

**The Catholic Register**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO.**  
 PATRICK P. COUGHLIN,  
 Business Manager and Editor.

Subscription Rates:  
 In City, including delivery, \$1.50  
 To all outside points, \$2.00  
 CENTS—9 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy.  
**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Transient advertisements, 10 cents a line.  
 A liberal discount on contracts.  
 Remittances should be made by Post Office Order, Postal Order, Express Money or by Registered Letter.  
 When changing address, the name of former office should be given.  
**Telephone, Main 489.**

**MONTREAL AGENCY**  
 8 Richmond Square  
**R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY,**  
 MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE

LOCAL AGENT  
**JOSEPH COOLAHAN**  
 Is now calling upon Toronto Subscribers

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

**RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND THE MILITIA.**

Lord Dundonald, General commanding the Canadian militia, has thrown down the glove to the Dominion Government somewhat in the high imperial style to which the Government of India is accustomed from Lord Kitchener or the Government of Cape Colony from Lord Milner. The incident in which this action had origin was trivial enough. Lord Dundonald had recommended a set of officers for a new regiment in the Eastern Townships, Quebec, and the names coming under the notice of Hon. Sydney Fisher, as acting Minister of Militia, gave him the impression of political influence, almost all being those of relatives of the Conservative Senator for the district. Mr. Fisher dropped one of the names he objected to and Lord Dundonald at a banquet of militia officers in Montreal, took occasion to warn the minister against the consequences of future interference with his prerogatives. It appears he had previously spoken to Mr. Fisher over the telephone in the same key, telling him that he (Lord Dundonald) was responsible for the Canadian militia. The Government took no action, however, until Lord Dundonald's speech was published, when it came at once a question whether an imperial officer employed by the Canadian government was to be considered at liberty to treat the Canadian constitution with derision. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not leave the public long in doubt. He intimated in the House of Commons without a day's delay that Lord Dundonald's appointment would be cancelled. Col. Sam Hughes was indiscreet enough to inform the House that Lord Dundonald has furnished him with a brief of his case, and as he had declared his determination not to resign, it was evident that the General hoped to appeal to political feeling against the Government.

There is no political party or group in Canada that will care to become responsible for Lord Dundonald. Granted that he is a brave and experienced soldier and that he has done his work well from the time of his appointment to the command of the Canadian militia, this line of conduct in this instance shows that he wholly misconceives the new conditions by which he is confronted in this Dominion. Coming fresh from South Africa, where for the last ten years the military fashion has been to treat responsible government as a ridiculous theory, it was not unnatural for a British aristocrat with the strong political prejudices of his class to make political preferences here, and even go so far as to embody those preferences in a township family compact when a new regiment was being formed. But when the General saw fit to flout the Canadian constitution because his political preferences were crossed he committed an indiscretion that can expect no excuse from Canadians who value the boon of responsible government. There may be some few among us who do not prize responsible government. To these Lord Dundonald will look for sympathy. But the energetic action of the Canadian Government will be fully appreciated by the Canadian people, who, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, have no intention of allowing themselves to be dragged on at this stage of their history. Lord Dundonald was dismissed on Tuesday last.

**THE CATHOLIC PRESS.**  
 The editor of The Chicago News World has some timely remarks upon the demand for Brownsons on the Catholic weekly press. He has been stirred by the observation of a non-subscriber that because the Catholic press is out of Brownsons all our weeklies are insipid and immature. We have heard the same remark more than once ourselves. And in almost every case it has been dropped by a non-subscriber, who did not read Catholic newspapers, because well Brownson was dead and there were no others.

Our Chicago contemporary wonders that Brownson was not discovered as a long-felt want until after his death. There was no rush to take Brownson's Review while he lived.

The subscribers it owned were not in the habit of complaining when the delivery went wrong, though they missed the best work of the deepest philosopher born in America. And if the great and good man were to be restored to his desk to-morrow his business manager could not get subscribers at the point of a bayonet. Possibly the very persons who are aching for something heavier than the Catholic press of these degenerate days carries in its columns would be the first to stop their papers. A little while ago a Catholic friend who considered himself above the necessity of subscribing to a Catholic paper was conversing aloud upon the shortcomings of the Catholic press. "Why, Johnny," said a Protestant acquaintance in the group, "what can you know about it? The only things you ever read are the posters on the walls when you are going home in the cars."

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**  
 Almost all reports from the battle-fields of Manchuria describe the unbroken success of the Japanese, the demoralization of the Russians and the near certainty of final or decisive actions. All this is hardly to be wondered at. The press of England and America is enthusiastically pro-Japanese. On the other hand there is nothing good in Russia. Whilst the war is popular in Japan, the best patriots of Russia sit up of nights praying for the deeper humiliation of the czar. If the press be prophetic there can be no doubt whatever concerning the ultimate issue of the present: peal to arms. Russia will be beaten back into the recesses of Siberia and a Japanese fleet will sail into the Baltic to collect an adequate war indemnity. All this, too, within the present year. But common sense and the lessons of history suggest some measures of doubt. Progress and decay in nations are slow and regular processes. Russia, great though she may be, is still in the childhood of advancement. Her growth may be temporarily checked by this war or the struggle may mark an era of more rapid growth. If the yellow race under the leadership of the Japanese, prove an unexpected vitality now, it will mean that not only Russia but all white dominion in the Far East will be arrested. But the strength of Russia will remain; as also the jealousies of Europe. And if the white race cannot fight successfully against the Asiatics, cause sufficient will at all times be found for violent outbreaks in the European field. It is, too early, however, to suppose the defeat of Russia. The Japanese forced on the war while the Russians were unprepared, but a confident and self-sacrificing people can bear this. Russia has been the most successful of all powers in Asia, and not one year's war nor ten will compel her to dash her hopes of a high destiny in that quarter of the globe.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**  
 If a child was publicly whipped in court in the city of London, Ont., for playing truant the magistrate who passed and witnessed the sentence should never be allowed such another opportunity of making an exhibition of public indecency.

Another street railway strike in Toronto is threatened. The public will suffer some days of inconvenience, and pay a war indemnity afterwards for the impression that Toronto cannot be governed without recourse to martial law.

Fraternal societies all over Canada and the United States are doubling their rates. Many of them should have done so years ago. Insurance cannot be sold under its proper price by fraternal societies. The big insurance companies have got the figures down to an honest basis and the fraternal companies must, if they are honest, level up to that basis.

The Government Order in Council relieving Lord Dundonald of his command goes straight to the point. It says:  
 "It is impossible to do otherwise than characterize the speech of Lord Dundonald as a grave act of indiscretion and insubordination. In the subsequent proceedings further evidence has been afforded of Lord Dundonald's failure to appreciate the position he occupies as a public official. It appears that he desired to make a further communication on the subject. Instead of sending this communication to his Minister he sent it to an Opposition member of Parliament, and then forwarded a copy to the Minister, to whom it was delivered at the very moment when, as previously announced, a statement was to be made in Parliament. The sub-committee deeply regret that an officer of Lord Dundonald's high rank should have been so misguided as to fall into these grave errors and to pursue a course which, if ignored, would be fatal to the discipline and subordination to constituted authority which are essential in both civil Government and military service."  
 For the reasons herein set forth, the sub-committee advise that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald, be forthwith relieved of his position as General Officer Commanding the Militia in Canada.

Anti-Catholic newspapers in Rome enjoy a license allowed perhaps to the press nowhere else. A correspondent describing the turn of affairs since the visit of the French President, says the organs of anti-clericalism have run riot. It would be quite impossible to describe the foulness of the caricatures that have been allowed to be displayed in the streets of Rome. With a negligence that leads honest people to accuse them of condoning such insults to the Vatican, the Government and the municipality allow these brutalities to pass unchecked. The King, the army, and according to a sort of legal fiction—so rarely is it exercised—the Pope, are declared to be beyond the reach of the gross and insulting caricaturist.

The casual observer on the streets might readily conclude that if these were exempt from insult of this kind in accordance with law, every other individual and class connected with the Vatican was on that account specially selected for caricature abuse.

The "Voce della Verita," in a recent issue, draws attention to the liberal Italian Press, which shows in these days what it is capable of. Virulent articles and indecent vignettes against the Holy Father are printed with impunity, and circulate in the hands of everyone, or make a display in the kiosques of the newspapers. The intelligent fiscal authority which sequestered the "Voce" for offence to the sacred person of the King, who was not even named by it, takes no heed of the indecent spectacle, and lets everything pass; the anti-clerical profit by this to pile insult on insult, and this is the way the laws are respected, especially by those whose duty it is to have them respected! And this is the way the Guarantee laws are fulfilled!

The latest phase of the Vatican troubles with France is thus described by a correspondent:  
 The strain between France and the Vatican is proceeding onwards with increased vehemence. The farcical departure last Friday evening of M. Nisard, the French Ambassador to the Holy See, who, when parting at the station with Cardinal Mathieu, declared his absence was only temporary, is likely to be permanent. The French Government, which in all this business is practically France for the people and the clergy are without power—has been seeking any pretext, whether plausible or otherwise, on which to base radical action against Rome. The madness of the great French Revolution, the horrors of which Carlyle has described as by flashes of lightning, is prevailing again, and the tyranny of Nero—whose statue the Roman municipality put in the place of honor in the Piazza Colonna when M. Loubet came—had a unity and consistency in it and a straightforward brutality in it in which the Frenchmen of the Ministry and the Government are lacking.

The ultimate occasion of the antipathy to the Vatican was, so far as one may see, provided when His Eminence Merry del Val, Cardinal Secretary of State, suggested to M. Nisard that the questions to which the Ambassador desired a clear and direct answer should be put down in writing, and that an adequate answer would be given in writing to all of them within the space of an hour. M. Nisard pleaded that the Minister in Paris wanted a reply with which to meet the Council of the Cabinet; there would not be sufficient time. The Cardinal Secretary promised them to supply written answers to the written questions within half an hour. Even that favorable reply would not induce the messenger of the ex-Abbe, M. Combes, to submit his questions to writing.

Everyone understands the reason why. The policy of the French Government towards the Vatican for a considerable time past has been, to put it in plain language, based on a light-hearted contempt of truth, and, as a concomitant, a generous disregard of courtesy.

**Branch 111, C.M.B.A.**  
 At the last regular meeting of this branch we had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Ed. Ryan of Kingston, the society's Grand Medical Examiner. The hall was well filled with members who listened attentively for over half an hour to a speech from the doctor, replete with matters of interest to the association. He touched on several of the proposed amendments to the Constitution recommended by the Board of Trustees and to be submitted to the convention to be held in Toronto in August next. The members of Branch 111 are unanimous of the opinion that if those amendments are carried into effect they will be of great benefit to our association and tend to its already rapid growth.

Grand Deputy M. J. Quinn and E. J. Heaton were also present and spoke at considerable length. Several of the members also made effective speeches, particularly Brothers Corcoran, W. J. McClean and our Recording Secretary John J. Bland, who is making rapid progress as a public speaker. After a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Ryan and our Grand Deputies, the meeting adjourned all well pleased with the proceedings.

Above all things, railleers decline; it is in the ablest hands a dangerous tool, but never fails to wound the meddling fool.

**Our Montreal Budget**  
 (From our own Correspondent.)

**THE FETE DIEU PROCESSIONS.**  
 The Fete Dieu processions held on Sunday last were grand in the extreme. The weather was delightful, the streets along the different routes were decorated with trees, flags, banners, pictures, statues, etc., and showed forth the spirit of piety and devotion to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. The processions were composed of school children, ladies sodalities, men's societies, all with their different banners, altar boys in colored cassocks, and lastly the parish priest carrying the ostensorium attended by deacon and sub-deacon. Altar boys swung their censers, little girls strewed the path with choice flowers, bands of music pealed forth solemn music, the different choirs sang sweet hymns, and the Eucharistic Lord was carried in triumph through the length and breadth of the Metropolis of Canada, the Rome of America. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given at different points along the route. Thousands took part in the processions, while tens of thousands viewed the solemn and soul-inspiring scenes. Oh, what joy must have been in heaven over such a scene. How the angels smiled down with delight. Oh! happy moments when Christ, our Saviour, our Supreme Judge, was carried in triumph through streets! In the morning St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, St. Bridget's and the Sacred Heart parishes held theirs. In the afternoon St. Gabriel's and St. Charles, St. Ann's and St. Peter's took place. In the evening St. James' Cathedral parish held theirs.

**THE PASSING OF AN OLD LAND-MARK.**  
 The above heading appears in Saturday's Star, dealing with educational matters, and written by a Catholic writer. The article reads as follows:  
 The long, complicated negotiations for the transfer of the boys of St. Patrick's school, Cote Street, to the Catholic High School building, have at last been brought to a successful issue.

Two of the class rooms in the new school building will be immediately occupied by the higher grade pupils. This will terminate the existence of the English school on Cote street, and thus an old landmark of sixty-four years' existence passes away.

The Cote street school was opened by the Reverend Sulpician priests in 1840, on Vitre street, and placed under the direction of the Christian Brothers; it consisted of four classes in the St. Lawrence school building, with an average of fifty pupils in each.

The building is an historical one. It is the first educational institution occupied by the followers of De La Salle outside of France. The first four Brothers, Aidan, Zosimus, Adelbertus and Analet, were brought to Canada by the superior of St. Sulpice, Rev. Abbe Quiblier. These four brothers came from the Mother House of Paris, and arrived in Montreal on November 7th, 1837. For three years they taught in a dwelling on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets. In 1839, the block bounded by Cote, LaGauchetiere, Chenneville and Vitre streets, was bought by the Sulpician Fathers. The building in the centre, which is still in existence, was built by Paul Lemoine, Sieur de Maricourt, one of the eleven sons of the famous Charles Lemoine, and was occupied for a short time by one of the Governors-General of Canada.

**THE SCHOOL OPENED.**  
 On the 22nd of November, 1840, the large school on Vitre street, extending from Cote to Chenneville streets, was opened. At the earnest solicitation of Rev. Father Phelan, then in charge of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, four classes were opened for English-speaking students. In this undertaking they were supported by Rev. Abbe Quiblier, a genuine friend of the Irish race, who ever worked for their betterment. The school was visited a few days after its opening by Lord Sydenham, then Governor of Canada. Thus from the Cote street school dates the first English-speaking school ever taught by the Christian Brothers.

**A GREAT CENTRE.**  
 Next to Paris, the Montreal house at Cote street became the greatest centre for the Christian Brothers in America. Its influence extended all over Canada—to Baltimore, to St. Louis, to New York, to New Orleans, to New Mexico. Some of the brothers who started their pedagogical career at this school penetrated into the fortresses of the South American continent, crossed the Rocky Mountains, passed the Golden Gate and bore the standard of De La Salle to far away China. The first directors and teachers, Brothers Patrick, Facile, Truribe, Owen, Augustine, Frank, James, Servillan, Anthony and Arnold, were men representative of their community, tireless and eloquent workers, who raised substantial monuments wherever their superiors sent them. They were considered teachers of broad range and liberal management, and their schools and colleges, no matter where they built them, have an individual rank that speaks well for their high estimation in the public mind, and have exercised a wide influence in renown, born to educate by the strength of wisdom and high attainments, they instructed the people, they were rich men in virtue, studying beautifully, whose godly deeds have not failed. While the greater number of scholars have been trained for secular pursuits, and have met the expectations of their families and the brothers, in business and in the professions, as city and provincial and national officials, the lesser number heard the Master's call to a higher life—called of God as Aaron was. Among the latter may be mentioned the present pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Martin Callaghan; his brother, the late Father James Callaghan, Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, and the pastor of St. Michael's parish, Rev. M. Kiernan.

**LATER PRINCIPALS.**  
 Among the principals of later years may be mentioned Brothers Novation-Lewis, now director of St. Joseph, Mo., Brother Jerome, vice-president of Mount St. Louis College, Brother James, of Quebec, and the present incumbent, Brother Tobias.

The most remarkable among the principals of old St. Patrick's is Brother Patrick Murphy—who rose step by step, till he sat in the council of his order and occupied the high position of first assistant general at the headquarters of the Brotherhood in Paris.

In 1887 the classes of St. Patrick's School, were transferred to their adjoining building on Cote street, which was left vacant by the removal of the Christian Brothers' novitiate to their new mother house at Maisonneuve. Since this latter date the number of pupils increased to four hundred and fifty, occupying ten class rooms, with a staff of eleven teachers. Of the number of pupils attending St. Patrick's School, the boys from St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum have always formed a considerable factor.

**FORMED THE COMMUNITY.**  
 The Brothers of St. Patrick's and St. Lawrence schools have always formed one community under the direction of the same Brother Superior, but after the installation in the Catholic High School building, the Brothers of St. Patrick's new school will constitute a separate house.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable situation and lack of accommodation from which the old school suffered, its programme of studies has always been in keeping with the times and the requirements of the pupils. It was the first school in Montreal to introduce shorthand and typewriting when these subjects became necessary for the proper equipment of the commercial business boy. Its course of training amply provides for the religious, intellectual and physical development of the child.

To the illustrious Rev. Father Dowd, former pastor of St. Patrick's, must be given the credit of having provided for the poor, the homeless, the orphan and the girls of St. Patrick's parish, but it remained for the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, the present pastor, to provide a proper educational institution for the boys of his parish. Reverend Father Martin Callaghan has always been the boys' best friend and has always taken a special interest in their welfare. Ever since his connection with St. Patrick's parish he has felt the lack of school accommodation, and longed for the day when it might be remedied. His appointment as pastor a few years ago, put him in a position to supply this long felt want, and to-day he is proud that he has obtained his long cherished hope.

The moving of old St. Patrick's School marks the severing of the last link of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice with St. Patrick's parish. They built the school two years before the corner stone of St. Patrick's church was laid, and supported it up to the present.

**ANOTHER SHAMROCK VICTORY.**  
 "The Boys in Green" scored another important victory on the lacrosse field on Saturday, when they defeated the east end team, the Nationals, or the French-Canadian team. For the first quarter things looked blue, the Shamrocks couldn't score, three fights took place, Currie, the famous centre man, lost his temper and was ruled off at a critical time. But in the beginning of the second quarter the lads in green cut loose and scored five games in succession. "Spike" Hennessey had his leg twisted and was obliged to retire, being replaced by a young intermediate player, called Tracy, who played like an old veteran, and was out only a few minutes when he sent a splendid shot whizzing into the net. Young Hogan scored five games, J. Brennan two, P. Brennan one, and Tracy one, thus making 9 goals and the Nationals getting one. Be it said to the credit of the Nationals that they possess the swiftest team and the best stick-handlers in the league, but they do not avail themselves of good opportunities to score. Kavanagh, the elongated, india rubber defence man of the Shamrocks, performed some wonderful stunts and jumps. It was to be regretted that rowdism marred the afternoon's sport.

The quicker the players of all teams learn the lesson of doing away with such outbursts of temper, the better for the good of the game and its patrons in Canada.

**Russians Confident**  
 Michael Davitt Says Stories of Conflicts at Odessa and Elsewhere Are Untrue.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—Michael Davitt, who is now in St. Petersburg investigating the labor and industrial conditions of Russia, in an interview to-day with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said:  
 "Aside from the immediate object of my visit, I have been greatly interested in the attitude of the masses in Russia toward the war. Their attitude is of greater import in view of the effect that the war is unpopular and that the country is on the verge of a revolution owing to public discontent. I have visited every working quarter of St. Petersburg, the extensive Selosmolenskoe region, the Narvaskaia district and such places of the Potiloff companies, locomotive and steel works, employing 10,000 men. I interviewed the workers outside of the factories, in the churches, parks and places of public entertainment, but failed to find anything except quiet confidence that Russia is bound to win in the end.

The Government is decidedly frank in its dissemination of news. Official bulletins are posted everywhere, and they are read attentively by small groups. Frequently soldiers and sailors are among them. The news is discussed among the bystanders, but always quietly. There is no trace of excitement. In fact, the war seems to arouse less public interest than the news received during the South African war. One reason may be the distance of the actual fighting from European Russia.

"Certainly the war is not affecting the general current of life. Business everywhere is progressing as usual, and the people are following their ordinary routine. The only sentiment is full faith that Russia ultimately will win. The stories published abroad that 600 persons were executed at Moscow recently, that wholesale sentences have been imposed at Moscow, and that sanguinary conflicts have occurred at Odessa are all, so far as my inquiries show, pure inventions deliberately set afloat for the purpose of injuring the Russian loan abroad."

**HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY**  
 LIMITED

In business as a Savings-Bank and Loan Company since 1854.

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
**78 Church St., Toronto**

**BRANCH "A"**  
**522 Queen St. W.**  
 Cor. Hackney

**Assets \$3,000,000.**

Interest allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents upwards.  
**3 1/2%**  
 Withdrawable by Cheques.

**Office Hours:**  
 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
 Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**OPEN EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT**  
**7 to 9 O'Clock.**

**JAMES MASON, Managing Director**

**OBITUARY**  
**THE LATE WM. RUST.**  
 The sudden death of Mr. Wm. Rust came as an awful shock to his many friends in St. Thomas. Deceased had not been feeling well for some time, but went to work as usual on Saturday morning. When he arrived at his mill he suddenly became very sick. He was immediately removed to his home in the ambulance, and Father West hastily summoned. Mr. Rust received the last rites of the Church and expired in a few minutes. He was a man of the most stainless reputation and sterling integrity, revered and beloved by everyone who knew him, and many have cause to remember his charity to them in the hour of need. He leaves to mourn his loss an only daughter, Miss Rose, and three brothers, Rev. Father V. Rust, Assumption College, Sandwich, and Peter B. and Edward of St. Thomas.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from his residence, 76 Hiawatha street, and was one of the largest seen in St. Thomas in many years. The members of the C.M.B.A. of which deceased was a charter member, and the Separate School Trustees, attended in a body. The casket was covered with beautiful floral offerings, testifying to the esteem in which deceased was held by all. R.I.P.

**MRS. JOHN GRANT.**  
 On Tuesday, May 31, Mrs. John Grant, nee Bridget Whelan, departed this life at the age of 51 years and 3 months.

Deceased was born in Trafford, Ad-dington county, but spent the principal part of her life in Nanapan, Belleville and Toronto. Since Christmas she has been confined to her bed, but for the past 12 years she was afflicted with dropsy and heart trouble. In sickness as in health, she was a model Christian woman, wife and mother.

The funeral was held on Friday, June 3rd, to St. Michael's Cathedral where solemn mass was sung by Rev. J. R. Grant, Lafontaine, son of deceased, assisted by Rev. J. J. McCrand as deacon and Rev. George J. Doherty as sub-deacon. Rev. Fr. Murray was master of ceremonies, and Rev. Fathers J. L. Hand, F. F. Rohleder, M. D. Whelan, T. O'Donnell and J. J. Ryan were present in the sanctuary.

The deceased is mourned by her husband, four sons, two daughters, an aged mother, and a large number of friends.

**A.O.H. Resolution of Condolence**  
 To the parents and relatives of a deceased brother:

At a recent meeting of Division No. 1, A.O.H., Peterboro, the following resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the parents and relatives of the late Bro. Frank Foley:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death Bro. Frank Foley of this division;

Resolved that the members of Division No. 1, A.O.H., Peterboro, tender this resolution of condolence to the parents and relatives of our deceased Brother, and humbly beg God to grant them Christian fortitude in the sad hour of their affliction;

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Hibernian, Catholic Record, Catholic Register and local press for publication.

T. J. BEGLEY,  
 pro tem Rec.-Secy.

Young man, did you ever put your arms around your dear old mother who has loved and cared for you and tell her that you love her and are grateful for the tears she has shed and the prayers she has offered for you. She may think that you love her without your assuring her that you do, but it costs you but little effort to tell her, and your words may bring more joy and sunshine to her heart than you ever dreamed of.

If you want to buy or sell a house, see  
**E. A. ENGLISH**  
 ESTATE BROKER  
 48 VICTORIA ST. TORONTO