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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. V.-No. 43.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...ნხჹ... Holy Sagrament of Matrimony

idate Promulgated by the Arch-bishop of Kingston.

The following is the concluding chapter the Pasteral Letter of the Archbishop (a superior of the Archbishop (a superior of the Archbishop) which did not reach us in one for publication in last week a issue W. have been much grieved, and the class indicate of our Catholic people has earl shocked, by a gross scaudal which ock place in this our Metropolitan sity.

mu recently, and which, indeed, was the excession of our addressing you this Fosteral Lotter of instruction ou the accretions of Matrimony as a Sacramout transcription of the family and the repotential of the family and the repotential of society. A matriage was to be performed here according to maintain parties are non-Catholics, members of some little seet. The place there the contract was to be colebrated - however as the otherch of that section transcription of the reconstruction of the section of some little seet. outly, and which, indeed, was the broacher who pronounced the form

contract is likewise an adherent of that seet, so also the majority of the spetators. Throughout the ceremony, from biguining to end, there was neveron new thatever to the Sacrament of Marimony or to the supernatural graces.

***aminuicates from the R decemer's wounds to the two souls entering into wedlock. Every word, overy act, all the circumstances were an accord with the cred or profession of those which part in the ceremony, that the marting of two Christians is not a Sacrament, that our Lord Jeaus Christ did not attach to it any sacramental grace; that it is a more acular contract, not a white more sacred than the marriage of any two heathons. If it be only a scular or worldly ongagement, there seems to be no reason why a church should be selected as the place of its observation, and the servance of the servance

f on the platform as one of the incipal performers. Let not those who wont to that house: the purpose of witnessing the cetacle, try to excuse the unrelies from a charge of orinnual participation on ground that they took up part in the t, and desired only to annues them: the control of the control of the cetacle of the

ilon in tho act, and was man'fostly an insult to the holy faith they profess. Whosover goes to a theatre to witness what he knows to be a performance offensive to his national feelings or the credit of his family, is chargeable with impropriety, although he is merely a spectator. In fact, our code of criminal law rignily maintains this principle of participation in crime by voluntarily assisting at the performance of the ovil deed. We nowise blame non Catholics in this matter. They act in conformity with their conscionce. But we do blathe and condemns the weak mind of Catholic whe knowingly and willingly belittles when the control of the deat matrimens, and by so doing lostitles 'tesus Christ and Itis hely Church.

There is another irregularity that sometimes is practised by lukewarm Catholics. They take a fancy to entering non Catholic churchs a, in order to assist at what is called "a service for the deat. Hore again, we attribute and it is a service of the deat. Hore again, we attribute mine of these who, in the second controls know and proclaim to be of no service to the deat. Hore again, we attribute mine of Saints. We must, however, represent a beautiful and the results of the service of this kind, directly at variance with fundamental Christian doguas. The decriment a fixerely at variance with fundamental Christian doguas. The decriment of the fore of the service of this kind, directly at variance with fundamental Christian doguas. The decriment and the fore admission to the seed of the early glory into which nothing deficed shall enter 'likewise through the holy Mass and supphract-ry prayer and fasting and shaded wherein holy disting and pertinactionally from that cold, dry, heartless and unmeaning correspondent of the Apostice Creed. All means of the service of the dead of the c

A Palpable Misrepresentation.

We have received the following tole gram, which explains itself:

Editor Catholic Register, Toronto : Kindly please correct Globe's false hoods. Archbishop guarded carefully against blaming Protestants, three sev eral times declaring their freedom of conscience. He was bound to condemn a growing practice of society Catholics neutralizing their religion and breaking down the fences of Catholiciem socially He treats all as one, and is friendly with all, as to-night's Whig acknowledges.
No fear any Catholic will regard the Globe editor as the Pope and trample on the Episcopal decree.

VICAR-GENERAL KELLY.

A. O. H.

A. O. H.

At the last regular meeting of division No. 3, of the Ancient Order of Hubernians the following resolution was adopted. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine mercy to take to Himself, the beloved ann of our esteemed brother Mr J. P. O'Neil, we the members of division No. 3, do tender to him and family our heartfelt syrapathy and condelence in this the hour of their irreparable lose; whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take to himself the beloved mother of our esteemed brother Mr. Oharles O Relly, we the members of division No. 3, do tender to him and family our most heartfelt sympathy and condelence in this the hour of their irreparable loses. F. Lovas, Rec. Secy.

The Ontarlo Legislature has been

The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet on November 30.

Festival of All Saints.

Before another issue of this paper we shall have colobrated the great festival in hone of all those who, from the be-gioning, have fought the good fight, under the standard of Heaven, and are now enjoying the happiness prepared for the lovers of God. The Church for the lovers of God. The Church, every day indeed, but in an especial manner oach first of Novamber, asks us to lift up our eyes and see, with St John in the vision, "the great crowd, whom nobedy can number, of every tribe and people and tongue standing before the throne," that we may give praise and thanksgiving to God for all Ho has done for each.

This, of course, is the first the fundamental motive for every religious act, for to Him is due all honer and praise and benediction and glory from every creature. But after this it is both our privilege and our duty to effer our con-

and nonconcious and glory from overly creature. But after this it is both our privilege and our duty to ofter our congratulations to each and all in that mighty multitude for that they are the minuters and favored ones of the great King, and pray them to have thought of us still tossed about on the wild waters of temptation and dauger, that we too, when our hour is come, may find merey and strongth where they found them, and strongth where they found them, and washed clean in the same purifying stream, and clothed in the same allustrous robes, of sainthood, the true wedding garment of those who sit at the table of the King's Son, may be found worthy of enrelment in their brilliant ranks.

I have inclined my heart to do thy

I have inclined my heart to do thy

ranks.

I have inclined my heart to do thy justifications on account of the reward, says the inspired writer iPsalm 119, and why should not we encourage our weakness by a like consideration? Why should we not keep our eyes and our heart uptured towards that roward exceeding great, which awaits those who strive here in faith and hope and charity to do the divino will: Nay, is it not a very part of that divino will: Nay, is it not a very part of that divino will that we should do se? For why should He have so lovingly told us. "I go to prepare a place for you" (St. John 14 2), if Ho did not wish us to think of it, long for it, and so be moved to greater efforts for its attainment?

If, like St. Francis Awire or St. Catherine of Gubos, or so many other saints, we were already so completely in the spirit that we could love God purely for His own sake it v ro. of ourse, far better. Dut we have not yet risen so high, at least the great majority of us. We cannot as yet, God help on weakness, walk straight up the steep with the sirtues and busies of lower motive that divino compassion has planted by the sides of our path. The joys of heaven, 12 peace, its rest, its enduring unchanging state of bliss and dought the society of saints and angels, and the Queen of Augels these are motives on the one had byteed all foliations (fort. And they ere a find magnificent array, to the of All Saints. We can unusered, think of the picture then held up to the gaze of the ventures the core the holdie yer. This

array, brought the bear upon us by the Last of All Saints.

Who can, unmoved, think of the picture then held up to the paze of the spiritual, yea even the bodily eye. This very year we had a striking illustration of the charm such pictures have for man, and the sacrifices he will make to, see them How many thou-ands, even millions, made long journeys, under many difficulties, and counted the time and money well spout, to have a passing dimpse of a great earthly colobration? For we are bern with aspirations after the noble and the grand and the magnificent. To long for them is as natural, in a way, as to breathe, and when they are associated with diguity and worth the sight is simply for the better It uplifts and transforms what is best in our nature. Pity such sights could not be more frequent. How said to feel them passing so rapidly away into more memorical. But there is a spectacle open to every

adoro. For Christ is the splender of the Father, the figure of this substance, and very sauth is a participator of His nature, and shines with a gleam of His hrightness. The greatest of earthborn children is less than the least in heaven Silver and gold and preclous stones, dug up from the black ground, are the fitting ornaments of the former, the latter clothed in the glory of God's race, are beautiful within and without and surrounded with variety.

Yes, upon earth dress put on from without makes a different showing, according to the difference of the quanty, the man is substantially the same under every gues. but the saint, the assistant at God's the thermore, is lastrous all through, as the grace that made him. In him there is noither speek nor mote, nor flaw nor stain, for no defilement can enter heaven.

And when we think, as we practize on imaginations in calling up glory after glory in this great or wed until picty checks the andacions attempt, when we think and know there is not one there had no more of the wind and know there is not one there had not the received of the winds and heavy the difference of the mercy and morits of the same Lord to whome we hold of the winds and heavy the weather we had not the received the same Lord to whome we hold and the same Lord to whome we hold and the same Lord to whome we hold and the same lock of the same Lord to whome we hold the same Lord to whome we hold the same Lord to whome we hold the same Lord to whome we have the same results before us and the tracks they have between the same lock of the same lock of the same lock to the picture of the saints before us and the tracks they have between the same results before us and the tracks they have between the hold of the weak of the same lock of the lock of the same results before the same lock of the lock of the same results before the same lock of the lock of the lock of the same lock of the lock of the lock of the lock of the lo

Of the Institute of the Bleased Virgin Mary, at Loretto Centent, Hamilton.

Of the Institute of the Blessed Virgia Mary, at learning Caspear, Ramilton.

Farth nover seems of so little moment as when death comes with its dread summons the comes with all its enclantion of the comes with the comes with the comes with a come of the comes with the comes with a come of the comes with a come of the comes with resoluted the terminal comes with the comes of the comes with the comes when the comes when the comes when the comes with the community lost a dear, young novice, who gave promise of a line with the community lost a dear, young novice, who gave promise of a line with the community lost a dear, young novice, who gave promise of the community l

her incessant aspiration was "Thy will be done."

In her death the community lost a dear, young novice, who gave promise of great sanctisy, not evidenced in wonderful decits of heroism, but in the quiet accompishment of the Master's least desire with joy of heart, in an atmosphere of perpetual suushine that shed a heavenly radiance around her wherever she went. Shere M. Auits was a daughter of Mr. Wm. Kavansgh of Hamilton, whom great sympathy is offered, while we cannot refrain from congratulating him on his privilege of returning to the heavenly Father, unsullied, the precious charge entrusted to his care. Though her merits must be great before Gud, we cannot penetrate the mysteries of that unseen world, and we know not what lies beyond the grave for our departed once; so since "We loved her in life, let us not abandon her in death."

A Venerable Pioneer's Cife

The Late Lamented James Blute, of Richmond Township, County of Lennox.

ITTEN 1-A TI K RE-INTE

thinks of them with gratitude, and, while so juring for thour everlasting peace, at least their names and memories.

In appeard to visit the petures jue village of Campbellford the other day, and while so juring there I noticed that the people were stirred by the sudden summons that came to Mr. Thomas Bitto the much respected hotal keeper and proprietor, to attend the death bed of his aged father in his distant home in Lonnox. The sympathetic interest of the people of Campbellford in the matter led me to make further enquiries as to the personnity of the individual whose end was near. The enquiry convinced me that the dijang man was no ordinary person, for he had attained the patriarchial age of 91 years, 65 of which had been spent in Lonnox County, wherein he had done piencer work when bush and forest abounded on all sides of him. The memory of the by good days was vividly recalled by the death of the ripest piencer, for many of these old in en yet in the flesh who came to take a farowell look at their departed friend reservently told of early commetted and continued and the carry stream of human virtue first started by the colling which is very hard to fill, of the neighboring people bad naturally looked upon the late Mr. Blut os a father and friend, and his having fluyered so long in life beyond the allott of a good wirk done by such constant and trust of the preciped of county of the product of the produ tase a rarowen took at suerr departed from treverently told of early comraduable and of "logging been" that happened 6" years ayo. The removal anche land mark leaves a void in the locality which is very hard to fill, for the neighboring people had naturally locked upon the late Mr. Blute as a father and friend, and his having lingered so long in life beyond the allott's span, they began to have a vague notion that his perpetual presence was necessary. In this fast ago of the world men and women are called old hefore they reach an aye that uxed to be reckened as mere middle life. So that when we meet with a renerable patriarch who reaches well on to the century mark, our attention is drawn towards him, and we become curious to know what kind of life he led and by what at the contrived to live so long past the proverbial three score years and ton.

The secret of the late deceased's long

what art he contrived to live so long past the proverbial throe score years and ton.

The secret of the late deceased's long life is easily told. He was born on the sacred soil of Ireland, in the good and County of Gork, near Randon, in 1803, and he came of healthy and virusus parents, who imparted to their child the same beneficial principle of right living as they themselves had followed, and into his tender heart they instilled the saving truths of Catholio doctrino and grace and virtue, which never afterwards deserted him notil his last breath was arawn. According to the family records, he got a fair calcustion in the common schools of his native parish, and being very quick witted and apit afterning, he made the best possible use of his school days and of the family records, he got a fair calcustion in the common schools of his native parish, and being very quick witted and apit afterning, he made the best possible use of his school days and of the facilities for learning in those remote days in Irechand And coming out to Canada in 32 he tolied with heroic coursey until 37. In which year he took upon himself the responsibility of married hire, choosing for his wife Mass Cathorino churph, also a native of Cork County. Or the happy marriego union there has a consequent of the core of the boys. Nor is the good old heart and the condition of the condition, four sour and three days and the condition of the condition, four sour and three days and the condition of the same most accordant as a top of the same most little, and the condition of the same more than the decease and three days and the condition of the same more little, and he do the same of the condition of the hind pour and the condition of the same more little, and he condition of the hild pour lit

would be offered at least overy Sunday.

Men and women of that Catholic spirit are a bench and blessing to the people of the leanty where they live, because the early whole of Catholicity once firmly planted are sure to produce good fruit, and the pioneer planters cortainly deserve the bonor, as they are sure to resp the eternal roward.

Nor is the Church incensible to the merits of her faithful children, for she thinks of them with gratitude, and, while praying for their everlasting prace, at a blesses their names and memories.

Oblinary.

Very sincero sorrow is felt in the Catholic commonnity here, occasioned by the death of Mrs. John Egan, which happened at her residence in Jarris strest on the 23rd instant. Catharino Gleeson (Mrs. Egan's maiden Dame) was born at Rathkeale, C-carby Lamerick, Ireland. She was the daughter of James Gleeson, who, with his family, came to Canada in 1850. Her sister was the late Mrs. William Gunane, whose children are the few. Father Guinanco He Basilians. Dr Guinane, and Guinane Brothers, the well-known shoe men. In 1855 Miss Gleeson married, and for overforty years Mrs. Egan was to her instand and family a solace in life's varying fortunes. A woman of modest disposition, she avoided display, as well in her charitable acts as in the discharge the of duties inseparable from coustant practice of these virtues which draw the pious and exemplary nearer to the peace of soul begotten of grace and salvation.

draw tho pious and exemplary nearer to the prace of soul begotten of grace and salvation.

Mrs Egan had been for some time in poor health, but still she was able to give her attention to household matters, which she did with a lively and cheerful nuterest. In this conditions the continued till about four weeks ago, whon she experienced a change which confined her to bed. She daily became more enfeabled and all that medical skill could devise was inaffective to stay the malady or relieve the suffere. But death at length came and relieved her of all cartily pain. In the midst of her weeping relatives and with the benedictions of holy Church her spirit passed to its eternal rest.

Besides her husband Mrs. Egan leaves several sous and daughters. Of the latter, out is married to Mr. C. Hevy, of the Post Office department, I. endon, whose sister is the wire of Mr. Thomas Coffoy of The Catholic Record. The Inneral services were held in St. Michael's Cathodral on Tuesday morning, the requiem Mass being effected by Ror Dr. Treacy, after which the romain were borno to the hears by the pall bearers—Messrs. M. O Halleron, J. Thussill, Patrick Boyle, Joseph Bouddiffer, M. J. Phelan, John Monahan—and taken to St. Michaels cemetery. May they rest in peace.

Cardinal Yaugnan's Shirer Jointee.

London, Oct. 16 — Cardinal Vanghan will colobrate his Episcopal Silver Jubileo on the 28th inst., the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude. It was the intention that the Catholic belies in the Archdiocese of Westminester should mark the event in some suitable war but the Cardinal himself has requested that there should be no public culebration, and, of courso, his wish is regarded as final in the matter.

Mr. James Blute's notes for necessary years. It is easy to understand that a man and woman of the pions and strong faith of Mr. and Mrs. Mute would not only hold intact the inheritance of the faith themselves, but that they would wish to instill it into others and help to draw together a band of practical each who would welcome the visiting prices with Christian Ierver, and long for the day when the humble partial church would go up, wherein the Holy Sacrifice A detachment of the West India regi-ment has started for the frontier of the Hinterland, where trouble between Eng-land and France is expected.

Roce reces es sons es recommendades The Motherland Latest Malls from England Sciotland Sciotland Sciotland Sciotland

A special commissioner from The Free name Journal writing from Oork task that from an part of the south of Ireland has the sharp cry of slarm, caused by the failure of the potato erop, the generally bad harvest, and the gloony outlook for the great mass of the people during the coming win set. been neard more persistently than from the excensive tract of country which stretches from Macroom to the oorders of kerry and which includes within it two districts scheduled as congested. For works past meetings presided by the respective pastors, have beet held in the various parishes, at which the danger impending over the pertion of the country was distinctly insisted apon, and a strong and argent demand was made upon that Government to come to the resour of the people, by starting a well con gidered scheme of relief works, before they were actually suffering the pangs of want. Lork

they were actually suffering the pangs of want.

Mrs. Anne Armstrong, of Miltown Malbay, is probably the very oldest woman in existence. Mrs. Armstrong was born in the year 17v1. She is not a native of the county of Olare, but came with her husband, who was in the constabulary, from Fernanagh. She is known to have lived in the neighborhood of Milton Malbay for upwards of ninety years she says she was present at a marriage, which took place six and forty years ago, and was colebrated on the (Mrs. Armstrong's) sevention birth day. She lives in a little thatched cottage at a place called Spanish Point, outside Miltown Mabay, entirely alone, and generally retires to test, locking her door, at four p.m. The neighbours cook her meals and show her every kindness. Mrs. Arm strong is slightly built, but lithe and wiry in frame, and even still erect of carriage. She has large clear blue yee, and her sight is unimpaired. She is slightly deat, but her memory is very clear. When spoken to of the Robellton of 170%, her face immediately assumed a pained expression, as the scenes of the period were instantly recalled to her recollection. Her features are extremely pallid, but the firmness of her gait in walking and her grasp in elashing heads indicated very clearly her vitality.

Babils. Clare.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has shown his practical sympathy with the project for the housing of the poor in a most generous manner. He has given the munificent sum of \$500 towards the realisation of the scheme. The generous contribution of his Grace the Archbishops in the first response to the offer made by Alderman Meade to put down £500 at two per cent if eight others would suberibe a like amount.

The following resolution was un Dublin.

The following resolution was un-mimously adopted by the meeting of the Irish hierarchy held at Maynooth in Oct. 18

"We, the Archbiehops and Bishops of Ireland, deem it our duty to submit to the Government of the country the statement of our conviction, founded on the personal knowledge of several members of our body, that the failure of the potato and cereal crops in many districts of the country, particularly on the Western and Southern coasts, must lead during the coming inter and apring to very acute distress amongst large numbers of the population, and, unless well-conceived measures of relief are taken in good time, may result in disastrous consequences.

commenting on the celebration on Oct. 10 of the Parnell anniversary, The Freema's Journal says: If Mr. Redmond cared as much for the mem ory of Parnell as for the obtance of a small annual advertisement for himself, yeaterday's celebration of the Farnell anniversary would be the last offits kind. The numbers who throng ed to the celebration when there was question of showing real sympathy for the dead leader, are perceptibly falling away, as the ceremony degenerates into an occasion for fanning the flames of faction. Yesterday's procession was utterly unworthy of the great man in whose honour it was supposed to have been held. There was nother force nor enthusiasm represented at it; and the numbers present were not half as great as on former occasions. The provincial contingents notwithstanding the extra ordinarily cheap excursions, were only the phantoms of former degations. Out of respect for Parnell's memory the farce should now cease. It is no longer either dignified or Impressive by numbers.

Mr. W. J. Corbet, M. P., having writer to the present the did not at-

pressive by numbers.

Mr. W. J. Corbet, M.P., having written to the press that he did not attend the Parnell anniversary procession it, Mr. Harrington writes in reply: "The procession wout on all right without him just as Iriel politics has managed to pull along for many years without he help of any particularly brilliant or active services on his part. His obarge that I snivered into negotations for a union of the paties behind Mr. Redmond's back is one which I shall answer when it is

made by Mr. Redmond himself. Mr. Cribet can a 'y speak as a synpathetic to outsider, for we have rarely had the benefit of his counsels in the party. I am sorre, of course, that the polley of United Iroland does not meet with his approval. But my conception of independence in an Irish Party does not mean freedom from the control of one English P. vy. but of both. Probably that is where our difference cames in. I do not complain that Mr. Corta declines political association with me. The occasions upon which I met him in anything like active warfare for the past twenty years have been so few that I will not have much J. Mealty in consoling myself for the loss. Howelf perhaps, pardon me, however, for reminding him that he did not take the same view of political association with me in 1885, when his rack rented tonants in the county of Limerick were endeavouring to expel him from political life.

"aimst."

Lumerick were endeavouring to expel him from political life.

"talway.

On October 1-1-th the solemn function was performed of laying and blessing the first stone of the new exthedral at Loughrea. The occasion was one of historic interest, for it marked an epoch in the history of the diccess, which, of course, will ever romain a land mark in the records of the county Loughrea is the exthedral town of the diccess, and is sanctified by the names of a succession of bishops and priests who have lent a special significance to the glory and the boast of its Catholic fieldly. A pro-eathedral twich so long and so well has done duty as the temple of worship in the town had become all too small and circumseribed for the numbers who attended the services within its walls. But apart and beyond that there was the ever present fact that a cathedral proper, a building worthy of the associations of the great diccess, should be creeted, and so it has some to pass that nader the guiding influence of Dr. Healy, following the footsteps of the saintly and pattrarchal Dr. Duggan, whose ambilion it was to see such a work accomplished, a noble editice to the greater glory of God. and a cathedral worthy to stand by the lake hellowed by the name of St. Brenday, will soon gladden the hearts of the people.

Kurs' Coarsy.

Judge Curran, Q.O., at the Birr

by the name of St. Brendan, will soon gladden the bears of the people.

King's Cousty.

Judge Curran, Q.C., at the Birr Quarter Sussions heard a case in which there were extraordinary revolations. James Sweeney, an ex-land agent and returned convict on techet-of-leave appealed against a decision of the Moneygall justices, by which he was convicted of assaulting Mrs Lloyd, an elderly widow, and Miss Elsie Lloyd, her daughter Tenyearasgo Sweeney shot a man at Templemore, and was convicted of manishaugher, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He was liberated on ticket-of-leave after the expiry of seven and a half years. He returned to Moneygall recently. Mrs G. M. Lloyd, of Mount Freeco, an elderly a ristoratic looking lady, apparently very deheate, was called and allowed to give her evidence sitting in the body of the court. She swore the appellant presented a sheet of paper to her to sign, and when she refused assaulted her. Miss Elsie Lloyd, a young lady of about 19 years of age, deposed to seeing the appellant leaning with his knee on her mother in the bed, and saying, "D—n you, sin it."

His Honor—Did you see the paper? Yes.

What was written on it? Nothing;

Yes. What was written on it? Nothing;

What was written on it? Nothing; it was perfectly blank.
Cross-examined—Did you say that Sweeney wanted to do your mother out of a jointure of 21,100 a year? No Horace Lioyd, aged 21, eon of Mrs. Lloyd was examined by Mr Menton in favor of the appellant and against his mother and sister. He positively denied the alleged assault.
His Honor—What was the paper about?

His Honor—What was the paper about?

Vitness produced a slip of white paper purporting to be an unsigned order for groceries.

His Honor—Your evidence is that

His Honor—Your evidence is time all this was toget your mother to sign an order for '11b tea, 11b sugar, and 1 dozen eggs?"
Wituess—Yes, they were wanted. His Honor—You are a first class

His Honor—You are a first class liar.

Joseph Lloyd, an older brother of the last witness, was next called, and corroborated Horace.

Cross-examined by Mr. I Carrigan—You are ex-convict, too? Yes (sensation).

You got ten years, too, for shooting a man? Yes.

The magistrates confirmed the decision of the Court below, and ordered the appellant to undergo the three months' imprisonment with hard labor, then a bair rule, and finally to complete the two and a half years of his term of penal servitude.

term of penal serviside.

At a public meeting held in Longford on Oct. 8th, Mr. J. P. Farrell,
M. P., urgod opposition to the payment of income tax as an answer to
the position taken up by the Government on the over taxation of Ireland.
He said rich people could make a stand
which would bring their claims for re-

Carried Street Land Control of the C

dress in an eff-ctive manner before the Ohancellor of the Exchequer. The simple means of doing it was to refuse to pay the moome tax. If the observed that some gentlemen did not quite see that some gentlemen did not quite see that some gentlemen the liske raused this question by his most able speech in the House of Commons the Ohancellor of the Evels peur romonally told them that he did not believe that their that he did not believe that their claims had any foundation at all, and that as far as he was concerned he would give no redress Well, the only way to check that determination was to raise a definite and broad issue on this matter as regards the payment of the income tax. In that matter they would have the sympathy and cooperation of the whole country. They would not doubt, have agitation and turmoil and disorder, but that was the only way the British Government were ever brought to do anything for Iroland. If they were not prepared to take some stand of that kad the present movement would collaps, and than collaps, would in their claims.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND

Temperance Horement in Londo

Temperance Horemost in Loodon.

A commemorative celebration of Father Mathow's birthday, under the suspices of the League of the Cross, was nold at Shoredutch Town Hall The celebration took the form of a public meeting, which was presided overby the Very Rev. Canon Muranao. President of the League in London. Sermon by Cardinal Vaschna at Arlea.

A tolegram from Arl a, on Oot. 12th, says: "On the occasion of the roli gious fetes in celebration of the thirteenth contineary of St. Augustine, Cardinal Vaughan preached a sermon on St. Gregory the Great. His words made a profound impression on those present. At the conclusion of the celebration Cardinal Vaughan prenounced the Papal Benediction with all the customary solemnity, and granted a plonary indulgence to those present. The three English Catholic priests who attended the celebration were made honorary Canons of the Cathedrals of Mont Pellier, Nimes, and Arles respectively by Mgr. Gouthe Soulard, Archbishop of Arr."

At the Shrins of St. En. Mard.

Oct. 1840 being St. E. L. Ward.

Oct. 1841 being St. E. L. Ward the Confessor's Day, was celebrated by a Catholic prigrimage to the shrine of the Santin in Westminster Abbay. The pligrimage was made under the guid ance of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom. High Mass was colebrated by in the morning in several of the Catholic churches of London, and the pil grims afterwards went in large numbers to the chapel which encloses the tomb of the King in Westminster Abbay, and offered up prayers for the conversion of England. The pilgrims did not enter the Abbay in a body, but in twos and hirrer, and its finer rachitoctural features. October 18, 1209, was the day the Confessor's body was carried by the King, his brother Richard, King of the Morman, and his four sons to Westminster. The shrine was pulled down in the time of Henry VIII. and all the movable gold images were carried away, but Queen Mary restored it, and it was never again destroyed, atthough it suffered considerable damage in later times.

damage in later times.

SCOTLAND.

New Catbelle College Near Aberdeen.

The first wing of the new Catholic College at Blairs, near Aberdeen, was opened by the Archicistop of Edinburgh in the presence of a large gathering of clergy from all parts of Soot land. A message was read from the Pope, transmitted to the head of the college by Dr Fraser, Restor of the Soots College, Rome, who wrote: "I have just returned from the Vatican, and hasten to inform you that Leo XIII. most cordially blessed the new college, its rector, professors and XIII. most cordially blessed the new college, its rector, professors and students, as well as the members of the Blairs Society assembled to in augurate the new building. The Holy Father is deeply interested in the progress you have made in carrying out a scheme he had so much at heart, and hopes that the new Blairs will do much for the spread of the Catholic faith in Scotland.

When Manning was Created Cardinal

When Manning was Created Cardinal
In Aubrey de Vere's "Recollections"
In he alludes to the impression Cardinal
Manning made upon him at their first
meeting. His thought was: "I see a
I word written upon the forehead of
that man and that word is "ascerdos."
Two of the Cardinal's letters are
printed, one on the occasion of his
elevation to the Archiepiscopate, and
the other when he was created
Cardinal. On the latter occasion the
Cardinal wrote:
"I wish you were here with me.
You say truly that this is a time of
rey mixed feeling. If I can better
serve the Church, so be it! For
myself, it is a restraint upon the
liberty I have hitherto enjoyed.
Moreover any one who in the world's
eyes rises high is thought to seek it or
to love it; and that hunders his work
for souls. God knows whether that
has been so with me. And I will wait
of for the last day. . . One thing
I feel, as I said, it is like being told off
to fight the persecution which from
Berlin will apread wirle and for this I
have a good will.

BOOK REVIEWS

Totaline Prayer Box Ringer Now York, bon

Hros. A very protty little book at small price, contain all the necessary prayers. Its chief attraction is a sorties of beautiful and instructive pictures for beautiful and instructive pictures for british and instructive pictures. Mary the Model of Parity Josus the Lover of Parity other pictures illustrating the lafe of Josus, the Sacrod Heart, St. Aloysius, Our Lady of Perpt 4 Heart, St. Aloysius, Our Lady of Perpt 4 Heart, St. and Joseph Aloysius Chu Lady of Perpt 4 Heart St. and Joseph Aloysius Chu Lady of Perpt 4 Heart St. and Joseph Aloysius Chu Lady of Perpt 4 Heart St. and Joseph Aloysius Chu Lady of Perpt 4 Heart St. and Joseph Aloysius Chu Lady of Perpt 4 Heart St. and Joseph Aloysius Church Lady of Perpt 4 Heart Aloysius Church Lady of Perpt 4 Heart Aloysius Church Lady of Perpt 4 Heart Aloysius Church La

pathon

Int Latter 1 sta to Bryens Approved
provers and devotions. Now York,
Reached Ros.
This utile book contains the morting
and evening prayers prayers for confession and communion, litantes, pathos,
vespors, the rosary and mass. The
binding in Russia leather is very
artistic Nuthing could be more suit
able for more who, being more or less
away from home our Sundays, require a
small and well bound prayer book.

Here M. Berther, No mlays by Rosa and

away from hone on Sundays, require a small and seed bound prayer book.

In the State of the Stat

his Bransware Rittern. By Marion Amer Taugert. New York, Benziger Bros.

This tale, which is another of the Bondiger series of Catholic nevels for the little folk, gives one a favorable impression, in spite of the impression, in spite of the impression into it. The plot is serience as flexible individual congenction worse into it. The plot is serience as flexible individual control of the little work at an internation of the little work at a position of the farm. The clark and is a serience when the little work and the farm. The little work and the shall be related to the deep in the stable in related the deep lade is habor on the farm. The loys will not be provouted from hearing name or Sunday, and thus fact brings then under the patronage of a wealthy Catholic family living in the heighborhood. It must be confosed that the twin children of this Catholic family are impossible little creatures, the author making them quite indictiously good and wine. The younger waftcomes by a touching doath, which gots into the newspapers, and incidentally brings reportance to two hardoned hearing the new papers and incidentally brings reportance for two hardoned hearing the state of the strength of the young reader to the low of nature.

Mission Book in the Sixver Both by

rather stitled offer is made to direct the attention of the young reader to the love of nature.

Mistor Book for the Syster Both by Very Rev. F. Grarley, CSS R., in cloth 56c, also to be had in hier bandwards for the state of the state of

prove groat favorites among those for whom they have been propared. Moral Parctice. By Rev. Charles Conpen, SJ., Svo., cloth, not \$150. New York, Bengard. Parctice. By Rev. Charles Conpen, SJ., Svo., cloth, not \$150. New York, Conglinal, and will be read with interest by thoughtful minds. It deals with unusually delicate matters; but they are traced with a chaste pen, in the white light of true scionce, which purifies whatever it illuminates. That the work is remarkably original is apparent from the fact that no book in the English language covers to any great extens the same field of study. This book will mark an epoch in the history of medical science, which for the first time, in English speaking countries at least, they exhibit as reconciled with the science of ethics, from which for ages it had been oponly and shamefully divorced. Though directly intended for physicians, the book will be of deep interest to clergymen, lawyers, and to clucated in these pages gives forth no uncertain sound; and though supported by the utterances of the most advanced medical scientists, it may in other ranks provoke

hostile comments. But the author is evolvedly foud of fair discussion, continent that ultimately it can only ro dound to the triumph of truth and morality. The uph a priest and a Josuit, he does not reason from the locality he does not reason from the locality as element of the locality in the part of the locality in the part of the part of

contribution that its wither has uned to interature.

In Missies Bone or The believatives:

Events Execute in a continual 22 may 300 mers. Events in a continual 22 may 300 mers where the same of the bone is to keep above in individuals and familiar the remembrances and fruit of the Mission W condenses and that loss been pranched during the Mission, and at the same time contains the prayers useful for the contains the prayers useful for the daily Christian life. It also contains any devotions recommended by St. Alphousus, and many prayers and do vott exercises to which the Church has attached partial and plonary individuous Theorem 1 mers. The Mission 1 mers according to building.

work exercises to which the Church has attached partial and plomary indifference. The price of t

Don't Want a Parliament of Religion

Don't Want a Parliament of Religions.

The project for the organization of what is called "a Parliament of Religions," at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, has received another disclaimer from Oardmal Gibbons. His Eminisce writes to the Revue de Paris denying that he used the words attributed to him. "The Pope will be for you, I know it," meaning that his Holiness was ready to approve the assemblage at Paris of a Congress or Parliament of a religious character. The Gardmal adds that he never spoke a word to the Suprime Pontiff about the project. The author of this plan, which is not destined to meet with approval at the Vatican, is the Abbe Victor Charbonnel, a clever priest who writes for various newspapers, and notably the Eclair. He was ordained at St. Sulpice, and is about 31 years old. Abbe Charbonnel studied not only in the great seminary of the Sulpicians, but received theological degrees at the Catholic Institute and high literary honors at the Sorbonne. He has published some books of a philosophical tendency, and is noted as one of the most refined writers in France at the present time.

St. Mary's Church (Montreal) Bazaar.

St. Mary's Church (Montreal) Bazaar.

St. Mary's Church (Montreal) Bazzar.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—St. Mary's Church bazzar opened last evening with a grand dinner, under the auspices of the ladies of the parist. There were about 500 guests The proceeds are to be devoted to the church decoration fund. So far success has attended the efforts of Rev. Father O Donnell and the lady promotors, and should the succeeding evenings equal the three first nights, the bazzar will be more succeedful than those of former years. The various booths are well filled with a splendid array of useful and ornamental goods, and each vice with the other in elaborate decorations. Compiouous on the Young Ladies' table are two large and activistically executed portraits of the Rev. Father & Donnell and Shea. Richly framed crayon sketches of the Rev. Father Helfornan and the late Father S. Locurgan are chief among the attractions on the O.M B A. and Lottery booths. The A O H. booth, with its additional dainty doil table and "Klondyke hen," and the C. O. F. booth, with its choice lot of most beautiful articles, are said to be magnetic money makers.

WHAT CAN A DOLLAR DOL WRITING TOR THE STREET

Not much, most people will say

Not much, most people will say. Cortamly if one takes a dollar down to the score it molts away with the rapidity of snow before the sun in May. And yet one can get more fact a dollar now than six or soven react age. But we are no botter of the contrary there is a good deal more desires in the country to day than there was half a decade say than there is more money in the ward to day than there ever has been the juestion is, where is it? Have the banks got it? Are the millionarrabiding it? Is it going out of the country by way of the insatiable maw of the departmental store? Is the population increasing to such an extent that the output of money is to tend in the country by way of the insatiable maw of the departmental store? Is the population increasing to such an extent that the output of money is to tend in the country by way of the insatiable maw of exchange to an unlimited extent will really do when taken as a medium of exchange to an unlimited extent for insatiance of the deliar worth of dobt.

A owes a dollar to O, O to D, D to F, F to G; Supposing each on obtains a dollar from the bank, where with to pay his creditor, and yet onclollar is necessary to hquidate for dollars of dobt. Literally there are four creditors and only one dobtor, it we suppose all to be mutual acquantances who meet togother to settle their claims, the matter may be arranged in a moment by A simply giving the dollar to I, the others would be paid without having received a cont of money. Next, take the purchasing power of a dollar; it is practically unlimited. One can purchases a haid that That dollar after with it. Again that, That dollar after with it. Again that, That dollar since the ransaction? It is paid to a salesman and again another hat dollar for the hats and two dollars to walve and general hard times. When one dollars can be mader to buy a hat: but the shopkopper is chiqued to buy a hat: but

An Irish-Catholic Hall for Ottawa

An Irish-Catholic Hall for Ottawa.

Oftawa, Oat. 22.—Forty-one candidates were initiated at last evenings meeting of the Anoient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2, in Forosters' hall Susson street. Mr. J. G. Kilt, the president, occupying the chair. Among the other officers in attendance wore Vice-President, S. Oross; Secretary, F. P. Lowis; Finantial Socretary, A. Hunter and Treasurer, J. Keenehan. The principal object discussed was the building of an Irish Catholic acoustics of the city may hold their meetings. A locasion for this hall, within two minutes walk of Sappler's bridge, is at present in view. A committee for giving the question further consideration and taking definite action in the matter will soon be struck from the various Irish Oatholic scoteties in the city.

Change of Spanish Diplemats.

Change of Spanish Diplemate.

Change of Spanish Diplemats.

It seems probable that the change of Minestry in Spain will bring with it a change of diplomatic representatives in Rome. The Spanish Ambassador at the Guirlan!, Count Benomar, will, it is stated, resign, and a successor appears already to have been in the person of Count Rassoon. It seems that M. Merry del Val., the Ambassador to the Holy See, will likewise retire. In that case it is probable that M. Belaguer will be named Ambassador to the Vatican. Meanwhile M. Merry del Val has returned from Spain to Rome, and has been received in audience by the Sovereign Pontifi.

Why will you allow a cough to iscerate your throat or lungs and run the raik of filling a conamptive's grave, whon by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Con sumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for rolloving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

The Domain of WomanTALKS BY "TERESA"

One of the most touching documents the read is the last will of her Reyst Hylmoss the widowed Duchoss of Marpenster Sho came of the greatest and Reyst Houses she was the ast and Reyst Houses she was the ast and Reyst Houses she was the same of the greatest and Reyst Houses the Reyst House of Bourbon. And yet she will a saint a life and died a saint's death Her will is saturated with the post that guided her life. She is need to be in the Escaral—than aspiriteent but gloomy mausoloum whater text so many Spaussh Isugs and Victor. Princes and Princessos—but she has been she had been dead to be in the Escaral—than aspiriteent but gloomy mausoloum whater text so many Spaussh Isugs and Victor. Princes and Princessos—but she had been dead of a Textuary of St. Francis, with seadalled feet and scapular. Her property is largely devened to pious uses amakes great gifts to the Pope. In the Little Stators of the Peer, and to other roligious bodies. She leaves her nature of Sovillo. Through her will one great fear is dominant. She tears that the Government will lay so rilegious lands on her gifts to Holy Church and to the poor. Over and over again the Spaussh State has robbed the Church-pan has not grown greater and more powerful successle turned ther back on her would propose the statement of Luyola and Avier, of Ammones and Columbius.

1. is a said rollection upon the present the said to the texturned a conscience, whom

It is a sad roflection upon the presen state of a Government's consciouce, who the will of ever the hely and pious dear is in danger of being set at naught when a Government is so corrupt as to a monastile to the fear of Divine wrath

is meonsible to the fear of Divine wrath following a sacrilegious sozuro of goods and property left for pious and charitable see, at its very far advance d upon the downward grade. What a central tipe south of the grade of the control of the cont

E MOON ON CONTRACTOR OF THE ENTRACTOR OF House. Bad mon and had women aprung from that Itoyal House. The instorant has no more degrating story to tell than the tale of Louis V. or the Ite gent orleans, or the Ite gent or the same of the Ite gent or the same King and he truer saints than \$4 Louis, than Louise of France, who left house of the Coult, than Itoniae of Montponsier sleeping with the cord and sandals of \$1. Francis on the hill of the Escurial. The "flored light that beats upon a throne" often reveals meanness and tructly and lust, it sometimes higher up with a coexiling flory virtue, and nobility of the executing the continues of the continues and tructly and lust, it sometimes higher up with a coexiling flory virtue, and nobility of life.

The Duchess prohibited the embalming of her body, and ordered that it should be befruded in the halat of Si I ranes, bartfooted and with scandals, and taken to the R yal Monastery of San Lorenzo in the Securial, to order to be burned in the Panthono She or lered that her obsequites should be simple and humble, and that the money which would otherwise have been expended on them should be devoted to Masses for the repose of her soul. The will continues—I order that my executors shall remit as soon as possible to our Most Holy Fether Pope Lee VIII. 5,000 possess as a very small renew branch of her who during her life had been his most devoted admirer and abusen his most devoted admirer and anything and I sak the said Most Holy Father of his kindmost to degree to my soul I also direct my executors to pay the customary alms for the branch rest of my soul I also direct my executors to pay the customary alms for the promote to distribute 125,000 possess amought the most necessitous lemevolent metric of distribute 125,000 possess amought the most necessitous lemevolent metric to distribute 125,000 possess amought the first propose of the Cross.

It would be ar well if rich people in general would tolow the example of tau Drichess and prohibit the wasteful and extravagant display that is such a sense less feature of too my funcrate.

After mentioning other bequests the will continue "I hope my children will respect everything I have directed but of the third of them by il advice should in the least oppose my wish, by thus select at the shall be understood that benefit in all that the law used allowed more will respect everything I have directed but of the form of the propose my wish, by thus select at the shall be understood that benefit in all that the law used allowed more will respect overything I have directed in the least oppose my wish, by thus selected in the shall be understood that benefit in all that the law directed in our will respect overything I have directed in the law of the propose my wish, by thus fore

who true it is that there is nothing in this into which can satisfy. Wealth, power, pomp, luxury all are as nothing, We only the rich, and think their state the best and most desirable, but if we could see more of the inner file of royal personages how often should we find that their greatest happiness and consolation lies in the practice of these duties of roligion which are alike the solace and comfort of the king in this palace and the peasant in his cot.

SATCHET POWDER. Young Love and Old Love.

When summer days are sweetest.
And summer hours are fleetest.
As on the wings of pleasure they's
swiftly passing by;
While summer flowers are blowing.

Oh, who so blithe as young love singing in the rye.

when autum days are mellow.
And leaves are sero a -d yellow.
And only stalks and stubbles stand
where once the popples grow;
While the days are getting colder,
And the world is growing older,
Oh, who so sad as old love, a sighing
in the rue.

* * *

What a populant youth has for

which the days are getting coulor.

And the world is growing cluter,

And the vertice and the world is growing cluter.

What a pouchant youth has for growing cluter,

What a pouchant youth has for growing cluters and the stage of the writing for other or growing on the luce with a saccol form world or growing or stage or determ who is on

Polmore Good gracious We have three daughters, and only yesterday I paid a bull for their tuition in a cookery school! Mrs. Podmore: 'tes, that's what's the matter. They are all assisting at the cosmig, and Bridget says she must have additional help to clean up the mess."

assisting at the coosing, and Bridget says she must have additional help to clean up the meas."

The above is supposed to be a joke, but "there is many a true word spoken in jest," and there is considerable truth in this. Nine out of ten women white they are cooking or doing anything that movives the use of various small utcomis, will spread them all over the latchen until sometime, overy available space is eccepted by more or less useless and accordable inter if they would only take the trubble to put away the sait box or the super tin and everything cles, as they had done with it, they would be surprised at the comparative tidness of the kitchen.

A little management goes a long way.

the littolen.

A little management goes a long way.
If sait is eprinded in the even as soon
as any syrup is split it will be cashed
to clean it off, and if the top of the store is
rubbid with a newspaper as soon
grease as split out, it will remove it.

With regard to the sale of work for the Sistors of the Precious Blood I should like to ask my gentlemen readers not to be behindhard in helping on the good work. We do not expect them to dress dolls, otc. but they can contribute something towards the purchase of natorials, otc. I have found our catholic gentlemen very generous in their response to any appeals of the kind and I trust they will do what they can thelp in litting the heavy burden from the shoulders of the good Sisters, who are so generous in their offering for our souls

Notable Conversion in Australia.

Notable Conversion in Australia.

Nows comes from Australia of the death of Mr. Emmanuel Uselier Roberts and his reception into the Uatholic Onurols a short time previous ly. Mr. Roberts wont out to Queens land many years ago, and was engaged in the colony as a C reriment sur veyor. Thirty years ago, in was engaged in the colony as a C reriment sur veyor. Thirty years ago he was sured with paralysis, and was obliged to give up public work. In July last he was taken ill, and, though the founder of the Irish Lodge of Freemasons, he expressed a desire to rever the Very R. v. Father Belton, C R L (who is in Queensland for the good of his health) fine Rev. Father, who had been a constant visitor and friend of Mr. Roberts died shortly afterwards whits Mass was being said for him. He was greatly beloved by those who knew him. for his genital, kindly, and gentlemadly bearing drew many freeds around him. His funeral was at tended by all the leading people of Rockhampton Mr. Roberts was 68 at the time of his decease, and leaves a daughter and a son.

The New Imperialism.

The New Imperialism.

The New Imperialism.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes in The Weckty Sun: "Of all British heroes, Nelson is probably the best loved. The sailor's character at of all characters the most popular, and of the sailor's character Nelson was the type. His simplicity was such that had he lived after Trafalgar it would have exposed him to temptations by yield ing to which he might have marred his glory; and though it is difficult even now to road of his death without tears, it may have been well for him that his life ended when his work was done. His volcuries were a service rendered not to his occuntry only but to humanity; in saving the island realm they saved the asylum of liberty, and in the end all Europe from the domination of the Goraccan robber. His memory, embalmed in one of the most popular of biographies, will be for ever fresh and for ever cherelach. His last signal will be for all English men a call to patriotic duty till England is no more. But why thrust Trafalgar now into the faces of the French-Canadians? The hero would not have done it.

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MATCHES

A SCIENTIST SAVED

His to Activity

From The repriment Lambs, in:

From The repriment Lambs, in:

If the Hartweile College, situated at

If the Hartweile College Weile Known

throughout the country former atin

don't having gone into all parts of the

world



A reportor recoulty called at this famous scat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P Barnaby. When last seen by the reg. ricer Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To day he was apparently in the best of health. In case and in the second of the report of the last health. In response to an inquiry the prefessor said.

"Oh, yes, I am water botter than for some time. I am now in perfect health, but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way.

"Tell ime about it." said the reporter. Well, to begin at the beginning, said the professor. I studied too hard when at school, endeaving to edu cate inyself for the profession. Marroungleting the common enters I came here, and graduated from the studied action, and graduated from the studied recompleting the common enters I came here, and graduated from the studied recompleting the common enters I came here, and graduated from the studied recompleting the common enters I came here as mall place in K-nt County Mich Boung of an ambituous nature, I applied myself dilipently to my work and studies In time I notice that my health was failing. My trouble was indigention, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness. "My highseen preserbed from for some time and advised me to try a change of chimate. I did as he requested and was sumewhat improved. Soon after I came here as professor in physics and chomistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for a while my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines a different physicians. Finally, I awa able to rotura to my duties. In the spirit selection, begin to affect me, and the trouble, which had not been ontirely curred, began to affect me, and the recommendation of his experience of the work, and the recommendation of his experience of the professor of natural science, told my for the fraction of th

similar case, and I concluded to settlem.

The first box holped me, and the second gave preat rollef, such as I had nover experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was cuttiely cured. To day I am perfectly well. I ded botter and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend Dr. Williams Pink Pilis to similar sufferers and overworked people.

Raroly has such a gathering of non-Catholics assembled in a Catholic church as on the occasion of the Friendly Soneties' Ohneth parade at Ail Saints', Barton, last Sunday. Over eight hundred members were present, and most of them had never before been in a Catholic church.

TAKE THE

s Many Doties Caused His Health to Break Dawn-Dr Williams' Fink Pitts Restore Him to Activity



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1 HURSDAY, OCTOBER, 28, 1897

Calendar for the Week.

-SS Simon and dude, Ap.
-S Bede.
-S. Alphonsus Rodriguez, Vigil, ict.
|- 21st aft. Pent. S. Wolfgang
|- 21st aft. Pent. S. Wolfgang
|- Peast of Ala Saists.
|- All Soul's Pay
|- S. Winefrido.

Catholics will try to regulate their the philosophy poured forth every law ful morning by the daily press.

Some of the aspiont editors are do-claring that Catholics should be pro-tected from insult. That is quite right, nor is it a difficult matter to manage Catholics may easily protect themselves by leaving ignorant, hostile and fanati-cal newspapers on the outside of their door-stens.

This cable is published in all the T This cation is photostor in a first Vo-ronto papers. "Lindon, Oct. 26. Col. John I. Davidson, Toronto. Hurrah Iudia. Dannison." The local Colonel does not know who his correspondent may be, and does not assume that the hurrah" cabled to him is a cipher offer to sell a lot of sugar Colonel Davidson on the contrary thinks the hurrah' refers to the Gordon Highlanders refers to the Gordon Highlandors' bravery in the Indian Campaign Denuison, of London. should have said "Hurrah for India." The Gordon Highlanders are brave and obedient soldiers; and it is to be hoped that in their manly souls they admire the pluck of the Indian lill-tribes against whom they are ordered to fight as much as the world admires the bravery of their own ancestors in the days "their "old Scottish glory."

cestors in the days "their" old Scottish glory."

The little worms that eat at the heart of a green apple no doubt find it good to the tas" And it is pretty much the same "the same "the same "the same "the same "the same believer of the orange Order who housestly believer that their connection gives them the right to regard themselves as up-tolders of "civil and roligious liberty." A probable case in point is that of John Wesley Winters, of Orillia, now exdepuly grand master of the True Blues. John Wesley's conduct shows him to be a true believer in the "freedom" which the Orange or let so loudly proclaims. Early in the summer he was asked to take command of No. 4 company of the Orillia Boys' Brigado, which is composed of Catholics. It was a friendly thing of Catholics to offer this command to an Orangeman, and it was a manly thing of John Wesley to accept it. But when the True Blues heard of it they called a council together and expolled their D.D.G.M., for "drilling robols and Penians." If the front part of his name had been John Knox or Oliver Cromwell it would have been all one to the 'liberty loving' and "loyal" True Blues. John Wesley Winters is now a wiser man than he was a year ago. He knows that it is quite another thing to where man that it is quite another thing to taste the sweet. Biberty of Orangiam from the inside and to have a bitter oxperience of it from the outside. But on the whole if John Wesley is as ero a man as his conduct in this natter indicates, he should not regret this experience.

matter indicaves, he amount dot regret this experience.

Fresh rumors of a probable outbreak between the United States and Spain on account of Cuba are in the air. The Spainsh deverament has sent a note to Washington, the purport of which is that foreign pretensions to interference in Spanish affairs cannot be admitted. This message is regarded by all the war dogs as the prelude to hostilities. They further say that Italy and Germany having some old scores to settle with the Americans may give more than their sympathy to the Spaniards. To which it may be replied that a war between the United States and a European power would mean so minute a departure in the policy of the A rican Republic that it is not likely to be entered upon with a light heart. The mission of America's to build up such a power on the America continent as must ultimately supply an adequate counterpoise to the militarism of Europe and the influence of imparacby upon the civilization of a new contry. The pepulation of the United States is each electogeneous that many people over

there intainderstand this mission woully and talk of war with spain Italy or England as pilly as if the territory and interests of the old world and the new wore drowling each other for space. The majority of Americans cos fas her ahead and we move learn that their vision discorns war clouds looming upone the wide Allantic.

Optario Catholica Are Donied Representation on the Bench

We hear just now more perhaps than ever before the boast about the superior intelligence radiating from Ontario all over the other provinces of the Dominion. The object of this blowing of the Ontario trumpet is to cause people who know little of Canada to imagine it le the influence of Outario alone that saves the French-Canadian province of Quebec from the atter desolation of its Expetian darkness. Ontario spends more money than Quebec upon primary public ducation, and imagines it gets value for its money. If, however, the purpose of promoting primary education is to develop an intelligent public opinion we shall have an opportunity of asking for the evidence upon which the Ontario claim rests. It is univer sally conceded that the equality of all citizens before the state is a useful measure of the public intellect for the purpose of drawing a comparison betwoon communities. But when we apply this measure to these provinces the claim of Ontario to a superior enlightenment appears to be nothing more than fine a sample of impudence Quebec has always shown the example to Ontario in this matter; and it is a a notorious fact that Ontario has not profited much thereby. The people here much prefer to rail agains Quebec than to follow her lead in the fair and generous treatment of religious minorities. Catario contents herself with asserting her superior enlightenment; but Quebec while making no boasts perseveres in doing right.

We intend for some time forward to draw instructive comparisons bet ween the evidences of public intellig ence found in Quebec and Ontario, in order on the one hand to give credit where credit is due, and on the other to stir up Oatholic opinion in Ontario to the demand for a fair share of repre sentation for the religious minority in this province

We shall begin with a subject in which the appointing power rests with the Federal Government, but in regard to which provincial public opinion regulates the policy of the Dominion party in power. We refer to the Judiciary. The statistics which we shall quote will be taken from accu rate sources. For the figures included in the present article we have not gone outside the Statistical Year Book of Canada and the Canadian Almanac except where changes have taken place since the 1897 number of the latter publication was issued. Moreover in relation to the representative character of the Judiciary the lesson to be drawn to-day from a comparison of Quebec and Ontario represents without any alteration worthy of note the state of affairs that has existed since Con fedoration.

In a population of 2.114 321 accord ing to the last census returns, Ontario numbered 358,000 odd Catholics In a population of 1,291 709 Quebec included 190 000 odd Protestants of all denominations. To render the figures more easily borne in mind the Catholic minority in Ontario was 17 per cent. of the whole province, and the Protestant minority in Quebe less than 18 per cent, of that province

The Dominion Government has in Ontario the power of appointing seventy-five judges in all, counting members of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Justice senior and junior County Judges In the entire seventy-five appointments only six Catholics are included, and of those four are junior judges of County

Ourts That is to say nominally r per cent. of the appointments are held by Catholies. But it must be borne in mind that in the case of the one sonior County judge the district is the most remote in the province and no other appointment was possible there, while four out of the six Catholics are but junior judges of the County Courts. Virtually therefore the nominal representation of 8 per cent. of Catholies in the Judiciary of Ontario is not worth half the face value. although this nominal representation is disgracofully inadequate in itself. On the superior bench of the province Catholics have one representative , a French Canadian holds a County Court judgeship in the wildest and most remote district of the province, and four Catholics are included among the junior judges to make up a show of representation for the entire Judiciary. Not to put too fine a point upon it Catholics in Ontario are without representation on the bench except for their sole representative in the High Court of Justice.

What do we find in the Province of Quebec? There the Dominion Government has the power of appointing forty-twojudges, comprising the Queen's Bench and Superior Court. Included in the forty-two are eight Protestants. or in round numbers 20 per cent. of the total number of appointments. And bear in mind that this 20 per cent. is not made up of petty positions, like the junior judges of County Courts in Ontario; on the country the sight representatives of the Protestant minority on the Quebec bench hold the most honorable places in the gift of the Government short of the chiefjusticeship. Two of the puisne judges are Protestants and six are on the Superior Court bench.

Let us see the full force of this contrast. In Ontario where the Catholic minority is 17 per cent. of the entire population the representation of Oathoics among the judges is nominally 8 per cent. of the appointments; but in reality a big discount should be knocked off this nominal representation by reason of the inferior places for which the Catholics with one ex ception have been chosen. On the other hand in Quebec where the Protestant minority is less than 18 per cent. of the population, Protestants on the bench represent 20 per cent, of the appointments, and those the most honorable places to which men could be called.

Herethen is the comparison between the two provinces made upon the most conspicuous evidence of an enlightened public opinion that could be asked for Quebec, abused as she is for reputed ignorance and prejudice, accords to the minority nearly twice the representation to which it is entitled on the bench, whilst Ontario, with her incessant boasting of liberty and in telligence, virtually denies the Catholic minority representation in the Judiosary.

We shall next week consider the lesson which these facts should bring ome to the Catholic people of this province.

The Press and the Archbishop of Kingston.

Our present issue contains the cluding chapter of the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Kingston on the holy Secrement of Matrimony. His Grace imparts solemn admonition to the members of his flock concerning one phase of a question which the press of the province has volunteered to discuss with a vehemence usually affected by persons who meddle in matters that cannot concern them. We do not know that a more striking Archonshop's mandate to his im-mediate flock in the city of Kungston could be found near Kingston could be found near at hand than is furnished by an editorial article in The Globe, of Monday, attacking Dr. Cleary for two somewhat startling reasons. The Globe is not alone in proffering secularist wisdom to Catholies in

opposition to their Archbishop and we are surprised to see the great majority of its contemporaries throughout the province repeating advice which none of them have been asked for In the first place The Globe assails the Arch for no other reason than teach ing Catholic discipline to his Catholi flock, and in the second place our interesting contemporary seems to insist that his Grace should be disciplined" for condomning opinions which it makes ostentatious show of entertaining tigelf Surely if Presbyterians, Methodists,

I muarians and Jews be allowed in this free country to expound their own discipline in their own meeting houses and synagogues and to be their own people, a Catholic Archibishop may despite The Globes sneers at his provious performances and his "too facile pen"—undertake likewise to tostruct his own flock in his own cathedral. The Globe is especially provoked because the Archbishop of Kingston—evidently not wishing to Kingsto particularize one denomination or give offunce to one class of citizens
- referred to "some little sect."
The Globe takes these words apar t and proceeds with them to tickle the all too irritable epidermis of the champions of sectarianism within bailing distance. Come here, it says, and read what Mgr. Cleary calls you. But as a matter of fact the words in which the Archbishop's allusion was made serve only to show how nice a strictly parliamentary is the modern style of reference to the "sects," compared with the early history of the Ohurch, and even the later history of the English "Reformation." Good old Saint Oyril, Bishop of Jerusalem, long ago used to say: "For the sects of the profane also attempt to call their wn dens houses of the Lord'; and if we read the English historian Cobbett, who wrote only ten years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, we see that he, whilst epum erating all the "sects" of our ow day, calls them "motley mongrols, 'tub-bawlers' and a variety of such picturesque titles. Such language has fallen into disuse now.a.days when custom demands the utmost courtesy and charity in all references to matter of conscience and religion. No one is better aware of this than Dr. Clear himself, as he is careful to show in this portion of his pastoral letter, wherein he carefully guards against blaming Protestants, and on the con-trary declares, three distinct and reveral times their entire freedom of consci-So that when Archbishop Cleary

made the vague allusion to "some little sect," he only observed the courteous modern fashion of sticking to parliamentary terms in all utter-ances of areligious nature. The Arch bishop's words are: "The place where the contract was to be celebrated is mown as the church of that sect.' There can be nothing offensive in that. And in order to emphasize the fact that his own people alone were addressed, the Archbishop says: "We nowise blame non-Catholics in this natter. They act in conformity with their conscience." In another place be save he has " neither the right nor be says he has "neither the right nor the power" to make reference to Protestants in the matter. What more is there needed to show that the subject he was addressing himself to concerned his own people and no others; that he felt called upon to condown a practice growing the condomn a practice growing up amongst them, and that his words denote all triendship and courtesy to the Frotestant people of his neighb

We shall now consider the strange oncelt of The Globe in denving to Dr. Cleary the right to condemn an opinion which it happens to hold itself, and which it loudly proclaims, and the further conceit of volunteering to Catholic people its own secularist wisdom in opposition to the decree of a Catholic prelate pronounced inside his own Cathedral and which the members of his sick alone were supposed to hear. No exception in point of fact is taken to these words: "That it—a certain form and ceremony of marriage— is a mere secular contract, not a whit more secred than the marriage of any two heathens." So said the Arch-bishop. Now what says The Globe?

For our part we see un reason why two heathens should not contract a mar-riage as ascred as any which the Arch-bishop or any other minister of any denomination may be pleased to sanc-tion. Marriage in this country is a civil contract, and whatever sanctizy it may acquire beyond the law depends upon the heats of those who take up its

olonin obligations. The demands of he civil law being satisfied, the rest is matter of conscience in which noise a has a right to pass judgment upon b brother

The Arciorshop of Kingston ad monished some of his people agains giving the countenance of their ence to what he understood to purely civil contract of marriage. The Globe does not bother about the purely ivil character of the contract . but o the contrary it declares that a beatl marriage is as good as a Christian marriago any day , that " marriago n this country is a civil contract:" and it goes on to assail Dr. Cleary for having "abused his authority commanding his people to remembe the character of the Catholic marriage

There is no need to reason with The Globe. Its language in the extract which we give above verbatim i oshop Oleary a flock. blurts out in the most reckless fashion the anti-Ohristian doctrine that reli-gion and marriage are in no way associated. "Marriage in this country is a civil contract and whatever octity it may acquire beyond the who take up its selemn obligations.' Religion and the Church have nothing to do with a mere affair of the hear All Catholics regard such notions of marriage as The Globe believes in with horror. Let others govern their

vn consciences in the matter.

The Globe in its anxiety to make out a case against the Archbishop of Kingston does not stick at misre sentation. When it says "none of us has the right to pass judgment upon his brother," it insinuates that the Archbishop went out of his way to make an attack upon a Protestant parriage. The contrary is the fact He spoke to his own flock only. He spoke upon occasion given amon members of his own flock; and Th Hobe's views on the subject although they may be generously intended to they may be generously intended to lead the Catholies of Kingston out of the discipline commanded by their Archbishop, are not likely to be preferred before the opiscopal decree.

The Irish Catholic and Hon. Edward Blake.

We thank our esteemed contempor ary, The Irish Catholic, for reproduc ing portions of our articles exposin the recent persecution of Irishmen of the old faith in the province of Manitoba. It is desirable that the facts we have stated should be known in every land where the Dominion is spe money to induce emigrants to try their fortunes on the prairies of Can-We shall not attribute any motive to our Dublin contemporary for giving our case the hospitality of its space other than the desire to make the truth known. But we shall ask The Irish Catholic to take the following allusion to Hon. Edward Blake in this connection:

Why cannot the Hon. Edward Blake, who is the representative of an Irish Catholic constituency, point out to his Canadian colleagree in politics the injustice and unwisdom of the course they are pursuing? Why cannot he interfere. In even the rate pursuing? Why cannot he interfere. In even the ratificial case referred to, and secure for Mr. Tonenst reparation for the wrong done him, and restoration to the public service?

There is no ground whatever upon which Hon. Edward Blake's inter which Hop. Edward Blake's inter-ference in Canadian party politics at the present time could even be ined. Evidently The Irish Cath lic fails to understand the political party spirit in Cauada. But for its intermation we shall make one or tw references to Hon. Edward Blake's agendation with Irish Cauadians in politics and apart from politics. There is no man in the Dominion or in Ire land for whom Irish Canadians have a more sincere admiration than Ed-ward Biake. When, a good while ago, a blind and heartless immigration policy of the Canadian Government policy of the Canadian Government brought here to Toronto, and to other parts of the Dominion also, many Irisbraen and women who had neither money to fall back upon nor friends to look forward to, Edward Blake was the first to show his sincere Blake was the first to show his sincere sympathy with the people of his race. Oalling a few friends together be took steps to support the friendless immi grants through an entire winter and to afford them all possible help after the long inclement season had been tided over. He did that without letting others know; and until its appearance now in Tue Frances. pearance now in THE REGISTER incident, so characteristic of Edward Blake, was never published. When Edward Blake was connected with the Government of Canada his impartial

treatment of all classes of city and .. connection with politics could not be excelled. The late Sir John Thomp on had no higher or more disinterested ideal of the equal rights of every class and creed in all things concorning the state. There is not an Irish Cathone in Canada who does not feel regret over the loss of Edward Blake to Canadian politics, although they were all prouder of him than ever before ou he gave his services to the cause But it should not be of Ireland. necessary to remind our Dablin con temporary that Edward Blake is not Boylo Rocho's bird. He cannot be in Canadian politics and in Irish politics at one and the same time. If we had him in Canadian politics we rould honor and trust him, and w hope that all Irishmen in the out said de

Foreign Government of Ireland

The Tory-Unionist government at nater cannot be convinced that listress exists in Iroland. The first was of exaggeration by "mtorested politicums." Now the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, at their, Maynooth annual meeting have endorsed the declarations of the "interested politicisms " from personal knowledge of the facts. Their resolution reads.

We doen it our duty to submit to the Government of the country the we down it our duty to submit to the Government of the country the statement of our conviction, founded on the personal knowledge of sev-oral members of our body, that the failure of the potate and coreal crops in many districts of the country particularly on the Western and South-oru coasts, must lead during the couning winter and spring to very acute distress amongst large numbers of the popula-tion, and, unless well-conceived nea-sures of roll are taken in good time. may result in disastrous consequences.

Already the representative boards of the country have given the alarm of approaching famine. Still the gov ernment will not believe. Why? Are Her Majesty's advisors afraid that recognition of the actual conditions recognition of the actual conditions would involve condemnation of their methods of government and by taking reliof measures by taking reliof measures they would be playing into the hands of the "interested politiciaus" of Ireland? That is the most probable reason behind, their pretence, of blindness. But when fully considered it is also a convincing proof of their actual blindness and incapacity. Can a govern-ment that refuses to believe, and from sheer prejudice distrusts, the evidence of every reputable and repres voice of public oginion in the parliamentary representatives, the ders of the clergy, and the members of public boards-be fit for responsibilities of government? Pre-judice could hardly go any farther than virtual condemnation of the whole nation as utterly untrustworthy.
The Irish people and their representaalways claimed that the needs of their country are as little understood by the English Govern-ment as if Her Majesty's advisers halled from Stamboul. By meeting the request of Ireland for relief measures with the cool response, We can't believe you, Lord Salisbury and his confrores have given the whole world proof that the English Governworld proof that the English Govern-ment of Ireland is exactly what the Irish represent it, an alien and un-sympathetic system imposed by military force and gradually crushing the life out of a great people.

An Investigation Required.

Our correspondent, in his letter pubon 14th instant, clearly and habted on 14th instant, clearly and emphatically denies the altegation that he was actuated by a desire to injure the Government and to excite the prejudices of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion against it, in writing those communications which related to the penitentiaries. He showed that the object was to non-purchase the same is object was to point out the causes which ted to the recent rehellions do monstrations at St. Vincent de Paul, and to indicate the parties responsible for the decadence and demoralisation of our penitentiary system of adminis-tration, in order that proper and effec-tual remedies be applied. Though the letters did not contain any expres sions or sentiments that could be even tortured into hostility to the Ottawa Administration, yet we are pleased that the writer has seen fit to record his protest against any such interpre-tation of his motives. His doing so affords us the occasion to say that we. oo, have no desire to se Government without cause. not in accord with many features of its policy, and having but very little confidence in certain members of the , , , udge of their measures and ac course we shall give credit when and blame when deserved.

We shall hold in abeyance our perion respecting the various matters wached upon by our correspondent, and prominently the maltreatment of ingineer Devim by the Pontentiary Fussimmons and Macdonell, and uard Finnigan by Acting Warden 1-ster It is our opinion that a strict m. mry into this official's acts and Actional conduct at Kingston, Stony Mountain, Winnipog and New West-inster should be made, in order that wire he done those whom he is aly d to have wronged. A reasonable fustice to consider the course which may doom it necessary and ad make to rectify deliberate conducts, proofs of which, no doubt, on he found in the records of his own department. They can be had in abandance outside.

It may be pertinently asked, who prescribed the "mush" treatment which led to the second couldition of descentent and dissatisfaction which found vent last week among the con-victs at St. Vincent de Paul? and who was it that ordered the ration of meat, which had been taken away, to be restored, to quiet the disaffected and provent unpleasant consequences? protein unpressant consequences or "Too many cooks" are said to "spoil the broth"; with equal truth it may be predicated that too many green and mexperienced hands—mere tyros—at prison management would spoil the

A Kingston paper states that Deputy Warden O'Leary has been sent to take charge of St. Vincent de Paul Peni-tentiary. If this be so, a step in the nght direction has been taken; but why pass over so capable an officer as Deputy Warden McCarthy, who is on the spot and fully equal to the mergency and the duties connected

W. C. T. U. Inconsistency.

Purhang the least said concerning the most delicate of the matters which the W.C.T.U. debaters undertook to discuss last week is soonest mended. Any hope of silencing the ladies would be idle, for their sex entitles them to the last word. But as they have ex plained their causade in other direccountered in the way of free discussion, it is quite safe to be plain with them. For example, the boycotting of grocers who sell drink or tobacco. That is a startling direction of their war against wrong." Several of the fair ex-borters advocated a larger plan that they thomselves had already carried into effect, viz., extension of the boy-cott to all who are known to deal with grocers connected with the drink and tobacco trades. One lady declared that she had withdrawn her custom from the best dressmaker she ever had, be cause her paragon of a modiste had one fault-in a weak moment she had procured tea from a shop where tobacco was offered for sale.

conacco was othered for sale.

It is not nocessary to ask the ladies
of the W.O.T.U how they arrived at
the conclusion that all connection of
whatever nature with the Crink and
tobacco trades is immoral. They
think it is, and that is all we have to
consider. Now suppose the drink and
tobacco trades were in pronounce the tobacco trades were to pronounce the doutrines of the W.O.T.U. immoral, and institute a boycott accordingly. Suppose George Gooderham, Thomas McGaw and a thousand other in-duential liquor and tobacco dealers were to say to their bankers, brokers and mercantile customers of every class. We shall withdraw our accounts from you unless you dismiss every employe having anything to do with the members of the W.C.T.U. The brother of such a woman must be run out of such a bank, the husband of Mrs. McCrankey must look for employment in some business where our influence cannot reach him and so on. Let us take it for granted that such a case was brought home to any family where a W. O. T U. worker dwelt, dealt or visited. How would they like it? They would not like it, they would see in it the most odious, heartless and vindictive form of odious, heartless and vindicitive form of persecution. But both in principle and gractice the thing would be no whit different from the present preaching and practice of the W O T. U. Why did the W. O. T. U. Isdies ang the praises of the Queen? She

has decorated and titled a score of rich liquor dealers, and for no other reason than this, that their liquodealing had made them rich. Tha is a more glaring essociation with the immoral trade than the case of ound of team a general grocery shop the W. O. T. C. would go a long way for an advertisement from the ric persecuting and reviling the humbio.

Blocking Accident on the New York Central

New York, October 25 —Six cars and a locumotive jumped the New York Central track at Garrison's, ton unles above Peckskill and some distance below Poughkeepsie, at about 5 20 a.m Sunday. As a result per haps a score and a half of people were killed and drowned.

The death list, it is said to day, will reach 28 or 30. It is as follows. An randami na, it is sas follows. An unknown young girl, body found to day, Wing Gim, Hop Sing. sax un identified, Thomas Reilly, St. Louis, Mo.; Trueman Parsons, New York; 3 unknown womon; Samuel Williams, Buffalo, N. Y. Becker or W. S. Booher, Nowark N. J. J. Foylo, engineer of train, East Albany; H. A. Groer, or E. A. Greeno, architect, Chicago; A. G. Molkay, of 20 East 112 h street, private secretary General Superintendent E. Vanetten, New York Central, "probably"; W. H. G. Moyers, Passiso, N. J.; Guzeppe Taguns, Albion, N. Y.; J. Thomas, fireman of train, East Albany.

Salisbury Will Throw up the Premier ship.

Salisbury Will Throw up the Premiersiship.

London, Oct. 25—In the event of the restrement of Lord Salisbury from the British Premiership, which is not unlikely within the next two or three months, despite his denial of the rumer, it is said the candidates will be the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour, the latter being saided by Mr. Chamberlain. The Duke of Devonshire long ago wanted to merge the Luberal Unionists into the Conservatives, and was only prevented by Mr. Chamberlain. There is not much love lost between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, and the succession to Lord Salisbury will be a tect between them. If the Duke of Devonshire does not succeed, he will lose considerably as it will raise Mr. Chamberlain more distinctly to the Chamberlain more distinctly to the Chamberlain more distinctly to the beidef that should Mr. Balfour, as Premier, mske mistakes the reversion of the Premieralphy will go to him, Mr. Chamberlain. Chamberlain.

Severe Fighting on the Indian Frontier

Severe Fighting on the Indian Frontler

Simla, O.t. 20.—Official advices received here to-day from Kharappa announce that a large foraging party of British troops yesterday captured the village of Rimadban and secured a quantity of supplies. On retiring, the troops were horly followed by the enemy to within a mile of the British camp. On the British and nine men, including Ool. Hadow, were wounded. The confidence of the insurgent tribes men is increasing, and they are offering a determined front in all directions. The British officers say the tribesmen excel in general a warfare, and are wonderful skirmishors. The seemy is fully supplied with ammunition, and large reinforcements are joining the insurgent camps. A despatch from Semphaga gives the official list of the killed and wounded at the storming of Dargai Ridge as being 105, of which number 37 were killed.

At a regular meeting of division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hubernians, the following resolution was unanimized to the division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hubernians, the following resolution was unanimized to the death of Mr. Buchard Prokett the beloved brother of our worthy brother Ambrose Pickett. Resolved that we the officers and members of division 1, A O. H., do hereby convey to brother Ambrose Pickett and other members of the family our deepest sympathy in this their sad hour of sillution, and pray that our heavenly mill. Resolved further that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Ambrose Pickett, sgread on the minutes of the division, and published in The Carnotte Resister and Other The Carnotte Resister and Other Theorems. Wh. Ray, Secty. At a regular meeting of division

Toronto Junetlon

On October 20th, at St. Cecelia's Church, by the Very Rev. Father Bergin, Mr. France Stulte and Miss Kate Callaghan were united in the hoty bonds of matrimony. Her sleet, Miss Maggie Sheehan, acted as brides. maid. Mr. F. M. Gallagher, of Toledo, Ohio, assested the groom. The bride was led to the alter by her brother. In law, Mr. J. J. Daley. After partaking of luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Stotle left on the 1.20 train for an extended trip through the Western States.

Comments Annronriate

With Change of Names,

(WRITTER POR TOR REPORTER)

We find the following paragraph in the Kingston Whig, of 21st inst.

We find the following paragraph in the Kingston Whig, of 21st inst.

The treatment accorded to young Ponton, before his arrest in Napaneo, on suspicion of being connected with the Dominion bank robbery, is disreputable in the extreme. The detectives these cute people who were called on by the bank at large expense to explice the mystery—made a great display of their astuctones, and perhaps there is nothing on record to parallel their impudence in quizzing Ponton about his private affairs while yet a free man and subject to his concernt. They really had no evidence against him, and yet they beckled him from time to time asked him importing one described awful noises one night, and even preceded to examine it, book and ceruer, during his absence, and without his consent. Knowing that his footsteps were being dogged for days, that overything he did and saud was subject to the olosest inspection, that two mon were desporated by werrying ever his manner of life, the supposes to Mr. Fonton must have been intense. The traatment he received was shaunful. The conduct of the detectives was not worthy of the bank.

If the name of Mr. James Devin—late Chief Engineer at Kingston Peni-

was shaunful. The conduct of the detectives was not worthy of the bauk.

If the name of Mr. James Devinnlate Chief Engineer at Kingston Penitoniary—be substituted for that of "young Ponton," and the partisan commissioners stand in the place of "the detectives;" the Whig's description of the treatment which the Napanee bank clerk received, exactly tailies with the hackling which Mr. Davlin experienced, at the hands of the Commissioner from Brockville. The World of the detectives was not worthy of the bank" quoth The White, and we say emphatically, the conduct of the Covernment that employed him. We cannot help romarking it is very strange that neither The Whig nor The Nows had a word of remonstrance to offer against the unfar, say the trouclent conduct of the commissioner towards a respocible conduct of the trouclent conduct of the commissioner towards a responsible conduct of the trouclent conduct of the commissioner towards a responsible conduct. fair, aye the truculent conduct of the commissioner towards a respect-ble and well known fellow-citizen. Were he even guilty of all that has been laid to his charge, still pending proof and conviction, "according to British law, he is innocent," as our contemporary justly remarks, and The Whig and The Nows should have insisted upon his being dealt with as an innocent man and not as a criminal.

C. Y L. L. A. Notes.

C. Y. L. L. A. Notes,

The weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Ladies Laterary Association was hold on Tuesday evening, at the home of the Recording Secretary, Miss O'Rourke.

In connection with the study of Dankes "Informo, Mrs. Kavanagh read a short sketch of the lives of the author and of the principal characters alluded to in the first canto. Mrs. M. Soucie followed with a synopsis of the first canto. The study of the second cauto was then begun under the leadership of Airss O Rourke.

Mrs. Kavanagh resumed her readings from Irish authors, with particular reference to the life and works of Geoffrey Kesting.

Interest in the popular topic—the Klondike—was shown by a reading on the "Rulos and Regulations of the Klondike Gold country"

The programme was agreeably interespersed with music. The necessing of the association will take place on Tuesday evening, November ninth, at the home of Mrs. A. J. McDonagh, 274 Spadina Avenue.

Europe's Indelible Disgrace.

Europe's Indelible Disgrace.

Londen, Oot. 25.—Mr Gladstone, in the course of a letter to a Vennese author, which has just been published here, laments the megalomanis which has led fally to strain her resources to go beyond the European province marked out for her during her nation al infauor, and which may perhaps endanger her dearly bought institutions. Referring to the condition of affairs in the east, Mr. Gladstone says:—"If ye view on the conduct of the European Government in the eastern question are very strong. They seem to me to be covered with indelible disgrace. The Cormin Emperor is the first and worst among them."

St. Mary's Fancy Fair.

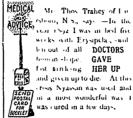
The Ladies of St. Marys Parish are actively engaged in preparing for the Fancy Fair, which will open on Wedeneday evening the 3rd of November in St. Audrew's Hall. Pleasant entertaments will be given each evening at 8 o'clock St. Mary's Truth Society will furnish the programme for Munday evening Nov. St. and have one of those agreeable reunions that make this association so popular. The Ludies in charge of the various tables invite their friends, to call and see them between the 3rd and 10th of Nov. assuring them in advance of a most hearty welcome.

The Illness of Mgr. Langevin.

Winnipko, Oct. 26 — Mgr. Langevin suffered a relapse, and is again confined to his room at St. Bomiace hospital. While the doctors do not autoipate any serious results, the relapse is of such a nature as to each His Grace's friends much anxiety.

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All not have been contributed to the contribution in mide.

Toxonin, September 51th, 1897

Toxonin, September 51th, 1897

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Bental.

Chats with the Children.

Oh. we want to the woods on a thornapyle tree the apple state blaze from the low branch at pl. For the apple state blaze from the low branch at p. For the apple state by was so b'ue. The white clouds peopling through There was nothing to do But to give all the world and its people the sup.

And away to the woods on a there apple tree!

opple tr.p!

Then the woodpecker bewed in his gay searlet hood.

And the crow awung aidt in the tail cottonwood,

While he called his — caw caw.

To these strangers he saw.

Then down to first fines in the best way we could.

And—all hail—were at last in the thorn apple wood.

Then a rush for the trees-and a fail or a slip-and onward again, with a laugh and

Ly and onward again who a qup!
Now a toss of a stick,
Or a hub blaken quick.
As the oppressfall thick
As the oeger young robbers the bout brancher serie!
And hyrrah for the woods and the thorn apple trip!

For we went to the woods on a thorn apple trip.

For the apples that blaze from the low brauch a try?

Then burrah for the sun
And the laugh and the fun.

For the tumble and run:
And again with me join in the loyal hip, hip.

And again with me join in the loyal hip, hip, Hurroh' for the woods and the thorn-apple trip! - [Mar Sivetle Cook in St. Nicholas.

AN ELEPHANT'S TRINE.

In the November S. Notholas there an article on "A Baby Elephant," F. Fitz Roy Dixon. Mr. Dixon

In the Novimber S. N. sholes there is an article on "A Baby Elephant, by F. Fitz Roy Dixon. Mr. Dixon says:

The wonderful power of the trunk was a never failing surprise to us. Its extr. me sensitiveness, and jot its great strength, showed how well supplied it must have been with nerves. It was always moving, always feeling or smelling, or carrying something, and the little sort of fieger-tip ecem id the center of sensibility. I remember well that she would never allow us to touch it, and she guarded it with great eare, folding it up is she thought it was in any danger. It is eaid by the natives that an elephant do rived of this sight, so helpless does it become.

willy see represent the seed of the become.

A well-bred f.z-hound will run from six to ten hours at a pase of between seven and ten miles an bour, when at a considerable distance brhind a fox. At a distance of a hundred yards, or so, although he may not see the fox, he knows of its proximity by the warmth of its trial, and he will run, in his seagerness to overtake the quarry, at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. Suob a race is kill ing, and can be maintained only a short time. The willy fox knows this well, and when he starts on a race in which his mate is to aid him, he keeps the support of the season of the dogs, but sets the killing pace. He keeps this up for perhaps eight miles, gradualling circling back to the starting point. Here the female, all fresh, is easy to carry the trial at the same pace, while her mate diverges from it at a right angle to rest and freshen himself to go on with the race when she has led back to the post. The hounds keep right on after the female, ignorant of the trick the sagacous beasts are playing. She in turn is relieved by the male fox, who starts in as good as now; and this is kept up without cessation, so that in two or three hours, if not less, the dogs are exhausted, and must give up the number of the trick the sagacous beasts are playing. She in turn is selieved by the male fox, who starts in as good as now; and this is kept up without cessation, so that in two or three hours, if not less, the dogs are exhausted, and must give up the hounds, abandon the chase with distressful yelpings, as if feeling that they must be victims of unfair dealing of some kind. This unmistakeble signal of defeat is what the foxes have been working and wanting for, and the one that is in hearing immediately answers it with ebarp saggravating, mocking cries. This is the finishing of them will get over the disgrace by next day, some not for weeks, while others can never be induced to follow afor's trail again, and these always the very best dogs in the pack. a fox's trail again, and these always the very best dogs in the pack.

THE KITTEN AND THE BEAR

THE MITTEN AND THE BEAR.

Ohria, Burns, the veteran First Ser geant of Troop D, had a kitten which, during the summer camping of the troop at the Lower Geyser Basin, made her home within the Sergeant's tent. Here, curled up on a pair of army blankets, she defied the world in general, and dogs in particular. When the latter approached, she would elevate every bristle on her brave hittle back, her eyes would glow like live coals, and her tail would swell up threateningly. If dogs ap preached too near, she would hiss, a'd xibit the neuel signs of hostility, until the intruders had vanished from her neighborhood.

Oue day, when the camp was

from her neighborhood.
One day, when the camp was battled in sunebine, and every soldier in camp felt lazy, an inquisitive black

bear came down the mountain side bear came down the mountain-size and, whether because he was it search of adventure or because at tracted by a savory smell from the ooks fire, bugan to wask about amount the winte tents of the cavalry com

the white tents of the cavalry command.

Suddenly the kitten caught sight of him. Dogs by the score she had seen but this particular "dog" was the largest and hairiest dog she had ever seen. But che did not heestate. It was enough for her that an enomy had invaded her special demain. Hissing forth her appte, while her little body givered with rage, she darted forth at the bear. The onelaught was sudden and one glance was enough for Bruin. With a snort of fear, Bruin made for the nearest tree, a short distance away, and did not pause until he was safely perched among the upper branches! Meanwhile, the kitten stalked proudly about on the ground beneath keeping close guard over her huge captive. her back still curved into a bow, and her lair still bristing with righteous in dignatu in, while her tail would now and then give a significant little wave, as if to say, "That's the way I settle impertuent bears."

The coldiers, who meanwhile had poured forth from their tents, could scarcely bolieve their cyss, but there was the bear in the tree and the kitten below, and there were those who had seen the affair from beginning to end. And perhaps the strangest part of it all was that the bear would not attr from his esf- position in the branches until the kitten had been persuaded to teave ber huge enemy a clear means of retreat. Then he slid shamefacedly down from his perch, and ambited hastily off towards the mrunt aim. — Obarles D. Rhodes in St. Nicholas.

The categories. and. Buddonly the kitten caught sight of

sin.— Charles P. Rhodes in St. Nicholas.

THE CATECHEM

There is a little book which is put in the hands of the Catholic child at a very early period of his life, and on which he is frequently questioned by his superiors. Read t' -- little book. It is the catechism. You will find that it contains an answer to all the questions I have raised. Ask the Christian the origin of the human species, whither it tends, along what lines, and he can toil you. Ask the child who has never given the matter a serious thought why he is here and what will become of him after deathed he will give you a sublime reply. Ask him how tho world was created, for what end, why God put animal and vegetable life upon it, how the world was peopled, whether by one or more families, why men speak different tongues, why they make war on one another, and how all this will end. He can give a ready answer to all such interrogations. He understands the origin of the world, that of mankind, the causes of the varieties of speech and manners and her gigltos, the destiny, of man here and hereafter, his relations to God, his dutes to his fillow-men and his rights over the inanimate world. When he becomes a man, he will be equally clear in his mind on all questions of law, natural, evil and international, because the colutions flow, as it were, spontaneous ly from his Christian principles. This is what I call a grear religion. I recogn ze it by this sign: it has an answer for every one of the problems which distract the hearts of men.—"Jouffroy": Melanges Philosophiques.

Cardinal Mozan of Sydney, in an address to the Catholic Guild of that city

Cardinal Moran of Sydney, in an address to the Catholic Guild of that city recently replied to Methodist attacks on the Jesus times to account of the Methodist attacks. His statements were challenged by two Methodist ministers, and he has now answered them na latter to the "Sydney Morning Horald." He quotes various facts to show the Methodist misrepresentations, and states that he purposes returning to the subject in another lecture.



ried about everything-and did not care to live

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

Farm and Garden

Frank Benton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, writing on the surject of Deo keoping, touches upon indoor and outdoor wintering He observes that a dry, dark collar or special repository built in a sidehild or with doutle, fitted walls, like those of an ice-house, may be utilized for wintering bees in extremely cold olimates. It should be so built that a temperature of 12 to 46 dog. F (the air being fairly dry in the collar) can be maintained during the greater part of the winter. To this end it should be well dramed, furnished with adjustable withflators, and covered all over with earth, except the outrance, whe closs fitting doors, preferably three of them, should open in succession, so as to separate the main from from the outside by a double entry way. The colonies, supplied with good queens, plenty of bees, 20 to 26 pounds of cores each, and with chaff cushions placed over the frames, are carried in shortly before snow and severe freezing weather come.

Oold and dampness are the great witter enemies of bee life. A single bee can withstand very little cold, but a good cluster, if all other conditions

Oold and dumpness are the great witter onemies of bee life. A single bee can withstand very little cold, but a gogd cluster, if all other conditions are favorable, can defy the most rigor ous winters of our coldest States. But, if not thoroughly dry, oven a moderate degree of cold is always in jurious, if not absolutely fatal. Dampness in winter is therefore the most dangerous element with which the bee keeper has to contend. The mat ter would, of course, be quite simple come from the outside were to be considered, but when the air of the hive, some what warmed by the bose and more or less charged with the moisture of respiration, comes in contact with live walls or comb surfaces, made cold by outside air, condensation takes place, and the moisture rickles over the cold surfaces and clusters of bees, saturating the air about them or oven drenching them. Little of the content is to expense of mucoular them. But this great activity ito raise the temperature sufficiently to evaporate the surplus most ture, or at least that portion near them. But this great activity is, of course, at the expense of mucoular town, or at least that portion near them. But this great activity is, of course, at the expense of mucoular power, and requires the consumption of nitrogenous as well as carbonaceous food.

The problem then is: To retain the warmth generated by the bees, which is necessary to their well-being, and at the same time to prevent the accumulation of moisture in the hive would permit much of the moisture to pass off but, of course, lest would escape with it and draft would be produced. Absorbent material shout the cluster creates, without free ventilation, damp surroundings, and as the temperature is lowered. It is only necessary, however, to surround the bees with sufficient material shout the cluster creates, without free ventilation, damp surroundings, and again the temperature is lowered. It is only necessary, however, to surrounding at most of the moisture which would otter with the same potential to motivate as

This packing should also be fully protected from outside moisture.

Soil grows poorer when it is left bare, and gains in forthity when it is covered. It is not necessary to have many "patches" of ground near a farm home, but when it is not practicable to have a rotation, including some kind of a sod, in garden and truck-patch, this ground that would otherwise be bare during the winter should be seeded to crimeon clover or rye as fast as crops are removed. The clover often fails, for various reasons, but in rye we have a hardy plant that makes a catch easily, may be sown any time from August to the first of November, as the removal of crops permit, and that not only saves the soluble plant food that is in the soil, but also adds humus and improves the mechanical condition of the ground. Rye should be sown freely on all ground that would otherwise lie bare. If sown early in the fall, it makes a good sod before the first dry days of spring, and can be turned under with profit. If stable manure is used, it may be drawn upon the ground in a raw state before winter, and as it leaches the rye roots take up the plant-food. Rye is a hearty feeder, making use of elements that are not in shape for some other classes of plants. Then, if the rye sod is broken early, the structure of top and root is soon broken down, and the fertility is ready for the garden crop. Market garden ers want only fermented manures, but the fairmer can enrich his truck-patches with less lose of plant-food and less expense by drawing manure direct from the stable to a rye sod in the fall than in any other way. In any overt, the ground abould be covered with such a green crop whenever it will not interfere with early planting.

A national Congress of French

A national Congress of French Catholics is to be held in Paris on November 30. Cardinal Bichard will preside.

Stories

Aubrey de Vere

Aubroy de Vere.

Aubroy de Vere, in his newly published. Recollections, tolls some stor ice of a drive on an Irish man car from Limerick to Dublin in the good old times. One of the travellers was a protify girl, with modest but aroli oyos. Un the way she took out her rossry and began to say her beads. A Protestant clorgyman beside her thought the opportunity a happy one for her conversion. "What is the name of this large bead? he said. A Pater Noster, she replied. "And what is the name of the small one." An Avo." "And those pricests make you say ten Aves for every one pater! Now you see how much more they think of Mary than of her Son! What but dolarry is that? "Well," the girl answered. "I all ways thought that anyone, oven a parson himself, knew that one Pater was the qual of ten Aves any day. There was another laugh, and the controversialist took to studying the signs of the weather.

aigns of the weather.

signs of the weather.

He tells a great story about the great Carlyle, and how the "age of Choleae" andeavored to dissuade him from joining the Catholic Church I may as well mention that Carlyle was one of these who gave the most curious form of warning. "I have rid in over here to tell you not to do that thing. You were born free, Dont go into that hole." I answered, "But you used always to tell me that the R man Catholic Oburch was the only Christian body that was consistent and could defend her position. He replied, "And I say so still. But the Church of England is much better toximbetanding, because her face is turned in the right direction." I an swered, "Carlyle, I will tell you in a word what I am about. I have lived a Christian hitherto, and I intend to do one."

In Aubrey do Vere's young days Irish elections were decidedly interest ing. The following story is told of Limerick: "There had been a furcely contested Parliamentary election in Limerick. The Repeal Party had recently met many successes on those occasions; but on that one it had sustained a dofeat. There had been a division among its ranks; and I remember a clergyraan, I will not say of what denomination, expressing sad forebodlings: "Our candidate is a fine fellow; but when the question is as to the price of a vote I am afraid he is a trifle paremonious." Votes went high. Earlier a freeholder liad man sged to get paid twice over. He had jumped for one of the candidates, and perhaps received what he regarded as the value of one vote only, not of two. He left the court, got three front teeth drawn, had his head shav ed, put on a red wig, returned so disguized that mobody recognised him, and voted for the rival candidate.

disguised that nobody recognised him, and voted for the rival candidate.

The following is another pood story in which the aged poet speaks of 98. I have heard it said that during the carlier part of what is facctiously called the Iriel Rebellion of 98 some of the King's troops in Ireland did not fight particularly well. General T.—was named among these.

When that war was over, and all went gaily as a marriage bell, the Lord and Lady Licuterant gave a grand party in the Phonix Park. All the nobility were there; but of course none of the poor people. Notwithstanding, a beg gar. woman forced her way into the oircle, asking for charity, which General T.—regarded as unseasonable. "O his admonitions she replied," It is I that am proud to see your honour here in the red coat you wore the very day when you saved the life for my boy, little Mickel?" "Indeed," replied the General, not corry to hear anything to his credit on such a distinguished occasion, "I had forgotten all about it. How did I save his life?" "Well, your honour, when the battle was at the hotest, your honour, was the first to run; and when me little Mickie saw the General run, he ran too, and only for that he'd have been killed; and many an honest how was killed there that day, the Lord be praued!" "Nonsenso," said the coachman, "there was no danger that day." The old beggar was of a diffirent opinion. "No danger," she repeated: "what can be more danger out day."

As my wife and I, at the window one day
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came by, with a "broth of a boy,"
Who was driving a stort little donkey,

To my wife I then spoke, by way of a juke,
"There's a relation of yours in that

There's a relation of yours in that
carriage."
To which she roplied, as the donkey she
spied,
"Ab, yee, a relation—by marriage!"

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DRR-RANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Particules's Pills. They not only cleause the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the exceptory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusious from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passeage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best vanilts.

รออออออะเออออออออ Domestic Reading

In the month of November out In the month of November our thoughts tond naturally to a rememberance of the faithful departed, but the Holy Father, by selecting, for the General intention, souls in their agony, bids us direct our attention thelp those who are in the very act of departing out of this life, that they may be in the number of the elect.

If we once realize the value of souls in the sight of God if we once grasp the fact that 'God our Saviour, will have all mon to be saved, and to come to the knewledge of the truth.'' if we once apprehend the part that God expects us to play in the salvation of souls, then will we gird ourselves manually for the work, then will we make use of every opportunity to win grace for others then will we offer with all our hearts work; and sufferings for the learnt work; and sufferings for the learnt work; and sufferings for the properties of the three souls in the three so their mortal agony. It is estimated that every minute a soul passes from this life to the not. let If we once realize the value of souls us apply our apostolic efforts to save

The hour of death is the crucial moment of existence, that on which hangs our cet-rual lot. No one will deny its importance, but many give no heed to it while in the or-pyment of health. Many unwisely relegate to it their preparation for eternity To all, wise and unwise, it is a dread moment, full of suspense, for the soul is leaving its earthly tabernade, to go forth alone on a journey, of which it knows but little.

In order to impress upon the minds of her children the need of assistance at that awful moment, the Church teaches them in the prayer, second only to Our Lord's awn, to bego our Blessed Lady to pray for them at the hour of death, when her powerful intercession will be such a consolation. Then, above all other times, we entreat her to show herself a Mother, and to plead and intercede for us, her sinful children.

"Agonizing Heart of Jesus, have

"Agonizing Heart of lesus, have morey on the dyng."

By a decree of F-bruary 2, 1850, an indulgence of 100 days is grained each time this prayer is recited, and a plenary indulgence to those who during the month recite it, at intervals, three times a day, after having approached the Sacrament and prayed for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff. These indulgences are applicable to the souls in Purgatory.

If we do not enrol ourselves in this Archeonifratornity, let us at least add the foregoing short prayer to our other devotions, so as mercifully to assist the dying and increase the number of time distributions of the Divine Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in reparation of all eins, and for all requests presented through the Apostle ship of Frayer. in particular for the dying of every day.

List us consider the various states

Let us consider the various states in which souls may be at the hoar of their departing from their bodies. Look at that soul created by God, and for Himself, with the capacity to know and love Him, with the ability to serve Him, and thus reach its last end. It may be that this soul through no fault of its own, has never known God, except in the dimmest glimmering of a child of nature, say in the African jungle. Some idea it had of a supreme being, but mixed up with a confusion of minor detites, none of them beneficent or lovable, but rather malevelent and terrible, who needed constant propitation. A faint inkling of right and wrong was there, the traces of the law of nature. Never had it known the story of its Baviour, and of the forgiveness of sin, and the other mean of grace. It had lived as an unregenerated heathen, and is about to depart this life. Of ordinary means of grace it has been destitute. Bhall God in His goodness supply the ext. I will be the condition, will not the grace be granted, and will into the praced by the recording angels, specifying, perhaps, only the last that it is there in that condition, will not the grace be granted, and will it not be recorded by the recording angels, specifying, perhaps, only the last that it is there in that condition, will not the grace be granted, and will it not be recorded by the recording angels, specifying, perhaps, only the last that it is there in that condition, will not the grace be granted, and will it not be recorded by the recording angels, specifying, perhaps, only the last that it is there in that condition, will not the grace be granted, and will it not be recorded by the recording angels, specifying, perhaps, only the last that it is there in that condition, will not the grace be granted, and your proor or the lifeless body their horrible rices, but the soul is saved, and your prayer won for it the saving grace. Put for the supposed heathen in Africa a similar one in any country, and the effect may be the same. But instead of one who has never h

of him, as one who is to five ac account of himself, to a Judge will cannot be deceived. He is carefees however, and does not live up to the light that has been given him. D such approaches, as he has lived, so well he die.

PARRY SOUND AND N.PISSIRG

The Bishop of Peterboro ch Atter a Pastera Visit Reports Satisfactory Progress a Settlement.

PETERBOROU OH, Oct. 22.—His Lordship Bishop O'Connor returned isovening from a month's visit of the parishes of the diceose of Poterborouge in Parry Sound and Nigasing district, During his recent trip Bishop O'Connor visited ten parishes and mission.

—Trout Oreck, Powassanand Alisated Parry Sound district, Burgeon Fails, Badgorow, Verner, Warren Beauchinge, North Bay and Callembar At these places he held confirmation and the total number of candidates received was four hundred and eight one. Beauchings was the only Indian Mission. In all the places visited 4. Numa Catholic church is strong an numbers. In Nipasing, His Lordshipsays, some fine agricultural lands are being settled up a, principally in French Chandians. The bishophicassal now cometeries at Powassan and Transport of the lordship land.

ays, some fine agricultural lands are being sottled up-in, principally in French Canadians. The bishopbisessis new cemeteries at Pownssan and Truit French Canadians. The bishopbisessis new cemeteries at Pownssan and Truit French Canadians, the little Dadgerian Bastedo, Field and Chibbons, new Bastedo, Field and Chibbons, new Canadians, who like their new home-l'anadians, who like their new forestion up the Sturgeon river in Badgerow.

On the return to the Sturgeon Falls Bishop O Connor drove to Verner, a flourishing settlement, when however within a few mines of the village he was welcomed by a procession of farmers in carriages, and accompanied into Verner. There is a settlement around Verner of 150 Oathohe families. From Verner the bishop wons in Warren, further west on the O P It where there are about 60 families. About twelve miles south is a forfarming section known as the Bis Brute, which promises to be an attractive epot for settlers. The Bishop thinks this portion to the west of Lake Nipissing has fine prospects. At North Bay the Bishop was mat by a toroil light procession. Last Sunday be was in that town and confirmed the sunday of the sunday of the village of the sunday of the village and the village of the sunday he was in that town and confirmed the village on a candidates and preached to a large congregation in the evening.

Knights of St. John.

Knights of St. John.

Thursday ovening last was the first meeting of Columbus Commandery No. 219, Knights of St. John, in their new quarters, Jackeon Hall, corner Bioor and Yonge Sts., and though the westber was sufficient to dampen the ardor of most people it did not have a very depressing effect on the members of 219 who turned out in force and held a very interesting meeting. President, A. H. Bongy occupied the chair and during meeting. President, A. H. Bongy couning delivored an interesting address in the course of which he referred to his recent fraternal visit to Immaculate Conception Commandery No 311, Woodstock, Ont., which was organized by Doputy Organizer, Chas. J. Regan a member of Columbus J. Regan a member of Columbus Commandery, who was also organist of St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 20t. Stratford, Sr. Kt. Boney spoke in glowing terms of the prospects in Woodstock and was very favorably impressed with the business likemanner in which the meeting and the secretary of the Provincial Commandery and the secretary of the Provincial Commander were conducted. Short addresses were also delivered by Bros, John N. Boney and the secretary of the Provincial Commander in which the meeting was closed in due form. Judging from the success which attended the first meeting in thoir now quarters, an era of propperity has set in for No. 219 which bidfart to lead them to the front ranks of the city commanderies. Columbus will be pleased to entertain visitios Krights on the let and 3rd Thursdays of seal month. the city commanderies. Columbus will be pleased to entertain visitors Knights on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.

Stratford Items.

Stratford Items.

It is our painful duty this week to record the death of Rev. Father McGrath, of Sandwich, for many years a resident priest of this city. The sad event took place in Sandwich College on Minday the 19th inst. Rev. Father McGrath, was a faithful and energetic priest for upwards of twonty-five years and during his residence in Stratford was belowed by all. His early demise will be much regretted by St. Joseph's Church congregation, where he was aucoessful in promoting the progress of building and an ardent worker in schools and societies. May his soul rest in pasce Mr. Neven, agent of The Carnotta Richister was in the city last week on the interests of the paper.

Mess Nellie Byrne who has been of a viet to her father for several months roturned to her home in Buffato last week.

SAFE SAFE CREAM, PROMIT, EC.
Those fow adjustives apply with
force to Dr. Thioma Echrotrac
standard oxternal and internal
adapted to the rollif and our of
sore throat hearsoness and alla
otheo breathing organs, kidney
exocitations, sores, lamoness and
activities.

...A... Remembrance

E summer a party of American tourists was established at a small min in the little village of Octz, situated in the beautiful Octzułal, one of the upper valleys of the Trodean Alps. The Octzułal is the deopest valley of the Inn, and the most notable for its wild scenery, indicate jue impressivences, and its dangerous glaciers and falls.

Most of the party car for recreation, and the novel scenes and people with a sufficient supply for that domand—as was the glorious fresh air of the countains for those who sought health.

The one member of the party who was a worker was, strange to esy, the intest of them all,—an American girl who had been studying art in Paris with great carnestness, and whose absorbing motive in coming here was to see it. She had dezens of schemes in her head,—landscapes, peasants, in constant of the all,—and see eager was she to begin that when she arrived at the cuts station after dark she felt herself consciously impatient of the beautiful activity in the supplied of the consignity which her drive to Ouz was taken, and eager for morning a cinic.

The station after dark sho felt herself conceiously impatient of the beautiful station after dark sho felt herself conceiously impatient of the beautiful similarity through which her drive to Uoiz was taken, and eager for morning a cime.

The wast very tired, however, and slept long, and when at lest awakened in the window and look out.

Stop. Ethel, you shall do nothing of the kind! "exclaimed her cousin the window and look out.

Stop. Ethel, you shall do nothing of the kind!" exclaimed her cousin the window and look out.

Stop. Ethel, you shall do nothing of the kind!" exclaimed her cousin the window and look out.

Stop. Ethel, you shall do nothing of the kind!" exclaimed her cousin and over you while you take your roll and eciles, and then drop the curtains and make you promise not to lift them when I leave you to dress."

Ethel, keen for anything that would enthance the flayour of the delicious statu in prospect, gave the promise, and had kept it fauthfully when Forence in red, later, to take her out on a tour of inspection. The young girl had repeated in the real king costume,—cordurey skirt, flannel blouse, a writt beret, and stout boots,—and was ready for anything when her cousin and her from the roem. Be eager was, her own search for the picture-ague that he ignored the fact that the one or two people she encountered in going through the house might have a similar interest, which must have been at un fanity gratified at the lovely vision which she made, with her golden hair twisted under the red beret and her lovely face aglow with expectation.

Before the front door was opened Florence produced a silk handkerchief, which she tied firmly over her companious eyes, making her promise not to make any effort to remove it until she should be given leave. Laughing delightedly and showing brilliant teeth between a pair of freely young lips, Ethel shediently consented to be led by the hand, up a steep hill, to be faced round a cortain position, and then to have the handkerchief whisked off, with a rry from Flor

pose."
You don't mean to say that they keep it like this all the time?"
"Yes, I do; until the frost kills the flowers, at least, and even then the

"You don't mean to say that they keep it like this all the time?"

"Yee, I do; until the frost kills the flowers, at least, and even then the notures remain."

"And is all this done by these ignorant peasants?" asked Ethel, flushed with the delight of this new and strange impression.

"Of course. I should think you could see that the painting and drawing, at least, were of peasant origin."

"It is terrife in a way," said Ethel, scrutinising with a professional squint, which sat very prettily on her charming face, a picture of the Holy Family which happened to be nearest to her; "and yet," she went on, "there's feeling in that—quite wonderful feeling! I that Virgin were not such a fright, she would really be quite beautiful. Do you see what I mean?"

"Well, hardly," said Florence, with a smile.

"Of course not! but I do mean what I say. The tender feeling of that face and figure are now completely subject to the grotesque form and crude colour which the poor ignorant painter must have suffered 'rom soutely—for he had a beautiful ideal in his mind when he did that."

"Well, you are even more knowing in art than I gave you credit for," said Florence, "if you can make that out. It seems to me to resemble nothing so much as one of the jounted dolls, made of wood, and painted with three colours—white, black, and rod—which used to be the delight of my infancy."

"I see that resemblance," said Ethel serously. "But I also see something else—very different. I wouder who does these things."

"I have inquired," Florence answered, "and i find that every generation has its own local artist, who makes it a profession to do these decorations, to paint the little wooden head-boards which serve as tombstones here, and also to paint the 'andenken' which decorate the surrounding country. You will see them by the dozen."

"A ploture-sign, a remembrance, set up by the family or friends of a porson who is killed by any of the casualties which are so common here, from avalanches or from falling rooks, which, once misplaced and started

will think."

"I do admire it," said Ethel, looking toward it again, "I should like to know something about the man who did it. Oh, to think what it would be to him, to teach him to use his fingers and realise his ideals—for that he has ideals I am oertain. But where are all the people who belong to these enthanted houses? And why is it that we see nobody about?"

"They are all at work in the fields at this time of the day."

"But their houses are open!"

"Of course! They are never closed, except when the weather makes it necessary."

ceary."
"But people could go in and steal!"
"Yes, they could, but it seems they don't! One reason for such uptness may be that there is so very little to steal. Come and look into
one!"

one; ... They advanced to the door, which stood wide open, mounted the low step looked in.

and looked in.

"How charming! How delicious!" exclaimed Ethel, enthusiastically. Florence answered with a laugh of amiable derison.

"Where the charm and delightsomeness come in, I must say I do not pretend to see! An old room, with its low rafters stained black with smoke, and a long earthenware stovepips running through it and threatening the life of those who pass under it!—ho old stove surrounded by—I will admit—the brightest bits of copper and brase, and tin that any housewife could beast—and a equatty little table piled up with carrots and onlone, and cabbages! You, I suppose will be wanting to paint it next!"

"I want to paint now, at once, this minute! oried Ethel. "My fingers fairly itch. I want to paint these copper cans, and brass kettles, and iron pots with exactly this light upon them—and those vegetables, too! Oh. if I only could, while the impression is so fresh and strong upon me!" Well, so you can! you have only to fetch your easel and box and begin

at once."

"But I have not get permission, and there is no one here to ask ""

"No matter at all about that! These peasants are the most amiable beings on earth! I have come to understand them very well. Go to work and be your picture, and I promise to make overgibing right when the family

returns."

Urged by Florence, Ethel who was really longing to make this picture an back to the little inn for her box and easel, and was soon at work cheeten ng in her picture rapidly, with an absorbed face, while Florence sat by her not watched its progress and prepared herself to explain things on the return of the family.

and watched its progress and prepared necessaries as page in the formula.

Ethel sat at her casel in the centre of the old, low reofed room, her scarlet cap flung on the floor beside her and her golden head shining tenderly under the smoky rafters. Her proture seemed to grow by magic, and as she brought out the brilliant polish of metal on the old vessels, and the soft bloom of vegetation upon the cabbages and carrois, etc., on the table beneath, she was feeling that trumph of achievement which semetimes comes to raward a pains taking artist for much discouragement.

fteling that irrumph of achievement which semetimes comes to reaward a pains taking artist for much discouragement.

Bo absorbed was she that she did not notice Florence when she rose, at the end of about two hours, and slipped quietly out of the house. She had seen the family returning, and she went to meet them. Her explanation, graciously and smillingly given, was received in the same spirit, and the two women and several children had soon filed noiselessly into the rear of the room and stood there, silent and delighted, watching the progress of the young artist's work. Florence had given them some come, which to their frugal minds seemed an inordinate price to pay for the privilege accorded, and they were ovidently in high good himnor.

Presently Etha, in a pause of lost breathless interest learners the result have a large of the process.

minds seemed an inordinate price to pay for the privilege accorded, and they were ovidently in high good immor.

Presently Ethe. in a pause of her breathless interest, happened to turn her head and catch sight of them. She had a brush between her white teath, but she smiled radantily, and taking it out, came forward to greet them. She field, however, a certain heafation as to how to deal with this strange people, and was glad to accept the word of Florence that she had made everything right, and to express her thanks merely. At the same time she offered to stop work, in order that the details of her study might be put into more active use. But the women protested, declaring that dunner could wait until the picture was done, and showing such evident desire that she should not interrupt her work, that she consented to go on a little longer.

"But why does she not paint the Holy Mother and the Blessed Child, if she can paint like that?" said one of the women aside to Florence. "My nephew, Anton Wald, is a painter. He made the picture of the Holy Family on the outside of our house, but he would not paint such things as kettles and cabbages! He is the finest painter in the whole valley, though he is angry if I say so, and sometimes be throws down his brush and will not paint again for mouths, because he says the pictures in his mind are beautiful, but that they are hideous if he put them down. That is only his strange way, though, for his pictures are most beautiful, as you can cee from the one on my house, and all the new head-marks in the oburchyard are by him, and some beautiful andonken. The picture of Frau Molhaus son, who was smashed under a great rock, is a lovely thing; the Lord have meroy on his soull? she added, reverently crossing herself.

"Where does this Anton live?" said Florence. "He would perhaps like to see the Fraulient paint. She has learnt in the greatest painting schools in the world, and has had the makers of the most beautiful pictures to show her how they did it."

"He will be here to get hi

ran to fetch him, I see, and has told him about the beautiful lady and the picture."

At the same moment there appeared, through the back doorway of the house the figure of a tail young peasant, not dressed in rough farming clother, but in a nearer approach to the holiday—tire of the Tyrolean of that vicinity. He wore corduroy knee breeches, gray statings, and brown ccat which flared over a red waistcoat and broad striped belt. The facings of his coat were also striped with red, as were his sleeves about the hands. On his head was the wide Tyrolean hat of tan colored felt, faced with bright green, and trimmed with a bright green ribbon, with streamers falling behind.

As he nonselessly entered the room and stood gazing at the beautiful figure whose back was turned to him, he seemed not to see it, or be consessons of the others who were present, for his eyes fixed themselves eagerly on the canves, and, as he looked, the eagy ruess deeponed and strengthened, until it changed into a radiance of delight that seemed searcely unmured with awe.

As if unconscious of himself and his own act, he lowly removed his hat and stood bareheaded, and as if spellbound in his place, his gaze fairly devouring the picture.

ing the picture.

"The saints preserve us!" whispered the woman. "What a strange lad this Anton is! non would think it was the Holy Virgin herself, in the picture, instead of those old pans!"

"I don't think it is the subject that interests him so," said Florence. "I think it is because he has never seen painting like that done before. The Fraulein is a beautiful painter, and he—being a painter himself—would be quick to see that."

Ethel, meanwhile, painted on unconscious. She was always wholly absorbed in her work when it was "going," and Florence knew that she had been as oblivious as sleep could have made her of all that had happened around her.

is been as oblivious as sleep could have made her of all that had happened around her.

But now, becoming conscious of her cramped position, and also of the fact that she had successfully secured her impression, which was all that she had aimed at, she laid her platete down, and, rising, turned and looked about her. Satisfaction in her work had made her feel very content, and she remembered also her obligation to these good people, and the two things made her always beautiful smile now seem unusually winning, as it rested upon Anton, who had advanced nearer to her than had the others, and who now turned his worthipping gaze from the proture to the painter's lovely face.

So ordent, concentrated, eager was that gaze that Ethel flushed under it, looking lovelier than ever. Turning to the group who stood near Florence across the room, she seemed, by a look, to ask an explanation.

'It is the young painter who did the Virgin that you admired,' said Florence in English.

Ethel's face lighted up with pleasure and recognition, and making a step towards him, she held out her hand, and said, in her pretty, half-timid German:

man: "As we are both painters, we must shake hands."
"As we are both painters, we must shake hands."
But the young peasant, very white and startled looking, stopped back.
"It is not true," he cried. "Who has told you that I am a painter? I only a wretched dauber and cheat. I will nover touch color or brush

am only a wretched dauber and cheat. I will never touch color or brush again."

Ethel looked at him with a fervent gentleness.

"You are wrong." she said. "You will go to your work again, with a love and carnestness such as you have never known. You think my little picture here is good, and so it is, because I have been taught the way to do a thing; but I, with all my study, have never done and can never do such a picture as the one you have made on this house. The spirit and soul of creation has been born in you, and not in me. You have only to learn how and you will be an artist. I have already learned how, and I am only a workman. Listen," she went on eagerly. "I am going to stay here all the sum mer, and I am going to give you a lesson every day. I can teach you all I know, and if you do as well as I expoct, you will, after that, go to Munich and study, or to Paris. The time will come when you will offer me your hand, and I shall not dare to take it, as you have not dared now."

The group of peasauts, now augmented by the arrival of two men, looked on in astonishment. Florence, comprehending both their wonder and the cause which had produced it, reade a hasty explanation, and hurried Ethel away, helping her to gather up her belongings, and to express the thanks.

Just as they were ready to go, the young girl, with a coick impulse, held

thanks.

Just as they were reedy to go, the young girl, with a quick impulse, held out her little cauvas to Auton, saying impulsively:

"I will give it to you. You can take it and study it carefully. It may teach you something. When you are a great painter you shall give me a picture of yours. And, remember, I shall expect you at the hotel to morrow, to arrange for your first lessoon."

That was the way it began—this intercourse between the two young artists.

artists.

That evening, Ethel, looking more lovely than over in a soft blue gown, with her hair loose about her shoulders, sat alone in her goom writing, with a look of joy on her face. She wrote some of these sheets every evening, and sent them off by post, twice a week. She had written several pages with rapidity, and now paused and read them over with a look on her face which showed how much her own subject interested her. She took up her pen and

showed now muon ner own supportant when the west on:
"Now that I have described to you my wonderful young painter and his really "markable mural work, I must tell you about his painting on the

little wooden head boards in the chard, yard. Buch a picture-que little church it is, perched on a steep children, and head boards in the chard, yard, buch a picture-que little church it is, perched on a steep children, and head on the wells come never sees a clock here). This little which the river winds, and boyond which, the great meantains and an its wells come never sees a clock here). This little house is also founded upon a rock—but oh, now burren and empty is looked and how lonely. You would be filled with pity to see it! The churchyard is the tawdriest thing you can imagine, with the graves hung about with bead llowers faded immortelles, and as many little mayer, and modals, and crosses are one be got together but the awful thing is the headboards! These are made cf wood and every one is decorated with a neture of the departed and his family, the living members of which are kneeding around his dryng bed, while the dead ones appear in a bank of clouds above. The horribid distortion of these figures and the grete-queness of both the car bly and heavenly garments, is something ghastly—and yet could single out, every time those painted by my young Anton, by that truly wonderful feeling and aspiration. Oh, I shall be proud of my pupil yet—and already his feeling for his teachier amounts to veneration. It is save him his first lesson to day, and it was a thrilling experience. He is going to take to it likes a duck to water, and his love for beauty is absolutely touching. I saw him looking with a sort on livingry deliph, at the opain my ring (my dear ring.) Its mavellous color changes were an ovident feast to him. It am seglad Providenze guided me to take place. My Anton is seed an interest and impulse onward to me, and will help to beguite the long, weary, desolate, empty da,s—until you come!"

come!"

In due time there came an answer to this letter, and, in turu, an answer to that And meanwhile every day Anton received a painting lesson, and advanced by strides. It was a destinuely happy life into which he had entered, and he seemed to others, and suil more to himself, to be new made. The glow of health which came into his cheeks, and of fire into his eyes, made the strong young pessants undenly develop a radiant hearty, which was so cirking and extraordinary that Libel could not resist such a model, and set to work to paint him.

and extraordinary that Ethel could not resist such a model, and set to work to paint him.

She made a spirited and beautiful study of him on a small canvas, painting him full length, in his Tyrolean costume, with the black pointed into consumented with its proud group of rare and perilously purchased little feathers, for Anton was a sporteman as well as an artist, and had won these trophies by his own skill and daring, and many was the votive offering, so produced, which he laid at his young teacher's feet. It was but natural that he should wish to make some return for the hours of patient instruction which she daily bestowed upon him.

So thought Ethel, but did her correspondent, perhaps, have some other idea?

which she daily bestowed upon him.

So thought Ethel, but did her correspondent, perhaps, have some other idea?

One day she got a letter from him which contained this paragraph:

"You want me to explain why it is that I always refer to your pupil as 'poor Anton!' It is truly because I pity him—you most bewitching of women: My own blessed ownership of you makes my heart gentle to the rest of men—even including lowly Tyrolean peasants, who are, by circumstances, quite removed from you. And I wondered if it were only the dear opal ring which he looked at so hungrily that day. Do not forget that it is far less beautiful than the hand which wears it. In short, my own child, I would wish to put you a little on your guard—for this poor Anton's sake!"

After this letter it seemed as if the serpont had entered into Eden, for a fear was in Ethel's heart which she had nover known before. Anton had lately been engaged in doing a portrait of her, and while she posed for him she gave him leseone. The ardor which he had thrown into this prece of work and the extraordinary success he was having with it came to Ethel's mind now with a new and disturbing significance.

Next morning she got Florence to go to Anton with a message to say that she was not well and could not pose for him, so that he would have to work without her that day, in the little studio which they had improvised.

"But how can he work without his model?" asked Florence.

"Oh, he can go on with the hair to-day. I gave him a great lock of mine yestorday to maint from, when I had to leave. I wish I hadn't i" she added, with a tone of sudden compunction.

Florence returned from her mission to say that Anton had decided not to paint at all that day, and was full of concern for his teacher's illness. But again the next day Ethel did not go, but remained in her room, writing page after page of one of those long letters. Anton passed her window and looked from her teofore. He had become "poor Anton" to her slee, now, and she was doing her best to manifest her true sy

nave for a list. Inc capture of these birds was a somewhat dangerous enterprise, and when Ettel heard where he had gone she feit a vague alarm.

All this was long ago.

Now, when toursite go to the Oetzthal, as they do in far greater numbers than they did then, one of the sights pointed out is a certain "andenken," high up the mountain side, done with an exquisite art, which separates it conspicuously from the rest of its class.

It has two sides. One is a fine portrait of a young Tyrolean pearant—a model of fresh and vigorous beauty—and the other is a representation of the very spot on which it stands—not covered with verdure and flowers, however, but with a great mass of sliding anow, whose terrifor rish downwards depicted with the power of a master hand.

Underneath there are a few words in German and in English, asking the passer-by to pray for the repose of the soul of Anton Wald.

It was painted, the tourist is told, by a young American tady, who spent a summer at Oetz, and was married immediately afterward. She had given painting lessons to the young peasant, and had left this "andenken" of him. No records exist of the additional facts that when Anton's body was found the covated bird was in his hand, and that in a little silk bag around his neck was a fair trees of shining bair.

This "andenken" Ethel carries in her heart.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER OB DEPT.

WE beg to call attention to this branch of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S business, which affords every facility for the execution of

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THE CATHOLIC REGISTER **TORONTO**

A FIELD DAY FOR CATHOHIC SCHOOL BOYS.

Dran Sin Would you kindly permit me to call the attention of the many subscribers to your valuable paper to what I consider a serious deficiency in the odnesiton of our separate School Board, I think you will admit that I am in a position to our separate School Board, I think you will admit that I am in a position to our separate School Board, I think you will admit that I am in a position to our separate School Board, I think you will admit that I am in a position to our separate School Board, I think you will admit that I am in a position to our separate School sattle in the separate School sattle

not sufficient; something snown areas of cloue to foster physical development in our youth.

Would it not then be possible to held an annual field day where inducements would encourage this recessary development? Such an annual event would be looked forward to by the pupils and would establish among them a healthy system of combation, which could not but prove reliable as a morat as will as a physical stimulus. To do this it would be sufficient for some of our generous supporters to contribute a small sum for the establishment of a prize fund. This is all that would be requisited to carry this noble work to final success. I for one would be most willing to help in this cuterprise. I would consider it a favor to be permitted to the last helping hand, knowing the numerous benefits that must of uccessity result from such as undertaking.

Yours Respectfully,

JAMES HAN, Trustee.

An Offer to Irish-l'anadians for

Austraiia.

A few days ago there arrived at San Francisco from Sydney, Australia, by the steamship Alameda, Frank Coffee, en route for Guelph, which city he left eighteen years ago to seek his fortune at the Antipodes: From extracts from the Sydney daily papars, we observe that Mr. Coffee was the recipient of testimonials from two companies, of which he is managing director. An old job and newspaper compositor, having served his time in Guelph and Fergus, he toured the Southern and Eastern Star's at the "ease." Later on, when working in New Jeres' he heard of some old fel low "comps" making money sellin Subtas Heaven it a trail, and from "78 "case." Later Oz, when working in New Jersey. he heard of some old fei now "comps" making money sellin Bibles Hegavo it a trial, and from "18 to '78 canvased the Maritura Provinces, also from Vancleek Hait, Co. Frescott, to Windsor and Sarnia in the west, Lake Erie on the south, and Orilita on the north. He elaimed that he knew Ontario better than any man on the road except Mungovan, "The Rambler." He is located at Sydney, is a manufacturer and publisher in a large way. He has been en trusted by Cardinal Moran to publish the "History of the Oatholie Church in Australia" from the pen of His Emmence, which is meeting with an enormous sale, though the work was locally produced—a large quarto volume, 1,100 pages, professly inlustrated. His Hoitness Leo XIII. was so highly ploased with the copy presented to him that he presented Mr. Coff e with a handcome secred came mountain that he presented Mr. Coff e with a handcome secred came mountain his honder were deported, and poor Catholic convicts, mostly sentenced for political offunce, received 100, 200 and 300 laches with the cast or nine tails for reflexing to attend Protestant services. The progress of the Church has browled has develous in spite of all persecutions.

Rich goldfields are being discovered, he dresurch has honder, and finns in

Church is maryeous in spice of an persecutions.

Rich goldfields are being discovered, the drought has broken, and times in Australia are improving. Mr. Coffee is desirous of hiring half a dozen Irish Canadians, 28 years of age, to go to Australia and canvass. He will visit Toronto in November, and sails from San Francisco at Christmas it Australia. Mr. Coffee will be at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, from the 7th to the 10th of November and letters addressed there will find him.

Le Caron's Family in America.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is stated that the family of Lie Caron, The Timen spy, have left the country to return to America. His daughter before leaving handed over to a gontleman in Lendon an old United States army rifle, which is said to be the vertically weapon served out to Beach during his connection with the raid on Canada The weapon is a breechloader, much longer and heavier than the arms now in use.

An Anglican Fory and The Stall Newspaper.

or of The Catholic Registe

whom I have spoken upon the surject, is that a great nowspaper like Ine Toronto Mail should single out one particular religion, and that the Roman Catholie, for especial animad versions. As has been truly said:

"A great newspaper may sometimes err on the side of mercy with safety; but no newspaper can sfirst to be guitty of a palpable injustice even to one of the humblest members of the state." We have seen The Mail nowspaper extending its power and n.fluence for the propagation of Liberal-Conservative principles, while flattering the Roman Catholics. We have seen The Mail nowspaper extending its power and n.fluence to wreck the Conservative party and do all that lay in its power to heap ignominy upon the leaders of that great party. We have seen The Mail newspaper when it wished to hand this country over to the Americans We have seen The Mail newspaper when it preached religious equality. We have seen The Mail newspaper when it preached religious riquality, ct. "No Irish need apply We have seen The Mail newspaper when it has deversity, and we must say, that if there is one paper in Canada more than another that the Liberal-Conservative party and incurse, that paper is the Toronto Mail. So long as the Riordans and the Douglassee, through the columns of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and insugrate crusselessgaination Roman of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and insugrate or usedessgaination Roman of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and insugrate or usedessgaination Roman of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and insugrate or usedessgaination Roman of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and insugrate or usedessgaination Roman of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and insugrate or usedessgaination Roman and a Tory who has not read the signs of the Toronto Mail, dictate the policy of the Libera

tive party. A. Corn, Sr. Stratford, Oct. 25 1897.

C. O. F.

C. O. F.

Now that the cool nights are at hand the meetings of St. Loo Court, 681, are well attended and all the members take an active interest in the business of the Court. As the last meeting several debates took place which were both pleasant and instructive. The committee on the good of the order take propared a good programme of vocal members. Rev. S. J. Grogan, C. S.S. R. Chaplain of the Court, gave a short direct production of the court of the members. Rev. S. J. Grogan, C. S. S. R. Chaplain of the Court, gave a short direct production of the court of the members of the three offerts would usual concess. He also promised to be present as often as possible in the truth. The court of the committee of the court of the truth of the court of the

John Dillon on the Distress of Ireland

LONDON Ostober 25 - John Dellor

London Ottober 26.—John Dillon makes a public statement to day in which he says.

It is admitted now by all except Dublin Castle that over large districtive the west and southwest of Iroland severe distress, amounting to famine in some places, will prevail during the coming winter and spring.

As in 1846 and 1879, and other famine years, the Government has begun by vigorously daying that there is cause for alarm. This attitude is always maintained until after the Newember ronte are collected.

aways maintained until after the Newmber routs are collected.

Meanwhile the area and intensity of dastress is increased greatly by levying rents on a people who soon will be face to face with starvation. Eject ments and processes for rent are failing like snowflakes over the distressed

districts.

We hold that the duty of providing

We hold that the duty of providing against distress has ontroly on the Government, and that it has no right to leave the poople of the charity of the world.

Periodic famines in Iroland are the direct result of this Government. This year, and for the last forty years, \$15 000,000 has been taken annually the accession. \$10 000,000 has been taken annually from treland unjustify by excessive texation. One-sixth of the sum of which Iroland has been robbed this year would provide, if judiciously expended, for the wants of the distressed districts if accompanied by a measure placing a check or the levying of rous in the famine districts.

in the famine districts.

Sixty-seven Irish members out of a total oi 108 signed a memorial to Mr. Baifour asking for the immediate um moning of Parlament in order winke proper provision for rollie works, and to pass some measure to restraintle levying to excessive rents. Mr. Baifour a snawer was the old one: "The Government is carefully watching the di-tress, and has ample powers to deal with it."

That is exactly what was said in This is exactly what

io deal with it."

That is exactly what was said in 1845

The Government continued to watch while thousands diediof hunger.

A New Franciscan General.

A successor has been appointed in the porson of the Very Rev. Father Louis La-ner, who will hen-forth be the head of the worldwide order of Friara Minor. In confiding to him the seals of office His Emineuce im pressed upon him the great duty of treasuring as a secret deposit that unity which Lee XIII. had assured to the Franciscan Order.

OTTAWA, Oct 26—Solicitor-General Fuzzatrick and Mr. Douglas Stewart, inspector of Penitentiaries, are at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to day for the purpose of enquiring into the the recent troubles there. The convicts have been quiet for the past few days, and everything is running smoothly.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and h deputies for shooting the striking miners, will begin to-day at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The jury has been sworn

We spend time, we waste it, we save it; we even say that time is money. But one radical diff-rence between the two cannot fail to strike the mind. Time is given out daily to everyone alike, and it must be spent wisely or wasted foolishly; there is no alternative. Money does not come to averyone, and those who get it need not use it and need not rquader it; they may save it up, or even give it away in pennies or hundreds of thousands of pounds. We cannot heap up our time like this.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Oct. 27 -On the curb in Chic TORONTO, USE 27—Un the cure in Cuinago at the opening to-day December wheat
was quoted at 940; at the close December
wheat was quoted at 9320 puts on December wheat 9 2c, calls 9220; puts on
December core, 252c, calls 252c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wheat—Those was a fair demand for wheat to-lay and the market was steady with sales of red and white at 830 middle freights, and at 820 north and west; Manitha - heat was steady at 85°s. No. 1 hard eff at Eort William, and 99°s Goderich and M cland.

many at 85. No. 1 hard default. The Tort William, and 99. Goderich and default. Firm—There is an active demand and the arkets is easy, with release of traightroller aword in the neighborhood of \$4; some very holice branded winter patous sold as high \$4 23.

ititeed—Is slow at \$11 to \$12 for shorts rding to quality, and \$7 50 for bran

wat. and the dull No. 2 is quoted at 800 all and feed at 210 to 250 uiside.

Barkwhrat—Nominal at 350 outside.

Rye—Was offered north and west to-day at 410, with 410 bid.

Corn—Dull at 280 for mixed and 290 for

Corn—Dull at 28c for mixed and 29c for yellow west.

Oats—Are quiet at 20c for mixed and 21c for white west.

Peas—Steady and sold at 42c north and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The recipits are small, there is a d-mand for all kinds and prices are firm at 16; so 16; for choice dairy pails and unbs, life to large rois, 16; to 176 for chied all y pound rolls and 13 to 186 f a meeting and the meeting and the meeting and the meeting and the property of t

Sou to 4 to for chickens, 500 to 500 for icks. So to to to for goeso and its to 100

for turkeys.

Butch Hay—The demand is stoward the narket is but aready, cars on the track here are quoted at \$3 to \$3.5).

Baied Wraw—Is dell, cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.

FARMERS MARKET

Wheat Steady; 1 000 bushels rolling to do for white, 850 for red, and 780 for Wheat at the tor white, 850 for red, and at the tor white, 850 for red, and so, good.

Buley—Rather caster: 2,000 bushels selling at 270 to 360,
Ry —Firmer, 200 bushels selling at 134.

to 44c.

One—About steady; 1.000 bushols soiling at 25c to 25%c.

Peas—Firmer, 200 bushols soiling at 40%c.

FARMERS' MARKET.

LIVE STOCK MARKET LATEST OFOT

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