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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 30.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MERICANISM IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

The New York Sun, of July 20. gives prominence to a letter signed "Catholous," touching upon the intellectual and spiritual condition of the late Father Hocker, first Superior of the Laulist Institute in that city. This letter must have been read with interest by many Catholies, and perhaps with greater interest by Protestants. Its author evidently intended that it should fall upon the attention of the public while disease. denty intended that it should rail upon the attention of the public while discus-sion is stall busy with the character and fufluence of the late Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, Superior of the Paulist Fathers, whose death at the age of 77 occurred on the 3rd of the present month, and who has been referred to in many of the nows-thance as the "Newman of America" on Father Hecker in "Lo Correspondent"
by the Count de Chambrol; also the
translation into Fronch of Father El.
litt's "Life of Hecker," as well as Abbe
Klein's (Professor of the Catholic Inatitute of Paris) reference to Hecker as
"the prophet of the future—the one who
has blazed the way to the best progress
in religious matters."

The Sun's correspondet is disposed to
treat the turning of this well merited
attention upon Hecker as a significant
indication of a French religious awakening. The following sentences from his
letter will, we think, oxdress his meaning. His opening sontences are:

It is wet a "little and the product of the contract of the con-

sad in the development of the intues of religion.

Abbe Klein has assimilated these new and vigorous ideas in a wonderful way or a Frenchman, and his veicing of hem in French for the religious thinkers of his own people is like a strain of weetest music from another land. What is the matter with French Catholicism?

a modified sense. Indeed it might be a rash thing to attempt to estimate to what event they are ofther true or protitable considered as a basis for comparing the condition of the Church in the two republics, France and the United States. In the great republic of the west Catholics, if judged by the almost unanimous voice of Catholic publications, are not morely satisfied with their Constitution but are truly in love with it. No questions crop up amongst them touching the position of the Church in politics Indeed as far as the direction of Catholic indeed as far as the direction of the position of the Church in politics. Indeed as far as the direction of catholic indeed as far as the direction of the position of the political body in prove themselves and help along their apostolate among Protostants. In the French republic on the other hand there is going on an almost incessant conflet hetween Catholic opinion and some section of the political body. In France the prices is literally "in politics," for he sometimes occupies a seat in the Chamber of Doputics, from which the political party which considers him its opponent inver fails to undertake his removal. The contrast afforded in the actitude of Catholic towards the set of a contrast afforded in the actitude of Catholic towards the set of all titled, not a religious subject light of French his contrast afforded in the catholic repuring the properties of the contrast afforded in the administration of the state, the church in order to preserve her close contact with the people cannot hold back from the discussion and adjustment of religious interests in politics. In America the clurch has never exercised, nor sought to exercise, the least influence in public life. But to day, as fifty years ago, the majority of Catholics were only one-oleventh of the population of the past to make them a compact body in politics. The rapid progress of

Turkish Rule.

A letter from Mgr. Bonetti, DelegatoAbotolic at Constantinopie, in which he
acknowledged instructions and encouragement received from the Holy Father,
testifies to the keen paternal interest
which his Holiness takes in the lives of
the Christians in the Ottoman Empire.
Father Angelo Maris, Capuchin monk
and Administrator-Apostolic of Crote,
also gives testimony to this effect, and
noints out how much the Pope, by
monetary offerings and by commendation of the practicalcharity of the French
naval officers, has recently done to
alleviate the misery of the Christians in
Crote. The Pontill has likewise been
devoting special attention to the interests
of the Oxfold where many obstacles oppose the progress of the faith. Want of
thurches and schools have been a great
drawback. The matter is, however,
now being remedied, and his Holiness is
consoled by learning that in Syria a
very noteworthy roligious movement
with numerous conversions is taking
place.

A Famous Preacher.

A Famous Preacher.

Rov. P. A. Halpin, S.J., New York, was a visitor to the city last week. Father Halpin is a distinguished member of this order and has wen wide fame as a preacher. He has been preaching a retreat at Niagaar Falls, where he was present at Sir Frank Smith's farewell uncheen to Mgr. Morry del Val. At Toronto he was the guest of the reverent leaching to the state of the state of lectures on Ethics at the Catholic summer school, Plattaburg. He will resure in September to preach the retreat to the clerky of the archidicese of Croonto. Father Halpin has distinguished himself as a preacher of retreats. He is one of the founders of the Sumue school, where his lectures on Ethics halpin has distinguished himself as a preacher of retreats. He is one of the founders of the Sumue school, where his lectures on Ethics have attracted universal attention.

Enthronement of The New Archbishop.

Impressive Cremony at St James' (Athedral, Montreat. July 20—Last ovening His Grace Mgr. Bruchess, by virtue of his enthronement on the episcopal seat of his predecessors in office. Iormally assumed the title. Archivishop elect. by which he will be known until the day of his consecration, whon having received the power of the keys from his episcopal brethren, he will be greeted as Paul. second Archibishop of Montreal-The coremonies attending the formal outbronement were of a very simple yet deeply impressive character. The beautiful simplicity of the service made the function quite as effective as if all the function quite as effective as if all the wealth of light and color and ceremonial had been bestowed upon it by the Church. Such a function has rarely taken place in this city, and consequent ly the attendance of the faithful was ex

Church. Such a function has rarely taken place in this city, and consequently taken place in this city, and consequently the attendance of the faithful was exceedingly large, in fact every available inch of space in the vast cathedral was occupied. Prior to to the entry of the priests and bishops, the rosary was recited by the Rw. Father Danth. the ongregation joining in the responses in a very earnest manner.

In procession many the procession conterged from the sacristy and wended its way through the western aide and centre passage way of the nave to the sanctuary, the To Deum being sung as the clergy proceeded up the aisle. Passing around the altar the priests and canous took their scats in the choir. His Lordship Bishop Emard of Valleyfield occupying a seat of honor on the gospel side of the altar. Following His Lordship was Mgr. Bruchesi. At the conclusion of the To Deum His Grace descended the altar steps, and surrounded by the members of the cathedral chapter slowly advanced to the opiscopal throne. The priests and the canons who up to this moment had been scated in the choir moved forward to positions immediately in the rear of the high altar. The throne being reached, His Grace ascended the steps, and, facing the congregation, took his seat. As soon as he had done so, he was presented with the episcopal ring, which he proceeded to place on the third finger of his right had done so, he was presented with the episcopal ring, which he seased persent in the neutre assembly.

The chair to those who had the proceeded to the steps, and, facing the congregation, took his seat. As soon as he had done so, he was presented with the episcopal ring, which he proceeded to the had one so, he was presented with the piscopal ring, which he proceeded to the history of the high star as apparently the most self-possessed persent in the neutre assembly.

The chair or throne pour which Monried was presented to the late Architecture of the Architecture of the church. On a plush background in the bupper portion of the chair a

confido."

At the conclusion of Father Colin's sermon, Mgr. Bruchesi arose and replied briefly to the kindly sentiments expressed by the preacher. He began by reforing to the kindly sentiments expressed by the preacher. He began by reforing to the eloquent and touching sermon that had just been delivered by the Tather of St Sulpice, ard spoke of his own appointment to the head of this one of the finest dioceses in the world. His Grace then spoke of Christ's passion on earth, and His selection of the co-workors who were to assist in the good work. Our Saviour, he said, chose ignorant men, and formed them to His heavenly will. He selected one from amongst those who persecuted the Christians. Paul was struck down on the road to Damascus, and said, "Lord "Mgr Bruchesi repeated that found of the heavenly will. He selected one from amongst those who persecuted the Christians. Paul was struck down on the road to Damascus, and said, "Lord "Mgr Bruchesi repeated that found of the heavenly defined the found of the beautiful that the heavenly will be the selection of the clerk of the the found of the work He had for them to do, but He made them worthy to do His hidding. "He has closen me to preside over the See of Montreal. He has confided to my care the souls of this great dioceso." He then went on to say how keenly he folt the responsibility of succeeding such illustrious prelates as Mgrs. Lartique. Bourget and Fabre. The honor was great, very great, but the burden which tentalist was an honor, yet it was at the same time a burden.

We are not alone, however, said His Grace, and he asked for the prayers and co-operation of the clergy and the people. He again referred to the important would be to realize that he work had been as well done. In conclusion, he hanked all for their kindness and sympathy, and added that he was most greating for the kind words of sympathy that had come to him from those processing a different faith. His Grace officiated at the Bennodiction of the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by the New Cannon Y

Fabre, he draws a highly flattering sketch of the new Archbishop, and in-vites the clergy to return thanks to heaven for having inspired such a wise

More Light on History.

More Light on History.

One of the Epworth League ministerial delegates the other day opened the eyes of the Camadians to the true inwardness of the total countries of the Camadians to the true inwardness of instory. It is questionable, however, whether he could have queen pointers to the pupils at the recent High School ontrance scammations for the whole of Ontario, among whose examination papers the following highly interesting particulars were found:

"The Clorgy Reserves ahaded the crops of the neighboring farmers and they wouldn't build roads."

"The Clorgy Reserves about the word of the couple of the neighboring farmers and they wouldn't build roads."

"The Clorgy Reserves are a body that holds large tracts of land, they were disposed of because the land could not be used for pasturing, there was so much land wasted in between the land which was owned by the Reserves."

"Warren Hastings was one who wrote books, two of which are W. Hastings' Birthday Book, and the Wonderful Law."

"Warren Hastings was a great Puritan preacher. He went from place to place presching the gospol, and the result was that a great many people became reformed."

preacting the gospel, and the result was that a great many people became reformed.

"The war of 1837. The people thought that they must go to war, and Durham told them if they wrung the hand for war now tney would wring the hand for fear, and it came true."

"The causes of the rebellion of 1837 were, the grievances were not very numerous, but they caused a great deal of destruction abroad. Lord Durham entered a report for the removal of the grievances, but he was a little too late and the rebellion went on just the same. The care taken of the possessions was one thing in the way."

"The Battle of Waterloo was in the year 1750: it was a battle which will be remembered as long as the world remains. It was between the Persians and the Fronch. The event has so long lingered in the people's minds that those who were capable of composing, have composed music entitled "The Battle of Waterloo." when played it would almost bring tears to the eyes, at least people have been known to weep when they heard it."

"Canada is governed and advised by "Canada is governed and advised by "Canada is governed and advised by "

have been known to weep when they heard it."

"Canada is governed and advised by some of the most clover men in the world. The Queen has men who do her business, and as it is done, it is transferred to her parliaments, where it is acted upon."

"The parliament consists of an adviser, a council. a party of twelve besides all other lawyers and men which space will not permit to write."

"The climate of a country depends on the kind of people. The climate of Ontario is very good; it might be worse; it is noted for its minerials."

"Three things on which the climate of the country depends, are oranges, potatoes and cotton."

The "ex-priest" is inexhaustible. No scener is he jailed at one end of the control that he breaks out at the other. The editor of the Hortonville, Wis., Review writes as follows to the editor of the Hamilton, Ontario, Spectator:

the Hamilton, Ontario, Spectator:

A Rav. Francis Sovieski, representing himself to be an experient of the Roman Catholic church, with his wife (an escaped nun) and child, gave a series of lectures here recently. Since his departure considerable doubt has arisen as to his honesty—in fact, considerable evidence has come to us that he is a fraud. He sasted, while here, that he is a fraud. He sasted, while here, that he is a fraud and that it was caused by a priest vitrol in its face for revenge on Sevieski, and said priest is now in prison.

The Hamilton aditor, realize to his.

sort ever happened here.

The trouble with those intelligent editors and enlightoned Protestant preachers is that they take up and endorse overy impostor who comes them way defaming the Catholic Church. The "ox-priest" unisance would disappear once free newspaper advertising was withdrawn. The habit of the newspapers is to boom the scamps, first helping them

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

The Queenstown correspondent of The Freeman's Journal writes under date July 1's—The Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, landed here early this 'Thorsday morning from the White Star steamer Germanic, which called off the harber from New York on route for Liverpool. His 'trace, who is accompanied by his secretaries, the Rev. R. J. 'trearin and the Rev. E. J. 'trearin and the Rev. E. J. 'trearin and the Rev. E. J. 'trearin and the lad come to Ircland,' in mattive land, on a visit of about a mouth's duration on private Desires and for rest. His Grace declined to give any opinion on the present Josiness and for rest. His Grace declined to give any opinion on the present political stantation in Ircland or an the result of the great Convention of the Irish race which was valid last September in Dublin. His, Grace, however, admitted that until Iroland obtains Home Rule and the right to manage for own affairs matters will be in a more or less unsatisfactory state in Iroland. Asked as to the present commercial prospects in the United States and Canada, his Grace said at prosent there was a great depression all over the United States, but affairs in Canada were rather more prosperous. The Trish element was, however, holding its own not only in the States but also in Grace which was related to the spiritual states which the smaller agriculturists had to contend with, he was happy to be able to state that the farmers of the province of Ontario were doing well. His Grace left Queenstown today for Kilkenny, his native place, but before leaving he called on the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, and visited St. Columa's Cathedral, which he was much pleased to see fast approaching completion under the care and perseverance of the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, and visited St. Columa's Cathedral, which he was much pleased to see fast approaching completion under the care and perseverance of the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Dr. Walsh states he is in excellent health.

Editorially The Freeman's Journal alludes to the visit of his Grace in the following terms:

Yesterday, the Archbishop of Toronto landed at Queenstown. The Nationalists of Ireland bid his Grace a hearty welcome home. He comes in search of rest and health; and we are certain that if hearty good-wishes can quicken the effects of native are his Grace's restoration will be speedy. His services to Ireland will never be forgotten. He gave her hope at a moment of despair. And though his Grace will find the clamor of faction stili rife in Ireland he will, nevertheless, discover that it has lost all power now to burt or hinder the inevitable triumph f discipline in the ranks. The clamor of faction the faction of the property of the property of the property of the faction of the property of the property of the faction of the property of the faction of the property of the faction Ireland as the only one consonant with the commonsense of the nation.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

Archbishop:

Asked if he cared to express himself on Irish politics, his Grace smiled and said, having come for a rest, he had no intention of saying anything on the political situation.

Turning to other subjects, his Grace said he would visit Dr. Croke and the Archbishop of Dublin prior to his return, which would not be for about aix weeks.

Archibishop of Dublin prior to his resturn, which would not be for about six weeks.

Asked as to how the Irish get on in Canada, his Grace replied: "Very well, indeed. Irishmen in Canada are as a rule prosperous and in many instances are men of influence and position"

The Archibishop's attention having been called to a statement made by a prominent Canadian as few days ago that Canada was the place for emigrants to make for, His Grace replying said:
"Ah, well, I'm afraid that the great syndicates now taking large tracts of land in Canada materially injure the prospects of private outerprise," and while not actually saying that he discountenanced emigration from Ireland to Canada, the inference which was deduced from His Grace's observations was that at present, at all events, Canada was not the most advisable place to got.

With reference to the Canadian

ada was not too most auxissor pancogo to.
With reference to the Canadian
schools question which has agitated
Canada to such an extent, His Grace
said that he noticed in a Now York
paper before leaving America that nothing further was to be heard of the matter until the Holy Father spoke, His
Holliness having appointed a special
delegate, who had fully reported to him.

The Queen Did Not Entreat.

MONTREAL. July 20.—Sir Wiltred Laurier has written a letter to a personal friend in Montreat regarding his visit to London, in which occur the following interesting passage: "As to the titles and hours which were conferred upon me I was not consulted as to their acceptance. I found the decree, signed by the Queen, awaiting me when I arrived in London. Is there a reasonable man who can say that under the circumstances I could have refused to

accept them and throw the official document from Her Map sty into the basket? The question is not to be discussed."

THE LATE RICHARD I SHAN

tgain has the ruthless hand of leath brought sorrow to a Montrea; home; again has it become my mountful task to record the demise of one of the noblest and purest of the commercial Capital's citizens, in the person of Mr.

ichard McShane, whose guidees spirit winged its flight to Him who created it at the comparatively early age of 60 years. Whilst only a boy the subject of this bried monor, with his paronts and other mombers of the family left his native home in the county of Armagh, Ire and. coming to identreal, where shortly afterwards he embarked in the grocery trade, which he continue! I up to the time of his death. As a merchant the name of Richard McShane was a synonym for uprightness and integrity, and in the commercial world of this great city it is not exaggration to say no man's credit stood higher. His great city it is not exaggration to say no man's credit stood higher. His subsiness was as extensive as it was an arduous one, the perplexities of which he faced and the responsibilities of respond, not with the cheerless sympathy of words, but in a more practical and substantial form of benevolence.

As a Catholic Richard McShane was all that the word implies. Proud of the grad inhoritance of Fatth, zealous, decile and unoxtentations in the practice of every virtue inculcated by the Catholic Richard McShane was all that the word implies. Proud of the practice of every virtue inculcated by the Catholic Richard McShane was all that the practice of every virtue inculcated by the Catholic Richard McShane was a little of the catholic Richard McShane was no more regular attendant, no more complary member than he; and we are not at all surprised to learn that the close of such a life, fortuied by those strengthening graces with which the Catholic Richard McShane

British Association at the Cathedral.

The local committee having charge of

London, July 27.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Cauadian Promier, returned to London on Sunday and had a conference with Mgr. Raphael Morry dol 1, the lapat delegate to Canada. who arrived on Saturday.

rived on Saturday.

After failing to win his consent to other terms, a young woman named Bridget Ryan, a domestic employe in the house of Dr. Charles E. cadwalader, of Philadelphia, renounced her religion and married her employer. The terms upon which Miss Ryan sold her birthright are not likely to secure her happiness, judging by the notoricty she has gained in the press of the continent.

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland

Antrim

Astria.

At a meeting hold in Bolfast it was decided on behalf of 'be North of recland, to accept the effer made by the F-18 Ceol to hold the next Irish Musical F-4 civial in Bolfast in April, 180× The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Chacks H. Frett, remarked that Bolfast had a historical right to take a leading part in any revival of music in Ireland. It was in the Northern capital that the famous meeting of Irish harpers tock place in 1702, and it was from that meeting in 1702, and it was from that meeting the Bonting got the idea of collecting into permanent form so much of the music of Iroland that otherwise might have been leaf for ever.

At the meeting of the Cerk County Board O. A Association, a letter from the Rev. Pather Sisk, Adm. Fermoy bearing on the question of hurling and football fixtures on Sundays in relation to religious coremonics, was read. Father Sisk stated he felt justified in intervening, as a principle of religious duty was involved. If a

relation to religious coremonies, was read. Father Sisk stated he fit justified in intervening, as a principle of religious duty was involved. If a large number of men from town and country failed to be present in the clurch at the closing cremony of the relicant it would be a very serious matter, amounting, indeed, to a grave public scandal, that would call for immediate denunciation. Thanks, however, to the courage and Catholic spirit displayed by the Fernoy men any such unpleasantness had been spared. The Gaelic Association was under high ecclesiastical patronage.

under high ecclesiastical patronage.

Perr.

July 12th, being the usual monthly fair day at Ballygawley some of the rougher closes of Orangemen were in a jubilant mood. A serious affray oc oured. A young man named Mulgrew, from the Beckets district, was badly beaten by Orangemen. His wounds have been stitched in no less than nine places.

Douggal.

A fire broke out in the Marquis of A fire broke out in the Marquis of Conyngham's picturesque residence near Glenties, known as "The Bun-galow, when the building was gutted, pictures, furniture and clothing de-stroyed, the inmates marrowly eccap-ing with their lives. The building, which was an imitation of an Indian residence, was 80 ft. long by 92 ft. wide.

Dublin.

Sir Edward O'Malley, Chief Justice f British Guiana is on a visit to

of British Guiaua is on a visit to Dublin.
On July 12 the remains of the Very Rev. Bernard Murphy, P.P., V.F., Carrickmore, were interred in Carrickmore Churchyard. The funeral was one of the largest seen in the district for a great number of years, and fully testified the esteem in which deceased was held.

testified the esteem in which deceased was held.

Mr. John O'Leary is chairman of the '98 Centenary celebration. The following were elected: Vice-Presidents—Mr. P. H. Meade (Mayor of Oork) and Mr. H. Dixon, jun.

Treasurers—Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. Wm. M. Murphy, Count Plunkett, Mr. P. Gregan, T.O., Mr. F. J. Allan, and Miss Maude Gonne.
Dublin Committee—Mesers. Patrick Hoctor, David Plummur, James Doylo, E. Leamy, B. L.; John O'Shaughnessy, and J. W. O'Beirne.

Gairar,

Galway.

and J. W. O'Berne.

Galvay.

With deep regret wa (Tuam Herald)
announce the death of General Bir
Richard D. Kelly, C.B., of Shrublande,
near Reading, and of Mucklon, in this
county. Deceased was the lineal representative of the Kellya, of Mucklon,
one of the oldest and most respected
celtic families of Conaught, and had
title and right by reason of being the
survivor of the oldest branch of the
Hymaine chieftainey to the name of
The O Kelly. To establish his claim
to the chieftainey was the dearest
ambition and wish of his life, and an
object to which he devoted a great
deal of his time and labour of research,
with the result that just before his
endeavours and desires were rewarded
and gratified, and he died bearing the
proudest title in his opinion he could
possess—one which the favour of no
sovereign could conter. The deceased
was a General in the British army,
and seeing much service was granted
some of its proudest distinctions to
valour.

Kerry.

ralour.

Kerr.

i'reparations are being made at Killarney House, the magnificent residence of the Earl of Kenmare, for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York in a weeks' time. After their visit to Dublin for the Horse Show, etc, they will proceed to Powerscourt, after which they will come on to Killarney. The grand tour of the Lakes which they intend making will be arranged to embrance the various parts of interests and scenic beauty visited by her Mejesty the Queen in 1861 and by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1895. It is expected that the visit of the third generations of Royalty to Killarney will give a great impetus to the tourist traffic of the district.

Prelates upon the following elergymen of the united diocests of Kildare and Loighlin:—Very Rev. M. J. Marphy, D. D., V. G., parish priest of Kildare, Very Rev. Andrew Phelan, V. F., parish priest of Marphyorough; Very Rev. E. W. Burke, V. F., parish priest of Bag nalstown; and Very Rev. Thomas Tynan, parish priest of Newbridge, The new Monsignori are all divinguished priests of Kildare and Leignlin.

guished priests of Kildare and Leigniin.

A Birr correspondent writes—The mouster petition from Candada to be presented to the Prince of Waits praying for the repatration of what is new the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, whose depot is here, is one of the largest documents of its kind on record, as the signature append of represent close on a million people. When provious representations of a similar elearacter were recently made to the military authority. Edgy were light sent close on a milion people. When previous representations of a similar clearacter were recently made to the military authorities they were not the Colonial Ministers of State attent in the the colonial Ministers of State attent in the Colonial Ministers of State attent in the Author Colonial Ministers of State attent in the State and the State and the State and the Author Colonial Ministers of the part of the Author Colonial Ministers of the Author Colonial Ministers of Ministers of

which its recruits are drawn.

Losstord.

Rev. Father Duffy, C.C. of Longford who left for his summer holidays in good health and spirits was killed by a fall off his bioyole at Moyne cross roads within three miles of Arva. He was a great favorite with all creeds and classes. Father Duffy was one of the strengest and most athletic priests in the County Longford. He stood over six feet in height, and was very muscular. He was ordained in 1881, and was over 16 years on the active mission in the diocese of Ardagh, being everywhere most popular and beloved.

Tyrose.

loved.

Trose.

Lord Justice Fitzgibbon sat in the Crown Court, Omagh, when James Maguire, Skreeby, was charge with having on the 9th March, 1896, stolen £60 and a purse of the goods and chattels of William Funston, cattle desler, of Drumdran, at the Tempo road, Kilskeery, near Trillick, The prisoner and his brother, Thomas Maguire, were twice tried for the murder of Funston, who was found dead on the roadside, and at the second trial in Iselfast were acquitted. They were tried together at the last assizes in Omagh, and the jury disagreed. James Maguire was put on his trial alone at the present assizes and the jury again disagreed.

In our Irish news last week the names of Mr. Hearne, solicitor, and Dr. Cherry of Waterford were included among the list of those drowned off Dummore. Dr. Cherry and Mr. Hearne are safe and well.

On July 11th, an immense demon-

Hearne are safe and well.

Waterlord.

On July 11th, an immense domonstration took place in honor of the 30th anniversary of the death of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, the illustricus patriot, soldier, and orator. The procession started from the old Castle on the Manor, and was attended by thousands of the citizens, who deemed it a great honor to be participants in the anniversary.

ENGLAND.

sidence of the Earl of Kemmae, for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York in a weeks' time. After their visit to Dublin for the Horse Show, etc, they will proceed to Powerscourt, after which they will come on to Killarney. The grand tour of the Lakes which they intend making will be arranged to embranes the various parts of interests and scenic beauty visited by her Majesty the Queen in 1861 and by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1865. It is expected that the visit of the third generations of Royalty to Killarney will give a great impetus to the tourist traffic of the district.

Killare.

It is announced that his Holiness the Pope has conferred the title of Monsignor and the rank of Domestic Jublice of Cardinal Yaughan

The Quern conferred at Windsor Castle the Order of the Reyal Red Cross upon Bister Mary Holon Edis, Sister Mary Stanisans Jones, Buter Mary Anastasia Kelly and Sister Mary Anastasia Kelly and Sister Mary Hutton, of the Great Ornounde street Convent and Hospital, for the zeal and Geotion lisplayed by them in muraing the sick and wounded in the Crimea. Sister Louisa Watson Sulpreceived the Order for similar service in Fgryt. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holston was present. The four Catholic Sisters were attred in black nurs' labbts and hoods.

SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

A Somety with the above title, and compered chiefly of members of the various Catholic oboirs in Glasgow, has recently been formed in the eity for the two fold edged of assisting Catholic charties and cultivating a taste for and promoting a knowledge of high-class music amongst Catholics. His Grace the Archisshop and Dr. Maguire, auxiliary Bishop, have accepted the honorary presidentiship and vice-presidentially respectively. The officers were elseited recently—Mr. T. J. Flanagan, president: Mr. Rielly, vice-president; Jas. A. Flanagan and John Furry, secretaries; and Mr. Patrick Clarke, treasurer. An executive committee of fourteen members and three trustees were also elected. From the unanimity among the members and the enthunam with which they have entered on the work, together with their knowledged music, the society promises to be more than ordinarily successful.

At the Age of 107.

At the age of 107.

There died this week in the St. Bridget's Home, Montroal, at the advanced age of 106 years, Mrs. Alary Kelly, who for 53 years had resided in that city. Mrs. Kelly came out from Ireland in 1814, when she was 64 years of age. That was a good old age for one to change countries, but Mrs. Kelly succeeded in living just as many years, less one, in the land of her adoption as she had spent in her native sod.

On the same day that Mrs. Kelly died, her son, John Kelly, himself a gray-haired veteran of 70, left the Montreal General Hospital, where he had been under treatment for some weeks. John knew nothing of his siged mother's death till he called at the Home that afternoon to see her. While in the Hospital he had kept the knowledge of his whereabouts from his mother, whom he did not wish to pain by the information of his illness.

Kelly is a war-scarred veteran of the United States Arway and Nawy in

wish to pain by the information of me illness.

Kelly is a war-scarred veteran of the United States Army and Navy, in 1861 he sailed as fireman on the Vanderbilt, and saw service with Far-ragut in the fiery ordeal on the Missis slippi when the Confederate boats were sunk, the land batteries passed and New Orleans bombarded. In 1868 he joined the United States Army, and from then till 1876 was a member of Battery B, United States Artillery.

Marriage of Mr. Depew's Neice.

Marriage of Mr. Depen's Neice.

The niece of Mr. Chauncey M. Depen, the celebrated American orator, namely, Mademoiselle Anna Hegeman, was married in the church of St. Philippe du Roule, the well-known Oatholic place of worship in the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris The bridegroom was Baron Edgard de Breeson, a Lieutenant in the 162nd Infantry Regiment of the French army. With Mr. Depen as witness for the bride was the Comte de Montredon, who represented the young lady's other uncle, the Comte de Sers, who was called away to Toulouse by the death of his sister. Owing to this sad affair the marriage of Mademoi selle Hegeman was very simple, and there was no reception after the religious ceremony. gious ceremony.

Death of Sir Patrick Jennings.

Sydney, New South Wales, July 11.—The death is announced from Brisbane, Queensland, of Sir Patrick Jennings, who was for several years prominently connected with New South Wales politics, and was once Premier of the Colony. He was a prominent member of the Roman Catholic community, and was the holder of several Papal decorations. He died of Bright's disease, at the age of 66.

He is religious who is filled with a religious sense so deep and strong that it permeates all his deeds and all his speech.

"We don't, either."
All kinds of wrong become possible to the man who makes his own pleasure or aggrandisement the supreme rule of his life.

Lea (sadly): "I don't know what to do with that boy of mino. He's been two years at the medical college, and still keeps at the foot of his class." Perkins (promptly): "Make a chiropodist of him."

Remember—only such medicines were admitted for exhibition at the World's Fair as are accepted for use, by physicians, in the practice of medicine. Ayer's Carsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and Ayer's Pills being included in the list. They are standard medicines.

LORETTO ACADEMY.

Prizes diven at Loretto Academy. Wel-ey Place, at the Close of the Scholastic m Ending June 23, 1×07.

SENIOR DELARTMEN

Silver Medal for Christian Doctrine, obtained by Miss Lorotto Dundas, Honors—1. Miss Patricia Brazil.

2. Ethel Donerty. Gold Medal, donated by Ries. Patricia Brazil.

2. Ethel Donerty. Gold Medal, donated by Ries. Patricia Brazil.

2. Ethel Donerty. Gold Medal, donated by Ries. Patricia Brazil.

2. Honors—1. Miss May McCouncil. Silver Medat in Somor 4th English, obtained by Miss Violet Watson. Honors—1. Miss Lorotto Watson. Honors—1. Miss Ludu Smith. 2. Miss Florence McCouncil.

3. Miss Agnes Ross. In Junior 1th Luglish, obtained by Miss Fatricia Brazil. Honors—1. Miss Fatricia Brazil. Honors—1. Miss Irene Cassidy. 2. Miss Lithel Dohorty. 3. Mamic Mascn. Silver Medal in 3th Arithmetic, obtained by Miss May McCouncil. In Senior ith Arithmetic, obtained by Miss Ludu Smith Honors—1. Miss Violet Watson. 2 Miss Florence McCouncil. In Junior 1th Arithmetic, obtained by Miss Lorotto Dundas. Patricia Brazil. Honors—1. Miss Violet Watson. 2. Miss Lorotto Dundas. 1st Prize obtained by Miss May McCouncil. Honors—1. Miss Violet Watson. 2. Miss Lorotto Dundas. 1st Prize obtained by Miss May McCouncil. Honors—1. Miss Violet Watson. 2. Miss Lorotto Dundas. 1st Prize obtained by Miss May McCouncil. Honors—1. Miss Violet Watson. 2. Miss Lorotto Dundas. 1st Prize obtained by Miss May McCouncil. Honors—1. Miss Patricia Brazil. 2. Miss Mary O'Keeffe. Silver Medal for fidelity to School Rules, 3rd for Christian Doctrine, 2nd for Instrumental Music and 1st Prize in School Rules, 3rd for Christian Doctrine, 2nd for Instrumental Music and 1st Prize in School Rules, 3rd for Christian Doctrine, 2nd for Instrumental Music and 1st Prize for regular attendance, obtained by Miss Lorotto Dundas, 1st for Christian Doctrine, 2nd for Christian Doctrine, 1st for Fidelity to School Rules, 3rd for Christian Doctrine, 1st for Fidelity to School Rules, 3rd for Christian Doctrine, 1st for Miss Mary O'Keeffe, 2nd in Miss May O'Keeffe, 2nd in Miss May O'Keeffe, 2nd in O'Keeffe, 2nd in Histian Brazil, 1st for Miss Kies Lorotto Dindas, 1st for Miss Kies

Ath English, 3rd in 3rd French, 3rd in Christian Doctrine.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Silver Medal in 5th class Instru mental Music, awarded Miss Madeline Ryan. Miss Patricia Brazil, awarded special prize for Instrumental Music in division 4th. Prize for Theory of Music obtained by Miss Violet Watson. Prize for Theory of Music obtained by Miss Violet Watson. Prize for Theory of Music obtained by Miss Lutu Smith. Certificates obtain de from the Provincial Art School, Model—The Misses E. Cox, A. Long, V. Coxwell, F. McConnell and Master H. Smith. Freeland—The Misses A. Long, M. Mason, L. Smith, A. Ross, E. Doherty and Master Sherwood Crawford. Memory—Master H. Smith. Practical Geometry—The Misses A Long, E. Cox, M. McLonnell, L. Dundas, V. Watson, A. Ross and Master Fred Foy. Shading from the Round—The Misses A. Long and E. Cox. China Painting—The Misses D. Cox and O. Collinson.

JUNOR DEPARTMENT, THIRD CLASS, Mona McLaughlin—1st, prize for Oatechism, History and Geography.

JUNOR DETARTMENT, THIRD CLASS, MOND MCLAUGhlin—let, prize for Octohism, History and Geography, prize in let class Instrumental Music. Mary Simpson—let prize for Geography, History and Catochism. Beat rice Watson—Prize for Geography, Catechism and History, Madeline Herson—let prize for Arthmetic, prize for improvement in English and in 1st class. Instrumental Music. Annie Smith—Prize for Arthmetic, English and in 1st class of Instrumental Music. Irene Wickett—Prize for Literature and History. Inze

Brazil — 1st prize for Arthmetic, Catechism and Geography. Teresa Rossler - Prize for Catechism, Spell-ing and Geography, prize 1st class Instrumental Music merited by ince Brazil, Bestrice Watson, Hormius huly and Addie Polaplante obtained by Ince Brazil. hiely and Add by Inez Brazil.

hadly and Addio Polaplanto obtained by Inez Brazil.

DIV. THIRD CLASS.

Mona Coxwell—1st prize for Literature, Roading and Gography. May Ryan—Prize for Geography and Catchism and improvement in Arithmetic. Lawin Ireland—Prize for Reading, Spelling and Literature. Addie Delaplante—Prize for Improvement in Linglish and 2nd prize for Arithmetic. Hermane kindy—Prize for Reading, Sp. lling and Geography. Florence Crawford—Prize for Improvement in Inglish and Catchism. Morie Hennessy—1st prize for God-unctimerited by the Musses B. Watson, H. Kiedy, M. Kedy, M. McLaughillin obtained by Mary Kiely. Special prize for French under the prize for Catchism. For for Prize for Prize for Prize for Catchism. Special prize for Catchism. Special prize for Catchism. Special prize for Catchism. Special prize for French undimor Department awarded to Hermine Kiely. Prize in preparatory French class obtained by Mona M. Laughlin. Prize in preparatory French obtained by Mona McLaughlin.

obtained by Mona M. Laughlin.

Georgie Simpson—1st prize in English and Arithmetic. Mary Love—
Prize for Imprevement in English,
Catechism and Arithmetic. Margaret
Keene—Prize for Improvement in
English, Catechism and Arithmetic.
Marie Kiely—Prize for Improvement in
English Actechism and Arithmetic.
Marie Kiely—Prize for Improvement in
English and preparatory class of
Instrumental Music. Rita Cassidy—Prize for Improvement in English.

First Class.

FIRST CLASS.

Muriel Smith—lat prize in Senior 1st English class and Arithmetic. Marian Smith—lat Prize in Junor English class. Gladys McConnell—Prize for Improvement. Appia Cassidy—Prize in Junor 1st English class. Rata Simpson—Improvement in English and Arithmetic. Mary O'Oonnor—Pr.*e for Improvement in English and Arithmetic. Mary O'Oonnor—Pr.*e for Improvement in English and Arithmetic. Mary O'Oonnor—Pr.*e for Improvement in English and English and Arithmetic. Mary O'Oonnor—Pr.*e for Improvement in English was Person Inspection of the State of the Improvement in English and Prize in Junior 1st English class. Special prize for Fauey Work merited by the Misses H. Kiely, M. McLaughlin, M. Simpson, T. Roesler and May Ryan brain of by May Ryan. Special prize for plain sewing merited by the Misses M. McLaughlin, II. Kiely, A. Smith, B. Watson obtained by Beatrice Watson. Special prize for Writing merited by the Misses M. Coxwell, L. Ireland, H. Kiely B. Watson, A. Smith, M. Herson and M. Simpson obtained by Lawia Irelaud. Special prize for Regular Attendance obtained by Mary Simpson and Teresa Roesler.

Prize List, Boye' Division, Junior 3rd Class English and Arithmetic. Master Thomas O'Connor, 2nd prize in 3rd Class English, Drawing and Composition. Master W. Coppinger, 3rd prize in 3rd Class English, Composition and Writing. Master G. Law, prize in 3rd Class English, Drawing and 2nd Classe Inglish, Composition and Arithmetic Master H. McConnell, prize in 3rd Class English, Drawing and 2nd Classe Inglish, Composition and Arithmetic. Master H. Watson, 3rd prize in 2nd Class English, Drawing and 2nd Classe Inglish, Ormposition and Arithmetic. Master H. Watson, 3rd prize in 2nd Class English and Arithmetic. Master E. Crawford, prize in 2nd Class English and Arithmetic. Master E. Crawford, prize in 2nd Class English and Arithmetic. Ist Class English and Arithmeti

provement in 1st Class Engish and Good Conduct.

Extra Prizes—Awarded to Masuer V. Watson for Good Conduct. Master T. O'Connor for Regular Attendance. Master L. McLaughlin for Arithmetic. Master E. Lang, special prize for Gentlemanly Deportment, Master Harold Smith, Premium in Junior 4th English and Arithmetic. Master Sherwood Crawford, Premium in Junior 4th English and Arithmetic Master Sherwood Crawford, Premium in Junior 4th English and Arithmetic

Catholic High School.

Catholic High School.

The following pupils have passed the entrance examination to the Catholic High Schools:
St. Mary's School, boys—T. Blanche, E. Hartnett, H. Kelly, D. Kennedy, J. McGuiness, W. McGuire, D. Murcay. Cirls—B. Breen, C. Cannon, M. Dee, M. Drohan, L. Ferguson, A. Glynn, A. Hartnett, G. Johnson, L. Lonnian, E. Marsden, L. Newman, M. Ryan.
St. Mary's Convent, girls—J. Fulton, M. Leshy, T. McAvoy, A. Murphy, J. Murray, H. Porter, M. Reeves, K. Varley, E. Watson.
St. Michael's, boys—E. Byrnes, T. Oowan, J. Cartin, F. De la Plante, F. Dissette, J. Ferris, D. Grainey, H. Lynar, Girls—M. Blainey, I. Dowling, H. Karkroff, N. Newman, J. Stewart, M. Teevin.
St. Patrick's, boys—H. Cahley, P. Coll, S. O'Toole, Girls—M. Bander, M. Caroll, Cleary, M. Hill, M. Law renco, M. Meehan, A. Matthews, T. Meelaan.

34. Helen's, girls—M. Brown, M oley, O. Griffin, S. Lappin, E. Laster

Bi. According S. Lappin, E. Laster, M. McGeough,
St. Paul's, boys- J. Delaney, J. McGurry, O. Smith, J. Whitaker,
St. Anno's—F Lamphier, G Lercy,
St. John's—J. Feightner, M.

St. John's—J. Foig O'Malley. St. Basil's—N. Smith. St. Peter's—J. Shanley.

C. 0 F.

To the officers and members of the Catholic Order of Foresters of the Province of Ontatio;

Bhorrars—The thirte-onth annual Convention of cur Order in acission at the city of Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1997, having decided that State and I rowneal Conventions should be held on the fourth Toesday in August in each year, in accordance with the held on the fourth Toesday in August in each year, in accordance with the held on the fourth Toesday in August in each year, in accordance with the held on the fourth Toesday in August in each year, in accordance with the held on the fourth Toesday in August in each year, in accordance with the held on the Fermes of Ontation (and the Fermes of Ontation (and the Fermes of Ontation (and the James of Ontation and Indian August 1996). The made in the proper consideration given to prope of the proper consideration given to prope of the subordmate Courts in Ontation is the subordmate Courts in Ontation is the subordmate Courts in Ontation in the Provincial Court for at least one year, and in case of new Courts not organized for one year, charter members can be elected as representatives or alternates, but no transfer member from another Court shall be considered a Charter member of an Ocurt, and to include to actual transportation for py the shortest possible routs, and \$2.50 per day for each day of actual une spent in going to, attending and returning from the Convention as certified by the committee of Finance. The Provincial Court officers beg to tender to High Court and other subordinate officers their most grateful thanks for the uniform courtesies tendered to them during the year.

Fraternally yours,

W. T. J. Lee, Proy, C. R. Arruse Morke, Proy, Sec.

Almost a Bishop.

Almost a Bishop.

Rov. Dr. T. J. Butler, well known to different parishes in Chicago and northern Illinois, died in Rome on Friday, July 16, on the ove of his consecration to the bishopric of Concordia, Kansas, July 16, on the over of his consecration to the bishopric of Concordia, Kansas, Cardinal Satolli was to have performed the occomony on Sunday, rausing Dr. Butler to the opisopal dignity for a see which has been vacant since Bishop Scannell was transferred to Omaha in December, 1890; but intestinal paralysis, a disease from which the revorend gentioman had long suffered, took an acute form and death intervence benchmarked for the pricathcod by their uncle, the bishop of that city, at the Irish College in Rome. As Dr. Butler had a remarkably fine voice he became a momber of the Papalohi, and romained in Rome for some hours in Limerick and cheested for the pricathcod by their uncle, the bishop of that city, at the Irish College in Rome. As Dr. Butler had a remarkably fine voice he became a momber of the Papalohi, and romained in Rome for some years after his ordination, there receiving the degree of doctor of divinity. Lator, the three brothers came to the Cuited States and at the breaking out of the war Dr. Butler and one of his brothers went to the front as chaplains. Dr. Butler was with General Multigan's command; was taken prisoner, sent to Andersonville, reprieved and set at librety after having been condemned to death as a spy. The hardships of Andersonville, reprieved and set at librety after having been condemned in Rockford, Illincis, and again in Chicago and in Rockford, Illincis, and again in Chicago and in Rockford, Illincis, and again in Chicago as roctor of St. John's church, Bthis median of the city, his knowledge of many Europeans tongues making him the adviser and friend of many who songhi him in trouble and in joy, to condide or ergoice with them. He had been secretary and chancellor of \$t\$. Indicesse of Chicago, under Bishop Duggan, Archbishop Fechar's predecessor, and at the time of his

Expensive Loyalty.

Expensive Loyalty.

Mr. Benjamin F. Stokes, an ardent Toronto Orangeman in the employ of the city of Toronto at the Island, who sought to still the disloyal music of Doty's hurdy gurdy (which was in the labit of playing "St. Patrick'e Day") by administering a dose of shelled and sand, and also attempted to domolish this instrument with an axo, through his counsel, Mr. T. C. Robinetto, has paid \$225 for his demonstration of loyalty. Whaley, Royce & Co., the Yonge street music dealers, who investigated the damage done to the instrument, appraised it at that figure, and Mr. Robinette advised his client to pay over the sum, in hopes of securing an acquittal or its equivalent when the case comes up in court.

There is a courtage of the heart.

There is a courtesy of the heart. It is akin to love. Out of it arises the purest courtesy in the outward behaviour.

behaviour.

Tirkin is nor a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the beesting organs. Even the second of th

the Domain of Woman. TALKS BY "TFRESA."

THAT ROLKS . OR . RADLE RUCES THE

I very carnestly call the attention of my good readers to the Orphanege at Sunnyaide. This one of our largest and most descripting charities is at present suffering very keepil from lack of support, due in a great measure no doubt to the recent depression in trade. The sisters tell me that many of their friends who used formerly to give very generously in support of the institution have been obliged to reduce their contributions, and the church collections have not realized nearly the same amount as in former years.

As a further increase to the worry and anxiety caused by lack of adequatements to meet carrent expendit in, the institution has been heavily visited by sickness, no fower than forty cases of

sickness, no fewer than forty cases of searlet fever having broken out among

All of them recovered, however, and this flot alone speaks volumes for the care and excellent nursing bestowed upon the poor children.

Those who have known what it is to

opon the poor chuletch.
Those who have known what it is to have sickness in their homes can well understand the expense that it involves.
There are at present 250 children in the home, ranging from three to four-teen years of age. The great responsibility involved in the care of children, and the arxivity attending their proper training, naturally doubles the burden imposed upon those in charge of them, and renders further worry about the over present ways and means all the more deplorable.

It is intended to have a garden party in the heautiful grounds, about the 20th of August, and I hope my readers will do what they can to help make the entertainment a success.

To my young girl readers age of the I. To my young girl readers age of the I.

To my young girl readers especially I take an appeal on behalf of the or-

make an appeal on behalf of the orphaus.

You, my dear girls, who have loving parouts and comfortable homes, is there nothing you can do to help the good Sisters to care for the poor children who know no love but theirs; and who must go out and face a hard and unyripathetic world at the very age when they are beginning to recognize and appreciate the love and care of the only mothers they have ever known?

Think for a moment; cannot you give up some luxury? The occasional soda, or ice cream, or the ride in the cars, only costs five cents, but when you spend that five conts every day during the summer the sum total is considerably more than many of you might imagine.

magine.

Do note the say we cannot afford to give anything until we have considered what we were made and to give up, and having read developed to give up, and having read developed to give upone uscless luxury and developed to give upone uscless luxury and the same of the same of

interested in a cortain charity, but whose means wore limited.

She had two or three intimate friends who were welt to do and she received to make a collection among them in a very unique manner. She first provided herself with a notebook and pencil, and thus armed proceeded to the house of one of her friends whom she knew to be very charitable.

As she expected, her friend contributed liberally and the collector then asked if she would write down her own name and the names and addresses of two friends who would be likely to give something. The lady compiled, and my friend pursued the same plan with everyone who gave her a contribution; asking each for the names and addresses of two of their friends. As no amounts were put down to the names, but entered separately, no one knew what anyone clee had given, and thus those who could only give small amounts did not left at the state of their the contribution; asking the country of the contribution of the co else had given, and thus those who could only give small amounts did not let that stand in the way of their charit-able impulse.

I can only suggest; perhaps some of my good young readers will try this simple plan.

I can only suggest; porhaps some of my good young readers will try this simple plan.

How becoming the conventual dress is 1 So I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was thinking a day or two ago as I was the dainty white linen and graceful black veil. Truly there is no tharm like what has day in the dainty did we had the same and simplicity did wo but know it, mesdames. But no we are nover satisfied unless we are covered with frills and furbelows and fripperly, and with a fearful erection of lace and feathers and flowers about half a yard round on our heads. Of course the nums never trouble about whether their dress is becoming or the reverse, and that is probably the very more charming than when she has divested herself of every conscious effort to charm and simply gives way to the innocent fun and light heattedness born of freedom from the numberloss small worries with which wo of the world so neclessly burden ourselves. If we are going out we are afraid to put this, that, or the other or for fear it should rain, and yet if we wear something else, we are in misery because we should rain, and yet if we wear something else, we are in misery because we should rain, and yet if we wear something else, we are never at sas about our hats and bonnets and wells; the other term or wrinkled, and many other reflector that will give us a hazy view of ourselves is the outcome of our needless anxiety.

And then what lovely complexious those nums hive I One feels tempted.

will give us a contracted as anxiety.

And then what lovely complexious those nous live! One feels tempted to ask them for the recipe or everlasting youth which they also a contract of a contract of

craniums. But why is it that the sisters always do have such good complexious? My dear madam, simply be cause they never trouble their heads about them at all, they go to hed early and rise early they are disciples of cleanliness and moderation; they eat only good while-some food, eachew ice-crams French dishes and jal-laks; they spend a great deal of time in the open air, and last, but you means leased serving which would be an in the same leaves the state of the property of the total bearing which would be not to tonally another overwhele and oversus woman.

As for the world; its powders and soups and weshes are humbogs; they have never yet planted roses and hise on any woman's face, and they never will.

But we are confiding, we go to Dr. So-and's and he gives upoison, "quite barraless" you know, and it takes the natural white out of our skins and makes them dull white like ivery—the Dector will tell you, but it is not, it is a cross between paste and the dead white r a corps; I know, for I have seen it. Then we go to Madame This and she gives us a wonderful wash. "Cream of Lilies" or semething, and that gradually takes the skin of on faces, on the principle, probably, that it we get rid of the old shin the new is bound to be better. Thus me stand that gives us a wonderful wash contains, in many cases, corrected complex to the wind of the cosmet of the cosmetic the sisten such our worker of the cosmet of the cosmetic the sisten use; you must go to the cosmetic the sisten use; you must go to the cosmetic the sisten use; you must go to the cosmetic the sisten use; you must go to the cosmetic the sisten use; you cannot get it

ourselves.—sometimes.

But I can toll you the name of the cosmetic the sisters use; you must go to the convent for it, you cannot get it anywhere olse. It is sweet and fragrant, and very old, all the greatest saints have used it. It is called "Lait Virginal."

sants have used it. It is called "Lait Virginal."

Of all misunderstood things in daily use a lamp probably stands at the head. It is filled day after day with oil, and It is filled day after day with oil, and It is filled day after day with oil, and of the oil, whereas if a little reasonable judgment were used the cause of complaint would soon be removed.

A dirty, clogged wick is often the oil rising quickly enough. In this case the wick nust be boiled in soap and water, or replaced by a now one.

The oil should be turned out of a lamp once a week, the fount wiped out, and fresh oil substituted, the reason for this being that the lightest part of the oil burns first, leaving the heavier and coarser part to sink to the bottom, and this clogs the wick.

The burner must be kept clean, the wick trimmed evenly and the chimory polished. If these precautions are taken we plaid find the coal oil lamp a cheap luxury, and not as often the case a necessary unisance which has to be used for lack of anything better, for a little care daily in cleaning lamps makes all the difference between luxury and nuisance.

nuisance.

Simpson's lunch room is now one of the meast and coolect refreshment places in the city, and people are finding it out, too. It is often a difficult matter to obtain a seat about the noon hour, when tired shoppers swarm in by dozons and take possession of the pretty chairs, and keep the fresh locking watteresses running about for ice cream and cake fruit and cream and tea and all the other dainties which are served to perfection here.

Simpson's cream is really what it professes to be, and not a thin liquid hardly worthy any other name than milk as it is in some lunch rooms. The cut cake is beautifully fresh and always of the best, and overything is as moderate in price as consistent with the best quality.

New Light on History.

New Light on History.

New Light on History.

"John Knox Ivod in the time of Queen Mary of Scotland. 'Bloody Mary has was called; and John Knox was a chief and John Knox was chief and John Knox was the greatest with a lible of Mary' was alarmed. You know Napoleon was the greatest years of France ever had, and never lost but one battle. Cromwell with his general France ever had, and never lost but one battle. Cromwell tronsides never lost a battle. So when John Knox she said, 'I would rather be invaded by the Ironsides of Cromwell or the Old Guard of Napoleon than have that praying man in Scotland."

The above is part of a newspaper report of a lecture delivered by one of the American Epworth League ministerial delegates at the recent Toronto Convention. The gathering had its instoried as well as its religious side. Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringsy in 1687. Outside of Epworth League orcles she has not shared the elegant sobriquet bestowed upon Queen Mary of England by the impartial historians of Protestantism. Oliver Cromwell was Protector in 1663, that is to say 60 years after the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. History does not state anywhere that her sehes cried out against his Ironsides. Napoleon was not much head of before the dawn of the 19th century. 200 years after the wicked had ceased from troubling Mary Queen of Scots. Be must have looked a long way ahead for worry if, as our Epworth hustorian alleges, she leared invasion by the "old guard of Napoleon."

Dysperstanding of Scots was the life of the biliary want of action in the biliary

DYSPRISTA OR INDUSTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary duets, loss of vitality in the stonach to accret the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Hoadachie. Parmeteo's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give reliad and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashown Ashown, Ont. writes: Parmeteo's Pills are taking the loss against ten other makes which I have in stock."

Michigan Monument to Marquette

Manquetta, Mich., July 21.—It was a gala day here on Th. day of last week and will always live in the hearts of French-Canadiens and con true fresh in the memory of those who reverence the name of Pero Mar-

who reverence the name of Pero Marquotto.

The city named in henor of the good old missionary now holds his statue, and as long as the work of bronze lasts it will stand proudly on a rock on the shores of Lake Superlor to recall with due impression the life of one who underwent privations and hardships in order that the way of civilization might be paved for future generations who would come to develop the resources of this country.

The ceromonies attenting the unveiling of the bronze status of Pero Marquotte have long been in course of preparation, and they were enacted with searcely a hitch. At surrise the United States revenue outer Gresham—stationed inside the breakwater—oper d the day's ceromonies by firing searchest sight of Cattaflac and the state of cuttaflac and the search of cuttaflac and the

with searcedy a hitch. At summes the United States revenue outter Gresham—stationed inside the breakwater—oper did he day's ceremonics by firing a national salute of forty-five guiss. At ten o'clock local French and civic societies met out of town delegations which arrived from all over the State of Michigan, at the station of the Dn luth. South Shore and Atlantic railway, and as soon as all the special trains had arrived formed a long and beautiful procession on Sup-rior street and paraded through the city to the foot of Ridge street, where the unvoiling ceremonies took place.

Thousands crowded around the base and vicinity of the status. Some stood on buildings, while others found good sites from the branches of neighboring trees. The speakers and paricipants in the ocremonies were seated near the base of the statue. Speeches were made from the lower step of the podestal, which was high enough to place the speaker in plain view of the surrounding throng.

Hon. Peter White, President of the Day, and the one who was mainly instrumental in having the statue cast, purchased and erected, made the presentation speech, in choice and impressive languaga, giving it to the city of Marquetto on behalf of the donor. Miss Frances E. Q. Jopling pulled the cord which led the American Cag about the statue. Slowly it fell away, revealing in the sunight the dignified, impressive, glistening bronze statue of Pere Marquette. The air was filled with cheers, while the band played national anthoms.

"Then followed an unusual spectacle. Mayor Sherman, who was present with the City Council, convened that body at the base of the statue, and there they passed an ordinance accepting the monument for the diverse of the day.

Would that grace, which is daily wasting impressibilities.

of the day,

Would that grace, which is daily making impossibilities practicable, might enable us to achieve that holiness which St. Fhilip Neri puts before us, never in thought or act to seek recreation out of Jesus.—Father Faber. It is well with those who forget themselves in generous interest for the hopes, possibilities and spiritual loftiness of human beings all over the world. Such men may remain poor, may never in life have the full praise of their fellows, but they could easily give testimony as to the delights of praise from God.—Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Kootenay Coped with Eczema and Overthrew It.

es A. Wilson, of Paris, Ont., de-lighted with his Daughter's Cure.

All along the line Kootenay is marching to victory. Wherever there is a stand up fight between Kootenay and disease, Kootenay always comes out Victor. The "New Ingredient" gets in its home thrusts that make disease yield the battle. Nowhere is this bettee exemplified than in the case of any stubborn skin disease. The use of Kootenay means certain cure, whose sufferings for 18 months from the cruel tortures of Eczena were such as to make her thankful for any remedy that afforded a chance of relief. Her father, Mr. James A. Wilson, writing under dates of April 29th and May 8th states:—"In ergard to the health of my daughter, am happy to inform you that secure ower in the work in the Woolen Mills here after being out nearly 18 months, and I give your Kootenay credit for curing her.

"You may use the contents of my letters as recommendations, for we believe that every person who has Eczena should know the benefits of Kootenay."

Signed, JAMES A. WILSON. to-day."

Signed, JAMES A. WILSON.
According to previous information recived from this same gentleman, we learn that Miss Wilson had the disease for 11 months before beginning to take Kootenay Cure, and was under the said the case was a very obtained one against the case was a very obtained on the Rev. Arr. Brown and Rev. Canon Richardson, of London, and is now well.

Here you have a complete history of a case from beginning to end and can see that when used with preservance and conscientiously, how thoroughly Kootenay Cure gets at the source of all disease—Disordered Blood—purifies it, enriches it, cleances all impurities from it and restores perfect health.

and restores perfect health.

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HELPLESS FOR A YEAR

Bowed Down With lineumatism and

Ifecords like the following carry conviction with them and in a practical sense it might be said that the is-still the age of miracles. Mr. I lward in a practical missing the middle of the sense it might be said that the is-still the age of miracles. Mr. I lward in a property of the sense years of the sense years. I have been a great soil force for upwards of the years with force for upwards of the years with seitare fabruaghts. I was to travel with severe pains which as times would become almost understood and I think I suitered utmost everything a mar can suit or and live. I was so employed that I could not work and part of the time was not able to even move about. I because so wrak and my system sorum fown, that I despaired of ever getting better. My hase was an almost lope, less one and as I had abundance weak. I despaired of ever getting better. My hase was an almost lope, less one and as I had abundance weak. I despaired of the less gove them a trial. La a-bort time I be gan to recover, as I the agonizing naise left new back and I robs, so that I was embled to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a doven be seed to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a doven be seed to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than laff a doven be seed to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than laff a doven be seed to walk out of doors and pains a legan to gain its a lat. The reporter could not help feeling that Mr. Downeys case was a striking one as he now presents a stout, well built figure, straight limbel and as smart in his bookeneds as a young man of twenty.

A Dangerous Nulsance.

A Daugereus Nulsance.

Vancouvir, B. C., July 21.—The fake pricest, Ruthven, who was cast into prison for making outrageous charges sgainst the Catholic clergy in general, and frevs. O. Nicolvea and Lemmons in particular, and otherwise disturbing the peace, has been released on \$3.000 bail, and a promise that he will not lecture on the subject advertised.

Ruthven charged the Catholic clergy of teaching murder and immorality, and Father Lemmons, of Victoria, had him arrested and put in gaol. Many witnesses were in court who swore that they had been taught nothing but what was proper and moral by priests and others. They also swore that they would not keep the peace if Kuthven publicly insulted their religion. Protestants and Catholics join ed in urging that Ruthven be punished to the limit of the law. The Protestants who stoned the Catholic cathedral were quieted by the receipt of a telegram from the police in Buffalo, saying that Ruthven had never been a priest as advertised, and that he had spent two years in the penitonisty.

Preserve the Natural Teeth.

Preserve the Natural Teeth.

At the meeting of the Ontario Dental Society Dr. Johnstm of Chicago cautioned the public againsi false teeth, which he said were more popular in this province than any other part of the world. Natural teeth have a pressure of about 800 pounds at a bite, whereas artificial ones cannot reach a pressure of 70 pounds, necessary for good beafsteak. Hard times also had some influence on these conditions, low grade dentistry being thereby encouraged. The fact that failure has subsequently followed an honest attempt to save the teeth was another important cause of the prevalence of artificial teeth. Filling should be good for a lifetime, but frequently they are not good for more than a few mouths. He held the profession largely blamable in this way for the bad condition of teeth of the peopla in general.

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolution of Condelence.

At the regular meeting of Columbus Commandery No. 219, Knights of St. John, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to her eternal reward the beloved mother of our esteemed Brothers, James and Frank J. Burns. Bo it Resolved—That the members of Columbus Commandery No. 219 extend to the bereaved Sir Knightr our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, and we pray that the great Creator of all good may strengthen them and give them grace bear with Christian fortitude the sad and severe loss they have sustained. And be it further Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be sent our afflicted Brothers, that it be spread on the minutes and that a copy be sent The Carnotte Russires, Catholic Record and Knight of St. John for publication.

How beautiful is sympatny! What greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined for life—to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting.

Dyspersia and Indicestion.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelec's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspensia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindasy, writes: "Parmelec's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."



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IHUKSDAY, TELY . 1887.

Calendar for the Wesk.

107 the Week.

14-5 Martin.

15-5, 15-11 and

15-5, 15

The rection of he Patrick Delaney as M. PP, ter Magdalen Islands shows we are still in it.

The idea of colonial representation in the Horse of Lords is Mr. Joseph Chamberrains The Lordon Stand-ard says so, and it ought to know Joseph began a red-hot Radical but he intends to develop into another Pitt-

A bulky government return contains a simplete list of the Canadian subscribers complete list of the Canadian subscribers to the fund for the relief of the listness in India. Over \$177,000 in all was cabled to Calcutta from Ottawa and a balance of some \$700 remains in the

Once more the Pope is reported to b Once more the rope is reported to be ready with his long expected donunciation of theatrical and profane music in the churches. There is undoubtedly room for a sweeping condemnation, and aweeping it will be if rumor is well informed that Mozart and Haydn are on the list. The gentle sopranos are also warned that their record reign is draw ing to a close. The orche expected to fall under the ban.

Sir Donald Smith has not yet decided what title he shall take as a peer. He has discarded "Lord Glencoe;" and he would have a hard time explaining to the Macdonalds any right to it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not staked his geographical claim out so far, and some of the other colonial premiers are uneasy in their minds. "Lord Woolcomoolno." in their minds. "Lord Wootcome was suggested to the Pren - of South Wales, but he could not be co

to take it.

A report appeared last week and was promptly denied that Japan and Spain had entered into a defensive alliance against the United Sates. In a diplomatic note which has since been published Japan signifies her single intention to preserve the status quo of Hawaii. The United States is practically committed to the annexation of these islands. Japanese diplomacy is a model of politeness and deference; but bel. ad this oriental character there is supposed to be a good deal of firmness.

The Canadian papers that are advis Dominion Government to stor erican miners on the Alaskan frontie in order that no more Klondike gold uld co into the United States, ca mean what they say. In the first place intil a Canadian road to the Yukon re on is built both Canadian and Americ miners must go into the gold fields from United States territory. The American officers could more easily stop the Caurdians than the Canadian police Canrdians than the Canadian police could stop the Americans In the second place there is no immediate desire for bringing the Alaskan frontier dispute between England and America to an acute stace.

A despatch to The Globe from Ottawa a caspacen to Ino cross from Ottawa contains the information that the Government has practically decided upon administering the gold of the Yukon 'for the benefit of the popple.' The Globe says editorially that 'some way should be found to secure the interest of the process o the people in their own property." way that recommends itself to the nent is the imposition of a graduated dity on the profits of placer mines s would mean that you and the other was may stay at home and read a royalty on the pr This would mean This would meet this you and the other follows may stay at home and read at your comfortable fresides the deeds of endurance in freezing cold and broiling sun, the perils of death in a hundred forms that meet the gold seckers of the Youkon, the disappointment which most of them must suffer after they have gained the Eldorado and spont more gold in getting there than they will over bring out of it; and that the stay-athome economists are entitled to a comhome economiate are entitled to a com-mission or share in the gross scrapings. The people may own the Yukon just as they own the whole Dominion. But the placer miner has as good a right to his "claim" as the agriculturist has to his farm or the citzen to his house. And hou an all cases return is only due to the

troverstant at property a to the bede-ate lines of a travel line and animals. the line of particular and experience of the color of the

I togeth Libera's are tooled in actual and positive with reparable the include of the interment towards decreased by the intermediate of the parable that the interment towards decreased in the conservatives that the south African Committee acted projectly in blanning that into purchase the liberate in the recent raid into the Transassi for thamber raid into the Transassi for the South African for rain any risk be taken of a frainfall that any risk be taken of a frainfall that any fide iso based on a law if it established as a awayard probability in the lighter to answer postures. Since they are the lighter to answer postures and in the posture he was also taken if by the Countition out of related for the presental hinds, which would not enforce that the horizontales and that enforce him to horizontales and that offer him to horizontales and that the Ribbels raids the become of the receiver that the receiver to be entired to be of the Bridge of the Rhodes pre-celett. More is pretty certain to be heard of it. As far as Rhodes individu-ally is concerned it is not rash to say that his services are required because britain still wants the Transvani.

A few lays ago in Toronto an able bodied man in the prime of life attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself under a street car. He was out of work, starving and in a sense, perhaps, insane. The local newspapers of the city a day or two before contained the story of a young gurl's suicide under circumstances as pitiful as can be imagined. It is enough to say that the cause of her self-destruction was the dread of shame Such cases as these dread of shame Such cases as these are typical of the records of suicides that fill the modern newspaper in this as in most countries. Persons of all ages and in every condition of life resort to the last of all crimes for causes that and in every condition of life resort to the last of all crimes for causes that every day fall within the lot of average humanity—suffering and sin. The worst of it is that the statistics of suicides everywhere are increasing. Explanations, some feasible, are never warting. It is said the character of degenerate Rome is beginning to stamp itself uporthe face of modern society. In one sense that may be true. Practical paganism, as much vice and dissipation, underlies the uport of the present of th in similar typographical of frivolous or romantic account these shocking tragedies.

The progress of two great strikes, one in England, the other in the United States, attracts world wide attention Although nominally different issues are at stake on the widely separated scenes of struggle, the principle in both cases of struggle, the principle in non cases is pretty much the same. The forty thousand British engineers now out are contending for an eight hour day; the American coal miners are protesting against a reduction of wages. The Englishmen believe that they have a American coal miners are protesting against a reduction of wages. The Englishmen believe that they have a right to share in the blessings of this scientific age of industry by the enjoyment of longer hours of rest or leisure; the Americans insist that it is a crime against civilization to cut wages down to the bare limit of subsistence. The strength of organization is relied upon by both parties in the struggle. In England as in America it is organized capital pitted against organized labor; and the motto of all is "peace through war." There is no pretence of desiring concession or compromise. The English workmen are the aggressors; the American capitalists have thrown down the guage of war. This shows that both camps merely waited until the time was considered opportune to begin the conflict. The workmen were ready first in England: the capitalists folt the consciousness of their superiority in the United States. Times have been prosperous of late for labor in Great Britain, whilst on this side of the ocean the industrial depression has fairly crippled the army of wage carners. The conditions of this industrial war are essentially savage on both sides of the ocean, because the aggressors have acted upon the solf-same principle of attacking when they believed the adversary to be at their morey. However we have only to recognize the right of the workingman to advance himself, his family and his class with the times in order to appreciate the justice of his principle, whether he happens to be the aggressor or the aggressor bethe aggressor or the aggresived party. If science benefits the common and the does not ask anything unreasonable in domanding that he shall labor only 48 hours per week, receiving for his time a decont living wage. The features of

the present business and American intercept tracked zero on November ir tty a ratif carly tha

Proposed Reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Various suggestions are appearing in the public prints regarding the welcome home from the Jubilee awaiting Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There is no room for divided or lukewarm feeling about this matter. Perhaps there is not another man in Canada who could have represented the Dominion in a more advantageous light before the world than the French Catholic pre-mier, with his attractive personality and the naturalness with which he is able to harmonize his silver voice to al! manner of conflicting sentiments, the occasion demanding such display of his many sided character. Political papers may be displeased over some of nis atterances; but the public will not take Jubilee talk too seriously, La Presse of Montreal takes him to task for saying that the French-Canadians are faithful to Britain because she gave them freedom. Perhaps Sir Wilfrid's allusion to the granting of self-government to Canada smacked of the Tory way of putting it rather than the rough. Rouge fashion of saying that the rebels of 1887-8 brought Britain to her senses. It is a distinction without a difference. The fact is that Canada enjoys to the full the oon of self-government. This fact its lesson for England still, a lesson that was personified at the Jubilee by a French-Canadian leader of the leading colony of Britain, who talked more loyalty than all the other colonial premiers put together. Can-didly, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has acquitted himself well, and his Canadian fellow citizens will only do their part by showing their united appreciation of his Jubilee performances.

Relapse into Gold Fever

Canada has had a serious relapse of gold fever with the alleged discovery of almost fabulous quantities of the precious metal in two creeks in the Klondike district of the practically unknown Yukon region. The Klonunknown Yukon region. The Klon-dike is close to the boundary of Alas-kan territory and comparatively near to where the head waters of the mighty Vukon river touch the Arctic Circle These facts give a vague idea only of the immense distance and almost accessible location of the gold fields. to which thousands of m States, and from England, as well as Canadian points east and west. But distances, no matter how great, afford no indication of the difficulty of getting into the Klondike. A man must have money to reach Victoria, British Columbia in the first place from any-where in Canada, the United States or Britain. From Victoria to Juneau. the largest town in Alaska, is the next step of 890 miles. There the journey to the Yukon region begins, for, like the fabled "Isle of the Blessed," the gold fields of the northland are still "away, far away." Further progress by boat seems blocked by snow-covered moun-ains that rise abruptly to the height of 6,000 feet. But the great Lynn fjord here opens the way for 60 miles, then throws forward like two prongs the Chilkott and Chilkat nlets, whereon specially constructed steamers continue the journey north, on the former as far as Healey, the ng post of Captain Healey, an Irish iersman. Still the everlasting mountains face the gold seeker; and he must cross them on foot over glacier ice, dragging on his Yukon sled food to maintain him for a couple of months, as well as artisans' implements for the construction of a boat and raft, for use after Alaska's icy mountains have been crossed, and more than 1,000 miles of weary rowing across lakes and hazardous shooting through gul-leys and rapids remain to test the endurance of a body all iron and a soul all greed before the golden streams of Klondike can be gained. Never was a more inhospitable Eldorado discovered. At Fort Constantine, which is within the gold region on Canadian territory, the meteorological record of the North-west Mounted Police last year showed that the

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the will true will are obviously exaggerated. At all events no one should set out for Yukon without having given mature thought to the matter of escaping from it again with or without gold, as

good or ill-lack may ordain. There is another phase of the gold ever upon which a word or two must be said. Within the past year thoube said. sands of industrious Canadian and women have put their dollars five, ten, one handred or five hundred investments, into Rossland gold mines. It is safe to say that not one of them will ever see a farthing of their savings again. It is a fact that in as short a space as 254 minutes prospectuses were prepared for publication in the daily papers of Toronto, inviting sub-scriptions of \$1 shares to develop Yukon gold mines. If people are so foolish as to be caught in this fashion all we can say is that the Yukon craze will make some persons rich; but the gold will not come out of the creeks of Suppose a Toronto Klondike were to print the prospectus of a mine in Iceland, how many Canadians would invest their money in it? To do so would be far and away a more sensible thing than investing it in Klondike. They might easily get to Iceland and back before they nenetrate into the Yukon, in ords they have absolutely no means of knowing what they are invest-ing their money in. The Ross-land craze abundantly proved the childish simplicity of the public if the fever is to break out again over the Yukon fairy tales, Barnum did no tell half the truth in his famous opinion of the public given from per

Masonic Rites and the Public Schools.

experience.

On Wednesday, July 21, the c stone of the new Victoria Public School in the city of Brantford was laid with " Masonic honors." The School Board on the occasion presented an address to "the Most Worship ful Grand Master" (a man name Gibson, by whom the ceremony was performed), the language of whic sented to the representative of the Queen or to Her Majesty herself might appear just a trifle slobbery.

Excessive appreciation of the condescension of the "most worthy sir" was indulged in, and great pleasure was expressed that the corner was dedicated according to "the pnored forms and ceremonies of the eraft." The same forms and cere monies denied the names of God and Christianity in connection with the proceedings; but recorded the full name and wonderful dignities of the "Right Worshipful Brother" who is now the D.D. G.M. (whatever that may be) of the Eighth Hamilton

Masonic district. Masonic district.

If public school buildings are not intended for Masonic lodges and are not owned by the "craft," what is the meaning of all this interesting tom-foolery over the spending of the Protestants are members of the Public School Boards of Ontario and that none but Protestant children are taught in them, are these reasons why the schools should constitute a mere side show to a secret society? Are all Protestant tax-payers Fr masons ? and if so are th hocus-pocus into the functions of pub lie boards and bodies? It is scarcely right that they should be represented in that light without their sanction. Supposing, by universal consent or by majority dictum, or in any other way, the Protestant supporters of lie schools in Ontario have placed under the protecting ægis of Free-masonry, what is then the meaning of calling the schools public schools instead of Masonic schools? Furthermore why should the public pretence be sustained that the education of the young is intended to be conducted upon Christian principles when upon Christian principles when the temples of the young idea are laid according to ceremonies in which the name of God is never used, nuch less the Christian religion? Certain classes of public shouters in this country are never done talking about their British

The erection of public meritations oh ools ander Masonie suspices is no British institution; it is a thing borrowed from the Masonic centres of rowed from the Masonic centres of New England, where the princip sof Bob Ingersoll long ago superseded religion in the name of the Savieur of Mankind. Godless indeed are schools intended to be when their foundations are thus laid.

Health Authorities and Scarlet Feyer.

The other day the medical health department of the city of Toronto struck consternation into the untutored struck consternation into the unturored minds of half the mothers in the city by placing the blame for the epidemic of scarlet fever upon the custom of milk distribution in bottles or "jem jare," as they are called. The scientitic opinion of Dr. Sheard would, of implicit respect that is Lie to his effica had it gone no further than to attack the bottles. But the medical health officer, while he arranged the "jem" germ-distributor, also prevented its being discarded. If the bottle is procleaned it is all right : but wi bottles are returned dirty to the milk men they may have possibly been in contact with the mouths of sick per sons. Any way some of them come from houses where there is sickness. When washed on the milkman's premises with the same brush the germs of disease are merely impartially distri buted among the customers. Such was the line of scientific explanation. Ninety odd cases of scarlet fever had been definitely traced to one dairy, said It is hardly necessary to add that this information was startling in the extreme, and a canic was pr vented only by official assurance th the particular dairy (the name of which was not mentioned) had been closed by order of the authorities, and that an efficient system of inspection over all other milkmen would be carried out. Thus re-assured the put the milk bottles were not sel out. Thus re-assured the public and separated. Sensations soon subside. In a week the scare would have been forgotten only that the provincial board of a long pole. of the provincial board was held las edge of sanitary science posse discharged without a stain on thei characters by the second scientifi court.

health happened to meet. There has always been an impression at large that the city and provincial boards of health have not the same implicit faith in each other's opinions that the public have in the opinions of both. At the time of Dr. Sheard's startling attack upon the milk bottles it had not occurred to anyone that he might have been prodding his brother scientists of provincial jurisdiction with At all events a meeting week; and it must have been rather confusing to the very elementary know the general public to read that the milk hottles and milk hottlers had been The scarlet fever epidemic was under discussion, and reasons were advanced to show that in not a single case had the disease come in the milk, or in the bottles; on the contrary other causes were suggested which did not give the city health authorities so much room for congratulating them selves as they were disposed to occupy. Doctors differ, patients die and the long-ruffering public doubt conflict of opinion more than a little professional icalousy between two medical hoards After all, the public pay both boards and the public have the right to sa ne right to say that a scientific verdict shall be rende ed entirely free from any sort of petty nere the lives of many are at Which board is to be believed? Is this a case where doctors conscient tious differ? Or is it not? If it is then the real cause of the scarlet fever epidemic should not be suffered to re-

main in doubt, and an independent in-vestigation should be set on foot. Rabies in Yancouver.

Like other young communities, ancouver, B. C., has become aware Vancouver, B. C., has become aware of the perils of bigotry by experience.

A notorious scamp named Riordan, alias Ruthven, an Irish-American im-postor of the "ex-priest" class, was Riordan, it apthe school master. pears, repeated in Vancouver slauder-ous statements which he had made in a hundred different places in the United States. A local priest had him arrested, to the great disgust of the mob. The Catholic churches of the city were then stoned, and a trial in the courts followed, during the course of which Catholic citizens

testified to their intention to break the peace if further mades to their charch were to be allowed by the authorities. The receipt of the follow-ing depatch is said to have prevented a conflict and made the Protestant mob ashamed of itself:

mob ashamed of itself:

Bullalo, N. Y. July o.

Five indictments charging victor
Rothwen alias Victor A. Riordan, bogus
Catholic priest, with swindling, were
found in the Court of Sessions, Eric
County, N. Y. in the January term
1893. Rathven was tried on one indictment in the Supreme Court at Buffalo,
Edward Hatch, Justice, presiding.

Rothven was convicted on Jan. 2c.
1894, and sentenced to the Eric County
Pententary for one year, which sontcree he served.

For other indictments are still
pending.

pending.

DANIEL J. KENNEER R.

District Attorney.

It appears to us that the decision of the Catholics to defend themselves by any necessary means must have been the fact that put an end to the riving. Hatherto Vancouver has not male a name for higotry; but its first attack seems to have been a bad one. Desperate decisions are sometimes necessary. It is to be hoped that Vancouver has had a lesson that will last it a long time. One can fancy a Cockney mob going crazy over Lord George Gordon, but we must have something worse than London held when a Canadian crowd arioting in defence of a blackguard of whom nothing else is known than that he has always lived by guardism since he was expelled from n Irish school.

The Irish University Question

Our Irish exchanges of July 18 inform us that the Orange anniversary passed off quietly in all the towns of the North. That is to say the rank and file of the brethren are reported to have got " peaceably drunk," and to have confined the demonstration have confined the demonstration of their sentiments to "oursing the Pope" and "discoursing the usual party tunes." At Belfast they "pro-tested against the Government's inten-tion to found a Roman Catholic University." The same subject occupied he attention of the Orangemen of Dublin, who met in the Round Room of the Rotunda. Col. Saunderson

said:

An instuated blunder on the part of
the leader of the Unionists, and that
would be to bring in a Roman Catholic
thiversity Bill. A Roman Catholic
generan said to him the other day,
the said of the said o

Col. Saunderson is very candi Catholics are the victims of political partisanship in Ireland as ensurements.

It is no question of right or wrong, farty faction. The but simply one of party tactics. The Government cannot afford to lose a few Orange seats in Ireland. Mr. Balfour himself has said that there is now no conceivable reason why the najority of the Irish people should be ented their rights in regard to higher education. Col. Saunderson can afford to be candid. He knows that his threat to injure the party carries more weight in Mr. Balfour's eminently moral mind than anything else he could say. Mr. Balfour realizes the true character of the link between Toryism and Ocangeism. As long as Toryism places a disability upon Ir Catholics, Catholics, Orangeism will pay the price in partisan servitude. This fact is universally realized not only in Ire land but in England as well. Mr. John Morley expressed the public knowledge of the bargain in the House

John Morley expressed the public knowledge of the bargain in the House of Commons during the recent debate on the University Question. He said:

It comes to thus, that a measure which the right hou, gentleman (Mr. Bafour) has given the House such enormal that the right hou, gentleman (Mr. Bafour) has given the House such enormal common of the world the summan of the said of the world common of the said of the said of the said of the world common of the said of the said

a demand of that kind is not likely to be satisfied or concoded during the duration of the present Pathaneout, and I think it is fair for one if to myself, who agrees with gentlemen below the gangay in their de ire for the reform—at some detriment to myself—to warn the Irish Bishops that if they think they will get a Catholic University from the present Parlianient they are much more sanguine than I should have expected.

Mr. Morley is as candid as Col.

Mr. Morley is as candid as Col. nunderson. The Irish Bishops have certainly evinced a rather childish confidence of late in the plausible speeches of Mr. Balfour. In effect Mr. Balfour has been saving to them "Gentlemen, you are right; your demands are as honest as the sun; your cause as fair as justice itself; but——" the Pope according to an ancient custom. What a lesson for the divided ranks of the Nationalists of Ireland

Booth of Rev. Pather McPhillips.

SRAYNER, July 27 .- Rev. Father McPhilips, parish priest, Uptergrove, died at the parochial residence this morning at 1 o'clock after a long and painful illness. Father J. J. Mcpainful illness. Father J. J. Mc-Philips was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1862. He studied at One Ladar in 1862. He studied at Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, and completed his studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and was ordained at Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, in 1886, by Archbishop Lynch. His first ap-pointment was assistant at St. Paul's, Toronto. He was also at Flos and Toronto. He was also at Flos and Brockton and was appointed to the mission of Orangoville and transferred to Uptergrove, where he had been in charge for the past two years. The funeral will take place at Uptergrove on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. R.I.P.

American Prejudice Against Spain.

Rev. Thomas Hughes S J., writes in the current Catholic Quarterly Re view upon American descriptions of Spain and her colonies. He asks: What more harrowing than Mr. Prescott's description of Spanish cruelties in Peru, and the Spanish thirst for gold! The civilization of South America would seem to have consisted largely of mere bloodshed and cruelty for the sake of gold! But how does it come about that to day in Mexico for the sake of gold I But how does it come about that to day in Mexico there are ten or eleven millions of the same tonly some three millions of whites; and so, too, in other regions, quite in the same proportion? And in the United States where are they? Cain, where is thy brother Abel? O. Englishman of New England, yes, and Dutchman of Amsterdan, so distinguished for your humanity that even the domesticated negro dare not sit in the same car with you, what has become of the poor savage Indians? Are eleven millions to be found to day for any three millions of whites? or are barely two hundred and fifty thousand to be found in the civilization of seventy millions of whites? And, so forty-mire da sto despies the Spanish adventurer, who thursted for gold in fern and in Mexico, what has been the story of your California, and your magnanimity, magnificent only in the stupendous proportions of your avarice? And that mighty "force of character," which bears your conquering genius over the weaker races, till they are stamped out of existence—your "stronger race," as is pleasantly said, before which a feebler line vanishes as the "snow when March winds blow"—that "intellect" of Protestants, who, as a Scotchman said, "rank higher in the scale of nealers," which bears your conquering the stamped out of existence—your "stronger race," as is pleasantly said, before which a feebler line vanishes as the "snow when March winds blow"—that "intellect" of Protestants, who, as a Scotchman said, "rank higher in the scale of restants are more intellectual than those at a distance from them," what does it all come to, or rather what did it all come to, in the New Englander before the; Puritan himself disappeared as snow, when March winds blow? A Protestant Englishman answers the Scotchman "en He protest the structure and fine arth, but citeded." une scotchman: "By intellect," says William Octobet, "does not the Scotchman mean the capacity to make, not books and pictures (that is, the genius of literature and fine art), but checks, bills, bonds, exchequer-bills, inimitable notes and the like? Does not he mean loan-jobbing and stock jobbing, insurance-booking, annuties at 10 per cent, kitc-flying and all the intellectual proceedings of Chango Alley?

. Ah, in that case, I confess that he is right. On this scale Protestants do rank high indeed. And I should think it next to impossible for a Catholic to live in their neighborhood without being much more intellectual; that is to say, much more of a Jawish knave, than if he lived at a distance from them.

Canada an Imigration Sieve-

OTTAWA, July 27.—The flow of immigrants into Canada still continues, according to the official statements, but reports received here also point to a very large number of those who enter at Canadian ports passing on to the United States to settle.

Death of Nicholas Melady

Death of Nicholas Melady.

An old resident of the "East End," in the person of Mr. Nicholas Molady, has passed over to the silont majority, in the 54th year of his age and the 4th of his citizenship. Born in Navan, County Meatl, Iroland, in 1830—a year memorable as that of the "big wind"—at the age of 14 he loft the old home to seek a new one in Canada. His brother Patrick had already location Toronto, and thither came Nicholas, who at once applied himself to a commercial training, which later qualified him for the prominent position he held in the mercantile community.

For many years the firm of P. & N. Melady did business on King street East as clothing and dry goods merchants—first opposite St. Lawrence Hall, and afterwards at 141, in the City Block. In those days every description of trade was brisk, and those energian of trade was brisk, and those engaged in it made handcome profits. The Mesers. Melady prospered, and hose ongaged in it made handcome profits of serious developments of a most painful illness. It was plain to the physicians that he could not recover; yet their skill and the care of his deveted family made his last hours rostful, as far as that could be effected by human agency. But the end came at length, and on Sunday Mr. Melady was numbered with the dead. He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn the loss of an affectionate hus band and father; three sisters and a brother are also bereaved; and many friends will sympathise in their sal salliction.

On Tuesday the funeral servees were held in St. Paul's Ohurch. The

friends will sympathise in their sad affliction.

On Tuesday the funeral services were held in St. Paul's Church. The pall-bearers were: Patrick Hynes, James Larkin, T K. Haffey, P. Wren, P. Martin and Michael Dwan. Rev. Father Hand celebrated the Requiem Mass and pronounced the absolution. Many of the old parishioners were present to pay the last tribute to all that was mortal of a good neighbor, who had dwelt amongst them during the greater part of his life. May his soul rest in peace.

Japan Losing no Time.

Japan Lesling no Time.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 27—A letter written by a Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in this city convoys the information that the Japanese Government will forward to Honolulu in the latter part of July 1,600 Japanese emigrants. These individuals are now in the garrison at Neegata, being soldiers in Japanese service, and will go on shore in Honolulu as simple citizons, but drilled and ready for military duty at once. The steamers have been chartered by the Japanese Government and carry in addition to the 1,500 passeongers, arms, ammunition and chartered by the Japanese Government and earry in addition to the 1.500 passengers, arms, ammunition and military stores of sufficient quantity to make it interesting for any party trying to provent their landing. In addition three large men-of-war are already prepared to leave Yokohama, to arrive at Honolulu at about the same time as the landing of the so-called emigrants will take place. The correspondent, who has been

so called emigrants will take place.

The correspondent, who has been educated in the United States, used the expression, no loubt acquired when here: "We will get there and don't you forget it," and remarked further, "I cannot write this in my own language, but you understand English predictions conveyed in previous letters from this official were verified."

verified."
London, July, 27—The St. James London, July, 27—The St. James' Gazette, commenting upon Japan's protest in the Hawaiian matter, says:—"According to European usage it amounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force, and is equivalent to warning the United States that they must give up their viows as to Hawaii or prepare for war. It does mean just so much in the mouth of Japan, though the Amoricans do not seem to think so. But they have such odd ideas of diplomatic language that they are no great authorities."

The Catholic Body in England.

The Catholic Rody in England.

Describing the "new Oxford movement" that has been awakened by the recent permission granted to Catholic in England to belong to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Rev. James Kendal, S.J., writing in the Catholic Quarterly Review, observes: There can be no doubt that amongst interested English Catholics of whatever ecolesistical or social standing, the greater number are inclined to regard these new facilities with unixed satisfaction. There has long been a feeling amongst us that the Catholic body in England has been less of a power for good in the land than many of its special advantages would lead us to expect. It is true that we are a small fraction of the total population of Great British—perhaps some two millions out of thirty-six millions, or one-eighteenth of the whole—yet there are other circumstances which largely make make up for our weakness in point of numbers. The Oxford Movement, the prominence of such names as those of Nowman, Ward, Manning and other distinguished converts, the outceles that have been raised against us in some quarters, and the estentations—ness with which we have been gianced in others—all these causes have tend-

ed to keep us continually before the notice of the world. Moreover, the unique position of the Catholic thereb, her absolute rejection of all compromise in doctrine, her determination to resist encroachment on the part of the state, and the singularity of her claim to being the sole depositary of Apostolic truth, are in themselves reasons enough to make the Catholics of any nation a remarkable body of mon in however small a minority they may be.

Cannonization of La Salle,

Cannonization of La Salle,

A Rome despatch says: The Can onlazion Causeof the Blessed La Salle, founder of the Olristian Brothers, is making rapid progress. The new Superior-General of the Order, Brother Gabriel, was able, during his recent visit to Rome, to take measures for the speedy advancement of the judicial investigation. The Sacred Congregation of Rites has before it the study of the medical report and the public testimony regarding the mirades attributed to the intercession of the blessed servant of God. That study will soon be terminated, and then the momentous question will be submitted to the Cardinals and Consultors for decision. It is the 26th of this month that has been fixed for the preliminary expression of opinion on the authenticy of the miracles, and on that decision, needless to say, a very great deal will depend.

The Polar Baloon Excellition.

The Polar Baloon Expedition

LONDON, July 27.—All agree that it will be almost impossible to receive authentic news from Andree's baloon just yet, and that there is a probability of quite a long delay. An expert aeronaut whom Mr. Andee frequently ity or quite a long delay. An expert aeronaut whom Mr. Andee frequently consulted, says that the Polar regions in summer offer the best imaginable ballooning opportunities. There is continuous daylight and little variation in the tomperature.

The British Royal Geographical Society's rooms are well filled at this time of the year, members waiting around for news like the scientists after the cannon was fired in Jules Verne's "Voyage to the Moon."

The concensus of opinion is that the first authentic news, if the expedition proves successful, will come from Alaska or Siberia.

A Priest's Happiness.

Rev. Father Gillies, writing from the total North-west Review (St. Boniface), saye: "I had the happiness of assisting at Mass celebrated by the Pope in the Sistine Chapel on the 5th of May, and on the 27th I was present in St. Peter's at the ceremony of the canonization of Saints Fourier and Zaccaria. There has been no such grand celebration in Rome since 1870. Many a Bishop and Cardinal never saw anything so magnificent. And I, a poor missionary, had the happiness not only to be present, but I was there as a Oanon of St. Barberini. Indeed, if God would give me no more pleasure on earth than to permit me to witness the great day in Rome I am quite satisfied."

Sir W. Laurier in France.

PARIS, July 27.—A banquet will be tendered to Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier by the French friends of Canada on Monday next. It will be presided over by M. Cochery, the Funance Minister of the Meline Cabinet. Sir W. Laurier, accompanied by Mr. Hector Fabre, the Canadian agent, is coing to Havre on Thursday to meet President Faure, on invitation. The Canadian Premier will lunch on Friday at the Foreign Affairs Office, the guest of M. Hanotaux.

Suicides Refused Religious Obsequies

The clergy of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris have refused religious obsequies over the remains of Madame Souschand and three sempetresses who committed suicide in company in the Faubourg Poissonniere. Yet the first named woman was great-grand.nieco if Monsignor Affre, Archbishop of Paris, slain on the barricades in 1848.

Almonte.

The F. U. T. A. of Almonte, at their semi-annual installation of officers held July 4th, 1897, installed the following officers for the ensuing term:— Spiritual Director, Canon Foley; President, W. Hogan, Jr.; 1st Vice-President, J. P. O Councr; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. O Councr; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. O Councr; 2nd Vice-President, J. Rasistant Secretary, J. Frawley; Treasurer, E. Letang; Committee of Management, J. O Reilly, W. Hogan, W. McKivit, P. Daley, J. Sullivan.

Stratford Items.

Mrs. Joseph Ouellette and children of Detroit, Mich., aro in the city, visiting Mrs. E. J. Kneitl, Nelson st.
Thos. J. Doak, the popular and well-known grocer has sold his business to Mr. J. W. McCabe, of Palmerston. Mr. Doak's friends regret exceedingly his retirement from business.
P. M.O'Leane has gone on a two weeks.
P. M.O'Leane has gone on a two weeks fabling tour to Wiarton with friends from here.
W. J. Elliott of the Central Business College is enjoying a two weeks' holiday in Toronto and vicinity.
Rev. Father Mungovan, of St. Michael's College, Torono, officiated in St. Joseph's church here on Sunday last.



STOCK TAKING

Dress Goods Sale.....

The stock-taking seasons come around twice a year, and we pre-pare for them in careful and syspare for them in careful and systematic manner, as is our wont in everythine. Every line he sheen marked down for immediate sale, that within the next twesty days we may lighten our stock to the extent of \$5,000, Such prices for high class dress goods have not been known in Toronto before, Just an item or two to suggest others:—

Table of Colored Dress Goods, including 30c at teks, 55c. hecked weeds and 50c and toto Vigoreux, sale price. per yard, 25c.
Table of Coiored Dress Goods, including small check 50c goods, salk and wood fancy USo goods, silk and wood fancy USo goods, silk mix ure 75c goods, vale price, per yard, 35c.

Black and Navy Serges

We are making a clear sweep of our stock of Serges, as for the coming season we will handle an entirely new line of goods therefore you can buy Serges from us at prices which defy all competition. All-wool goods from 25c up.

All these values are for out-of-town shoppers. Order anything the house sells by mail. We ship to all part of the Dominion.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED S. W. COR. 170-2-4-6-5 1 and 3 YONGE AND YONGE QUEEN ST QUEEN STS. STREET. WEST..

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE JUBILEE YEAR

CANADA'S VICTORIAN ERA EXPOSITION

INDUSTRIAL FAIR TORONTO

AUG. 30TH TO SEPT. I ITH

Great Attractions, New Features Special Jubilee Novelties

The Latest Inventions in the Industrial and Amusement Field Improvements and Advancement In all departments

EXCELLING ₹ **PREVIOUS YEARS**

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 7TH CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, Progr all particulars, address J. J. WITHROW. THE

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Waist Is made in ecru and white, in four different

For Children, Misses and Ladies

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Chats With the Children

THE THE HE.

When I go to bed at night.

You'd wonder that I dare
To go into the roon, at all If I told you what was there

There's an elephant and a tiger.
And a monkey and a bear:
A hon with a shaggy mane
And most ferecious air.

But I think perhaps my bravery Will not excite surprise When I tell you that their master In a crib beside them has.

- A. L. Bunner in St. Mcholas

MIQUELON.

Near the west coast of Newfoundland we the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. They are the last relies of the once great possessions of France in North America. They have a French governor and a uniformed French police. Many French fishermen make their hind-parters on these islands. These Frenchmen "sail their trawls." Their fishing creates are much larger than curs, and include even barks. Interad of dones they carry sail-boats. The vessel comes to anchor, and near her each boat drops its first trawl-keg overboard. Then one boat will set a zigzag trawl by tacking against the wind, another will run a straight-away course, so that the trawls, while all converging to ward the vessel, do not interfere with one another. Then, too, the fishermen can in foggy weather get back to the vessel by simply underunning their trawls. Our fishermen est theirs where they think they will hook the most fish, and the vessel, will book the most fish, and the vessel, where she put the dories over,—"On the Grand Banks and Elewbere," by Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.

A PHILOSOPHER.

A little lad sat by the sounding sea,
Flat on the damp, damp ground,
And seeing a ship sail over the edge,
He cried, "The world is round.

"I know it must be so, because I study geography now, And the book declares that's one of th

proofs.
But I'm sure I don't see how!"

—Tudor Jenks in St. Nichola

THE GRAND BANKS.

THE ORAND BANKS.

Gustav Kobbe writes an article entitled "On the Grand Banks and Elsewhere" for August St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbe says:

The Grand Banks of Newfoundland are the great fishing-ground on this side of the 4-antic. Other fishing-grounds near these are Western Bank and Quiro; but all the year round you will see vessels on the Grand Banks. If you have ever crossed the ocean on a swift liner, you will have noticed that when about two days out you ran into a chilly fog. You were off Cape Race, Newfoundland, crossing the Banks. It is usually cold and feggy there, and in winter frequent gales and snow-storms add to the dreaviness and dauger.

Western Bank is near Sable Island, a long sand-bar off the coast of Nova Scotia, and an ocean graveyard, literally strewn with wrecks. The English Government placed a flock of sheep there because there had been instances of sailors wrecked on the instance of sailors wrecked on the sheep died. The island was too barren even for them. A herd of ponies was tried, and these hardy oreatures flourished, but became in time so wild as to be unapproachable; and a shipwrecked sailor hardly has the strength to scamper after a wild pony. Now, however, there are everal lighthouses and life-saving stations on the island, and in the spring innumerable eggs. In May it is not unusual for othe gulls nest in the sand and lay their eggs. In May it is not unusual for othe gulls eggs are good eating during that month. I once saked an od fisherman if he had ever been on Sable Island. He told me he had landed there once when he'd been lost in a dory.

"How did you get lost?" I asked. "On purpose, I guess," he answered.

"How did you get lost?" I asked.
"On purpose, Iguess," he answered.
Needless to say it had been in May.

this feeling of compassion quickly gave way to the interest of the adventure, the value of the prize, and the exenting joy of the capture. The fidelity of the male and female whate to each other exceeds that of most animals. Anderson in his "History of Greenland," mentior that some fishermen, having struck one of two whales, a male and a female that were no company together the wounded creature made a long and terrible resistence. With a single blow of its last it upset a toat containing three resistence. With a single blow of its tail it upset a loat containing three men, by which they all went to the bottom. When another beat came up, the other whale still remained by its companior, and lent every assistance, till at last the wounded victim sank under the number and severity of its wounde, while its faithful part ner, unable to survive its loss, strictled herself upon the dead body of her mate, and calmly shared its fate.

A. Hyatt Verrill writes a paper on "Sime Common Beed, and How They Live," for August St. Nicholas. Mr. Verrill save:

A. Hyatt Verrill writes a paper on 'Sime Common Bees, and How They Live,' for August St. Nicholas. Mr. Verrill save'. In early apring, when the meadows first take on a tinge of green, and the apple-trees put forth their rosy buds, we may often see a single large Bumblebe flying low and swittly back and forth seroes the lawns and pastures. These great bees are the queens who have just awakened from their long winter's sleep, and are now seek ing come favored spot wherein to commence housekeeping and found a colony; for these insects, like their cousin, the Honey-bees, livein colonies consisting of three classes, or castes—"drones," or 'males, 'queens,' or females, and "workers." When our big queen has at last discovered a satisfactory building-site, usually a deserted mouse-hole, she cleans it of all rubbish and litter, and places within a ball of pollen, in which she lays her eggs. The young grubs hatch out possessed with enormous appetities, and, feeding on the pollen, eat into it in all directione. At last, when fully grown and their craving for food is satisfied, they spin cocoons of silk in the remains of the pollen, and change to pupe. While her family is thus sleeping quietly within their silken cells, the old queen is constantly at work, building up and strengthening the cocoons with wax.

Finally, their sleep being over, the pupa-cases burst, and the young boes come forth in all their glory of black-and-golden luvery and gauzy wings.

The first prod consists entirely of workers, who immediately fall to and relieve their tired mother queen of all work and duties, with the exception of laying eggs. They fly hitter and thirther, always buy and industrious, now plunging into the center of a gorgeous hollyhock or a sunny dande-inon, or buzzing about among the modest daises, or dividing head first into some sweet-seented, aristocratic lily or rose, always emerging from their queet for honey covered with the golden dust of pollon. The honey

into some sweet-scented, aristocratic lily or rose, always emerging from their quest for honey covered with the golden dust of pollen. The honey and the pollen thus gathered are stored away and the eggs laid in the waxen cells from which the workers issued; and the next brood, composed of drones and young queens, feed upon this store of nectar.

NANSKN AS A BOY.

"That sluggard will never be any good," was the unflatting prediction which greeted the future explorer many a time during his early boyhood (says a writer in "Chums.") This was coarcely just, for although Nansen was a dreamy youth, and as his half-sister says, "would sometimes fall into long reveries between putting on one sook and the other when dressing in the morning," he was far from being !indolent when his interest was aroused. He was possessed by an insatiable ouriosity, and made his parents' life a burden by his eternal "whys." One day a sewing-machine rarrived at his house. Nansen knew no rest until he had taken the machhine to pieces, throughly examined them, and put them together again. His ouriosity, on more than one ocasion, nearly nut an early end to the explorer's career. In a certain little voyage of discovery—for Nansen was a born explorer—he discovered a box of fireworks stowed sway in the attic. This was a clear waste of good material in the young economist's eyes, so the promptly struck a match and blew Needless to say it had been in May.

How with the Stove.

Captain Scoresby relates how one of his harpooners, having struck a young whale in order to secure the mother, saw her instantly rise, wrap her clippers round her young one, and descend, dragging about six hundred feet of line out of the boat with marvellous force and velocity. Again she rose to the surface, darted in the word of the same say of the same

beauty in distries. As was to be expected, this exalted ideal led them into many scrapes, from which they did not always emerge with a sound skin. If these stories are purific into many scrapes, from which they did not always emerge with a sound skin. If these stories are purelikely are at least interesting, as showing that, as a boy. Nausen possessed in a marked degree the thoughtfulness love of research, seorn of danger, and lofty, traselfish ideals which have madhim famous as a man. Almost from infancy he was passionately found farything athlotic. When he was eight yeare ell his greatest wish was to possess a pair of skis, or smowshoes and to try the national pastime. He father, however, only allowed him tweence a week for pocket money, and he despaired of ever saving enough to buy the coveted skis. For tunately a neighbour took pity on the boy, and, to his intense delight, made him a present of a pair. From that day he lived on his snow-shoes, and within a short time was admitted to be the most export performer in the country. He could scale the deepest glaeers, leap over crowasses and down precipices with gigantic flights of seventy to ninety feet. Such was his love of the sport that he would frequently disappear for days together in the depth of winter, with a ten perature 30 degrees bel w zero, find ung shelter for the night in a peasant's lint, and taking with him a loaf for his sole sustenance.

Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jublie Vear.

Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubileo Year.

Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubilee Year.

Fully alive to the times the management of the Toronto Exhibition. or as the title runs thus year. "Canada's Great Victoria Era Exposition and ludustrial Fair," is to be conducted on a scale, from August Joth to September 11th, that will even transcend any former effort made to promote this, the most appalar, most comprehensive and most attractive annual show held on this continent. Already a sufficient number of applications for space and of notifications of entries have been received to apparent have increased the number of medials to be awarded and have made many improvements to the buildings and grounds, showing that they are resolved to leave nothing undone that will continue that promises to prove the greatest outdoor spectacle in the way of enter-ainment that Toronto or any other city has over known, outside the world's metropolis itself. This spectacle will take the form of a reproduction of the water hirring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be water hirring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be an exact replica of the uniforms and costumes worn by the soldiery, the salors, the nobility and the yeomen of the guard in the magnificent procession. Scenes will also be reproduced of the ceromonies at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and other places along the line of route. Many interesting specialities will also be introduced, while at right the effect will be heightened and magnified by brilliant illuminations and fireworks. Not only will spectators have brought home to them the grandeur and unity of the empire, but there will be precisedly taken home to Old London. While dwelling on this grandeur and unity of the empire, but there will be the procession to the material spect of the departments, close on Saturday, Angust Th. Programmes containing all details of the attractions will be issued about the 10th of August.

"When I wasfirst married I thought my will be precised."

" When I wasfirst married I thought

"When I was first married I thought in w wife was the only woman on earth." "How do you feel about it now?" "Well, there's our cock."

"You will be sorry for the way you have neglected me when I am silent in the tomb," said Mrs. Peek. "Think of that." "My dear," said Mr. Peek, as innocently as he could, "I cannot imagine such a thing."



The young married couple who are crowned with good health are really a king and queen. They are possessed of an armor that enables them to withstand all the bardships and misfortunes of life. Accidents aside the production of the couple of

High on the crost of the upland a pleashman stands with his horses of the supland a pleashman stands with his horses Picares at sulptimed by mare they appear on the suffron skyline. Leve the auto in the we had a magical shimmer of southglit sprackles with dust of gold the rich brown earth of the furrows. More and noon had I watched him principly golding the ploughshare straining mascle and nor a side urged his team to their labors; one who is a cackoo sang, he langhed and jinglet his money; one when a buyelp passed like a than to their labors; one when a buyelp passed like a than to their labors; one who are buyelp assed him and jinglet his money; one when a buyelp passed him a than to their labors; one when a buyelp passed him gifted with a look of oney; then cracked his whip at the horses. Masclad water the beadersons above and the hedge rows are and him; silver chiming of skylarks, flutting of thrushes and cackbirds canopied earth with delight, curtained her chambers with sweetness Mingled with other notes was the vice of an emulous starling. Vain of his bad initiation of more original ministrols.

That it a the joy of his heart the ploughman whis bed a ch. rus.
Whereto I fashioned a song in praise of ploughing and reaping;

"Hail to the plough and the exent Hailet the Lord of the plough-bare."

Whereto I fashioned a song in praise of ploughing and reaping:

"Hull to the plough and the oven! Haute the Lord of the plough-stare. Hail to the tamer of Earth: Hail to the bunders of Home!

Hustmen of old were our sires, or herdsmen seeking for pasture, lither and thither they fared to and from the land; which were they were the waste had left from the land! found them where they were the waste had left from Harly their tents were pitched ere, streek once more, they were gone. But with the plough there came an end of their pitful wand/rigs. For with the plough there came clearing of forest and fen; Cottage and hamlet and village arese for fixed habitations. Binding with cords of love man to the place of his birth. There they had played as children, there they had courted and wedded; bear was each well-known field, dear each familiar tree.

These were the graves of their fathers, there should their own receive them back to the earth they loved, when the total had better to be felter.

they might till it no more.

Thus I feigned him to sing; but he intent on his labor
Wasted no word on song, nor spoke oxcept to his horses.

Now at the close of day he stands erect on the upland, Modelled against the sky, a figure of labor trumphant over the subject earth, and scans the field he has conquered.

All the fair hullside is ribbed with his long, straight furrowns.

Soon shall it break into green, pierced by a million corn-shoots;

Soon I too soon I shall it ware with full cars ripo for the reaping, and his frame was weary with toiling.

Aye! though the day was that and his frame was weary with toiling.

Surely his heart is glad and his spirit within him rejoices.—R. H. Law.

It is true that all nanures must be

It is true that all manures must be liquid in form to be available as plant food, but the leaching process should take place in the field, and not in the barn-yard.

It is the profit we must aim for, the profit which comes from the best farming, from raising most at least expense, the raising on one acre what our neighbor raises on two. About the worst folly a farmer can commit is to spend time and money and labor to produce crops, and then not take the very best care of them after they are grown and harvested.

are grown and harvested.

Snail raising forms a peculiar branch of agricultural industry in France and other countries, and the consumption of them in France is very large, says a correspondent of Nature. Though the great majority of the edible snails produced in France are of natural growth, their artificial culture is carried on to a very considerable extent. They are propagated from August to October in ground especially prepared for the purpose, and fed with cabbage, clover, etc. During the winer they are sheltcred in houses composed of brick or wood, and they are gathered and marketed from April to June.

from April to June.

The cultivation of corn at the end of the season is to control mosture. Now is the time to attend to the weeds. The very best work of the season is being done right now, if the corn is up. Have the rains an' warm sun started a growth of weeds and formed a crurt over the corn fields? In getting rid of the one we break up the other, and we shall be all right for another ten days. The first thought of the careful and thoughtful corn-raiser is to get in his quick and timely work on the weeds. After the little rains is the one time they can be effectually eradicated. The ploughing should be so deep that all moisture will be soon absorbed and stored for use when it is needed at the surface, at which it will be brought up by the capillary action of the earth.

Inflammatory Rieuwarism.—Mr. S.

Inflammatory Ribeuvarism,—Mr. S. Ackorman, commercial traveler, Bellevillo, writes: "Some years ago I used Dr. Trowas Ecaternac On for I-flammatory rheumatism, and three bottles cflected a complete cure. I was the windo of one summer unable to move without crutches, and every movement caused exeruciating pains. I am now out on the road and cxposed to all kinds of weather, but have never been treutabled with rheumatism since. I, however, keep a bottle of Dr. Thomas Eccrute Oll. on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me."

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Wee's. The same old satspartility at it was made and a comparisorage. In the late of the activation of the interest of the activation of the activati



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A Lament for Emmet.

mar! monuar! for our here that is dead.

dead.
This my soul scaring sorrow that his grave is deep and red.
The long hills and valleys and the sun in heaven high.
Cannot see their beauty for the scaling tears I cry.

mg tears 1 cry.

Monuar! monuar! and are you dead,
asthere?
And your 'tee like open heaven, duall
we lee, on it no more?

Your form tall and proud and strong, so
beautiful to see.

Must you lie to ret like carrion 'neath
the recking gallows tree!

Ah our martyr and our horo, why did freband let you die. Let the tyraut bind and gag you with her millions standing, 'y'. Four centaly neck they strangled and your head held up to view, But they hed-it was no "traitor's head." O truest of the true!

They hunted you to death asthore, for loving Ireland well.

loving Ir-land well.
They conjugated not you spirit, tho'
they computed not you spirit, tho'
they crushed its cartfily shell;
For the heartless pulsars modeling and
the judge's coward succer.
You had nought but he; y scorn, and
your high glance kindled four.

your high glance kinded test.

Is hope for hapless Eith lost since
We ford sank in gore?

It shall the shining Sumbirst surge to
victory once more?

At Lose stud crimsontal Caraclin we made
the yeomen fly;

But a curse is on our mauhood since
we let our hero die.

we let our hero die.

"No stone shall nark my ashes, iet no epitaph be writ,
Till the beacon fires of liberty on Erin's hills be lit."

God of Erin! God of justice! grant that seen the day may come,
Then Ireland to her martyr shall build up a freeman's tomb.

J. B. Dottand.

—(Sliav.na mon) — Pilot.

THE DIAMOND.

The voyage from Havana to New Orleans throatened to be a slow and tedeous one. When only one day out, the Jeannette lay becalmed on the grassy surface of the sea, and little or no headway could be made. But, fortunately, there were few passengers aboard, and they were inclined to take matters philosophically, and instead of spending their time in frotting over what could not be remedied, they set about to enjoy the voyage in the best manner possible. Music, dancing by moonlight, and cards were indulged in, and there was not one aboard the Jeannette who did not enter with zest into the sports excepting the sieldy passenger.

He was a man of some forty years—tall, slim, and dark, with a pallor upon his thin face. He rarely left his besth, and seemed to care little for intercourse with his follow passengers. He had come aboard at Havana with charming manners really captivated all a very beautiful girl of not more than seventeen, whose wondrous beauty and the male passengers on the Jeannette. 't was soon learned that the young girl was the sick man's sister, instead of his daughter, as was at first supposed. Juanita Sanchez was Spanish looks as well as in name, and the dark skin and black eyes of her brother Anton gave indications of Spanish blood in his voins.

Among those impressed by the rare charms of the fair Juanita was the interest.

blood in his veins.

Among those impressed by the rare charms of the fair Juanita was Captain Among those impressed by the rare charms of the fair Juanita was Captain Judson, a retired sea captain, who had taken passage aboard the Jeannette He was a man of some thirty-six years, of pleasing address, and the marked attentions he paid to Juanita made it plain to all on board that he was deeply in love with the little Spanish beauty. Although, as before stated, Anton rarely left his cabin; not so with Juanita. She was the central figure in the gay crowd, and the rich, sweet tones of her voice, as she sang the quaint old ballads of old Spain, filled her hearers with rapture. With her looks and matchless voice, she might have won fame and fortune in the great cities.

But like some wild bird whose delicious melody thrills and dies on the desert winds, she seemed all unconscious of her powers. Yet in spite of her carcless and happy ways, there were times when she would grow strangely silent, while a look of sadness would settle on her lovely face, but what it was that coassioned those spells of melancholy was only a matter of conjecture. She never spoke of herself or alluded to her past history. It was near the end of the voyage that the first of a succession of ovents occurred which served to throw some light upon the past history of the strange beauty and her invalid brother.

One night, while the Jeannette lay

brother.

One night, while the Jeannette lay becalmed, the captain and a little crowd of passengers were gathered on the moonlit deek indulging in the pastime of story-telling. When, at last, Captain Judsou was called upon to relate a story, he told the following:

to relate a story, he told the nonowing:
"It was back in the seventies," he began, "and during the time of the great excitement over the South African diamond fields. I was but a stripling of eighteen then, and was a sailor aboard the Merry Gull, plying between Southampton and Cape Town. We reached the Cape just as the excitement over the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley was at its highest pitch. Of course the sailors

aboard the Morry Gull had heard the

aboard the Morry Gull had heard the marvellous stories of rob finds that were being made in the new fields, and nearly half the crew deserted the ship and filed to Kumberley.

"This led the Morry Gull without sufficient hands to sail her, and there she was compelled to lay at anchor till more sailors could be obtained. Joseph Danfield, an uncle of mine, was captain of the Morry Gull, and it had been through his solicitations that I had gone to sea. Now, like everyone aboard, I became fired with the diamond fever, and begged my uncle to be allowed to quit the ship a. d seek my fortune among the diamond mines. At first he would not hear of such a proposition, but by dint of much persuasion, I at last prevailed upon him togive his consent; but before he did so, however, he exacted a promise from neathat I would return to the Cape in three months time. The next day istert d for Kimberley.

that I would return to the Cape in three month 5 time. The next day I started for Kimberley.

"The rathway was only completed to Bearfort at that time, and the journey from that point—a matter of 600 in lea—had to be made by stage or ox oat. I choose the former, and after a weary journey that last dover two weeks, I arrived at Kimberley.

"Of owner there was no change for

wo design, I arrived at Kimberley.
"Of ouries there was no chance for a poor man to engage in diamond mining at the dry diggings at that place, so like all other poor prospectors who had come there to seek their fortune, I procured an outilt and went to the "river diggings," some eight miles from that town. I took a claim, paid the amount of one pound rent exacted each month by the British Government, and went to work.

"For the next month I worked as I had never worked before. From the time that the first streaks of day were visible in the morning till dark I toiled, hardly taking time to eat. My albor was only rowarded by the discovery of a few small diamonds, the sale of which barely sufficed to pay my expenses. By the middle of the second month, the ardour of my enthusiasm was much abated, and I began to realize that fortunes were not picked up every day, even in the richest diamond fields.

"As the days went by. I now became more and more discouraged with my ill luck, and finally made a vow that should I discover a diamond of any great value, to dispose of it and my claim at once and quit the diamond fields. Just three days later—as if to test the sincerity of my new determination—I found myselfstanding looking in amazemen and joy at a large diamond which I had just picked up from a load of gravel taken from the stream. I rood looking at the precious stone in a vague, half-supified manner, hardly able to credit the evidence of my senses. Was it really a diamond Yes, there could be no mistake—there was that peculiar 'soopy' feeling which characterizes all diamonds in the rough. How long I stood gazing at the precious stone in a vague, half-supified manner, hardly able to credit the evidence of my senses. Was it really a diamond Yes, there could be no mistake—there was that peculiar soopy' feeling which characterizes all diamonds in the rough. How long I stood gazing at the precious for yes and the precious of purchaeling the stone of the first of the diamond feeling the stone of the first of the diamond fee

Mr. Pennington, of the firm of Pennington, Gray and Co. Bankers, of Dreaden.

"Mr. Pennington came to my hotevery carly in the morning, and after introducing himself and making his business known, he asked to see my damond. He made a long and careful examination of it, and when he had finished he said abruptly:

"I will give you £10,000 for the stone; this is every shilling it is worth, and this is the last and only offer I shall make." Then he proceeded to unfold to me a most surprising piece of information. All the diamond merchants, excepting bis own company, he said, had formed a kind of pool, and had agreed to pay only certain prices for diamonds, and though there would be an appearance of rivalry kept up between them, each would share alike in the profits of the diamonds purchased. In this way, he stated, they had been able to purchase diamonds to the amount of £500,000 for less than two-thirds of their actual value.

"He asked me to accompany him

value.
"He asked me to accompany him
to his office, which had just been fitted
up, a few blocks away, where he might
confer with his, partners. Highly

clated at the good fortune my meeting with Mr. Pennington had brought I accompanied him to his place of business at once We entered his office, and passed through a door of ground glass into a small apartment containing a safe two desks, littered with papers, and other furniture necessary to a well equipped office, where I was introduced to a Mr. Bright, a man with a black bushy beard, who was sitting at one of the desks. As soon as I had been introduced to the stranger, Pennington stated that I had a very valuable diamond to dispose of, and asked where Mr. Gray was. Bright, who was orddently a clerk, replied that that gentleman had just on the stranger pendently and the work of the stranger.

Bright, who was ovidently a clerk, replied that that gentleman had just gone out.

"Meantime Pennington had taken the dismond, and was examining it by the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. After scrutnizing it closely for some time, he laid it on the desk, when it was taken up by Bright, who also began to examine it. Crossing the room, Pennington, opened a cabinet, and displayed several large specimens of garnet and am-thyst, which he invited me to examine. I was occupied several minutes in looking over the stones, and when at last I turned from the cabinet, I discovered that Bright had dasappeared, taking the diamond within. A sudden feeling of suspicion and alarm swept over me. I cast a quick questioning glance at Ponnington.

"Why, what has become of Bright? he said, in a brisk, nervous tone. He stepped hastily to a door leading into another apartment as he spoke. I followed close at his heels, but on glanning into the room I perceived that it was empty.

"Vill you explain what this mean?" I said confronting Pennington.

"Vhy, devil take the fellow, what can he mean by playing such a trick?" he cried. "Surely, he would not darattempt to make off with your diamond!"

"A dreadful suspicion of the truth that I was the yettim of swindlers

ascempt to make off with your diamond I'"

"A dreadful suspicion of the truth that I was the victim of swindlers came over me. I grasped the man roughly by the collar.
"Look here! I said, fiercely, 'if this is a trick of yours, your life will pay the forfeit!

"He threw me off with a quick movement, and drew a pistol as he did so.
"As he cassed snashing he strang."

"He threw me off with a quick movement, and drew a pistol as he did so.

"As he ceased speaking he stepped quickly into the next room and closed the door and looked it. I threw my whole weight against it, but it would not yield. With a sudden, sickening sensation that I had been duped, robbed, I turned hastily and ran through a narrow passage toward the front door. As I did so I perceived a blonde wig and false whiskers lying in a corner, and in an instant I recognised them as having been worn by the man Bright. There was no longer any doubt now in my mind that I had boor robbed of my diamond. I reached the front door to find it looked. I now ran back to the office, and fatching a chair, I dashed it through the glass front and stepped into the street.

"Calling a policeman I stated what had occurred, but a search of the premises failed to discover either of the swindlers, nor could any trace of them be found in the city. Nothing was known of them save that they had rented rooms formerly occupied by a broker, leasing the furniture as well, so when they disappeared they left nothing belonging to them behind. "To cut a long story short, I never again saw either of the swindlers, as far as I know, nor my diamond. Some week later I returned to the Cape, where I found the 'Mercy Gull' still at anchor, and I was content to accept my old berth and return to the river a great deal wiser, and richer I might add, by nearly £1,000. Yet the thought of how I was duped out of a fortune is to this day a source of the most vexing and unpleasant reflection."

Then ended the captain's story. Among those who had listened with

thought of how I was duped out of a fortune is to this day a source of the most vexing and unpleasant reflection."

Then ended the captain's story.

Among those who had listened with breathless interest to the story was Auton Sanohez. He sat as if spell-bound till the story was finished, then arose hastily and entered his stateroom. The next day he did not appear on deck, and in the afternoon he sent a message to Captain Judson, asking an interview. The captain found the sick man looking very pale, and apparently greatly agitated. He motioned Judson to a seat and for some time he said nothing. At last he broke the silence.

"Oaptain," he said, in weak voice, "it is well known to me that my days on earth are numbered. But before I go I have a confession to make, and a secret of great importance to reveal." He paused here while a look of curious surprise came over the captain's face.

"I will confess that my life has not been as it should have been," went on the sick man slowly; "but it is my purpose to make amends for some of the crimes I have committed, as far sit is in my power to de so. But above all it is my desire that the secret of my ill-doing may never be revealed to my beloved sister Juanita. She has mere nuspected that I ever led anything but an honest and blameless life, and should the knowledge which I am now about to impart reach herears, she would die of a broken heart. Before I go further, promise me that you will keep my secret from her."

"I promise," said the esptain, the look of surprise still upon his face.

"Several years ago," continued the sick man, "I was connected with a leick man, "I was connected with a

hand of diamond swindlers in South Africa; I was then known by the name of Bright; and through the aid of my associate, Pennington, you were swindled out of a diamond worth a small fortune.

swindled out of a diamond worth a small fortune.

"What I—you—you the man who did that," cried the captain, starting from his chair.

"Yes," continued Anton. "I am the man. But you were not the only one we swindled though the diamond we obtained from you was by far the most valuable that came into our possession. We knew that owing to tagreat size it would be dangerous to handle, so when we returned to London we had it out in two pieces. One I still have in my possession, the other was taken by Pennington. I had my art of the itamond out, but somehow I have never had the courage to offer it for asle, though I might have desposed of it for £3.000 long ago. I are now thankful that I have kept it, for I new _ase a chance of returning it to its rightful owner."

He drew a small case from beneath his pillow and a opened it, displaying a most brilliant and beautiful stone lying within the plush-lined box.

An exclamation of amizement came from the lips of the captain.

An exclamation of amazement came from the lips of the captain.

"Keep it, it is yours," went on Anton; "and God forbid that I should

Anton; "and God forbid that I should ever again be guilty of the crime of taking that which does not belong to

taking that which does not belong to me."

"This is a noble and worthy set," said the esptan visibly affected as he clasped the s.ck man's hand, "and may you be spared to live a long and useful life."

"Ab, but that can never be. Only a few months—perhaps weeks—and I shall be no more. I am a poor man with poverty and even want staring me in the face; but I feel that this punishment is what I deserved, yot—God knows it is hard to bear when I reflect that my misery and privation must be shared by my devoted sister. Juanita. Almost the last money I had was the £100 I paid to have the diamond out which I stole from you. I ought not to ask you to repay this amount to me, but it is not for my own sako—"I should he were than uncrateful."

amount to me, pur w w wo wown sake—

"I should be worse than ungrateful if I did nct willingly repay you what you have paid out on the stone," broke in the captain, hastily drawing a bundle oi notes from his pocket and thrusting them into the sick man's hand.

bundle of notes from his pecket and thrusting them into the sick man's hand.

"May heaven bless you for your kindness and generosity," said Anton, with emotion, turning his face upon the pillow.

As the capt. n. left the state room, a few moments later he met Juanita. Although there was a look of sadness upon her face, a swift coloring rose to her cheeks as the eyes of the two met; and if what passed between the two sa they stood there together could have been witnessed by the other passengers aboard the Jeannette, they would have had additional reason for suspecting that the two were the most devoted lovers.

The next day when the Jeannette reached her destination and the passengers were taking leave of each other. Captain Judson and Juanita stood apart from the rest, conversing in low tones. Then, as Anton and his sister entered a carriage, to be driven to their hotel, they united in giving the captain a pressing invitation to call on them at his earliest pleasure. Captain Judson was sized with a sudden illness that evening which kept him confined to his room till the evening of the following day. It was about dusk when Colonel Harper, a man whose acquaintance Captain Judson had made during the voyage, came into the room to inquire after

was about dusk when Colonel Harper, a man whose acquaintance Captain Judson had made during the voyage, came into the room to inquire after the captain's health.

He found Judson quite recovered and sitting by the window, calmly smo'ting a cigar, with an open letter which he had just received, in his head

"Glad to see you; be seated and take a cigar," said the captain cordi-

take a cigar," said the captain cordi-ally.

"Harper then threw himself into an easy chair, took a cigar from the extended case, and lit it.

"By the way, captain," he said, after a pause, "that was quite a ro-mantic incident—that little affair of yours with the sick passenger and his charming sister."
The captain nodded, but remained

The captain nodded, but remained

The captain nodded, but remained silent.

"It was quite accidentally that the particulars of the affair came to my hearing," went on the colonel. "It happened that the state-room of a Mrs. Quigley, who was a passenger on the Jeannette, adjoined the one occupied by Anton Sanchez, and by the merest accident she overheard the interview between yourself and the sick passenger. By my soult that was a most surprising and romantic sequel to the story you told about the lost diamond."

"So it was," affirmed the captain

"So it was," affirmed the captain with a nod.

with a nod.

"But, after all, it may be spoiled," pursued the colonel. "I have just learned that the sick passenger and his beautiful sister left the city on the very night of their arrival, and it is rumoured that the two were not just what they represented themselves to be. It looks rather suspicious, to say the least in view of the fact that the two departed in a very scoret and unexpected manner. Are you sure that the diamond you received from the repuntant swindler is not bogus after all?"

"I have had the stone examined by an expert in such matters," return of the laptain, "and I have just re-ceived a letter from the sick passer.ger, written since his sudden departure, which will throw still greater light upon the affair." As he spoke he handed the letter he held in his hand to the colonel, who took it and read as follows: as follows:
On the Road——, Sept. 11. 18

My Dear Captain Judeon—The saddenness of my departure precluied my bidding yoc a formal good-bye. However, I now do so, and at the same time asserie you of my leasing gratitude for the little services rendered need the during our pleasant voyage on the Jeannette. I also wish to offeryou my sincere thanks for the kind attentions and marked regard with which you favoured my wife, whom my baseness had led you to believe was my sister. The £100 which you kindings of heart and generosity in dieded you to place in my possession for the bogue diamon!, which in the follness of my heart I had made you believe was the one you had lost some your will be seen in the follness of my heart I had made you believe was the one you had lost some years ago, will go far toward core pensating me for any feeling if self repocabl I nay outer for having imposed upon your credulity. It is hardly in cessary to say that I have so laid my plaus regarding the route I shall travel that it will be utterly useless for you to attempt to discover my whereabouts. It may be that I am running some risk in writing this, yet when I remomber your kindness to me and mine, I feel that it would be amost brutal in me to leave without some expression of the warm regard I hold for you, and the regret I feel in thus abruptly ending our brief but most pleasant acquaintance.

"Anton Sanchez, (alias Mr. Bright."

Colonel Harper let the letter drop from his hand.

"Only, the impudent rascal!" he cried, with vehemence. "How could he dare act in such a high-handed manner? But by George, captain, that spoils what might have been a very pretty and affecting romance."

The colonel cast a questioning look at his companion.

"You see," wunt on the captain, "t's like this—Anton Sanchez and his wife act the head of an organized band of bogus diamond swindlers, and a large reward is offered for their apprehension. I have been on their trail for six months, but they have managed to escape me till I found them aboard the Jeannette. I don't find the proper is a sea on as we

A cry of amazement escaped the lips of Col. Harper.
"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "this is a most amazing denouement to the

little affair. But how about the story you told of your lost diamond?

"Th, that was simply a bit of imagination—a little bair which I threw out, and, as luck would have it, it was gobbled up at once Here—take a fresh eigar, colonel."

DOMESTIC READING.

If any man flude certain things, innocent in themselves, the cause of spiritual injury to him, he had better abaudon tnem.

Do what you feel to be right, say what you think to be true, and leave with faith and patience the consequences to God.

Every man has power to accomplish good, and our Dynne Maker will infallibly extend to him Hes assistance in the hour of trial.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

He who avoids the common people in order to command their respect is as on pable as a coward who hides himself from his snemy because he fears defeat.

Nears defeat.
When a man allows his judgment
to be at the mercy of his passion, he
throws the holy thing to the dogs, he
haves the precious pearl at the mercy
of the swine.

If I were to deliver my whole self to the arbitrament of special pleaders, to lay I might be turned into an atheist, and to-morrow into a pick-pocket.

—Bulwer-Lytton.

In the face of every human being his history stands plainly written, his innermost nature stands forth to the light; yet they are the fewest who can read and understand.

That is, in a great degree, true of all men which was said of the Athenans, that they were like sheep, of which a flock is more easily driven than a single one.—Richard Whately, D. D.

Narrow is the gate, because he who Narrow is the gate, because he walo enters must leave himself behind; straightened is the way, for he who seeks it must walk by faith in the Divine laws, and must part with his weakness, his impatience, his prejudice.

dico.

A wise man is ready to strike a bargain with fate. The wisest are those who ask much and then take half. It is the coward who asks too little, and the fool who imagines that he will receive without demanding.—
Henry Seton Merriman.

The invariant in it a durine gift

Henry Seton Merriman.

The imagination is a divine gift. It should not deal in facts, nor be employed to establish fects. Its proper province is art, and there its influence should operate like sweet music, which awakens our emotions and makes us forget the cause by which these emotions are awakened.

which these emotions are awakened.

How did St. Anthony arrive at so great a degree of sanctity and perfection? By making use of the example of the holy hermits—taking the abatimence of one, the prayer of another; and thus, like an industrious bee, he went about gathering and collecting the virtues of the servants of God, to compose of them the honey of a holy edification.—St. Francis de Sales.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes drint into tell which to buy; but if we shad a cough, a cold or any affliction of the theat or lungs, we would try Bicbl Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those have used it think it is far aback of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

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THE NEWMAN OF AMERICA.

A Memoir of the life of the arrond apperior of the Panist Institute.

An interesting memoir of the life of the late Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D. D., Supracor of the Paulist Fathera, appears in the August number of the Catholic World, New York, a magazine which he edited for a number

of the Catholic World. New York, a magazine which he edited for a number of years. Nathaniel Augustus Hewit, which given name on becoming a Catholic he charged to Augustine Francis, was born on November 27, 1820, in Fairfield. Conn. He was the elder son of the Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, D.D., and Rebecca Hillhouse his wife, one of four children born to them. Father Hewit was of American stock dating back several generations, though more remotely of mixed English and Irish blood. He was of ministerial lineage on both sides; on that of his father, from a parson of the Church of England dispossessed by Archbishop Laud for Puritan tendences, who came to Connecticust shortly after its first settlement; and on the mother's, from a Irish Presbyterian minister, who had long previously been settled in the same colony. There forebears connected with John Mason, the famicus Puritan captain; with J.An and Priscilla Alden, and others of the first settlers.

Dr. Hewit, his father, was one of

Puritan captan; with J-In and priscilla Aldon, and others of the first settlers.

Dr. Hewit, his father, was one of the most prominent divines of the Congregational denomination in the United States during the earlier part of this century. "A man," says his biographer, "of imperial form and viesge, in whom was blended a royal majesty and a prophetic solemnity which never failed to impress every one who saw him, and his appearance and proportions were but the index of the man—the outbeaming of his masterful soul." Graduating from Yale (1808), Dr. Howit began and completed his theological studies at Andover about 1814; he was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Plattsurgh, N.Y., 1816, transferred to Farifield. Conn., 1818, where he married, and where our Father Howit was born.

The future Father Hewit's childish years were note o happy and joyous able efficients discussion graved.

The future Father Hewit's childish years were not so happy and joyous as his affectionate disposition craved. He was wont to speak of the gloom, the prohibition from play on Sundays, and his impatience to have that wear some day pass. He lost his ownmother when nearly eleven y are of age, and his father married for his second wife a Miss Eliot, a lady of high family, very just and estimable. At the age of 15 he was entered at Amherat College, from which he was graduated in 1830, having had as classmates Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn (who just celebrated his fiftieth anniversary). Henry Ward Beecher, the late Bishop Huntingdon.

ingdon.

He began with and in Calvinism—the principles of which came to him by early training, and were afterwards mastered by more systematic study in the Congregational Seminary at East Windsor, with the view of fitting himself for the ministry in that denominate the control of the control of the ministry in that denominate the control of the control of the ministry in that denominate to pieces; investigation showed that Presbyterianism was a radical departure from the Apostolio Primitive Church with its graded hierachy, its authority, and its sacramental idea. He obtained a preaching license; but his first attempt was a wretched failure. His heart was not in it; he had left part of his manuscript at home, and the performance, done under the critical eye of his father, once over, he determined never to repeat it. By this time, 1840 A.D., the Tractarian movement had awakened great interest and exerting influence in the United States; men were alleve to the efforts of Newman and his associates in their endeavors to prove the identity and to bring about the return of Angheanism to historic and patristic Catholicity. Coming under the influence of their teaching, young Hewit left the church of his birth and passed to the Episcopalian communion. To this allegiance he remained firm and true for six years—as long, that is, as his conscience permitted. He removed to Baltimore, became an inmate of Bishop Whittingham's family, pursued his studies, took deacon's orders, and in that capacity was put in charge of a small church suburban to Baitimore, at Govanstown. He came to recognize, however, that intellectual sympathymoral accord, the acceptance even of Catholic for this there must be submission to and union with that one ver-living, authoritave church in which Christ, by His promise, rules and teaches through his vicar, the successor of St. Peter. The process and successive steps of his conversion been witness to the most admiraths sincerity, to a readinoss to follow the joint leading of reason and grace, to the convi

being restless and inconstant. He had no acquaintance with Catholics. When in February, 1846, young Mr. Howit applied for admission to the Church, Dr. Reynolds ruled the dioceso. He kindly welcomed theyoung neophyte and put him in the oare of Dr. Lynch, afterwards the third Bishop of Charleston and Father Hewit's life-long friend. On March 25, 1847, he was ordained priest.

The brief of Pius IX, separating Father Hecker and h companions from the Redermotorist Congregation, was issued the 6th of Merce, 1568 The new Institution of St. Paul the from the liedematorist Conprégation, was issued the 4th of Merce, 1858. The new Institution of St. Paul the Aposile was begun at once, and y the fall of 1859 the fathers, possessed of a parish and a convent which served the double purpose of a church and a home, has entered upon their work. In addition to missionary labors, they were further charged with parochial duties, and had, moreover, to meet and provide for the growth and stability of of a new experimental religious organization. For the first year father Hewit took his full share in both mission and parish duty; but as appraints and candidates for admission came, he, as a matter of course, was name for the responsible place of teacher, and continued for nearly thirty years the work of training and forming the successive generations. To Father Hewit the community owes its Rule, and that expresses at occurse its stability, its quasicanonical form, its distinctly religions but novel exstence. The Paulist Rule reflects, as might be expected, the natural and spiritual characteristics of its chief framer.

In recognition of his labors and merits he was honcred, in 1885, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rome; however, before this time his Alma Mater, Amherst College, conferred the samedistunction upon him—a tribute rather of personal than of sympathetic approval, and so grace fully schnowledged; for we can hardly imagine that the work of demolishing Calviniem, carried on for nearly forty years would be rewarded by the up holders of that system.

Father Hewit was honored by the confidence and friendship of very many

years would be rewarded by the up holders of that system.

Father Hewit was honored by the confidence and friendship of very many of the prelates of the American Church during the past fifty years, was named theologian several times at Pienary Councils and appointed diocesan consultor of New York by the late cardinal-archbishop; but he declined this and the preceding honors on the score of his home duties.

this and the preceeding nonous on the score of his home duties.

He was unnaimously elected second Superior of the Paulist Institute in succession to Father Hecker, despite his own protest on the score of years and increasing infirmity. His last years flowed placidly on, useful in labor, edifying in example, and consoled, lct us hope, by the increasing number of his brethren and children, and by the widening and successful prosecution of their aims.

St. Josepa Court No. 370 held their meeting in Dingman's Hall on Thursday evening, 22nd inst. The attendance was large considering the hot weather. Chief Hanger J. J. Howarth presided Two applications were received and four candidates initiated. Six more being previously balloted for were not present owing to their papers not having arrived in due time from the H. M. Examiner.

Bro. Wm. Mitchell, D.H.C.R., Chairman of Lail Committee.

being previously valued in the very cape present owing to their papers not having arrived in due time from the II. M. Bro. Wm. Mitchell, D.H.C.R. (Chairman of Audit Committee, read a lengthy state in thowing a very encouraging report for the membership during the passaguarter, and the substantial amount in the Court and contingent funds. Bro M. F. Mogan was duly elected delegate to the P. "wincial Convention, Bro. G. Daffy as alternate. The clairman of excursion committee reported of the ovent taken place to Peterborough, but could not report anything definite until next meeting. The increase for the month of J. now ass 1267 members. As our Medical Examiner is imperatively instructed to make the most rigid examination of every candidate, consequently several are rejected who are not physically sound and up to date. Notwithstanding this it has been shown, unless the candidate has proven he has compiled with his religious duties within one year of date of application, he is rejected by the investigating committee. Our membership has increased over 6,000 since the first of January. Of these it can be said they are picked material, young and in the pink of condition, and more than this practical Catholics who by their faith and oxemplary character will surely impress upon desiring applicants that the Order is composed of worthy and loyal citizons.

St. Joseph's Church Picnic.

St. Joseph's Church Picnic.

St. Joseph's Church Picnic.

An event to which people are accustomed to look forward from year to year is St. Joseph's Church Picnic, which takes place every Givie Holiday. The date this year is August 2nd Chonday made a new committee and the committee of the control of the committee of the control of the

MONTREAL, July 27.—5 to steamer Labrador, Deminion line, will sail next Saturday with an unusually long list of passengers, including the members of the fourth annual Canadian phigrinage to the Struce. The route followed will be the same as that of the last three years, and comprises a sojourn of several days in London and Paris.

The Rounion of the Dissident Churches

The Reunion of the Dissident Churches

Rour, July 16.—The Osservator.
Romano, the Vatican's organ, put
lishes a letter addressed by the Pope
to Cardinal Auretea, Dean of the
Sacred College, thanking the bishops
who assembled in Rome for the recent
canonisation and aigned an address
expressing their attachment tothe Holy
See. His Holiness exhorts the bishops
to inculcate this feeling throughout
the Catholic world and thus co
operate in the reminon of the dissident
Fastern Churches with the See of
Rome. The Pope concludes by saying:—Every day the necessity appears
greater of re-placing the Holy See in
the position assigned to it by Providence. As long as long difficulties
of the situation which oppresses us
endure, we shall continue to complain
of the violence done to the Papacy
and to demand the right safeguarding
our liberty.

They are Still Haggling.

They are Still Haggling.

They are Still Haggling.

Constantinpole, July 27.—At the sitting of the peace conference yesterday the ambassadors presented the peace preliminaries drafted by the powers, which provide for European arbitration of any differences that may arise between the Greek and Turkish plempotentiaries in arranging a definite treaty.

It is stated that the powers will insist upon the acceptance by the Porte of the provision; and its reception therefore by the Sultan will be highly significant.

The desire of Germany to institute a European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question.

Lord Rishous From the U.S.

Lord Bishops From the U.S.

Several bishops from the U.S.

Several bishops from the United States attended the recent conference in London of the bishops of the Ohurch of England. They were all banquetted by the Lord Mayor of the great metropolis. The American bishops "conformed" to the requirements of the occasion and wore knee breeches and the other accessories. Wherever they preached they were billed on the announcements as "the Lord Bishop of Wisconsin," the Lord "the Lord Bishop of Wisconsin," the Lord from all accounts these republican prelates revelled in these special privileges and honers.—The World.

The Oncen's Bad Advisers.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Charles Beresford, writing in the press in reference to the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to

the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland, says:

"I know it to be a fact that the Queen has made strenuous efforts to obtain a Royal residence in Ireland, but her generous wish has been un-fulfilled because of the opposition of her advisers, who have invariably en-tertained an unworthy doubt of Irish character."

Knights or St. John.

St. Helen's Commandery, Knights of St. John, will hold a meeting for the installation of officers on the evening of August 6th, in Mallon's Hall, cor. Dundas St. and Sheridan Ave. The officers and members of other city commanderies are invited to be present.

Fireside Fun.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Because the sooner it is put out the better.

is put out the better.

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, and not your fortunes by your desires.

—Jeremy Taylor.

Edith: "Do you have much difficulty in talking German?" Bertha: "Oh, dear, no: it's so much like gargling you can hardly tell the difference."

ofference."

Griggs: "Strange thing, Mirandy:
very time you draw a breath someoody dies." Mrs. Griggs: "Well, I
in't going to stop breathing on that
ocount."

Shockitt: "Does learning the bicy-cle require any particular application?" Sprockitt: "No; none in particular. But arnica is about as good as any-

"Well, Mollie," said the little girl's

"Well, Mollie," said the little girl's father, "what have you been doirg all day?" "Doing nothing," said Mollie, pouting. "I've been don'ting most of the time."

Who wrote the most, Dickens, Warren or Bulwer? Warren wrote "Now and Then," Bulwar wrote "Night and Morning," and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."

ing: "I've no time to talk to you now; I must go and fry some fish."

nig. Two to the to take to you mow; I must go and fry some fish."

"It's prity tough," sighed the small, mckly tree "There are ten girls in this lock learning to ride the bicycle, and I am absolutely the only object they can run into. If there was only a hydraut or something!"

"Enjoyed your party, Bobby."

"Oh, awfully." Well, what little girls did you dance with? "Oh, idin't dance. I had three fights downstairs with Willie Richardson, an' I loked him every time.

Caller: "I have a little bill here which I—" Hardup interrupting);
"The casher is sout. "Caller." "Very well; I'll call rouved some other day and pay it. Good-day," and Hardup sequested the office boy to kick him six times.

six times.

Husband "I can't make out what is wrong with my meerschaum pipe. There is a very peculiar taste with it, and it won't draw." Wife: "Thats odd. It seemed to draw all right when Johnnie was blowing bubbles with it."

with it.

Papa: "Yes, my son, you will realize some time, when you are old, that your schooldays have been your happiest ones." Tommy: "Oh, pap, why cant I wait, then, until I grow up before I go to school, so that I can appreciate it?"

appreciate it?"

Miss Baquebay: "I had such a pretty compliment from my optican to-day." Miss Fenway: "What was ut, dear?" Miss Baquebay: "He tol! me that I had the best nose for eyegiasese that ever came under his professional treatment."

professional treatment."

He (tremblingly): "I have one last request to wha before we part in anger for ever." She (sobbingly): "Wha-what isit, Geo-George?" He: "Wi-will you me-meet me next Thursday, as usual?" She: "I wi-will, George."

In childhood one has tears without grief.

Intercourse with good women is see element of good manners. Bellaviour is a mirror in which everyone displays his own in lage.

everyone displays his own inage.

The individuality can only be properly made prominent through good manners.

It would be better to prove ungrateful than to commit a crime to oblige your benefactor.

The self-denial which seeks to avoid being burdensome to others is but a part of brotherly love.

Moral perfection is unattainable if the heart cannot be touched with the love of what is good.

Nothing in the world can be more

Nothing in the world can be more deasing than a mind under the guid-nce of reason and conscience.

LATEST MARKETS.

Товокто, July 27, 1897.

TORONTO, July 27, 1897.

Butter—The quality is not uniformly good being affected by the heat; low grades are hard to sell, but choice butter is steady at 11g. to 12g for dairy until 136 to 16g for dairy until 136 to 16g for dairy until 136 to 16g for dairy until 136 to 186 for creamery.

Egga—Deliveries are not heavy, but the demand is being met. New laid are selling around 9g, but guaranteed fresh would do. Poutty—Demand is not very active; brickens and ducks sell at 500 and 600.

Potatoes—Old potatoes are about out of the market; new stock is offering freely at about 750 per bushel.

Baied Hay—Choice No. 1 will bring as high as \$10 25; low grades are not wanted at any price.

nigh as you.

At any price.

Baled Straw—Cars here quoted nominal at \$5 to \$5 25.

One load of cats brought 28 to per

ushel.

Hay—No old hay offered; eight loads of ew sold at \$7 to \$7 50. No straw offered.

MONTERAL MARKETS.

MONTERAL July 26,—1 hero is not much activity to the grain market just at present and prices hold just about ateady. Exporters do not show any pronounced disposition to trade and the feeling among holders is perhaps a little less confident than it was some time ago. Values remain about as follows: No. 2 white oast for export, 28/2; local, 290 to 29/2; peas 52/2 to 52c; buckwheat, 41/2 to 42c, and rye 40/2 to 41c.

most of the time."

Who wrote the most, Dickens, Warren or Bulwer? Warren wrote "Night and Morning," and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is so tricky dat when dey comes acrost er man dat's shu' "nuff honest, dey gets skyaht an' says he mus' be playin' a powful deep game."

Frances (four years old): "Mamma!" Mamma: "What is it, dear?"

You never saw me before I was born did you?" "No, love." "Then how did you know it was me?"

Boy: "Say, mister, please give me a pennorth of castor oil, and give me very short measure? Why?" Boy: "Cos I ve got to take it myself."

A Frenchman, having often heard, the expression "I've other fish to fire."

A Frenchman, having often heard, the expression "French cheese with the state of the work in the state of the work in the work in the work in the work in the state of the work in the work in the was sone time ago. Values 2 white oats 160 w. 20 with the state of the work in the work in the the was sone time ago. Values 2 where 40 to 24 to 40 to 24 to 40 to 24 to 40 to 24 to 40 to

equiry is noted and st. ady prices rule. We quote — Finest reamety. 17, to 173-1; Western dairy, 12, to 173-2; Western dairy, 12, to 173-3, and township, 143-26 line.

Espa—Three seems to be a fairly steady to the tent to the market, with local business modificately on 1; selected near by stock is seizing at 1040 to 11; serious 70, 1 at 9, to 19, and No 2 at 50 to 50.

Provision—Bisances is fair in smoked mears, but packers and idealers say that on the whole there is not a great deal doing in pork. Values hold about quite firm: Canada anort cut pork, heavy made great deal doing in pork. Values hold about quite firm: Canada anort cut pork, heavy made of the policy of

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