying, "Oh, I've got a little brother!" So mother had often told me.

I was always "Tip" or "Tippy" to Jack, though my impressing name was Jerrold Letroy. My sarliest recollections are of his devotion to me. He never domineered over me, or snubbed and deserted me for the boys who leeved him as 'unuresmid' because he played with me for hours at a time; and instead of rebuking me for "tag ging after him" as I grew able on my legs, he seemed to consider my preference for him as a great compliment. "Well, Tip," said Jack, some days after Powell had gone, "you're a big boy now, big enough to go out for a little hunt with me. What do you think of that, my lad?"

Of course I wanted to go, For Jack'e skill as a hunter I had a profound admiration. He never came back empty handed, and I felt it impossible that any other young man cculd shoot so well.

We lived in a sparsely settled district where game was abundant. On

any other young man oculd snoot so well.

We lived in a sparsely settled district where game was abundant. Occasionally bears were found in the dense woods and wolves seen skulking about the timber, while one of our neighbors had killed an immense pantner not far from our home.

About ten o'clock on this particular morning Jack and I started. He allowed me to earry the powder-horn and shot-pouch, while he carried his gun and a lunch that mother had put up for us in a little basket, which I cryseted to fill with hickory-nuts after dinner.

A walk of but fifteen minutes brought

expected to fill with hickory-nuts after dinner.

A walk of but fifteen minutes brought us to the timber. Then we followed altitlestream flowing through the woods until we had gone perhaps two miles.

Jack had shot a squirres and a couple of rabbits before noon, when we sat down on the grassy bank of the stream in an "open" of the timber and ate our dinner. Part of the meal was squirrel, which Jack broiled at a fire I had built. Though we lacked sait and pepper, I have never since tasted a squirrel so delicious as that one.

A big hickory-tree stood in the centre of the little open place a the timber, and heavy frosts had brought a great many of the nuts to the ground.

"Yow. Tip," Jack said after dinner,

"I'll show yer daddy who he'll draw a gun on you—do yo hear?"
Then he unclasped a big knife, jerked me to my feet, and said:
"You came along with me, an' not a whimper nor a screed out of you, or I'll treat you the same as if you was a squirrel. Come now:"
He started toward the timber, roughly dragging me after him with non hand grasping my wrist.
"Jack' I O. Jack i'' I shricked, too distracted by Powell's threat to obey by his command cf silones.
"Oh, I jest wish Jack was here!" he said. "I'd Jack him I I've got a long score against your Jack. But you say Jack again, an' see how you like proddin' with the knife—mind that now!"
He dragged me along, muttering threats and giving me jerks that sometimes threw me to the ground, when he would jerk me te my feet again and shake me cruelly. So we went along the woodland path, till suddenly Jack appeared about ten feet ahead of us.
"Jack' I Jack !" I shrieked. "O Jack, save me!"
Jack's gun was at his shoulder in

Jack, save me l"
Jack's gun was at his shoulder in an instant.

Jack's gun was at his shoulder in an instant.

"Stop right where you are, Dick Powell?" he said.

"It so yoice was low, but there was a ring as of gold steel in the words. His blue eyes flashed, and his boyies face was pale. Powell's grasp on my wrist loosened a little.

"Hold on! I'll let him go!" he shouted; but at the word the ruffian stooped, threw his left arm around my chest, and rose again. So swift was his motion that in an instant he held me before him as a shield. His right nis motion that in an instant he held me before him as a shield. His right hand, still holding his knife, was at my middle, and I could feel the point of the weapon pricking me through my clothing.

my clothing.
"You shoot, and I'll stab!" said
Powell, exultantly.
"Hah! I've got
you now!"
"You'll get two charges of partridge

"You'll get two charges of partridge shot in your legs—they're not covered," said Jack; but his voice shook with fear for me.
"Fire away!" said Powell. "I'll be able to finish Tippy all the same." Then, seeing the impression he made, he roared, "Drop that muzzle, or I'll kill him right now!"
At the word he prezed on the knife, and I shrieked with the pain.
"Dap that muzzle!" he shouted again.

and I shrieked with the pain.

"D.op that muzzle!" he shouted again.

Jack dropped it. He wanted time to think. It was, however, only dropped to his side. The gun still pointed at Powell. It was full cooked, and Jack's fingers were on the triggers. He was an extraordinary good snap shot. I had often seen him bring down partridges without raising the gun to his shoulder; but Powell seemed unaware that aim could be taken from the hip.

"Now," he sneered, "you drop that gun! Put it on the ground, quick, and get out of here!"

Jack said nothing, nor made any motion to obey but he looked dismay. ed. It was clear that Powell design. It was clear that Powell design. The count is the gun and retire, Powell might stab me, seize the gun, and shoot my brother.

"Woll, I have got you complete!" oried he ruffien, laughing ferociously. "You put down that gun before "You have the gun and three, or Tippy gets this knife in his ribs! One—"

At the word he threw out his right arm with the knife in it, and I scream dat the exceptation of instant death. But the chance for which Jack waited had come. He had been afcald that scattering shot might hit me if he fired at any vital part of Powell; and, moreover, he was reluctant to kill the man.

Bang! The roar of the charge con-

moreover, he was reluctant to kill the man.

A big hickory-tree stood in the tentre of the little open place a the timber, and heavy froats had brought a great many of the nuts to the ground.

"Now, Tip," Jack said after dinner, "I think I'll strike off into the woods for half an hour or so, and leave you here to fill your basket with shill barks. I'll not be gone long, and these short legs of yours need a rost, any-how."

"Mind that you don't go off into the wood, Tip i'll be back by the time you've shelled your baskotful.

I picked up my basket, want over to the hickory-tree, and had been picking up nuts for about ten minutes when I heard a sound of snapping twigs in the

too, you brute!' Here Jack punched him none too lightly in the middle

again. "Tippy, fetch me his knife," said

litin none too lightly in the middle sagain.

"Tippy, fetoh me his knife," sald Jack.

When he had it safe in his pocket to told Powell to h.id up his wounded hand, which was bleeding a good deal, Jack tied his red handkerchief firmly round the wrist, saying. "That'll stop the blood. I'm sorry I had to shoot, for I don't like to hurt oven a brute like you. Now you'll know how that steer felt when you smashed his horn. Get up, he went on. "Jo you that steer felt when you smashed his horn. Get up," he went on. "Jo you that ye Face round. Now take the path to the village. March, narch, I say! No tricks i Mind! I've got another charge in the gun, and you may be sure I'll use it."

In ten minutes we were out of the woods, and before us, across a half-mile strotch of smooth prairie, was the town of Shelden.

"Keep right on," sand Jack. Powell glanced over his shoulder; the gunlock clicked again, and Powell, seeing Jack's set, determined face, knew he would shoot if he attempted to run. So, gritting his teeth and shaking his head, he moved on.

The strange spectacle of the burly fellow marching before a gun in the hands of a slightly built boy like Brother Jack drow a great crowd as we entered the town. We had gone of Fowell, and locked him up in a cell

hands of a slightly built boy like Brother Jack drow a great crowd as we entered the town. We had gone but a few blocks when we met the town marshal, who at once took charge of Powell, and looked him up in a cell of the new town jail.

He went from it to a cell in the state prison, for when the Shelden Gazette published an account of his capture and my narrow escape, a copy of the paper fell into the hands of an officer in a distant county, who felt sure from the description that Powell was a man named Lansing, wanted in that county for a shocking assault on an old farmer for whom he had worked before coming to our place.

We never heard of Powell after he had served his term in the penitentiary, but Jack long guarded me with loving care, lest the ruffan should return for his revenge.—J. I. Harmoun in The Youth's Companion.

'THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.—Mr. Victor Augor, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommonding to the general public Parmeleos Fills as a cure for Liver and Kidnoy Complaint. I have dectored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without rollof, but after taking eight of Parmeleo's Fills J was quito relieved, and now I feel as free from disease as before I was troubled.

Reception and Profession.

On Saturday last a large number of guests witnessed a ceramony of unusual interest and beauty at Loretto Abbey. Seven young ladies were admitted to profession, and two were invested with the habit. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto officiated, and Rev. Father Carbory celebrated the Mass.

The chapple at half-past nine was filled to its utmost capacity with the friends and relatives of the novices. At the hour specified his Grace the Archbishop arrived, attended by several local and visiting clergymen. A few moments later the postulants, Miss Mahony, of Nisgara Falls, in religion Sister Mary Gerrarda, and Miss Gillogly, of Lindsay, in religion Sister Mary Ethelrade, attired in the bridal dress and followed by little train-bearers in white, came lowly up the aise, the organ meanwhile playing an appropriate march. The ceremony from that moment was most absorbing and imposing. The attractives and interesting; and each feature of it, from the appearance of the featively arrayed novice to the final voiling and girding of the vowed religious, appeals irresistibly to the deepest and best emotions of the onlooker. Hymns specially adapted to the occasion were exquisitely sung, and a forcible and impressive sermon delivered by the New Depreture of the Shipiclans.

But a seven candidates for profession were in Miss Clifford of Stratford, Sister Merry Depreture Miss.

bille and impressive section desiretes by the Rev. Superior of the Sulpicians at Baltimore.

The seven candidates for profession were: Miss Clifford, of Stratford, Sister Mary Bolories; Miss Ede, Minchester, England, Sister Mary Sobastian; Miss Charles, Miss Indioran, Hamilton, Sister Mary Spucieta; Miss Halloran, Hamilton, Sister Mary Mechtids: Miss Gorman, Douglas, Sister Mary Maurice; Miss Challes, Miss Charles, Sister Mary Maurice; Miss Challes, Aller the Concentration, Miss Callegher, St. Thomas, Sister Anucito, Alter the Concentration of the C

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaking of a like a ball of lead upon the standard of a like a ball of lead upon the standard at the standard of the stand

"The bill ocllector is still down stairs, sir." Didn't Lell you to say to him that I died quite suddenly half an hour ago?" "Yes, sir; but he says he would like a few man ints, conversation with the corpes."



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Travelling A.-ne Mg P Man A. City Agent. Mn t O'Brane

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896

Calendar for the Week.

C-8, Philometra,
4-8, Rose of Viterbo,
5-8, Laurence dustinat,
6-Cont. of All the Holy Roman
Pontifia,
7-Blessol Adrian III., P,
8-Nativity of B.V.M.
9-8, Sergius I., P.

The vacancy in the Ontario Government has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Davis, who was a Minister without port-lio. His acceptance of a salary will occasion a bye-election in North York, his constituency, but there will probably be no opposition. The North York, his constituency, but there will probably be no opposition. The press of Outario generally favored the choice of Mr. Stratton, but the Premier seems to have thought differently, and Mr. Davis has secured the post.

At a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association last week a report in favor of a common system of registering doctors in all the provinces was adopted. At present each province runs its own show, and a doctor in one part of the country is not a doctor in another, at least cannot practice there. This want of unity does the profession harm. When the doctors are in a mood to talk veforms, they might also deal with the eforms, they might also deal with the rofessional code which frowns down on advertising. That fad is another relic of prejudice which should go.

Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., who ac-companied Lord Russell of Killowen to Canada, has been interviewed by a to Canada, has been interviewed by a Montreal reporter, and referring to the divisions in the Irish party, said: "These family quarrels are ruining the cause. To them we owe the fact that many rotes were lost to the Libera party in England at the cetion of 1895. It is difficult when we, who firmly believe in Home Rule, are trying to make converts in England, to have to try and get men to look at the main principle of the movement, when the main principle is being hidden by this never-ending factional strife. Home Rule for Ireland means, after all, less than what you means, after all, less than what are granted in having Home Rule

The health returns for old country cities just made public at a that in the sixteen principal orband as of Ireland the average number of deaths registered represented an annual mortality of 20 8 per thousand. The figure compares more favourably than is usual with the corresponding figure for the English town district, which was 31.4. But Sootland had the satisfactory return of town district, whoch was 3.4. But Scotland had the satisfactory return of 15-4, the rate for Edinburgh being only 11-5. Waterford had the highest figure of the Irish towns, 27-5. Dundalk had no deaths to record, and for Gelway the no doable to record, and for traiway the number registered represented a yearly total of only 8-8 per 1000. Both Drog-heda and Dundalla appear from their mortality statistics to be in as sminent-ty healthy condition. For Cork the re-

The question of making the Toron irect Railway pay more for the use The question of making the Toronto Street Railway pay more for the use of the trucks, in the event of a Sunday service, is quite distinct from the question of whether there should be such a service. It is a legal and business matter, and that it seems to be getting some attention from those who have hitherto claimed to be opposed to Sunday cars on moral or religious grounds in "state quirous. Surely the whole day cars on moral or religious grounds is rather curious. Surely the whole movement against the cars was not, after all, at the root tinged with firming be all right, if the highest legal opinion says so, but on the whole it wears a small look. There appears to be a sendency abread to take petty views municipally of these and other things, and in the end no good to the city will result.

Li Hung Chang will have a good laugh when do gets house. All the nations gaterhaned him with a view to getting housess. The outest commercial trav-ciler on the road could not have done better than the cowned heads and catesesses who showed off the mational warms with a what's the next-article manner. The Germans were sure they had him. but he couped into France

French bestowed warm smiles that would have meited a pound of butter, but it was no use, and he passed into Fugland. There dukes and lords showios that Fugland. There duke a net lords show-ed him shippards and machine shops without end and hims without number were showered on him but to ne pur pose. He smitch his Celestial smite and became obsorbed or the securery. Li Hung chang is not much to look at, but he has a long head.

Land Deferrals name has lately been neutron das likely to succeed the pre-sent Leel Festemant in Ireland. The Marpus, wherever he has gone, has made it a point to study local conditions Mar pur, wherever he has gone, has made it a point to study local conditions and throughly understand the best policy to be pursued there. He is not councered with a single failure in diplomacy or policy. In Cauada twenty years ago he grasped conditions oven be tere than some canadian politicians, and even now after the lapse of all these years, his speeches can be read with profit. His whole life has been spent abnoad in the public service, so that he has goen no time to the study of his own country and its needs. If he were to do this he could cometo but one conclusion that the present system is impossible and, once thinking that, he would let his opinion provail quartors where it is respected. The unpleasant task of filling the place of so able a man as Lord Dufferin in Paris has been assigned to Sir Edinund Monson, of whom the world so far knows next to in the world so far knows next to

The quarterly return issued by the Land Commission of the proceedings under the Irish Land Acts during March under the Irish Laud Acts during March, April and May, says The Freeman's Journal, shows that up to the end of May 45% applications to have a fair rent fixed for the second statutory term had been made to the Land Commission. No ront had been fixed, but three applications had been struck out. One hundred and seventy-seven applications had been truck out. One should be the Land Schott of the Land Commission. Twenty-two appeals had been ledged and heard. As 13,884 tenants had judicial ronts fixed by the Courts, between August. 1881, and appeats nad been lodged and heard. As all, 8844 tenants had judicial ronts fixed by the Courts, between August. 1881, and August. 1882, and 12,476 rents had been fixed by agreement during the same period, the number of tenants entitled to apply was upwards of 25,860. The figures show the number of tenants who have postponed their applications in the hope of having their property in their improvements given back by Parliament. The tenants will not have gained much by waiting. They should remember that their new rents, which will be alightly fairer than the old, will date from the application to the Courts, should the first term expire before application is made. 08,638 will be entitled to apply next year. The Courts will, therefore, have their hands full.

Agent Hynes Wins.

Mary Ellen Fletcher is the daughter of Mrs. Abbott by a former husband. The girl's father died a Catholic, and after his death (her mother being of a The girl's father died a Catholic, and after his death (her mother being of a loose and indigant character; ahe was placed with a Miss Mahoney, with whom she lived contentedly, and by whom she was being reared in the Catholic faith, till a few weeks ago. On or about the 10th of August, it is asid, Mrs. Fletcher was married to her present husband, Mr. Abbott, who is a Rrotestant; and being now a Protestant Protestant; and being now a Protestant herself, she was auxious to regain possession of her daughter and bring her up in that belief. The case came before the Police Magistrate, who ordered that the girl be handed over to her mother 1.1 as mother and daughter left the Police Court, Mr. Patrick Hynes—who is Agent of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society—got hold of the latter and conveyed her to The Sheltler. This was regarded as a rather high-handed proceeding by those who witnessed it; and Inspector Archibatch, whom he accused as untit to be the custodian of her own daughter. The matter again came into the Police Court, and the evidence was such as to clearly the action of Agent Hynes. The Magistrate ordered that not only Mary

instify the action of Agent Hynes. The Magistrate ordered that not only Mary Ellen but other of the Fistoher children Raignerate devices that so only saley Repair Children be handed over to the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society, of which they will henceforth be the wards. An affort was made on the part of the mother to have them handed over to the Protestant Society, but the court held that as their fasher had lived and died a Calholic, as their mother had only become a Protestant within the past two weeks and as the children had been going to a Catholic school and church, it was not in their interest to make a change. He said in taking them from the mother he was convinced that she was not a proper person to I vecounted of them.

This decision—which reflects hoser

This decision—which reflects honor on the justice and impurtiality of the Bench—will not, we tear, be accepted

graciously by Inspector Archibald, who stood up for the Abbotts through thick and thin. We can make allowance for a reasonable who we forligious real on the part of the worthy Inspector; but was he really promoting the aim and object of his Pepartment in furthering and supporting the claims of his Agues street friends

The English Church.

Among the societies and organications we torget the exact number which aim at "reforming" the Established Church of England is the Clurch Reform League. It has just issued a plans for regeneration. The League demands that self-government be grademands that self government be graed, preserving the supremacy of the
Crown, and allowing a parlamoutary
voto, but demanding that the Houses of
Courocation have a lay element and
that the Courocations of lowest and Cauterbury sit together. As to the laty
they are to have the principal share in
the management of manoe and some
control in the choice of pastors, and in
all matters of "ecclesiastical organization and, administration" a concurrent
voice with the clergy. The ministers
and church officers are to be remuvable
by disciplinary process. In the matter by disciplinary process. In the matter of patronage, all transfers by sale of next presentations and advowsons would be made illegal, and other reforms in the management of diocesan affairs are advocated. No element among its members is satisfied with the present condition of affairs, and this is no wonder when the Establishment is at the mercy of a Parliament many individuals in which do not profess to regard the Church's teachings or do not believe in her at all. This naturally produces agitations, unrost and uncerdisciplinary process. In the matter patronage, all transfers by sale of produces agitations, unrest and uncer tainty, and when one reflects that the lation of England and Wales is over population of England and Wales is over 30,000,000 and that the membership the Establishment is reckoned (accord ing to Hazell's Annual for 1896) at 13. 1000,000, the time cannot be far distant for changes far more radical than those outlined by the Reform League.

The Dublin Convention

The cable has given the welcome information that the Canadian dele-gates arrived safely at Queenstown last week after a pleasant voyage.
The first communication from THE
REGISTER'S correspondent who accompanies the party may shortly be ex-Speaking of the strong reason for unity at the Convention The Free-

man's Journal remarks that this "is the plain issue which every Irishman has to face, from which there is no bygones be bygones, throw in his lot with those who are laboring to secure for Ireland once more a united people and a united party, or will he actively or passively lend aid or countenance to the discord which has enfeebled and degraded Ireland, to the exulta-tion of her enemies and the disheart-enment of her friends? The mission and mandate of the Convention of the Irish race is the promotion of unity and decipline in the Irish National movement. For all men who profess this desire there is place and audience at the Convention. In the manifesto which Mr. Redmond and his ten followers have published denouncing that Convention there is open profesroi**es**. We sion of the gospel of dissension do not now propose in any way to fight again the deed and buried dis-pute over the Parnell leadership, which was decided by an overwhelming majority of the Irish party, and by a still more overwhelming maing majority of the Iran party, and by a still more overwhelming ma-jority of the Irish people, when the time came to make their voice definitely heard at the General Elec-tion. Neither of the two sections into which the Irish people were then into which the Irish people were then divided is called upon now to sacrifice one jot of political conviction. The majority may still believe that the retirement of Mr. Parnell, under the lamentable circumstances which had occurred, was the last hope of the Irish movement, and the unhappy revolt against the great principle of majority rule was the fertile cause of all the evils that have since accrued. Those bonest Nationalists who adher ed to Mr. Parnell with constant fidelity to the hour of his death are, on the other hand, entitled to their view that the retention of his great leadership was a merced duty. It was, perhaps, inevitable that in a controversy so momentous heat and bitterness should be evolved. But the cause of quarrel has passed away. Both sides can now agree to differ about the past, according to each other evolds for honest and honorable motives. Both sides can join in honoring the great deed—forgetting his faults, rememother hand, entitled to their view that

being only his services to Irelandcan without sacrifica of principle join once more in the stret ous assertion and accomplishment of Ireland's demand for nationhood and liberty.

"To the majority in a special manner the duty of forbearance and con-ciliation belongs, and that duty has been redeemed in the constitution of the Convention of the Irish race. The doors of that Convention have been opened wide to all Irigh Nationalists to whatever section or subthey belong. Its decision must be broad based upon the people will.

The Amnestied Prisoners.

The feeling in Ireland regarding the amnestied prisoners, whose release I

come opportunely before the Dublin Convention, is well expressed by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, which says:

"Ill health is the soleground which is put forward for the remission of a small fraction of the savage punish ment inflicted. Only to a small number of the prisoners is that remission extended. There can be no reason to doubt that the ground put forward by the Government would in itself amply instify and even necessitate the prison. extended There can be no reason to doubt that the ground put forward by the Government would in itself amply justify and even necessitate the prisoners release. The health of the prisoners is shattered by the horrible ordeal to which they have been subjected. The constitution of a Hercules could not have withstood the strain of that long torture. But while it is plain that humanity demanded the prisoners release, it is unfortunately equally clear that the claims of humanity would never have been yielded to it the strong pressure of public agitation had not been applied to the reluctant Government. Many Irish political prisoners before now have, like poor Nally, perished in prison, or, like Sergeant M'Carthy, been released to die. It is due to no compunction of the Government if the same sad story is not in the present case repeated.

Sargeant M'Carthy, been released to die. It is due to no compunction of the Government if the same sad story is not in the present case repeated.

"On whatever ground granted, however, Ireland will cordially rejoice in the release of John D.14 and his fellow-surfarers. That rejoicing will be shared by those who feel no touch of sympathy with the offence for which rightly or wrongly, innocent or guilty, these men were convicted. There is something repulsive in excessive punishment which in generous hearts invariably creates a reaction in favour of its victims. To such punishment these men have unquestionably been subjected. It makes one's blood boil to think of the long-drawn-out and mercilese system of a sult and suffering which through those long years they have endured. In his book of prison life Mr. Michael Davits has made us familiar with the almost incredible barbarity which an Irish political prisoner has to endure in an English prison. The extremities of heat and cold and hunger, the degrading and intolerable servitude, the physical suffering; above all, the dull, sul-subduing endurance from hour to hour and day to day and year to year of the horrible monotony of prison life with no ray of hope to relieve it hour and day to day and year to year of the horrible monotony of prison life with no ray of hope to relieve its leading gloom—these things are described in his book with a quiet, unsfected simplicity that makes the blood chilling picture all the more vivid to the imagination of the reader. From those things John Daly and his companions have at long last eccaped, and avery decent Irishnan will heartily rejoice in their escape.

"But this gradging concession will be to Irish Nationalists a strong incentive to continue the good work of Amnesty ustil it is completely accomplished. We will not enter now into the vexed question of the innocence or guilt of them were convicted after a partial trial by a tribunal notoriously verside, prejudiced, and partisan. But

John Daly, were undounced your con-tainted and unreliable evidence. All of them were convicted after a partial trial by a tribunal noteriously excited, prejudiced, and partians. But it is with the excess and savagery of the punishment that we are specially concerned. Here the facts are beyond denial or dispute. If the prisoners had been tried as prisoners of other nationalities were tried, under the Ex-lances a fair, the maximum punish had been tried as prizoners or owner mationalities were tried, under the Explosives Acts, the maximum punishment to which they could have been subjected was penal servitude for fourteen years, and under the prizon rules affecting such sentence they would have long since been entitled as a matter of right to their release. They were tried and convicted under the Trescon Felony Acts, and the judge was thereby empowered to inflict, and did inflict, penal servinde for life. The Government is estopped from denying they are political offenders. It they had not been tried and convicted as political offenders, they would be now free men. It is not enough it at no indulgence was allowed, no mitigation of punishment, no gleans of mercy by reason of the political motive. On the contrary, the political charit he was a superior of the political motive, mercy by reason of the political motive. On the contrary, the political character of the offence was made the ground for the aggravation of punishment. It was not thus Dr. Jameson and his co-nalidex—by whose serime, inspired by savidi motives, many innocent lives were sacrificed—were treated. All that is demanded is that the Irish political prisoners shall not be worse off, if they are not better off, than prisoners by whose presently distanguishment by which they are handled was committed from saiths

and sordid motives. To that demand there is no just or rational snawer but their release. The case for complete amnesty is irresistible. It must be irresistibly pressed to a successful issue."

Speaking of the prisoners, the Cork Examiner makes reference to another who has not so far been included in the smnesty :- "Corkmen will observe with regret that poor Futherstone one of the victims of the notorio M'Dermott---is not among those who are to be released, and it is to be hoped that the case of this unfortunate victim of English oriminal methods will receive the attention of the Irish

Lord Russell on Separate Schools

Lord Russell of Killowen gave his views to a press correspondent last week on the question of religious teaching in the schools. His opinions are thus reported :

are thus reported:

"I can understand the government of a state saying, Edu cation is no affair of ours. That must be left to the individual head of the family." But if, as in Great Britain, the state has accepted the position of recognizing it to be the duty of the state that the young of the nation shall be educated, then I think it is shall be educated, then I think it is the duty of the state to consider, as far as is consistent with a national system of education, the religious feeling, or if you prefer it so, call it the religious sentiment or prejudices, of the various sections of the community.

"Again, if the duty which the state has accepted is discharged by anybody in the community, so far as the secular teaching is concerned, I hold that while the state ought not to be called upon to pay for religious teaching. it

in the community, so far as the secular teaching is concerned, I hold that while the state ought not to be called upon to pay for religious teaching, it is only just that it should pay for the secular teaching which that confessed to be its duty to impart to the child, whether that teaching be imparted by members of a religious body or not, and this even although that body may set apart certain hours of the school day for instruction in religious matters which may be more or less sections!

"It should pay those who impart that secular education, even although they may be recognized as a body of religious eachers. But while I say this, I say at the same time there should be the failest possible control given to the state in the matter of inspection, so that it may see that the standard which it proposes to maintain will in point of efficiency be carried out. In other words, the state should see that it is getting full value for the money which it is paying out."

The Chief Justice was careful to add that he was speaking of the matter is the Old Country, and desired to

ia the Old Country, and desired to make no allusion to the school question in Canada. But the principle he enunciates applies equally to this country, or to any country for that matter, but more particularly to this country because it is supposed to copy British precedent and to have respect for the British system. Those who are so fond of announcing themselves as the exponents of the British idea in this country should see to it that their views square, on a vital principle, with the vast majority of Catholics and Protestants there who administer the government and who maintain the teaching of religion in the schools as a permanent feature of their educa-tional structure.

The Turk's Misruis.

The so-called civilized Powers of Europe do no credit to themselves by their tolerance of the Turk and his miserable system of government. Here is a case where Christianity with one voice cries aloud for refor one voice crise aloud for reform, and the political Governments are too much angaged in watching each other to heed the cry of the tortured, or the dying groans of the massacred. And yet the European Powers are doing themselves and the cause of peace no themselves and the cause of peace no good; they are only putting off the good is they are only putting off the evil day, because, as the Freeman's Journal says, the uprising in Crete threatens the world at large. The awful massecrees of the Armenians were perpetrated against a friendly race, dwelling in the inland recesses of Asia Minor. But the devastation of Ania Minor. But the devastation of Crete is taking place in the open seas, and the sufferers there are of a race whose right arm is free. To violate women, to burn villages, to murder peasants, to ordure principles on the alter stone of their churches on the altar stone of their shurches-these are dangerous feets for Turkish soldiers when the sufferers are of the Greek race and the Greek faith, when the theatre of such horrors is only a few hours' steam from the Greek coast. It is easy to meet at the Kingdom of Greeks and Tale of slevery to seem at the Atlandom of Greece. It is amusing to hear men wonder that after so many conturies of slevery the Greeks do not exhibit-all the virtues of their heroic ancest-ers. But of the noble qualities of

those " who at Marathon and Leuctra bled," the Greeks have inherited one. The war of Grock Independence is the most stirring chapter in the his tory of the nineteenth century. handful of half-armed and undrilled peasants for seven years held out against all the might of the Turkish Empire, then only beginning to de-cay, and would have triumphed without foreign aid had not Ismail Pasha led to the help of the Sultan the armies of Egypt. The grandsons of the men who, under Canaris, destroyed the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Soio, who under Bozzaria destroyed the Sultan's army before Athens, these men will not stand by while the Turkish horde exterminates a Greek population. Every day swift steamers bring to the shores of Crete volunteers representing the flower of Greek youth. young officers who have given up thair pareers for an outlaw's life in the Oretan mountains, young sons of rich merchants, who bring to the rebellion both gold and steel. The revolt is no longer a point of fire, it is a conflagration, and unless dealt with soon all the East will be in a blazz.

The Catholic Times approves of the British Government's refusal to join in the blockade of Crete. No other more satisfactory move is, according to the latest official utterances, forth-

in the blockade of Crete. No other more satisfactory move is, according to the latest official utterances, forthcoming. As our Dublin contemporary says:

"The brightest chapter in the recent history of Great Britain is that in which is recorded our relations with the Kingdom of Greece. English blood and English money helped the War of Independence. The English actual length of the Britain shoulder. Dick Church, the Quaker from Gork—the Generalissim of the Greek armiss—the Fabius who so often wore out the huge hosts of Turkey. The greatest English poet of the century gave to Greece all he had to give—his genius, his substance, and his life. At the final crisis, when the war had become one of extermination, the English Government sent out to Sir Edward Codrington a despatch full of caution. The sailor King of England wrote scross it the famous message to his old comrade. "On it, Ned." The 'unteward event' of Navarino followed. Bir Edward sent the Turce Egyptian fleet to the bottom, and Greece was delivered. In our own time Mr. Gladstone gave to Greece that string of je relissent in the blue Adriatio. the Ionian Islands. Again, in 1880, the same great statesman, without firing a chot, secured for her an addition of 7,000 square miles. To drive the Turks out of Crete and hand this fine island over to Free Greece, such is the only possible, the only weap policy. But for a course so bold an entente cordiale, a thorough understanding is necessary between three great Fowers, the allies of Navarino, the hereditary the allies of Navarino, the hereditary friends of the Origina shot, said of the Origina shot, said of the Origina shot, said of the Cardinal Satolli's Successor.

Cardinal Satelli's Successor.

Cardinal Satolli's Successor.

The appointment of Father Martinelli as aucoessor to Cardinal Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, has been confirmed by Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Legation, who has just resurred from his vacation, says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal. He says there will be no official notification of the change until the new delegate arrives, and gives the following as the order of procedure:

"Father Martinelli, on completing his arrangements with his order, will sail for this country, bearing ordentials from Cardinal Ludcohowati, Frafest of the Propaganda Fide, to Cardinal Satolli. The Cardinal Hollowing and states of completed business affairs. According to our lassest advices Father Martinelli, on Aug. 28, will be conservated Archibishop of a titular see, always a preliminary step in sending a diplomate of high reals. He will sail from Genoa about the first week of September. Cardinal Satollii expects to leave America the early part of October."

In regard to his own presition and that of Father Sherresti, Auditor of the Legation, Dr. Rocker, says: "The term cappointment is for four years. Migr. Sherresti s term will not expire before supposition and the will remain will then in The deponing of auditor with him. The disconsiderable that Father Martinelli, who was reconsity appointed to succeed Cardinal reconsider of memory of date Aug. 1:

"Rev. Sebastion Martinelli, who was reconsity appointed to succeed Cardinal who was a second to a succeed Cardinal reconsidered from Rome, of date Aug. 1:

"Rev. Sebastion Martinelli, who was reconsity appointed to succeed Cardinal reconsidered from Rome, of date Aug. 1:

The following cable despatch has been received from Rome, of date Aug. 31:

"Rev. Sebastism Martinelli, who was reconsity appointed to succeed Cardinal Satolli as delegate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was consecrated a special archibishop yesterday in the presence of the foreign disclosure according to the presence of the foreign disclosure according to the Vationa. The coresmony of consensualow was performed by Cardinal Rampolia, the Fapal Section of the Cardinal Rampolia, the Fapal Section of the Cardinal Rampolia, the Fapal Section of the Cardinal Sealill will return to Rome in November, and will sthend the Papal Consistery which is to be held in December.

His appointment herem recent the proof of Frior General, which is to be filled from the ranks of the superior-generals throughout the world:

Mr., F. B. Hayes of the House of Com-

CERTITUDE OF HISTORY.

By Thomas Swift.

Its Thomas Smitt.

History is the transmission of facts to posterity by means of writing. In a wider acceptation of the term, history may be defined simply as the transmission of facts. This may be done in three ways; by tradition, by written listory and by nonuments.

Tradition is the handing down of far a from father to son, from ancestors to posterity, by oral communication if tradition be proved to be a criterion of estritude, the reliability of written history will, in a great measure, be atablished: for, tradition and written history will, in a great measure, be atablished: for, tradition and written history are so closely allied, so firmly linked together, that whatever holds good of the former is true of the latter.

To be worthy of credence, tradition must have two conditions. First, it must be constant; that is, in the passing from generation to generation to must be continuous and uninterrupted. Justasalong and tortucus river hay be traced from coean to source, so a tradition to be constant must be reacable, age after age, from the latest generation to the generation coard with the fact. Secondly, it must by full, that is, from the beginning down to the latest time, there must have been, in every period, a sufficient number of witnesses to perpetuate the tradition.

tradition.

If it be said that such a tradition could fail, it could fail only in two ways. Either the first winnesses were deceived in the fact itself or deception

deceived in the fact itself or deception was subsequently practised.

Now, when a fact, simple and in telligible in itself, occurs, it is impossible, as has been established in the provious paper, for many witnesses to be deceived. To assert the contrary would be to deny the existence, purpose and power of the human senses. And here, it may be stated that it is just as impossible for witnesses to be deceived about a supernatural fact as it is about a natural fact; for, in either case, they are innatural fact as it is about a natural fact; for, in either case, thoy are informed through their senses, and the former does not require a more acute perception than the latter. To see and know a man after he has been raised from the dead does not demand a keener sight than to see him before he died, nor a sharper sense of bearing to hear him. Nay, more; it is easier or a number of people to be deceived about a natural than about a supernatural occurrence; because the latter being contrary to or above the laws of

natural occurrence; pocause the laws of nature, is credited more reluctantly than the former.

If the first witnesses, thorefore, were not deceived, it is equally impossible for thim to deceive others; for, it is absurd to suppose that many persons differing in character, age, rank, perhaps nationality, should conspire to practise a useless decoption.

Yet, if they do not thus practise deception, faisity can only arise in two ways; either by the receivers of the tradition accepting it in a wrong sense or by not having heard it correctly. But again, both of these suppositions are manifestly absurd. Mistakes might occur, if the tradition were only related once to each individual, or handed down in a hurried and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation has heard it repeated and disconnected manner. But when each individual of every succeeding generation that heard on generation the fact its remains sound and whole. True, through the lapse of time, attendant circumstances may disappear and new once be added, but the fact its ir remains sound and whole. True, through the lapse of time, attendant circumstances may disappear and new once be added, but the fact its ir remains sound and whole. True, through the lapse of time, attendant circumstances may disappear with the fact

believe.

But, such are not the traditions of apostolic times found in the Catholic Church, upon which, in part, are based more than one of her dogmas and some of her pious practices and bullet.

have sont a clear, full and original statement? The messenger might easily forgot or overlook points of importance; a small point minimized, or his manner of relating the occasion stances might be misleading and create an erroncous impression; whereas, a written communication could convey neither more nor less than was necessary for a proper and full understanding of the case. So is it with written history.

Put, there are histories and his tories. There are histories whose authors are either entirely unknown or buried in obscurity, or who are known to have been men of little intellect and less learning. To speak further of such would be to waste words.

intellect and less learning. To speak further of such would be to waste words.

On the other hand, there are histories which are well-known as the productions of men of talent, learning and reliability, whose names and works bear the marks necessary to gain credence and insure certitude. History is of two kinds. It may be a full and faithful relation of events and facts which happened during or closely provious to the lifetime of the historian, and is then called recent history; such a history are the gospols of the evangelists, a great part of the Old Testament and McOarthy's "History of Our Own Times." Or, it may have been written centuries after the events recorded occurred, in which case it is named ancient history: exemplified in Hallam's "siddle Ages," Gibbon's "Fall of the Roman Empire," and numerous other works. In recent history, then, the historian is contemporary—or nearly so—with the facts related. He has actually witnessed what he records or has received it on the testimony of others—not of one person, not of a thousand, but on the une, "ing testimony of nations and peoples. In writing he was perfectly alive to the fact that his writings would be read by thousands, and criticized and commented upon by hundreds, who would not hesitate to point out erroneous opinions, mis-persentation of fact or perversion of the truth. False statements would be contradicted, errors refuted, his work maligned and his character as a man and his reputation as a worthy historian damaged or destroyed.

work maligned and his character as n man and his reputation as a worthy historian damaged or destroyed.

It is clear, then, that no reasonable motive could induce the historian to pen a deliberate falselnood, and that, should he allow nationality, religion, party spirit or any other unfair motive to influence his pen at the expense of truth, the testimony of others and their love of truth and justice would not permit such writings to pass unexposed.

From this it follows that, if a historian in recording facts belonging to

unexposed.

From this it follows that, if a historian in recording facts belonging to his times, is not contradicted by any of his contemporaries, he is entitled to credence, not on his own testimony of his generation. Thus, when the vangelists wrote their histories of the life and miracles of Jesus Christ, the whole nation of the Jesus, with their centuries of learning and ovivilization, being unable to deny their truth, confirmed it by their silence.

So, in like manner, when Josue recorded that the sun at his command stood still in the heavens, and, earlier yet, when Moses relaked how water gushed forth from the rock at the blow of his staff, the people of Israel, who wore eye-witnesses of both facts, tacity attested their truth. For, even had the Apostles, Josue and Moses been deceived, it is an impossible that an entire nation could have been deceived as it is impossible that an antitude of people differing in age, rank and temperament should unite and conspire to propagate a fasehood.

If such reliance can be placed on a historian, what must be thought.

propagate a fasehood.

If such reliance can be placed on one historian, what must be thought of facts recorded by many historians, especially when as is frequently the case, they are of different nations and utterly unknown to each other, thus precluding all possibility of pre-agreement in their writings. Such are the facts set forth in the four gospels, many of which, even to an accurate pen aketch of Jesus Christ*—are recorded by profane writers of the time of our Lord.

Of all recent histories, looking at it

oorded by protane writers or the time of our Lord.

Of all recent histories, looking at it from a purely human standpoint, the New Teatament is the most deserving of credence. All that has been said to establish the credibility of recent history applies perfectly to this. But there are, in addition, peculiar conditions, which render deception on the part of the evangelists impossible. Two of them, Matthew and John, were our Saviour's chosen companions; the other two, Mark and Luke, were afterwards converted and lived in constant and familiar intercourse with the Apsetles, from whom they gained their apostolic lore.

In Jerusalem, amongst the adjacent

But, such are not the traditions of apostolic intens found in the Catholic Church, upon which, in part, are based more than one of her dogmand sand some of her pious practices and some of her pious practices and beliefs.

Now, how does the question of tradition bear upon the certitude of written history as per relied upon as a criterion of certitude, a fortiori, written history may be relied upon as a criterion of certitude, a fortiori, written history may be relied upon as a criterion of certitude.

Take an illustration.

Suppose that a lawyer in Toronto, desiring to a put a brother-lawyer in London, England, in the possession of facis relating to a certain case, should desirate the pastly with oral capsatch a third party with oral instructions, would not any one say that it would have been better to

BOYS MEN'S WO-PIECE Clothing SUITS SUITS \$3.95 \$1.55 Fall Wear is now required, and we invite Exhibition visitors to call and sec-our store and stock of I all, and 2525 絲絲 Winter garments. No Man ※※ can afford in justice to him-self—to ignore the special prices we offer for the Exhibition weeks. Our object in offering such values is to introduce ourselves to the thousands of visitors who throng the Queen City of Canada during the progress of the Fair. **** 继继** Oak Hall Clothiers. MEN'S 115 TO 11 KING STREET EAST, SPECIAL 3-PIECE OVERCOAT TORONTO. \$5.50 Exactly opposite the Cathedral door.

under His divine grace, they had become fearless disciples and many-tongued oxponents of His message to maukind. The world they despised, and, rather than depart from the truth, were ever ready to yield up their lives.

truth, were ever ready to yield up their lives.

When it is remembered that the Apostles and discuples were so hated and persecuted by the Jews, is it not strange that no Jewish writer of repute has left on record a denial of the wonderful events or a contradiction of this part of the history of their time? What is this but a taut testimony to the truth as set forth by the evangelists?

"Description of Jesus Christ, sent by Lentulus, Governor of Judea and an eye-witasea, to the Senate during the reign of Tiborius.

"CONSCRIPT FATHERS,—There has appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, maned Jesus Christ, who is still living among us. By the people ho is religiously to the people ho is religiously to the people ho is religiously to the senate of the color of the disciple call him the 'Son of God'.

"He raises the dead and cures all kinds of discases. He is a man somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a ripe chestent down to his cars, whence, downwards, it is lighter, curling and waving about his shoulders. In the middle of his head a seam partest his lovely tresses after a plain and very deligible. His forcheast a plain and very deligible. His forcheast is plain and very deligible that is plain and very deligible to be bedded in the middle. His look is very innocest, yet mature. His eyes are grey, quick and clear. In reproaching he is terrible, in admoniahing courteous and fair-spoken and in conversation pleasant and gay. Many large end that well proportioned. He body is straight and well-proportioned, hands and arms meet delightful to behold.

"In speaking he is temperate, modest and wise.

"He is a man for his singuiar beauty far outstripping the children of men."

Death of the Bishop of Clonfert.

Death of the Bishop of Clonfert.

Great sorrow has been caused in Ireland by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, which took place in Dublin at the hospital. He was taken suddenly ill from an attack of apoplexy, and died after a short illueas. The funeral took place Aug. 18, the solemn obsequies being celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier. An immense concourse of people attended. Protestants as well as Catholics assembling to testify their appreciation of the life work of the good bishop, of whom, says a Dublin paper: "There has been no movement for the people's service for half a contury in which he was not associated. His name is known and respected through the length and breadth of Ireland. But in his own diocese, and especially in Loughres, where he has fixed his residence, and in the surrounding district, where his zeal, courage, and tendor-hearted bcrovolence are best known, that respect is mingled with the warmest affection, and the news of his illness will be received by the people as a personal calamity."

The remains were removed to Glasnovin, where, in accordance with the wisis of the deceased, a grave had been prepared for him beside the resting place of his friend and class fellow, Cardinal M'Cabe.

A REGULAR CRIPPLE.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SETTLER IN DUFFERIN COUNTY.

d Terribly with Rheumatism, and Had from the Economist, Shelburne, Ont.

From the Fromosout, Shelburn, Ont.

Almost overybody in the towinship of Molanethon, Dufferin Co., knows Mr. Wm. August, J.P., postmaster of Augusta. And August was a mome of the township council, for some years holding the position of doputy reeve. Ho has also been a justice of the peace since the formation of the county. It will thus be seen that Mr. August stands high in the estimation of the county. It will thus was laid up with an unusually severe attack of rheumatism, being confined to the house and to his bed for about three months. To a reporter of the Economist Mr. August said: "I was in fact a regular cripple. Suspended from the colling over my bed was a rope, which I would seize with my hands, and thus cleange my position in bed or rise to a



sitting posture. I suffered as only those racked with rheumatiopsins could suffer, and owing to my advanced age, my neighbors did not think it possible for me to recover. I had read much concring Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and at last determined to give them a trial. I commenced taking the pills about the lat of Feb., 1895, taking at the outer one each meal and increasing to three at a time. Within a couple of weeks I could notice an improvement, and by the first of April I was able to be about as usual, free from the pains, and with but very little of the stiffness labort time longer and found myself fully restored. It is now nearly a year since I discontinued taking the Pink Fills, and I have not had any return of the trouble in high time. I have no bestitation in way from the first of the stiffness laboration of the trouble in high time. I have no hestitation in saying owe my recovery to Dr. Williams Pills."

owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rhountatum, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' Dance, nervous headache, all nervous troubles, palpitation of the heart, the after effects of Is grippe, diseases depending on humors of the blood, such as secrofula, chronic eryaipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for troubles peculiar to the formies system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from meatal worry, overwork, or excesses. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Oat. or Schneckedy, N.Y., at 50c. a box, or Schneckedy, N.Y., at 50c. a box, or six for \$2.50. See that the company's registered trade mark is on the wrapper of every box offered you, and positively refuseal limitations or unbettives alleged to be "just as good." Remember no other rumedy has been discovered that can successfully do the work of Dr. Williams' Fink Pills.



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Dest Quality area a sector Cert poorts, any style or toe, an sizes, reduced to Men's Whole Foxed, Scotch Welt, Leather-lined Boots, warranted good wearing, reduced to Boys Whole Foxed, Hand riveted, laced Boots, sizes 1 to 5, reduced Boys Casc Calf, Hand made, Scotch Welt, Whole Foxed, reduced Men's Best Quality Tan Hervard Call, Goodyear Welt, extra heavy Scotch extension soles, reduced to.

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MI:N'S We're doing more hat selling every day—and HATS.

doing it better.

English Folt Fadors, medium and large brims, in black or brown shades, good silk binding, leather sweat bauds, reduced to.

Men's Ettra Fine Fur Felt Fedors, very nest and popular shape, Russian leather sweat-band, and beet silk trimmings, reduced to All the other sorts of headgear are here, too.

There's lively interest just now in our bicycle prize competition for Boys. Don't let them be too late with their answers.

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The Holy Father has received a present of an elaborate type-writor, inlaid in ivory and pearl, with the Papal arms upon it. In receiving the gift his Holiness said: "Someone else must use 'his; I am too old to learn."

Accommodations for Yisitors during Exhibition. 44 Adelaide East. Also Double and Single must use 'his; I am too old to learn."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Many farmers to day find the oat crop one of our most valuable hay substitutes. A mixture of oats and peas will afford a much more valuable folder than oats alone. The peas add to the value in two ways by increasing the quantity of protons and by providing a more digestible forage than oats alone. The larger the proportion of peas the more valuable the mixture so long as the proportion of peas dees not exceed a half of the whole.

It is now that the far seeing, thoughtful, provident farmer has an abundance of food for his live stock in those supplementary crops which may be so easily and profitably grown for the late feeding. He who has a few acres of fodder corn or other green crops, and some roots in the ground for still later feeding, is on the safe side and will resp the benefits of his carefulras. Those who have neglected it will have the opportunity of planning for next year's necessities.

ed it will have the opportunity of planning for next year's necessities.

There is no more profitable-business for any farmer who will take the necessary pains than the growing of the common farm seeds. It is the simplest matter in the world. Take a plot of land within the ability of the farmer to cultivate it in the very best manner. Work it thoroughly and manure it well, adding fertilizers as may be necessary to make it fully fertile. Prepare the seed, selected of the best to be procured, in such a way as to avoid the common diseases of the plants. If wheat, steep the seed in the usual solution of four cunces of blusstone in five gallons of water. When steeped a few minutes drain off the liquid and sprinkle the seed with fresh air-slacked lime.

Sow this seed in drills twelve inches apart, and quite thinly in the rows. Cover three inches deep. Keap the soil between these rows well cultivated by a hand plow or a hoe, as long as may be possible. When the crop is ripe, select the longest, fullest ears, and keep these for another year's sowing. Sell the rest to the neighbors at easily two or three times the value of the common grain. This is the seed which in a short time, will grow surely into a profitable local business, that may greatly increase in time. By repeated culture in this way of the best seed selected each year, a pedigree variety will be established that will become firmly fixed in type.

It is time now to be thinking of the

It is time now to be thinking of the next lamb crop. The ewes are to be selected and prepared by some little extra (seding—a little of the right kind will go a long way in putting them in the right condition for the breeding time. This should be as early as possible, for the gain of a searly as possible, for the gain of a month, or better, of two, in the age of the lambs may easily double the profit made from them.

The good feeding will hasten the

the lambs may easily double the profit made from them.

The good feeding will hasten the season and prepare the ewes for the sam in good time. The better condition will help the lambs considerably, and enable the ewes to supply them better with milk. Of course, the feeding is to be continued during the feeding is to be continued during the better would have been without this early start. The ram is to be pushed as much as possible at the same time. If it has not been selected yet, it should be without delay, as the presence of it with the ewes will tend to hasten the coupling. At the same time, every preparation for the comfort of the flock during the Winter should be made while there is ample leisure for it.

One thing to be done during the

should be made while there is ample leisure for it.

One thing to be done during the leisure of the Autumn is to gather litter for the stables and for the conjugation of the Autumn is to gather litter for the stables and for the conjugation. It is a waste and extravagance that is to be avoided to spend money for whatever may be procured from the resources of the farm. Swamps are everywhere, and, if one farmer does not own one, a neighbor does, and the use of it might be secured for a source of valuable fertilizing matter to become the basis of a lot of rich compost for use next Spring. It a few hundred loads of the muck be dug from a swamp in such a way as to leave the ground improved and made available for use in growing grass, two profits will be made without counting the value of the compost. The muck thrown on to the bank to drain and mellow should be drawn to some convenient place—where it can be used when the time comes is the set—and a bed of it a foot deep be laid to begin with. This is liberally spread over with fresh air-slacked lime; the manure is spread over the bed six inches deep. The heap is thus built up to a height of six feet or more, in alternate layers of muck, lime and manure. The whole heap will ferment, and the decomposing of the whole will leave a very useful lot of compost equal to as much of the best manure, and the decomposing of the whole will leave a very useful lot of compost equal to as much of the best manure, and the decomposing of the whole will leave a very useful lot of compost equal to as much of the best manure, and the decomposing of the whole will leave a very useful lot of compost equal to as much of the best manure, and the decomposing of the whole will leave a to not of this compost as it stands is worth \$4 to \$2.50.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like excelled, for

Which is worse, imprisonment for life r a life-long disease, like scrofuls, for rample? The formet, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's arangearilla can always come to the scene and give the poor sufferer health, treach and hardiness.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Illostess (to one of her guests at upper table): "Do have a bit of orgon-ola cheese. Guest (noticing suppor table: "Do have a bit of Gorgon ola cheese. Guest (noticing cincese almost walking from the table) "No, thank you. I believe in what the old proverb says "Live and let

live." Awful accident at Jones yester-day." So? I didn't hear of it." "Jones lit his thumb with the ham-mer and immediately exploded with rage, while his wife burst into tears."

Mr. Jabble (proudly) ... My daughter plays the piano entirely by oar."
Next-door Noighbor (growlingly,
"By ear? I should have thought,
from the confounded row she kiels up,
that she played it with her feet."

A tattered wreek of humanny, who has answered a marriage advertisement, finds waiting on the park bench a bedizened fright of a woman. "Ato you," he asks, "the lady of great personal attractions" "And are you the gentleman having an assured position?"

Boarder: "Will you kindly give me another cup of coffee, Mrs. Land-ladeigh?" Landlady. "This makes the fourth cup of coffee you have had, Mr. Boreder." Boarder: "I know it. The doctor says I must drink plenty of hot water.

of hot water.

Sandy: "Mac, I hear ye have fallen
in love w! bonnie Katie Stevens."
Mac: "Weel, Sandy, I wass near—
verra near—desin' it; but I foont the
lassie had na siller, so I said toe
myself, 'Mac, be a mon!' An' I wass
a mon, an' noo I pass her by w' silent
contempt!"

contempt!"

As a nursemaid is dragging a bawling child from the dining room the guest, an elderly bachelor, remarks to his host. "I am very fond of the little ones—that is, when they ery." "Singular that you should like them when they cry." "Yes; because then they are taken away."

The Rev. Dogwood (to Convict Bill, about to be electrocuted): "Do you realize that in two minutes you will be beyond this sinful world? There is time yet to seek the shore, though you are in midstream." Convict Bill: "No. J don't t'ink dere is. I'm afraid the current will be too swift for me."

"A shave, sir?" 'Yes." (The operation was performed more or less clumsily. "How much?" 'One shilling." 'Dear me, I thought you only charged sixpence. "Yes, for hot this time I shillme." "Dear me, I thought you only charged sixpence." "Yes, for an ordinary shave, but this time I happined to out you and had to apply an astringout lotion to stop the bleeding—that makes sixpence extra."

ing—that makes sixpence extra."

On one occasion Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Montague Williams were walking together down Harbour street, Ramsgate, when a party of the niggers for which that place is noted met them. "Good morning, Mr. Irving," said one of the black men, doffing his cap. "Good morning," replied the famous astor, with a kindly nod. Then, turning to Mr. Montague Williams, he was heard to remark, "You know one must recognise a brother artist."

ise a brother artist."

One day Oarlyle went into a tobacconist's shop in Chelsea and asked for a certain braud of tobacco. The shop man, not having the kind asked for, and not knowing whom he was dealing with, produced another sort, which he thought might pass for that desired. Carlyle took the tobacco in his hand and examined it; then, looking at the shopman, he said. "Deal in the veracities, "ir—deal in the veracities, "and stalked out of the shop, as the shopman muttered, "I wonder what brand is that."

what brand is that."

At assizes held in a small English county town, where the courts were inconveniently near each other, the door between them being loft open, the loud tones of Sergeant A. s address to the jury burst from one court into the other. The judge in the latter court, being much annoyed, shouted aloud, "Mr. Under Sheriff, pleass to shut that door," and then, in an undertone, added, "I'll be hanged if Sergeant A. shall convince two juries at once 1"

The following story is told of Paganini, the great violinat. A lady occupying a position in the social world invited him to a dinner-party, to which men and women distinguished in art and literature were bidden. Rightly or wrongly, she expected that he would consent to play something during the evening. But she recknowled without her guest. When the great man arrived she discovered that he had not brought his instrument. "Oh, Signor Paganini," she exclaimed, reprosobfully, "you have not brought your violin!" "No, Lady..." was the witty answer, "my violin never dines out."

dines out."

"I'm sorry." she said, gently, "that I cannot be all that you wish in your life. But I will always think of you as a very dear friend." "Thank you," he said. "And if there is any way I can ever assist you by advise or endeavour do not hesistate to call on me." "That's downright kind of you," he replied, greatly chered. "You see, so long as you have declined to be mine, I thought I'd propose to Miss Binkins, and if you'll see her, and put in a good word for me——"And that's why slas jumped up and west away huffy, and rowed she'd never speak to him again as long as she lived.

DOMESTIC READING.

It is among the grumblers, the disappointed, the failures, that we may look for those who expect prizes to fall into their mouths.

Must men's affection for a woman is fed on her regard for them Greatness in love is no more common than greatness in leading armies.

in love is no more common than greatness in leading armies.

Our incomes should be like our shoes: if too small they will gall and pinch us, but if too large they will cause us to stumble and trip.

The keenest abuse of our enemies will not hurt as a much in the estimation of the discerning as the injudicuse praise of our friends.

The first and last and closest triaducation to any living creature is What do you like? Tell me what you are. The life of man is made up of action and endurance, and life is fruitful in the ratio in which it is laid out in noble action or in patient perseverance.

As soon as we have seen our plain duty in each thing that presents itself, let us confine ourselves to that, and withdraw ourselves from everything else.

We cannot really know the truth unless we love well. They who love well will know well.

A man is not good at all unless he takes pleasure in noble deeds.

The God given mandate, Work thou in well-doing, lies mysteriously written in Promethean, prophetic characters in our hearts, and leaves us no rest, night or day, till it be deciph-ered and obeyed.

ered and obeyed.

The object of true education is not merely to make people do the right things, but enjoy the right things; not merely pure, but to love purity; not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.

The charms of Nature, the charms of man, the infinite loveliness of truth and virtue are not hidden from the eye of the poor, but from the eye of the vain, the corrupted and self-seeking, be he poor or rich.

The possions may be stronger

The passions may be stronger than the conscience, may lift up a louder voice, but their clamour differs wholly from the tone of command in which the conscience anastes. which the conscience speaks. They are not clothed with its binding

There are some people who seem bent on going through life with their mouths open like the young birds. If they do not think so they act as if they thought the world owed them a living.

living.

The some of sociology is to develop the life of the individual out of a mere self-conscious existence into a personal ity that shares the life of the whole brotherhood of man and the fatherhood

or Uod.

Free speech is to a great people what winds are to oceans and malarial regions, which waft away the elements of disease, and bring new elements of health; and where free speech is stopped misema is bred, and death comes fast.

stopped missma is bred, and death comes fast.

An excellent means of keeping ourselves in an inward quiet and freedom of spirit is to put an end, at the close of every action, to all further thought the compliance of the complia

interference is no true kindness but a self-indulgent orally.

Did you ever hear a man who had striven all his life faithfully and singly towards an object and in no measure obtained it? If a man constantly aspiree, is he not elevated? Did ever a man try heroism, magnanimity, truth, sincerity, and find that there was no advantage in them—that it was a vain endeavor?

Whatever littleness degrades our spirits will lessen them and drag them down. Whatever noble fire is in our hearts will burn also in our work. Whatever purity is ours will chasten and exalt it, for as we are so our work is, and what we sow in our lives that, beyond a doubt, we shall reap for good or ill in the strengthening or defacing of whatever gifts have fallen to our lot.—Lord Leighton.

Always the unknown will encompass and interfuse the known; always we must walk by faith more than by sight. The higher we aspire and reach, the further will the ideal recede: the further will the ideal recede: the further will the ideal recede: the further will the ideal strong will be the attractions of the true, the beautiful, and the good.

SAPR, CREATM, PROMPT, ECONONIC—Those few RAME, PROMPT, ECONONIC—Those few RA

SAPE, CRETAIN, PROMPT, ECONOMIC—Those few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas ECLECTRIO OIL —a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore shroat, hoarsenose, and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney recubies, excordations, sores, lamesee and physical pain.

Chats With the Children.

Walter von der Vogelweide, A. D. 1212

I rom The Ninetventh Century

From The Ninoteenth's ontary.

Great me with joy to rise to day,
Lord God, and go upon my way
Beneath Thy care, what path soc er I take.
Lord Christ, vouchsafe in me to prove
The mighty power of Thy love.
And guard me weit, for Thy sweet Mother a

And guard me weit, for Thy sweet Mother s sake.

As angels watch the Mother Mard And Thee within the manger laid, young Child and ancient Derty, Humble, with ex and sas on either hand, Though holy Joseph also kept His happy watch the while ye slept And guarded you right faithfully. So guard Thou me, that Thy divine command May not be unfulfilled in me.

May not be unfulfilled in me.

In the Soptember number of "The Strand" there is a very interesting account of curious Public School customs in England. These customs are for the most part very old, some them the thirteenth or fourteenth century. At Etun, which is the first mentioned school, no boy is allowed to go on the river until he has learned to swim, and he must pass an examination before two masters, who are very carcult to see that he can swim well and can make a good "header" The boys have to swim to and from a goal about 25 yds. from their starting point. They must turn on their backs and show that they know how to float. A boy who makes a bad dive at the beginning is generally turned back. The is custom of "passing" originated in 1839 or 1810, when a boy was drowned by being thrown out of his boat. A curious custom called "shirking" formerly prevailed at Eton. Boys were allowed to boat on the Themes, but the approaches to it were "out of bounds." The streets of Windsor were so also, but on the castle torrace it was quite lawful to walk. This curious system led to many amusing incidents. Sometimes when the boys were "out of bounds" and met a master they quickly popped into a shop or round a corner and the master master they quickly popped into a shop or round a corner and the master they appeared to the street of the master, who could not turn round, as etiquette forbade him. So as long as they kept bohind him nothing was said. This ridiculous custom was put a stop to thirty or forty years ago. When a boy first went to Winchester he was always the subject of several more or less pleasant customs. Among others he is asked by some way if he has a certain book, without which he is told he cannot get through his effect the loan of it by his tormentor, who has lately lent it on another boy is own Mr. Greenhorn goes. This boy sends him to some one else, and from him he goes to yet another boy and ultimately he is usually referred to one of the masters who has to acquain him with the fact that he has been made a fool of.

Another custom p

A well-known politician recently arrived at Queenstown, after crossing the Atlantic, and was quickly surrounded by the usual sellers of curios, amongst them an old frish woman with some sprays of shamrock, one peany sech.

Our friend took one and gave the woman a shilling.

woman a shilling.

In great delight she cried: "God bless yer honour, and may every hair of yer head be a toroh to light ye to

of yer head be a torch to light ye to glory!"

Baising his hat and displaying a perfectly bald head, he said:

"Thank you, madam; but even that, you see, would not make a very brilliant torchight procession."

"Blees yer honour," cried the ready dame, "tis just the same, for they've all gone on before ye."



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In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said," My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastre disorder of a rebellious liver. It is not sun that blots out your hope of heaven, but bill that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and mikes your head ar he but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings," and
Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed!
You can be cured!
How? By using

How? By using

+ Sate are

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former

proof from men and women, former sufferers,
Sufferers,
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write to-day for free treatment blank.
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The wind comes whispering to me of the country green and cour –

Of redwing blackbirds chattering beside a reedy pool;

It brings no southing fancies of the home-

stead on the hill And I heard the thrush's evening song and the robin's morning trill;
So I fall to thinking tenderly of those I

What has become of Ezra Marah who lived on Baker's hill?

me of Noble Pratt whose

father kept the mili

father kept the mill?
And what's become of Lizzle Crum and
Amartania Snell,
And of Roxie Root, who 'tended school in
Boston for a spoil.'
They were the boys and they the girls who
shared my youthful play—
They do not answer to my call! My play.
mates—where are they? What has become of Levi and his little

Who lived next door to where we lived some

forty years ago?

I'd like to see the Newton boys and Quiacy
Adams Brown.

Adems Brown, nd Hepsy Hall and Ella Cowles who

Who I am sure would answer could they hear my call!

I'd like to see Bill Warner and the Conkey

that we were men !
And one—I shall not name hor—could I see
her genile face
And hear her citilen troble in tale distant,
loosely place!
The flowers and hopes of springtime—they

perished long ago

And the garden where they blossomed is
white with winter snow.

white with winter snow.

Octtage neath the maples, have you seen those girls and boys
Tast but a little while ago made, oh! such pleasant noise?
Otrees, and hills, and brooks, and lanes, and meadows, do you know
Where I shall find my little friends of forty

years ago?
You see I'm old and weary, and I've traveiled long and far;
I am looking for my playmates--I wonder
where they are!

--Eugene Frein I am looking for my playmices—i wonder where they are!

—EUGENE FIRED.

"'Gad's Hill' was a morry house," writes Stephen Fiske in fondly recalling incidents of his visits to Charles Dickens, in an article telling the personal side of the movelist in September Ladies' Home Journal. "Dickens was a wellapring of mirth, and his humor infected the whole party. Often, he would walk out and lean against the doorpost, while ' was at the gate, and we would shout with laughter over the fan that we had had and were going to have. When everything else failed the library was an unerding amusement. The room was lined with books from floor to ceiling, even the backs of the doors being bookenses; but the books on the doors and along the floor were bogus. Dummy backs had been lettered with titles and pasted on the glass, and the titles had been selected by such wits as Dickens, Yates, the Collins brothers, Albert Smith, and Mark Lemon, of 'Punch.' We used to at on the floor to study this mock library and roll over with delight at some elsever satire. I remember 'The Virtues of Our Ancestors,' a volumes so thin that the title had to be princes so thin that the title had to be princes so thin that the title had to be princes of the Poets, 'a more pamphlet; 'Ergs on Bacon,' to match. 'Coke on Lattleou'; 'Statues Kreeted to the Dake of Wellington,' fifteen portly volumes, and there were dozens of other quies and cranks. A catalogue of these bogus books should have been preserved, but nobody realized that Dickens would ever die."

-EUGENE FIELD.

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but States on the Park and the States of the Park sides,
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Lang Branche Vogen and Californ and Californ are
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from any part of the city to make a process
meanwhale terms,

State Care Care Care Care
Begerintendent.

At the Tomb of King Arthur. By AUBREY DE VERE

Through Glastonbure's cloister dir. The midnight winds were sighing . The midnight within were assume, Chanting a low funeral hymn
For those in ellence lying,
Death a gentle flown, mid shadows grim
Fast bound, and unroplying.

Hard by the menks their Mass were saying The organ evertners he wave in alteration swaying

On that smooth swell upbore
The voice of their includious praying Toward heaven's eternal shore

Er- long a princely multitude
Moved on through arches grey,
which yet, though shattered, store

atood
(God grant they stand for eye ')

2. Joseph's Church of weven wee
On England's baptism day.

The grave they found ; their swift stroke

Piercing duli earth and stone. They reached ere long an oaken cell. And cross of cak, whereon

In the list of various.

The said on every kuightly breast,
The sicel at each man's side,
Sent forth a suddon gleam; each crest
Bowed low its plumed pride;
Fown o'or the cullin atooped a pricat. But first the mouarch cried

But first the monarch cried:

'threat king' in youth I made a vow,
Earth's mightlest son to greet;
His eand to worship; on his brow
To gaze; his grace outreat
Therefore, though dead, till mountide theu
Shall fill any royal seat!"

Away the massive lid they roll'd-Alas . what found they there?
No kingly brow, no shapely mould;
But dust where such things were, Ashes o'er ashes, fold on fold And one bright wreath of hair.

converse hair! like gold it lay;
For Time, though stern, is just,
And humbler things feel last his away,
And Death reveres his trust.—
They touched that wreath; it sank away
From aunshing into dust!

I hen Henry lifted from his head The Conqueror's iron crown:

That crown upon that dust be laid,
And knelt in reverence down, And raised both hands to heaven, and said "Thou God, art King alone !

The Kaiser's Tree.

It was in the year of grace 1611. Two men were crossing the turf of the quiet minster square in Breisach. One was somewhat atlvanced in years, with fine aquiline nose, full blonde beard verging on gray, and long hair that escaped in heavy looks from under a red velvet bereits. He walked with so majestic a tread that it was very evident he was no common man, but one on whose broad shoulders rested an invisible world. Handsome, tall and noble, he was indeed a king among men—a kaiser—a German kaiser from crown to loe. A poet, too, he was, and a hero in the true sense of the word—Anastasius Grun's "Last Knight," Maximillian I.

Here in Breisach—his city, as he called it—the kaisers escaped from all affairs of state, and here he wrote those tender letters to his daughter Margaret in the Netherlands. But in 1611 threatening clouds hung low and shadowed the kaisers brow, for they presaged a storm that was to carry him away forever from the quiet spot of earth he loved as well. His eyes swept sadly over the bright landscape that lay at his feet. And sudddenly turning to his companion he asked:

"Whosechildren are those?" pointing as he spoke to a niche in the sull where a boy and girl knelt and with great industry were planting a rose-bush. The girl was about 8 years old and the boy some four years her senior, and so absorbed were they in their work that they did not bear the kaiser's approach. When it is the kaiser I'"

"What are you doing there?" asked Maximillian, his artist oye redding the while upon the charming fittle pair.

"What are you doing there ?" asked Maximillian, his artist oye redding the while upon the charming fittle pair.

"What are you doing there ?" asked Maximillian, his artist oye redding the while upon the charming fittle pair.

"What is the little girl your sister?"

"He kaiser smiled as he asked.

"What is your name?"

"Hans Liefrink."

"An is the hittle girl your sister?"

"Councillor Ruppecher's Mailie."

"Ah is its he little girl your sister?"

"He has countered and you love each other sere

"No; she is our little neighbour. Ouncillor Ruppacher's Mailie."

"Ah, indeed! And you love each other very much?"

"Yes; when I grow up—and have a mids—I am going to marry her."
The kaiser looked astonished.
"Must you have a knife to get married?"

arried?"
"Yes, certainly," answered the lad.
"Yes, certainly," answered the lad.
Without a knife I cannot cut, and if
cannot out I cannot carn money, and
must have a great deal to marry
failie, because she is a councillor's
auchier".

aughter."

" But what will you cut?"

" I will out wood."

" Ah, I understand now, you want be a wood carver. Was that your to be a wood carver.
father's art?"
"Yes. When I was little, I watched

him curve, and now I want to learn myse'f, but father is doad, and mother cannot buy me a knife,"

"Will this do?" And the kaiser drow a magnificent, many bladed one from his pookets.

The hot color rushed into the boy's face and one could almost see his beart beat with joy through the coarse, torn shirt. Yes, yes," he stammered, "it is

"Yes, yes," he stammered. "it is splendid!"
"It is yours. Be diligent with it," sald the Kaiser.
Han- took it timidly. "Thank you, very, very much," was all he could say, but a bright fire glowed in the dark eyes that showered sparks of love and gratitude upon the Keiser.
"New you can go to Nuremberg."
"I should love to go there to Duro's, for I will never carve plates. I can't bear such flat work. I mean te carve figures that are natural and that one can take held of."
"The genuine soulptor," exclaimed

figures that are natural and that one oan take held of."

"The genuine sculptor," exclaimed the kaiser. "You are right, Hans Liefrink. Hold to what is natural, and you will never fall." He drow a leathern purse from his doublet, and handing it to the lad said "Only have patience, Haus. Keep these guidens until you are old enough to travel, then go to Durer and tell him that as his sister once held the ladder for him so shall he hold it now for you, to mount as high as he. Will you promise me all this?"

"Yes, dear Horr Kaiser," cried Hans enthusastically, and he took the kaiser's hand and kissed it in his sudden joy, "If I ever carre the image of Ohrist," he exclaimed, "I will make Him look just like you."

"Farewell," laughed the Kaiser as he strode down the mountain with his companion.

his companion.

The boy stood as in a dream, while Maille chewed a hole in her apron. A maid came in search of her, and to her Mailie told the story of the kaiser and the knife. It soon became the gossip of all Breisach. "Hane Lieand the knife. It soon became the gossip of all Breissoh. "Han Lie-frink was such a bold fellow. It was no marvel that he should have been prattling to the kaiser."—and everyone wanted to see the wonderful knife and the contents of the leathern purse. But the latter Hans was prudent enough to show to no one.

* * *

Years passed. Haus Liefrink lost his mother, Mallie hers, and the orphan children were drawn closer together. In the evening after work Hans would break through the hedge that separated the gardens and would carve lovely figures of Mailie, such as no child in all Breissah possessed, and she listened in open-eyed wonder and admiration while he told her of the wonderful pictures and wood carving he had seen in the Frieburg Cathedral. Whenever they could they ran up to the minster and watered the rose tree—the kaiser's tree, Hans had named it—and where they loved to linger, hoping always that their kind friend might come again. Often they called aloud, "Herr Kaiser, dear Herr Kaiser, come again," but the childish voices choed and reconded in vain under the blue sky, and the kaiser came no more.

The little ones grew up, and the kaiser's tree grew with them, and

echoed in vain under the blue sky, and the kaiser came no move.

The little ones grew up, and the kaiser's tree grew up, and the kaiser's tree grew with them, and they seemed more and more drawn to it and to each other, as though its tender roots had reached out silver threads of love into each heart and bound them close with ties that held them fast. But, alsa! this one true friend was not strong enough to hold together what men would keep apart.

The lovely, stately Ruppacherin, the councillor's daughter, dared no longer be friendly with the poor wood carver. Her father strongly forbade it and put a high wall between the two gardens, so that Haus sand Mailie lost all chance of meeting save at the "kaiser's tree," and here but rarely when the minster was deserted.

But this only made the stream of love that coursed in their hearts overflow their lips, and one evening when Mailie had long been absent from the "kaiser's tree," Haus sang his first love song under her window that overlooked the little garden:

My heart is mine no longer,

The scale with a save,

My heart is mine no longer,
The scolen quite away,
By a maiden awest and lovely,
Who listens to my lay.

There grows a slender rose tree, Within the mineter's shade, And underneath its branches A sign of love is laid.

A sign of love is laid.

Early next morning Mailie came to the rose tree and found a tiny golden heart hidden in the moist grass. She listened with sparkling eyes and burning cheeks to Hane' words of love and laid the tiny golden heart on her own fast beating one and swore never to let it go, while Hans, half mad with joy, cried, "Ah, if only the kaiser came no more.

came no more.

The fall passed, winter came, and the young people saw each other more rarely than ever, but Fans often sang the song of the rose tree and many another, all telling of his love for Mailie, till at last her father noticed it and threatened her with his curse if she did not stop all intercourse with the "good for nothing artist."

So one day Hans and Mailie stood

the "good for nothing artist."
So one day Hans and Mailis stood for the last time beside the rose tree they had planted many years before. Mailie had told Hans of her father's threat, and now she stood silent, her hand resting in his, while tears coursed slowly down her cheeks.

"Maille, toll me that you do not think me such a worthless follow?" Her blue oyes looked full into his brown ones, and a smile of love and trust crept over her face. "No, Hans, indeed I do not. No

"No, Hans, indeed I do not. No one shall over make me think that. They do not know you as I do. You have taught me all that I know that is great and beautiful. You have molded me and made me what I am. even as your artist hand forms an image from a shapeless piece of wood. And she took his strong hand and prossed it to her soft warm lips, then folded his white fingers over his brown ones and added, "I will believe in you always, for you honor God with your art, and whoever does that cannot be evil."

"And will you be true to me, Maille, till I have brought we warm.

your art, and whoever does that cannot be evil."

"And will you be true to me, Mailie, till I have breught my art and mysolf to knone, and till I come back to claim you for my bride?"

"Yos, Hans, I will nover leave my father's house but to go to you—or to the cloister. And if I should die before you come I will ask them to bury me here under the kaiser's tree, where we have been so happy. Then, if you come back and lie here in the sunshine to rest you from your toil and sorrow, every rose leaf that falls upon you shall be a kiss from me," and she woopt on his breast, their tired hearts beating against each other in the pain of parting, while the promise of spring—of buds and roses—pulsed and throbbed in the rose tree with the rising sap.

throbbed in the rose should be rising sap.

"Don't cry, Mailie," Hans said, trying to be strong. "I am going to Durer's, and when I have learned to do something of worth I will seek the kaiser and ask him to use his influence

h your father."
Oh, yes, if the dear kaiser would

but come!"
"He will certainly come, my love," "He will certainly come, my lo said Hans, "for we will pray the God to bring him to us—or me to h They knelt together in the cool, d grass, and it seemed to their true hearts that God must work a mir

grass, and it seemed to their trusting learnts that God must work a miracole and change the kaiser's tree into his own presence.

Buddenly the sound of the great minster bell smote upon their ears—full of forebodings, mournfully, slowly it tolled. People began to climb the hift that led to the church, and Hans ran to them with eager inquiry.

"Where have you been? Have you not heard that our kaiser is dead?" The kaiser dead! Poor Hans stodd as if turned to stone. Where were all his hopes now? He rested his burning brow against the cool stem of the rose tree and groaned aloud.

The knell had ceased, and all of nature was as still and dead it seemed as though spring and life could never come again. A light hand rested on his bowed head. Mailie had come to be his comforter.

be his comforter.
"Oh, Mailie, the kaiser will never

"Oh, Mailie, the kaiser will never come again!"

"But God is with us," said Mailie, softly. As she stood before Hans in her maiden purity and beauty the light of inspiration overspread his face, and he whispered low:

"Mailie, God is truly with us. He shows ne now, as in a vision, the Queen of Heaven, surrounded by holy angels, and if I can but carve all that he shows me I shall be great myself and need a kaiser's help no longer."

Next morning at daybreak Hans set out. As he passed Ruppacher's house loud and clear his voice rang out:

out:

My heart is mine no longer,
The stolen quite away.

Softly one of the lower windows was raised, and a white handkerchief waved a last frewell through the dusky light, the song went on, but the voice grew trembling and uncertain—full of unshed tears—then ceased, and all was still once more.
Years passed, and nothing was heard of Hans Listrink, and no one thought of him save Mailie, in whose gentile loving heart he was ever present and ever dear, and who watohed for him till at last hope was almost dead, and the rosee faded in her cheeks, and a dumb sorrrow looked out of the sweet blue eyes. Breissoh was trembling for its old faith, and Duke Ferdinand, Kaiser Maximiliar Perhew and successor, counseled her children to do all they could to strengthen the Catholic faith by means of votive offerings and ideal reaining and sculptures in their churches. The minster had long lacked a high altar worthy of it, and notices were sent broadcast bidding all German artists to send in their plans, that the best might be chosen and the work begun.

Mailie heard but little of all this, for she never went about among the people and lived alone in her little bay windowed room waiting for Hans to come. But she was growing weak and weary with waiting, and the eyes the turned toward the Christ that Hans had carved for her were often full of tears. Five long years had passed since she had seen him, when one evening

There grows a slender rose tree Within the minster's shade

Within the minster's shade cohood softly a summer sopher under her window. She sprang to the casement and looked out, but could see no one in the darkness. Love lent wings to her feet, and, like an escaped hird, she flew up the mountain side to the kaiser's tree, where two strong arms clasped her and held her close, while her head swam, and it seemed as if the waters of the Rhine were closing in about her. They held each other

long in silent embrance, for true love needs no words to tell its depths Hans was the first to epeak. "How pale you are, sweet heart! Are you ill?"

She shook her head, with a happy laugh. "Oh, no, not now! But you were gone so long. Why did you not come sooner?"

"I could not, little one. If I had "I could not, little one. If I had come back a poor, unknown follow, your father would have dismissed me again. So I stayed and feasted my cyos on all the art treasures of the groat cities and worked in Durers studie till my name was mentioned with honour among the pupils, and I said to myself. Now you may woo lovely Maitic.' And when I heard there was to be a new altar put in our mister I hastened here to make appliestion, and if I sm fou...d worthy to do the work what can your father have against me then?"

the work what can your father have against me then?"
Matile shook her head doubtfully, but flans was full of joy.
"How the kaiser's tree has grown!" he cried in wonder, "It seems to have taken at the warm blood out of your cheeks, its roses are so red. Give my love's roses back to her," he said, playfully brushing her cheek with a flower, but they were all pale and white. "That is not good paint. Let us try this," and he pressed a kiss on her check. "Aye, that is better," he laughed, and laid her blushing face against his broast. "Rloom out, my little rose. The spring is almost here."
The next morning the usher of the high gabeld town hall came into the council chamber with hesitating steps. "Your honorable body will be graciously pleased to pardon, but there is ene without who insiest upon coming into your presence."

into your presence."
"Who is it?" asked the burgo

master.

"It is Hans Liefrink, said the usher," but so much changed I hardly knew him. He wants to compete for the new altar and submit his plane."

for the new altar and submit his plans."

"What would we have to do with such a scapegrace as he? Let him go back where he came from," was the decision. "We want no such bunglers as he."

The kindly old messenger left the room with a somewhat crestfallen air, but returned almost immediately, bringing a paper of drafting with him, which he presented with many bows and apologies.

which he presented with many now and apologies.

"Liferink begs you will examine these, your worships, and you can inquire of Durer, in Nuremberg, as to his ability."

"If the fellow don't take himself off we will have the gaoler after him," cried Ruppacher, in a rage.

"Softly, softly, Master Ruppacher, the draft represents the coming of the Mother of God in heaven, and is right fancifully thought out, it seems to me.

Mother of God in heaven, and is right fancially thought out, it seems to me.

"But to imagine a thing is much easier than to do it. Justfink never could do such a thing," said one of the councilors. Besides, it was simply ridiculous to give such a work into the hands of a Breissacher child, whom some had even looked askance upon. So Jans was summarily diemissed. The authorities finally decided to send their plans to Albrecht Durer and to let him be their judge. And at the same time with the letter from the council went a letter from Hans to his great teacher and good friend.

Weeks slipped by in alternate anxiety and sweet stolen happiness for the lovers. They met as formely at he kaiser's tree, for the struggles of 1524 drew Ruppacher's attention from his daughter, and Mailie grew bright and rosy in the springlime of love. At last Durer's answer came, but who can describe the amazement of the council when it was found that the letter on tained Hans Liefrink's decjied plan and these words, "I can recommend othing more beautiful than this plan of my friend and pupil, Hans Liefrink, whose ability to execute it I fully guarantee."

A half hour later a crowd of people pressed up the narrow street and stopped before Hans Liefrink's little house. He came to the door, and to

A half hour later a crowd of people pressed up the narrow street and stopped before Hans Liefrink's little house. He came to the door, and to his astonishment saw a deputation from the council, one of whom stepped up and told him with great pomp that his plan had been approved by Durer, and he had been chosen by the council to execute the high altar for the minster.

and the best of the minster.

Hans clapped his hands for joy.

Was it really true or only a beautiful dream? When the deputation had departed, he hastened over to Ruppacher's, for this was his time to speak.

Mailie opened the door for him—a low cry of happy fright, a quick kiss—and she disappeared into her own room, where, with beating heart, she sank before her crucifix and implored the Blessed Virgin's help. Hans stepped fearlessly into Ruppacher's preseuce, who cried, with flaming eyes:

eyes: "What do you want?"
"Herr Ruppscher, I know an honest
man who loves your daughter and who
would marry her, and I want to bring
him to you."

"Home to you."

"So—and who may he be?"

"Myself, Herr Councillor."

"You! Did anyone ever hear such

"Herr Councillor." Hans oried out,

"I never was a beggar. My father
was poor, but he supported us with his
wood carringr and after his death my
mother took care of herself and me by
the honest labour of her hands. The
only things I ever received in my life

&%% The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are ent to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the houd of They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who his not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Aver's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told to the cured to page a free of Ayer's Cowell Mass

960000

wife."
"Two years, and what then?"
sneered Ruppacher.
"Then new commissions will

Oh, you think you are something

oome;

"Oh, you think you are something fine, no doubt, but you belong to a race of star gazers and losfers, who do nothing but spin dreams and are too lazy to work."

Hans was burning with indignation, but he controlled himself for Mailie's sake and only said:

"A kaiser held the ladder for Albrecht Durer—the ladder on which he painted—and a town councillor of Breisach, whose dust will soon be scattered to the winds, insults his best loved pupil. There I tasted all the honour of my reputation. Here I must be insulted and trampled upon!"

"Then, go back to your honour. Why did you come here with your "Then, go back to your honour. Why did you come here with your silly art?"

silly art?"

"Because I love your daughter so truly that no sacrifice is too great to be made for her, and because I want her for my wife."

"Well, then, I will tell you that you are as likely to marry a wife as far

are as likely to marry a wife as far above you as my daughter is as yor are to build an altar in the minster

nigher than the minster itself."
"Is that all you have to say, Herr
Councillor?"

"Is that all you have to say, Herr Councillor?" He laughed contemptuously. "Carve an altar that is bigher than the church in which it stands and you shall have my daughter—not before—so help me God!"

God!"

A pitcous cry came from the next room. Ruppacher opened the door.

Mailie lay unsonscious before the crucifix. Hans hastened to her, but the angry man raised his hand against him. For a moment it seemed to him that the sacred knife must leap from his pocket, but he struggled with himself and rushed out of the house, up the hill to the minster, to his friend, the "kaiser's tree."

It was a perfect monday. A cloud.

set and russees out of the house, up the hill to the minster, to his friend, the "kaiser's-tree."

It was a perfect monday. A cloudless sky arched the shadowless earth. The castle of Sponeck was outlined against a background of gold, like some fairy palesce, and the Rhine broke in foaming surf on her steep rooks. He could never win Mailie now, no one could halp him, not even Kaiser Max, if he should come back from the grave, for had not Ruppacher sworn a terrible cath that he should never have her till he had made an attar higher than the church.

Suddenly something strack him sharply on the back. He started and turned quickly, but it was only the harply on the back. He started and turned quickly, but it was only the little rose tree that had at last, by its own strength, broken forth from the niche where Mailie's hand hed bound it, and in ecoaping had struck him as if in greeting. There it stood tall and straight, and he saw for the first time how much much higher it was than the niche in which it grew. Quick as lightning a thought shot through his tired brain. A moment of reflection—a cry of triumph—then he fell on his kness in joyful thanksgiving. Lord God, thou art great, even in thy small things, and thy wonders never ceases! "What was it that the little tree had taught him? What was it that made him kiss its rough bark in a wild transport of joy? * * * *

Hans saw Maile no more. Her father had sent her to the convent at Marieneau, yet her prison walls were not so strong but that a song, a greeing from Hans sometimes reached her. He, too, lived like a hermit in his cell, working from early dawn till the last faint streaks of light tinged the western sky. Ourlouity ran high, but every request to see his work received the same answer: "That was not included in the contract. They must wait." At last, after wo years of patient labor, he declared the work done, and three days later, on the Feast of the Assumption, the new altar was to be dedicated. "Great was

were the knife and the purse from Kaiser Max and those I did not beg—he gave them to a poor boy in whom he recognised an aspiration for better things. I have worked hard with the knife and educated nyself with the money, and both have yielded megod interest. I am no beggar, Herr Councillor, and lot the next two years the commission I have just received will enable me to abundantly provide for a wife."

the excitement, and that morning an unusual crowd of worshippers climbed the misster hill. The doors were opened, the crowd streamed in and a cry of surprise, wonder and admiration ellor, and to the hor they worder to surprise, wonder and admiration ellor, and to the hor they work at the whole glorious vision stood out before their eyes in perfect rounded forms. In the centre was the blessed Mother, with her arms crossed over the bosom and head stood out before their eyes in period: rounded forms. In the centre was the blessed Mother, with her arms crossed over her bosom and head meekly bowed to receive the crown that God the Father and God the Son crossed over ther bosom and head meekly bowed to receive the crown that God the Father and God the Son held above her. A storm of joy seemed sweeping through heaven that stirred the locks and garments of the celestial choir chanting "Alfelulath." Was it possible that this could be hard, unjelding wood? And the simple country folk, who had never before seen anything so beautiful, stood in childlike awe and silent wonder. When the service was over, all pressed for ward to see the master of the great work. He came from behind the altar, modest and deeply moved, but so handsome and so full of unconsoious pride that every eye hung on him in admiration. One by one the members of the council abook him heartily by the hand, all but Ruppacher, who leaned glowering against a pillar. Mailie was with him. She had left the convent for this festival, and stood beade him, a holy light in her sweet, pale face.

"I so to the Ruppacherin like the blessed Mother of God?" whispered one in the crowt.

blèssed Mother of God?" whispared one in the crowd.
"And God the Father is like Kais-er Max," said an old man. "'Tis his face exactly."
Like a train of fire, it ran through the crowd that Liefrink had put Mailie Ruppacher and Kaiser Max in his work.

work,
"Yes, dear friends," said Hans,
quietly, "you are right, and I have
done it because I know of nothing in
the world more beautiful and good
than the Ruppacherin and our dead

the world more beautiful and good than the Ruppacherin and our dead Kaiser."

"Well said! He is right," was heard on all sides. Now Hans went fearlessly to where Ruppacherin," he said, "two years ago you promised me your daughter for my wife when I should have fulfilled a strang, condition made by you. I was to build an altar higher than the church—an impossible thing you thought—but look up, Master Ruppacher, the altar is a foot higher than the place in which it stands. I have only bent the top."

The councillor looked up and grew pale. He had not thought of that A moment of applause ran through the house.

"I have done my part. Herr Coun-

A moment of applause an through the house.

"I have done my part, Herr Councillor. Now do yours and give me your daughter for my wife."

Ruppacher tottered as if struck by a heavy blow. Hans had taken him at his word, and he was not the man to trifle with his oath. He took Mailie's hand and placed it in her lorger"

Maille's hand and placed it in her lover's.

Three weeks later Hans and Maille were betrothed before the altar. Briesach had never seen so magnificent an affair, and Father Ruppacher was no longer so testy as one might think, for he had now more respect for the worthless art of his son-in-law.

AN ASTONISHING CURE.

Goorgo Baker, fur dyer, 14 Stayner St.,
Groonko, Ont., was curred by Ryckman's
"Kootonay Cure" of inflammatory
Rhcumatism, which he had for over a
year so badly that he was barely able to
walk. He now walks 10 miles without
fatigue, is free from all pain, ard an all
round healthy man. He makes awalr
round healthy man. He makes worn
statement to the above facts before J.
W. Seymour Corley, Notary Public, July
10, 1896.

Place yourself once more in harmony with the universal law; accept the will of God; make a religious use of life; work while it is yet day; be at once serious and cherefue; know how to repeat with the Apoelie: "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content."

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remody can be found than Ayor's Cherry Pectoral. Its affect is immediate and the result permanent.

A GLANCE BACK.

ONTINIED FROM PACE

The Catholic population of fredaml had, howover, learned a profitable losson from the great Volunteer Conventions. In 1792 the Catholic Committee issued a circular letter in string the Catholics in every paradi in 1. and to choose electors, who in their turn were in overy county to choose delegates to the Catholic in Convention in Dublin, in order to assist in procuring the elective franchise, and an equal participation in the benefits of trial by jury. This Convention, into the first of trial by jury. This Convention, into the first of trial by jury. This Convention, into the first of trial by jury. This Convention, into the first of trial by jury. This Convention, into the first of trial by jury. This Convention into the first of trial by jury. This Convention into the first of trial by jury. This Convention the Sixth of the first of trial and into the 3rd trial was considered by Mr. Dundas, the Catholic Rolaton of the form of

the army.

The success of this Convention, which was modelled on the Convention of Dangannon. convuced Fitzglibon I.ord Clarc), the Loid Chaucellor, who was the prime machinator in Irolaud of the Union, and the romorseless enemy of the Catholic people, from whom he himself had sprung, that unless Convenions wore probabiled and prevented by law, attacks on the liberties of the people would not presper. Accordingly he devised a measure for the purpose of depriving all Irishmon, whother Profestant or Catholic, of every means of expressing their wishes by elected delegates. In 1793 the Convention Act was introduced by Lord Clarc into the Irish Ilouse of Lords. Its real and plain byless were to prevent the initiation of the successful example of the Catholic Convention under the prefect of anticipating a Convention of the Catholic Convention under the prefect of anticipating a Convention of the Catholic Convention under the prefect of anticipating a Convention of the United Irishmen in Athlone.

This Act (33 Gro. III), c. 29) to provent the election or appointment of assemblies, purporting trepresent the precipe, or any description of the security positions or other addresses to his Majesty or the Parliament, recites, that the election or appointment of assemblies, purporting to represent the propie, or any description of the people under protitions, and other of Houses of Parliament, in the Catholic of the Catholic or appointment of assemblies, purporting to representing positions or other addresses to his Majesty or the Parliament, recites, that the election or appointment of assemblies, purporting to representing positions or other addresses to his Majesty or the Catholic of the Catholic on Section of the Catholic of the proper of the Catholic of the Catholic on the Catholic of the catholic of the catholic of the election to be served the convention of the election to the made of a such persons or delegates, or attending, or voting, or acting therein yau means, are guilty of a high misdemental assemblies. Gentlem

The teller in favour of this bill on behalf of the Tovernment in the final division in the liouse of Commons was Mr. Arthur Wellesley, always named Wosley in the Irish Parliamentary debates, the future Duke of Wellington and the Prime Minister from whom confessedly against his will Catholic Emancipation aix and thirty years later was wrung by Daniel O'Connell. The "Iron Duke" changed subsequently his name from Wesley to Wellesley to weaken all association of idea counceting him with John Wesley, the founder of Methodism.

Oak Hall.

Visitors to the Exhibition are specially invited to tak Hall, one of the largest and most commodious clothing houses in the Dominion. There they will have an opportunity of inspecting goods of the best material, made neatly in suits of all sixes, styles and patterns; and there also they can buy to advantage, as averybody knows who has purchased at the Hall. Manager Pirio will be pleased to show strangers through the extabilishment.

The University of Ottawa.

The Cathelic University of Ottawa began its 19th celeolastic year on Wednesday, the 2nd of September. The following is the list of the Faculty and Professors in the various courses. All are members of the Oblates of Mary framaculate Rector, Very Rev. J. If McCluckin, Vice Rector, Rev. M. F. Callon; Becretary, Rev. A. A. Constantineau Treasurer, Rev. A. Martin.

ARTS AND COLLEGIATE COURSE

ARTA AND COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Prefect of Studies, Rev. W. J.
Marphy Professors of Philosophy,
Rev. C. Cohiet, Rev. W. Pation.
Professor of Physics and Astronomy,
Rev. W. Murphy Professors of English, Rev. M. Fallon, Rev. O. Sloan,
Rev. L. Tighte, Professors of Greek,
Rev. H. Gerraus, Rev. W. Patton,
Rev. G. Gauvreau Professors of
Latin, Rev. N. Holes,
Rev. A. Antoine,
Rev. W. Howe, Rev. G. Gervaig,
Rev.
E. David; Professors of French, Rev.
C. Gloinet, Rev. L. Lacosto,
Rev. E. David; Professors of Mathematics,
Rev. A. Antoine, Rev. C.
Sloan, Rev. A. Lajeunnesse;
Rev. O. Gloan,
Rev. A. Lajeunnesse;
Rev. O. Gauvreau, Rev. A. Lajeunesse;
Professors of History, Rev. N. Nilces,
Rev. W. Patton, Rev. W. Howe;
Professors of Music, Rev. V. Howe;
Professors of Music, Rev. O. Lombort,
Rev. A. Lajeunesse;
Rev. W. Kulavy.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Prefet of Studies, Rev. A. Henault; Prof. soors of English, Rev. L. Tighe, Messra. Ryan, Galvin, Kingsley, O Rollly, Prof.esors of Mathematics, Messra. Fleury, Clancy, Payment, O'Mesra, Pfolesors of Mathematics, Green Prof. Rev. J. O. Driffy, Rev. D. A. Sullivan: Professor of Rook keeping, Rev. J. O. Driffy, Rev. D. A. Sullivan: Professor of Physics, Rev. J. Duffy; Professor of Physics, Rev. J. Duffy; Professor of Physics, Rev. T. Campeau, Rev. O. Rouzeau, Rev. W. Kiday: Professor of Physics, Rev. T. Drawing, Rev. A. Lisjennesso.

The school year at Ottawa University covers a period of ten months, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas.

Cobourg.

Ordination to the Holy Priesthood will be conferred on Rev. Francis A. Duffy at St. Michael's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday next. Sept. 6th. His Lordship Bishop UConnor of Peterborough will officiate.

NEWS NOTES.

The Jewish Congregation of Dunedin, New Zealand, have presented to the Right Rov. Dr. Vordon an address con-gratulating him on his consecration as Catholic Bishop of that Sec.

Catholic Bishop of that See.

One of the most interesting and characteristic volumes of Irish memoirs published for a long time is a selection from the journals of the late Mr. O'Neill Daunt. He was a social comrade of Peargus O'Connell, a pioneer of the Diseatablishment movement, a collergus of Buttand Galbraith in the Home Rule meetment and adaltraith in the Home Rule meetment, and a correspondent of Parnell and Gi,datone. His life though, as Mr. Leckey, who introduces the volume, writes, "a romarkably secluded" one, was full of vivid interest and quiet but far-reaching effort for public onds.

The venerable Archibalon Murnhy of

far-roaching effort for public ends.

The venerable Archishson Murphy, of Hobart. Tasmana, who is eighty-one years of age, will commemorate the golden jubice of his Episcopate in October next, when Cardinal Moran, Archishson Carr, and several other distinguished dignitaries will attend the celebration. It is to take the form of raising a fund to complete St. Mary's Cathedral. The sum of £2,500 will be required to proceed with the work. Asum of £405 has been already received, and of this sum Lord Gormanston, the Governorof Tasmania, who is a Cathelic, has subscribed £50.

Governorol Tasmania, who is a Catholic, has subscribed £50.

Miss Lilian and Miss Lucy Bowen Rowlands were recently received into the Catholic Church at St. James's, Spanial-place, London, by the Rev. W. A. Gildee, D.D. They are two of the daughters of Mr. Howen Rowlands on a mother daughters of Mr. Howen Rowlands and another daughter, Miss Torces, Bowen Rowlands, was received into the Church some months ago. Mss Lilian Bowen Rowlands is a frequent contributor to serial literature and a successful writer of short tales and sketches. She is joint auttor with hor sister. Miss Evoleen Bwen Rowlands is a frequent contributor to serial literature and a successful writer of short tales and sketches. She is joint auttor with hor sister. Miss Evoleen Bwen Rolwands, of a volume of stories entitled "As the Cock Crow," which was most favorably reviewed, and a tale from her poin appears in the first number of the new monthly magazine The Balmoral.

The Right Rov. Dr. Gallagher, Coad-

rrom nor poin appears in into first number of the now monthly magazino. The Balmoral.

The Right Rov. Dr. Gallagher, Coadjotro Bishop of Goulburn, Australia, in the course of a lecture on Edunoud Burke, which he lately dolivered, said: "For mysolf I have always admired and loved Edmund Burke, first, porbaps, because he was my countryman; socend, because though himself a Protestant he drovede all the best cençuies of his great life and all the best cençuies of his great life and all the best cençuies of his great life and all the resources of his great life and all the present the shackles from my co-religionists—the Catholics of the British Isles; thirdly, because he contributed, probably more than any single man, towards founding the great College of Maynooth—my own Alma Mater, rowince materna care Ichefly owe whatever learning or goodness there is in mo: lastly, but not least, I like Edmund Burke, as you the citizens should like him, because he was the cousin germain—first cousin—and liberal patron of that saintly woman, Nano Nagle, foundross of the Preabyterian Ordor, whose spiritual daughters led so goonly into the paths of knowledge and Ai virtue tho good and the fair young Catholic maidenhood of my old and happy home, Wagga Wagga."



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hystor ics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Meancholia, Inobility. Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness,

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centries albaying all irritabili-less, and increasing the flow and power of nerve flowd. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no impleasant effects.

A Valuable How ton Aerrona Dis-cases and a sample bottle to any ac-dress. Four put minaslenget the medi-letine free.

This refure has been per par doy the flew Father Reenty, of bort Warm and since 1878, and is now ander his dir. (100 by ture

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IN TORONTO BY LYMAN BROS.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sent. 2, 1896.

TORONTO, Sept. 2, 1896.

ARNER'S MARKET.

Deliveries of grain and other produce wore fair to day
Wheat—Frim. 4 leads of white wheat celling at 65c to 66c and 3 leads of goose at 48c to 49c.

Peas—Steady, 1,200 bushels celling at 16c to 46c.
Rarley—Steady, 1,000 bushels celling at 19c Oats—Steady, 1,000 bushels celling at 19c to 223c.

Hay and Straw—Values—

Oats—Steady, 1,000 bushels solling at 19c to 223c.
Hay and Straw—Values were steady, about 15 loads of hay selling at \$12 to \$11. Nine loads of straw changed hands at \$1 to \$10.

Joresed Hogs—A few came in and bought from \$5 60 to \$5 60 for select weights.

-1	troni co do to co do tot delect weigh	110,
١	Wheat white, \$0 65 do red 0 64	\$0 66 0 00
1	do gooso 0 48	0 49
١	Peas, per bush 0 45	0 46
)	Rye 0 45	0 473
-1	Oats, per bush 0 10	0 22
١	Barley 0 314	0.00
. 1	Hay, 12 00	14 00
.	Straw, bundled S 00	10 00
1	do looso 6 00	0 00
Į	Eggs, new laid U 81	0 01
-1	Butter, lb rolls 0 12	0 14
1	do tubs, dairy 0 11	0 13
	Chickens, per pair 0 25	0 50
. 1	Ducks 0 50	0 60
	Turkeys, per ib 0 08	0 12
1	Potatoes 0 30	0 45
	Dresand hogs 5 50	5 60
	Beef, hindquarters 6 50	8 50
	do foro 2 50	5 00
	Mutton 4 00	6 00
	Veal 5 50	7 00
- 1	Lamb yearlings 6 00	8 00
	ſ	

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sopt. 1.—Crain—Jate are lower, solling at 25c to 25je. Wheat—No. I hard, nominal; No. 2 hard, nominal; peas, per 00 lbs, affoat, 65c to 65je; reat, No. 2, nominal; barley, leed, 33je to 35c; larley, and 1c 46c; buckwheat, per bushel, 39c to 34c.

o 460; buckwa...

ur—One thousand sacks Manitoba sold to day for England Straight as old to day for England as old wheat. 33.45 to 33 50; straight as new wheat, 32 25 to 33 3; strong ra, Manitoba, best brands, 33.45 to 3; arriag better, Manitoba, 35.75 to 3; arriag patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis, Ontario \$3.60 to 3 color of the same patonis of the same patonis

5.70. Meal—Thore is little doing and prices e irregular. Rolled, per bag, \$1.25 to 1.325; rolled per brl, \$2.00 to \$2.75; andard, per brl, \$2.00 to \$2.75; atendard, pr brl, \$2.00 to \$2.75; atendard, pr bg, \$1.25 to \$1.35; granulated, per bg, \$2.05 to \$1.35; granulated, per bg, \$2.05 to \$2.75; granulated, per bag, 3.00 to \$1.375

Si. 2 05 to \$2.75; gamulated, per bag, \$1.80 to \$1.37; Feed—inducements in the way of low prices fail to bring about much husiness in \$12; mouth, \$100; shorts, \$11 to \$100; mouth, \$100; shorts, \$10

Practical Education in Irish Scho

Practical Education in Irish Schools.

The Lord-Lieutenant received a deputation in Dublin, Aug. 20, of the Commissioners of National Education in favor of manual training and the teaching of elementary science and art in the schools of Ireland. The deputation included His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Lord Morris, Lord Chief Baron Pelles, Rov. Dr. Stubbs, and others. His Grace the Archbishops set forth the views of the Commissioners, arguing that this teaching was needed and better fitted the pupils for their work in life. He urgos that full inquiry be made into the subject, and the necessary funds found. Lord Cadogan, in replying, paid a tribute to the Archbishop's knowledge of the educational question, and promised that a public inquiry would be made, and suggested that the Board itself, in, which he had the fullest confidence, should conduct the inquiry. He thought that the heart of the Treasury would be melted by the speech His Grace had made.

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