The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IX.-No. 20.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 19. White Sunday with in the Octave of the Ascension. St. Peter Celestine, Pope. Double. Monday, May 20. St. Bernardine of Sienna, Co dessor Double.

Tuesday, May 21 White St Felix of Cantalice, Confessor Semi Double,

Wenesday, May 22. - White -St. Paschal Babylon, Confessor. Double

Thursday, May 23.-White-Octave of the Ascension. Double. Friday, May 21....White -- B.V.M., Help of Christians. Double Maj.

Saturday, May 25—Red—Past. Vigil of Pentecost.

CURRENT TOPICS

A Boer At Cambridge.

The Cambridge Union has elected a young Boer undergraduate as its Presi-dent for the current term in the person one for the current term in the person of Mr. Hendrick Stephanus Van Ziji—a young man of 25, who was born in Corn wall in the north-western rovince of Cape Colony. Mr. Van Ziji, it m y be added, is an unflinching advocate of the cause of the Dutch in South Africa. He is said to be an excellent speaker.

Cardinals and Kings.

The London Daily Chronicle asks— Do Cardinals kneel to Kings? and answers its own question thus: The point of cliquette arises in connection with the Catholic deputation to St. James Palace. A Cardinal is a prince of the Church, technically equal to a "prince of the blood," and princes stand up to

Two Punch Contributors.

Two Funch Contributors.

Mr. Harry Furniss, the Punch artist who invented Gladstone's collars, had long indulged his dislike of Mr. Swift ManNeill in his cartoons, until Mr. Mac Neill one day pulled his ear in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. H. W. Lucy, the "Toby" of Punch, had a similar dread of the late Dr. Tanner, and waited until after the Doctor's death to "get even" with him. It is the first time for many years that Mr. Lucy has deemed it safe to exercise his wit on anything connected with Dr. Tanner.

Delegate at Washington.

The latest report is that Mgr. Marry of Val will succeed Cardinal Martinelli del Val will succeed Cardinal Martinelli at Washington. The Monsignor is young barely thirty five. While the Apoetolic Delegate is not officially recognized by the Washington Government, yet all the Catholic diplomats, except the Italians, regard him as a brother diplomatist. In addition to this, the great strength of the Catholic Church in Washington, and its neighboring city Baltimore, among the most influential citiens tends to make this office one of great dignity, even from an embassy point of view.

Aristocratic Unions.

Aristocratic Unions.

It now appears that the object of the English aristocracy in favoring American girls for wives is not to improve their fortunes as much as their families. The following is an operatio hit of the hour. An English Earl is addressing his daughter: hour. An Eu his daughter:

Apart from being daughter of a Viceroy, Remember you're of ten times royal birth Remember you're of ten times royal birth; For, as is generally now the case
Among the English aristocracy, Some of the richest, if not bluest, blood Of all America flows in your value,
Xour ancestors (upon the other side)
Comprise two Railway Kings a Coppar Queen,
And half a dozen Pork Pie Potentates,

Irish Recruiting.

The affort to create a recruiting boom in Ireland has had but poor results. "Recruiting in the United Kungdom," according to the War Office, "has improved during the year, with the exception of Ireland." This has been the case in practically all the districts, with the exception of Belfast, where there was s slight increase in the number of recruits for the regular army. It is in the supply of militia, however, that the the supply of militia, however, that the decrease was most marked, the number recruited during the year being only 3,449, as against 5,615 in 1899, and 5,805 in 1898.

Section 1 trat Sessions of Parliament.

It is possible that night sessions of the liament are pretty much the same in the sountry as another. Nor is it likely that states general features have altered they much since Daniel O'Connell wrote that following protest to the Duke of elliagion in 1830: All the business the world is transacted in the day, the sample exception of British that, Ho who, like me, has seen the sample of this system, must feel the sample in the last Parliament many in the last Parliament many and in leaded with wine and victuals this division was about to take It is possible that night sessions of division was about to take but who attended to their sensual whilst the discussion was whilst the discussion was by My Lord Duke, prepare in the charge. Lot the session, commence sooner, let it is least, at let the public business should be done, and with the full invitage of those interested.

Art

A little while ago we commented upon the state laken by the Associated Press answhat blasphemously sinsa and prices when at the exhibition of al Society in Paris. A Cath-

olic correspondent sends this her comment: Jean Beraud comes ward with one of his customany attempts to impress religion into the service of sensational art. He shows the Redeemer bound at the Pillar by Jowe, Freemacons bound at the Pillar by Jows, Fraemacons and atheists of modern appearance. The Freemason in the picture has his trowel and apro.. His face is that of a leading Droyfusard. That is the case with other faces also. Beraud imitates the great Italiaus in bringing contemporaries into his pictures, but he often shocks religious susceptibilities. He tickles the fancy of the Cabotins, but a Catholia cannot look at his productions Catholic cannot look at his productions without some feeling of repulsion. More attractive are the religious scenes of Trisot in water colors, the pictures from Brittany of praying priests and Cottet fisher folk, by Cottet; all these are, as usual, contiguous to the works of the fisably school.

Boers in St. Helena.

Boers in St. Helena.

Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the eminent historian, in an "ticle in the "Ninetcenth Century" for May gives a very graphic account of the condition of the Boer prisoners in St. Helena, and thus portrays the effect of the policy of of severily adopted by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. "Now we are beginning with a new spirit," one of these new prisoners, a leading trader, said to me. "I used to hear," another new-comer raid, "that if you burn a man's house down you make a soidler of him. Nove I have seen it all around me, and I know that if you burn a man's house down you make a coward into a hero." How strikingly this reminds us of the celebrated answer of Thomas Addis Emmet to Lord Clare in the examination of the State prisoners of the amination of the State prisoners of the United Irishmen movement. "Pray, Mr. Emmet," said the Lord Chancellor. "to what cause do you attribute the late Insurrection (of 1797)?" "Undoubtedly, my Lord, to the house-burnings of the military in Carlow, Wicklow, Wexford, and Kildare."

Some Penal Survivals.

Reynolds Newspaper says:—"The British Empire embraces persons of most diverse religious—Mahommedaus, Hindiverse religious—Mahommedaus, Hindoos, Buddhists, Parcess, Jews, Fetish worshipers, Pagans. But it is only against the Catholies that the penal laws are still maintained. A Catholie cannot be King, Lord Chancellor of England or Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland. The King against Lordly marray a Catholic Charles against the Carlle marray a Catholic Charles against the Carlle marray a Catholic C land or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The King cannot legally marry a Catholic, although George IV., as is well known, when Prince of Wales, secretly married Mrs. Fitzherburt, who was a Catholic. Wards of Court who may be Catholics are forbidden to become novices in religious orders. Josuits and Friars are outlaws, against whom imprisonment and fines may atill be priored. Bequests to Catholic institutions are illegal."

A Story of Dr. Lingard.

A Story of Dr. Lingard.

The Liverpool Daily Post tells a rather good story of the well known English Catholic historian, Dr. Lingard.

"Several prominent members of the English Northern Circuit in his day (among whom were Scatlett, Pollock, and Brougham) were in the habit," anys the writer, "of occasionally driving over from Lancaster to Hornby during the assizes in order to visit their old friend.
On Sunday a party of them arrived without previous warning, and announced On Sunday a party of them arrived without previous warning, and announced their intention of dining with the doctor. The house leaper, however, ran to he master on hearing the news with a face full of dismay. The only leg of mutton which they had in the house had been out in two, and what could be done? Nothing could be procured on a Sunday, especially in so small a village. Lingard was quite equal to the occasion. 'Sew the pieces together,' said he, 'and serve them as one; I will take care that it is not discovered.' Nor, indeed, was the domestic fraud detected, in spite of the presence.' so many skilled observers, until Lingard himself disclosed the secret, to his guests' great amu ement."

One Convert in Twelve Years.

Victoria, B.C., May 2.—Rev Father Lafevre has arrived here from the far away Arctic. For twelve years he has been stationed at Fort McPherson, about 150 miles from the mouth of the Mack-cure. There he has labored among the E-quimaux and Indians and has made several trips to the whalers in their winter quarters. So difficult has been the work among the people of that land that he has been able to make but one con-vert as a result of his many years of faithful labor, and that convert was a dying old woman, converted on the verge

of the grave.

It is a year since he left this far away station where the tribes have no God, religion is unknown and there is no greater respect for the priest than for the miner or whaler. On April 11 he stated out zlong the Great Porcupine with a dog team, accompanied by a party of miners. He journeyed for 120 days, and at length reached the Youkon mar Fort Yukon, and there he remained for some months before resuming his journey, from which he arrived yesterday, having come from Skagnay to Vancouver by the steamer Victoriau.

During his residence among the Indiof the grave.

ver by the steamer Victorian.

During his residence among the Indiana there was no word of any passing balloor, nor did he hear anything which would lead to the belief that the missing Andre can be found in that part of the Arctic

Arctic. Ex-Governor Howlan's Death.

Ex-Geveraer Hewlan's Beath.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 12.—ExLicutenant Governor George William
Howlan, one of the foremost citizens
of the Island, died at the Hotel Davies
at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. He
had been in poor health for some time.

The remains will be sent to Tiguish for
interment.

English Catholics and Ireland.

For THE REGISTER.

-The debate which took place in the British House of Commons on April 22, on the Irish University question, was conducted with great spirit and diguity, until Mr. Fitzalan Hope, a nephow of the Duke of Norfolk, and himself a Catholio, created a scene by making deris ive allusions to the Irish members. The newspapers report Mr. Hope as follows:

"Irish mombers cannot be surprised "Irish mombers cannot be surprised if they find in this House a prepossession against anything that comanates from them. They have not been so mindful of the dignity of Parliament or the susceptibilities of the English people (cries of "Oh, oh") or so zealous for the honor and integrity of the empire that they could come and ask for a large concession (cries of "Order.")

Mr. Dillon—It is a pity we ever emancipated you (Irish cheers).

Mr. Hone—I hone the House will take

cipated you (Irish cheers).

Mr. Hope—I hope the House will take a higher view of the position than that which springs from this pre-possession; (renewed interruptions).

Mr. Wm. Redmend—We did not stand by when the King insulted the Catholic religion like you did (Irish cheers, and Ministerial cries of "Order").

Mr. Hope—I am perfectly aware what I said would not be acceptable to hon. members opposite.

Mr. Wm. Redmond—Why did not you and the Duke of Norfolk come forward and protest against the insult in the King's speech? (Loud Ministerial cries. of "Order").

and protect against the insult in the King's speech? (Load Ministerial cries of "Order").

These very aggressive remarks placed Mr. Fitzalan Hope in the position occupied in the 1888 1892 Parliament by another English Catholic member, a Mr. De Lisie, who, by his language of studied insult to Irish Nationalist, had made hieraelf particularly obnoxious to the Irish Parliamentary Party, and became a leading figure in several Parliamentary "ceness. The Dake of Norfolk has great influence and large property in Shefarld. He openly espoused the candidature of his nephaw, on whose platforn he appeared during the General Election, in defiance and contempt of the resolution of the House of Commons, declaring it a high contempt for Peers to interfere in the election of members to the House. The Dake's influence prevailed, as Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the attitude of the Catholic Peers on the "election of the Fitzalan Hope, the attitude of the Catholic Peers on the "election of the press apropos of Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the attitude of the Catholic Peers on the "election that they are Englishmen first and Catholics afterwards. Mr. William R. dmond has written a letter to the press apropos of Mr. Fitzalan Hope's speech, which is a sufficient answer to Mr. Hope's innocent suggestion, that the Irish members of Mr. Fitzalan people. As Mr. Redmond very bluntly points out, this is a curious plea in a Catholic whose uncle stood silently by while the susceptibilities of the English people. As Mr. Redmond very bluntly points out, this is a curious plea in a Catholic whose uncle stood silently by while the King declared the Mass to be expersitiation and idolatrous, and ceat a slight on the Mother of God. If the Irish Oatholics adopted the solicitous position of members of Mr. Fitzalan Hope's kind, they would not have demanded Catholic Emancipation less they might hurt the susceptibilities of the English people.

Mr. Fitsalan Hope continues the discussion by addressing the following let-

Mr. Fitzalan Hope continues the disoussion by addressing the following letter to the Irish Press: "I am afraid that nothing I can bring

forward is likely to have any effect on the minds of the gentlemen with whom I have been unfortunate enough to differ. We regard political matters from p ints of view so totally different that we have probably hardly an idea in common, and I am sure they will agree with me whe... I say that it says much for the capacity of St. Peters not that it is able to contain both them and me. I would, however, ask those of y. urreaders who take no active 1 art in polities to consider what Ireland is likely to gain by her rewhat Ireland is likely to gain by her re-presentatives pursuing a pelicy of es-tranging the sympathy and exasperat-ing the natural feelings of Englishmen. By saying this I do not for a moment mean that Iriahmen need be untrue to their convictions. If, for example, they think the South African war is unjust, of course they have a right to say so, and no one will deny that they are en-titled to use the forms of Parliament in furtherance of their political ends. But, admitting all this, the fact remains that the right way to get concessions is not the right way to get concessions is not to outrage the succeptibilities and en deavor to thwart the interests of those from whom alone the concessions may be obtained. Of course, there are fundamental questions, like Home Rule, on which there is no opening for compro-mise; but short of the c, tuere are many matters in which the intellectual and material development of Ireland could be sided by the co-operation of Irish-men and Englishmen without sacrifice of principles on either side. I do not pro-feas to understand the minds of Frish men, but I do know something of the sentiments of my own countrymen, and I am convinced that nine tenths of whatever anti Irish feeling there may be among them is due to causes which it is absolutely within the power of Irish politicisms to remove. A year ago there arose in England a spontaneous cubburst of good-will to Ireland owing to the splendid valor of Irish soldiers, and had Irish politicisms taken advantage of the occasion there is no saying what they might not have gained. I remem-ber at the time a most able letter in your columns of Dean Lynch; of Man-

words failed to make any impression it king's Oath Not Legally Taken. words talled to make any impression is not likely that an Englishman will succeed. But, be that as it may, the fact remains that there are many thinking men in England (of all kinds of religious and political beliefs) who fully recognize the obligation which has heavy of the past entails on Englishmen, and who would do and sacrifice much to see Irsiand preparence and heavy but see Ireland presperous and happy, but who and in the actions of Irish politi-cians a grievous handicap to their cforts and an almost final disillusionment of their hopes."

Goldy ! Smith on the Oath.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in The Weekly Sun, says: "The abrogation of the clauses in the King's Coronation Oath which are offensive to Roman Catholics which are offensive to Roman Catholics right seem an easy matter, as all sensible people are agreed on the necessity of the change. Yet the business is remewhat ticklish. The King is the head of the National Church, which is Protestant. Its convocation is held under his authority; its bishops and other dignituries are appointed in his name. His sittle to the throne is Protestant; as a Protestant he succeeds, under the Act of Settlement, to the exclusion of the Catholic, which is unquestionably by birth Settlement, to the exclusion of the Catholic, which is unquestionably by birth the legitimate line. Suppose he were to turn Catholic, which in these days of religions disturbance, though most unlikely, is not impossible, confusion apparently would ensue A test of some kind therefore seems necessary, and to devise one which shall satisfy Protostants without offending Catholics may be difficult. This knot and other knots of the same kind, will presently be cut by the separation of the Church from the State.

Dagiel O'Belen, B.L.

A correspondent sends us the following:—Daniel O'Brien, who has lately received the nomination as Conservative candidate in the city of Brockville for the Local Lorielstone is accomples ceived the nomination as Conservative candidate in the city of Brookville for the Local Legislature, is an example of how a young man may raise bimself in this wor'd if he has the pluck and courage to carry out his ideas. Less than 10 years ago Daniel O'Brien was working as a moulder in one of the Brookville foundries. He had a level head and the gift of speech that is characteristic of many Irishmen, and, being of genial disposition, was looked upon by the workingmen as a leader. In the political fights that Sir John A. Macdonald used to wage against Mackersis, Blake and Laurier, he took the part of the Conservatives, and thus came in contact with John A. who took a presonal interest in him, and always looked upon O'Brien as a man of ability, though he work the moulder's coat, and was one of the first to encourage him to take up the study of law, which ambition was always with him.

Mr. O'Brien succeeded in saving enough money at his dajly labors in order to enable him to study law, and it is not long since Daniel O'Brien passed his final examination at law in Toronto. He is now practicing in the city of Brockville and has a good business.

The King and English Cathelics.

London, May 3rd:—The King held Court at St. James Palace to day to receive a number of addresses from various parts of the country. The deputations included one from the Catholico, headed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Duke of Norfolk. Each deputation was received separately by

deputation was received neparately by the King.

Acknowledging the address from the Catholice his Majesty said—"I receive with hearty appreciation the dutiful address which you have presented to me to-day. It affords me great satisfaction to know that my Roman Catholic subjects sympathies with me and my family in the heavy affliction which has recently befallen ur; that they tender me the encouragement of their loval good wishes couragement of their loyal good wishes in the project ion of the great task which lies before me as sovereign of this Emp re and that they on thousity offer up devout aspirations for my prosperity and for that of Queen Alexaedra and of the members of my house. It will be my endeavor to promote to the best of my shilling the rigeriant of the blessing of ability the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, tolerance, peace and good will among all classes of my people.

Christian Brothers and Education.

[Catholic Times.]

It is peculiarly pleasant at a time when such bitter opposition is offered to the religious orders on the continent to not:ce the testimony borne by juries at the Paris Exhibition to the work of the Brothers of the Ciristian Schools. Not only had the Brothers he highest awards for education in the first class, but they also had prizes in many other classes. Their agricultural institute at Beauvais was marked out for special honor, and their school for deaf nutes obtained a like distinction. To Brother Alexis. Petropius, Sepateur, Charles, and others medals indicating the not able services they have rendered to education were granted. Altogether Exhibition jur s gave the Brothers thirteen gold, twenty-one silver, and fourteen brouge medals, besides many "honorable mentions" for their labors in the schools against which the new Bill is directed. The French Govern-ment know well enough the value of the work done by the members of the reli-gious orders, but they are, like all poli-ticians, at the command of those who can organize the constituencies best-It would be worth the while of French Catholice to bring over one or two Amer-ican political managers for awhite, and to learn's little of their skill in checkobester, pointing out what a golden opportunity was offered; and where his mating enemics.

For THE REGISTER.

Mr. J. Swift MacNeill, K.C., M.P , has discovered that the anti-Catholic De claration, made by the King on the 14th February last, was not made in accordance with the law's requirements. He has stated his opinion on the floor of the House of Commons, and a sharp public discussion has been provoked in consequence of it.

Mr. MacNeill's contention has not been traverred. As he propounded it in the House of Commons it is that the "first day of the Parliament" next after the coming to the Throne of the new King, at which, under the provision of the Bill of Rights, the Declaration is to Allig, at which, under the provision of the Bill of Rights, the Declaration is to be made, must be regarded, having regard to the fact that at the time of the passing of the Bill of Rights Parliament was disselved ipso facto by the demise of the Crown, as the first day not of the prescut Parliament, which is the last Parliament of Queen Victoria, whose existence has been prolonged by Ristote, but as the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament which will be summond by King Edward VII., after the dissolution of the present Parliament. The 14th February, the day on which the Declaration was made, was not the first day of the meeting of this Parliament, which met for the first time on December 3, 1899, in the late Queen's lifetime; nor was it again the first day of the meeting of the King to the Tirone, for Parliament met on the 29th January, two days after the death of the late Queen's January, two days after the death of the late Queen, in accordance with sta-

tatory requirements.

The Standard, which is the principal organ of the Conservative Party, in a leading article, admits the correctness of Mr. MacNeill's contention. "The of Mr. MacNeill's contention. "The Law Officers themselves," says The Standard, "had rather a hard time of it. Some of the Nationalists wanted to make them responsible as individual officials for giving what the research of trish lawyers has discovered to be in proper advice as to the time when the King had so make the Declaration to which so much objection is taken."

Blanche River Settlement.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

The Blanche river rises away in the north near the height of land, and flows in a southerly direction emptying into Lake Temiscaming, traversing in its course one of the finest agricultural sections in Canada

The subsoil is clay, with a clay loam and black muck overlying, and timbered with sprace, balsam, tamarac, and

The timber is mostly saleable, and settlers make money during the winter months taking out pul; wood, ties and poler. The land is easily cleared as the history of the country will show.

Five years ago the first settler arrived on the banks of the beautiful river, and to day there is a settlement some twenty miles in length, both sides of the river, and on its tributaries.

All have done well, and are perfectly satisfied with the country. I, myself, scarcely saw an axe before coming here, and still, in four years, I have made a good, comfortable home, free of debt.

We have a store and Post-office, and the Government has out and graded some twelve miles of road, and there is good prospect of a railroad in the near future.

day's pay to see this country, and reap the bonefit of his labor and secure a home. I will be pleased to furnish information to prospective settlers.

M. J. SHERDY, Judge, Ont.

Canadian and United States Delegates.

Mr. W. J. D. Croke, one of the ablest of the Rome correspondents, keeps on guessing at the appointment in Washington. He sava:

It would be easy to give an approxi-mately correct account of the many sub-ordinate appointments which will follow on the consistories, but these can hardly have a very strong and general interest for a foreign public.

One of the remoter of these will, however, be the appointment of a Delegate Apostolic in succession to Cardinal Martinelli at Washington, when in the au-tumn of this year or first part of the next year His Eminence will come to Rome in order to receive the red hat and

to take possession of a titular church.

Whatever a correspondent writes about a subject may be misunderstood. There is always some can assing in Rome about appointments beforehand, One most marked feature of such can-vassing is that they frequently veer vassing is that they irrequestly veer entirely round from one quarter or one tendency to another. They do not, as a rule, prove to be at variance to what finally appears as the mind of the Pope. Up to a few weeks ago the appointment of Mgr. Falconio, the Delegate at Ottawa, was considered as very likely indeed. This had been the case for some con-

siderable time before. Now the con-trary is the case. It is regarded as improbable.

At the same time comes the news that At the same time comes the news that Mgr. Zalewski, the gifted Dolegate Apostolic in India, is on his way to Rome. His continuance in the Indian delegation is in every way improbable. He knows the English language. He was secretary of Cardinal Ruffe Scilla's embassy to London for Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. I will not say more at this moment than that these argumentation in the than that those orcumstantial proba-bilities could bear the explanation that those who now consider the transfer to Washington of the Canadian Delegate as Washington of the Canadian Delegate ag more than unlikely may know something secret about this change of the only member of the Papal diplomatic and quasi diplomatic corps possessed of a familiarity with the English language, excepting the Nuncio at Munich, who, of course, would not be sent to Washington.

Ington.

The London correspondent of The Montreal Star telegraphs the following: The Rome correspondent of The Daily Uhronicle, who is a recognized authoraty on newsfrom the Vatican, telegraphs to that paper to day an explanation of the reasons for the coming transfer of Mgr. Falconio from Ottawa to Washington. Some complaint had reached Rome from Canada that the Catholics of the Dominion were dissatisfied at being deprived of special representation by a Papal Delegate, and the correspondent states that this reported opposition of Canadian Catholics to the suppression of the Papal Delegate there has surprised the Papal Delegate there has surprised

the Papal Delegate there has surprised the Vaticau.

The sole reston of the change was purely to evect economy, owing to the fact that the state of the Pontifical budget at the present time necessitates a reduction of expenditure.

It is acknowledged in Rome, however, that the Canadian Catholics are the more justified in their disapproval as they have recently acquired a special "palace" at Ottawa for the delegate's residence.

It seems that the Vatican acted with-

It seems that the Vatican acted with. out having first obtained aufficient infor-mation, but as Cardinal Martinelli will not leave Washington for a year or so it is felt that the matter may yet be arranged to the satisfaction of Canadian Catholics.

Dr. Tanner's Humor.

For THE RESISTER.

The late Dr. Tanner was very popular

The late Dr. Tanner was very popular among the members of the House of Commone, and stories about his fus-loving disposition are now having a run in the English newspapers.

Only the men who sat in the House, of Commons with him were in a position to appreciate Dr. Tanner as one of the greatest Parliamentary humorists of his generation. Here are a few illustrations of his wit. Mr. Arthur Balfour was known at Eton and Cambridge, owing somewhat to his old-maidish nestwas known as Eton and Cambridge, owing somewhat to his old-maidial-neatness of turn and propriety of demeanor,
as "Clara." The sobriquet has never
left him and it is well known that the
man who, as Irish Chief Secretary,
rather liked the disparaging comparison,
between himself and Nero or Caligula or
Cronwell, visitily winced and become
angered at being designated "Clara."
In the din of obsers and counter-obsers
Dr. Tanner s voice could at times be heard
oryng.—"Well done, Clara." Well done,
good girl." The Speaker took no notice
of these irregularities, to which ha knew
his censure would give a world-wide
publicity. This course some what disappointed the Doctor, who on one cocasion
rose from his seat and, addressing the
Chair, vaid: "Sir, the Chief Secretary
has treated me in the most unladylike
fashios."

Mr. Speaker Peal was a pompons posser
and rostings, the realization of the ing somewhat to his old-maidish need.

good prospect of a railroad in the near future.

The Blauche is navigable for a distance of thirty miles forming, with Lake Temiscaming, the largest continuous stretch of navigation on Ottawa waters.

There is only one route by which to reach this country, viz.: vis Mattawa to Temiscamingue station; via C.P.R. branch, then, via steamer to North Temiscaming, where Blauche River settlement commences. I would advise any young man who is working for his day's pay to see this country, and rean the settlement to make the settlement commences. I would advise any young man who is working for his day's pay to see this country, and rean the settlement commences. but on his fingers. When the Speaker is not in the Chair any member of the House may sit there, the chair of the Charman of Committees, who presides in the absence of the Speaker, being in front of the Speaker's chair. On one coasion, when the House was in Committee, Dr. Tanner got into the Speak-er's chair and mimicked to perfection Mr. Speaker Peel. The Chairman of Committees called repeatedly "Order, order," when the proceedings were in-terrupted by shouts of immoderate aughter, little knowing that the Doctor, whom he could not see, was putting the House into convulsions.

The Morning Leader, London, says Dr. Tanner was ever a fighter, but an appeal to his heart would disarm him in moment. "I remember," says the writer "being told by the late Sir John William Maclure that when he was seized with a fainting fit in one of the corridors of the House a very distin-guished medical member on Sir John's own side of th House looked at him, and left him with some rather cool instructions about the advantages of his Tanner who came to the rescue, who brought him round, and who saw him home. nome." Similarly, "on one occasion, a member of the Royal Iciah, Constubulary, who was, with others, pursuing Dr. Tanner and his friends, fell and broke namor and his friends, fell and broke his leg. Instantly the wild and excited politician diseppeared in the auxious medical may, and the how member picked up his fallen foe, carried him a considerable distance, and rendered more than first aid in repairing the broken limb."

The Catholic Chronicle

BOME.

By the election of Monsignor Kelly, Rector of the Irish College at Rome, by the digmty of Coadjutor-Bishop to the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, and the election of Monsignor William II O'vonnell, rector of the American College at Rome, to the dignity of the Bishop of Portland, Maine, these two colleges of the English-speaking mees in Rome will be deprived of their able rectors. To the west majority of Irish travellers and pilgrims to the Eternal City, Monsignor Well; is well-known. The Irish College has been the meeting place, in Rome, of the two very numerous pilgrimages that came from Ireland an 1893 and 1900; and these owed much of their success to the unweared kindness and indefatigable efforts of Monsignor Kelly.

It the accounts of his dife, which

Mansignor Kelly.

It the accounts of his dife, which have been recently published in the newspapers in view of his probable nomination to the Coat jutorship of Sydney, some errors have crept in Mosignor Michael Kelly was born at Waterford on the 12th of February, 1850 After the usual preliminary studies for the priesthood, made in Ireland, he came to the Irish College in Rome to complete his s'udies, and on the Paist of All Sahut., 1872, he was ortained to the priesthood of the June of 1891, Monsignor Kelly was elected by the Archbishops of Ireland to assist the venerable Monsignor Kirelected by the Archbishops of Ireland to assist the venerable Monsigner Kirby in the rectorship of the Irish College. In 1893 the title of Monsigner was given by the Holy Sec to the new Rector on the 28th of December This momination gav chim the privilege of cassisting at the great celebrations in the IVatican and at St. Peter's, and of being, near the Pope.

the Wattom and at St. Teter i, and being, near the Tope.

Apart from, and beyond his ordinary work as rector of the Irish College and representative of the Irish Catholic Fierarchy at Rome, Monsignor Kelly introduced several notable improvements to the college. Amongst these, the greatest and most striking, is the construction of the Kirby Hall in the wide court in front of the College Church of St. Agatna. The spaces between the columns of the portice surrounding this court were wailed in urder the direction of Monsignor Kelly, and a roof, largely formed of glass, being constructed over it, the court constituted is spacious hill, admirably lighted and well adapted for lectures to students, or a place of assembly for pilgrims. over it, the court constituted a spacious hall, admirably lughted and well adapted for lectures to students, or set a place of assembly for pilgrims to Rome. Around the walls are portraits, in oil, of the prominent Prelates in the Irish Church, mast and present—Cardinal Logue, Cardinal Movan. Cardinal Logue, Cardinal Movan. Cardinal Cullen. Archbishop Croke, etc., etc. This hall, as well as the church and the college, is dibundated with electric light, which was introduced in 1895. The formal opening of this hall, which is called the Kirby Memorial Hall, in memory of the Venerable Monsignor Kirby. Who governed the college for so many years, and whose bust occupies the place of honor, took place on Sunday, January 21st, 1900. Another excellent work, accomplished by Monsignor Kelly, is the rearrangement of the college, and the heating of it in all parts—the refectory, corridors, church, and the epart zents destined for the bishops from Ireland, who stay in this college during their visit to Rome.

Monsignor Welliam H. O'Connell, has been rector of the American College for a little over Live years, and is now chosen in the 43rd years of his age, to the responsible charge of Bishop of Portland, Maine—a very important See. During his stay in Rome as rector, the college has progressed an an unprecedented degree, and the number of sudents is greater now than at any former period in its alstory since lite faundation by Plus IX, in 1859. Monignor O'Connell has won golden copinions since his co.ning here. He salso is a student of the college in which he became rector. Thus, at the same time, very important college in Rome are deprived of admirable rectors.

THE PONTIFICAL COINAGE.

Years ago attention was drawn by a French awriter to the fact that the Pontifical coinage in the reign of Pius IX began to resemble all other coinage by bearing the effigy of the Pope, the date of its issue, and the indication of fit walve. Expressly it was not the date of its issue, and the indica-tion of stawalue. Formerly it was not so; the Pontifical was not the effigy of the Pope, but that of the Papacy, and it said things which it says no more. Monsignor Randi, then Pon-ifical Delegate at Civita Vecchia, af-terwards Governor of Rome and fin-nelly Cardinal of Holy Church, formed a collection of Pontifical coins, which are as edifying to contemplate as they are interesting under the humisma-ter espect.

The physiognomy of the Papacy keys are writer referred to, is painted the referred to its painted there is a gentle and august manner. Stricken in the effigy of the Redeemer, of the Holy Spirit, of the Blessed Virgin, or of the Holy Aposties, this money speaks of God and to God; it exhorts, it teaches, it prays; above all, it exhorts to charity, and it particularly gives warnings upon the use of riches. These coins of the Popes generally had as their inscriptions texts from the Scriptures. In a historical point of view they occasionally furnished some traits in the character of the Pope who chose them, his fears, his hopes regarding the condition of Rome and of the Church. Callatus III, who was engaged in delicate negotiations regarding the fath, and LEGIS IT, who was engaged in delicate ingoliations regarding the dath and the condition of the Holy See, engraved upon his coins passages asserting the brimacy of Rome and the feurs of those of little faith; "Roma caput mundi," and "Modicae fidei, quare dubitatis t" Plus di, who made such noble efforts do revive the spirit of the Orusades, asks that the Lord may direct his steps; "Dirige, Domine, gressus nostros," and he begs God to take his cause in hand whole has been abandoned by men; "Vindica, Domine, stogustiem marityrum qui provie effusus est."

However, interesting the coins bear-ing reference to bisterical events may

be, they cannot compare with those on which morality and charity are inoulcated and awarice condemned. The phrises on these tell us that the avarious man will never be satisfied. Who is really poor? The miser is expressed in the moto on one coin, "Quispayler Avaras." Another motto speaks to the possessor of the coin, saying that the man who holds it with avarice will be frustrated, another tells that ivalice and usury are the daeth of the soil. Do not desire rioney, says another, nor love gold, put not table heart there; many are thus jost. Let it be to thee us the riud, is the teaching of another Papai coin. To find and for God, is an expression on one of these coins; give to the poor, is another. And so the long line goes on. Open your hand to the needy, is the advice of the motto of one; it is better to give than receive is what another tells. The coin itself seems to speak when you read on it; May I in your rands be the help of indigence, may the poor see me in your hands and rejoice. You have received from God, give to God, receive to distribute; redeem your sins by "ims-deeds, ask for those things which procure peace, possess wisdom; the just man knows the cause of the poor; and he who gives joyfully is oherished by 'lou, are all mottos of Papan coinage.

These, and many others like them, are the sort of coms which to the care.

cherished by 'iou, are all mottos of Papan coinage.

These, and many others like them, are the sort of coms which Cardinal Lorenzo Randi, who died in 1847, had collected during forty years of his life in the incervals of his work. He brought a strong affection and a thoroughly informed mind to this task. The collection that he made consists of close on twenty (thousand pieces, some of which are of extraordinary rarity, others are inedited in the accurate dists drawn up by writers on this theme, and very many of them are in admirable preservation. The series of Pont fical coins begins with Pope Gregory all in 731, and with few intervals comes down to the year 1870 stretching over a period of twelve centuries, and one hundred and nine Pontiffs who struck coins. To these must be added the coins of the Senate of Rome of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries; of the Cardinals Camerleugh in the vacant See; of the Republics of 1798, 1799, and 1849, and of the Neapolitan occupation of Rome prior to the election of Pius VII, and of the French imperial period. So rich is the Randi collection that it sesses 80 antiquiores up to Pope Paschall II, and that of 29 Fountiffs, 76 zecahines of the Roman Senate; and very are examples of the coins of all the Pontiffs of the 14th and 15th centuries.

The gold coins in this collection are

the Fontists of the 14th and 15th centuries.

The gold coins in this collection are over 1,100; the silver soud, or crowns, 700, amongst which the more noteworthy are those of Clement VII, Clement VIII, Sixtus V, King Ferdinand IV, Neapolitan occupation, and Pus VII with the portrait of which the die was broken by order of this Pope after six come had been struck off. There are there besides the very rare proofs of the Pontifical coins when the new decimal in lire was introduced in 1866.

The Randi collection, united with that aircady existing in the Vatican which contains 4,200 Pontifical coins, the greater number of which is distinguished by rarity, will form henceforward the most important of all the collections of Pontifical coinage. The collection of the late Cardinal Randi ran risk of being lost to Rome, as good ofters in the way of price were persistently made by foreign collectors. His Holiness, Pope Léo XIII, notwithstanding his restricted finances, decided to acquire this collection in view of its exceptional importance, and of the waite it would be in completing the Vatican collection. This munificence of the reigning Pontiff, Leo XIII to awhom waything that concerns the advantage of science or learning, of history or antiquity, is of value, was seconded by the heirs of Cardinal Randi to whom the collection was bequeathed. They also were very desirous that these coins should not emigrate from Rome, to which, for the most part, they originally belonged. Thus the students of mediaeval history will henceforth find at the Vatican assistance for their studies in the coins illustrating the art of the period in which they were struck and the events which they commensorate.

A WILLD STORY. The gold coins in this collection are

A WILD STORY.

Among recent distinguished visitors to Utaly was the King of the Belgians, who passed most of his time at Florence. His presence in that city, six ence. His presence in that city, six hours' journey from Rome, gave rise to a most absurd newspaper story. He was described as cominl in disguise and alone to Rome to see Leo XIII and have audience of him. It was said that after this interview with the Pope he escaped in the same disguise to Thorence under cover of the night Ner did he at all pay a visit to the young hing of Italy, Victor Limitature.

The wild ktory, though devoid of

This wild story, though devoid of truth, offered a new pictex' to the monarchial and anti-Catholic papers to declare that such an act on the part of the flelgian monarch, would, if it had occurred, constitute an outrage to the majesty of Italy, us even his incognito would not save a sovereign who would wisit the Pope of Rome and not the King. People have been asking what is the use of incognito at all if one must always live up to the kingly dignity and formality. Anyhow, it offered the organs of the monarchical parties an opportunity of asserting parties an opportunity of asserting tehir claim to force royalties to visit the king though they come to see the Pope.

IRELAND.

MANCIENT TOWN OF TRIM.

Most Rev. Dr Gaffney, Bishop of Meath, replying last week to an address presented to him by the Urban. District Council of Trim, made some remarks of more than ordinary historical interest. He said;—It is no wonder the people of Trim would relate to the assist glories of their

town. It is emmently distoric and abounds in monuments. It was a walled town, a stronghold of the Pale, town. It is emmently "distoric and abounds in monuments. It was a walled town, a stronghold of the Pale, it gave a royal residence to a king and a place of metting to Parliament. These may not be popular memories, but they establish its ancient importance. It has an ecolesiastical history not inferior. "Four late pastor, following the lead of many historians, claimed it as the first established See in Ireland; it had monasteries, and miracles were wrought at its shrine. The confuscation of the Abbey of Trim was the saddest chapter I genember to have read. Some years sigo I saw all the documents relating to it, and they were not pleasant reading. It was a base plunder, but it was a base plunder, but it was also a servile surrender. This is ancient history, and Celt and Anglo-Norman, irrospective of racial differences, sleep in death in your old grave-yard by the Hoyne, moulded into the clay of a common humanity. Death has obliterated race, and you all look in vain for any evidence of it in the sacred dust that awaits the diesurrection. And you make kindly reference to some of the projects which I have at heart and which I hope to initiate if I cannot complete. There is no doubt of the need of u college—a college that will open wide its portals o the masses and adapt itself to modern requirements. Education is a birthright, and if God gives genius to man it is to its due development. A cathedral is a diocezan temple, a diocesan work No-one can doubt the propriety of having one worthy of this diocese. The modern traveller visiting your town and seeing your magnificent temple would feel relief that amid the ruins of its past glories tacre is evidence of modern faith and picty, and that itself to the samid the ruins of its past glories tacre is evidence of modern faith and picty, and that itself to modern temple. of its past glories there is evidence of modern faith and picty, and that it befits the past. The Yellow Steeple still stands us a witness for its time. befits the past. The Yellow Steeple still stands us a witness for its time, and your new massive and imposing church, except enother Cromwell arise and that it will have to stand the shock of war, will rest securely on its rock foundation for another decude of centuries, and when it is aumbered with the other ruins it will also be a trusty witness to the faith and generosity of the age that built it. The Catheurst Church, it has not a more historic lineage than the Church of Trum, it has higher and wider claims It is the mother of the churches; and even your proud spire must nod submissive veneration. That this great dioceae, where the faith was first preached, where the Kings of Ireland ruled—for the dioceae is almost co-extensive with their sway—where almost every parish had its ancient and Catholic history, where God poured out with abundant hand the resources of nature—should be without a Cathedral, and that its sons and daughters at home and abroad will not make it a common cause and a common glory. I shall refuse to believe (applause). And no fitter place to make profession of my faith in God and the people of this diocese than in this capital of the county which gives a name to it (applause).

DEATH OF CANON RYAN.

It is with sorrow we announce the DEATH OF CANON RYAN.

DEATH OF CANON RYAN.

It is with sorrow we announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Ryan, the beloved and devoted postor of St. Joseph's, Herkeley street, Dublin, The Discess of Dublin has no. for long sustained so severe a low as the passing away from out these years of the gentle, the cultured, and the noble spirst of Canon Francis Ryan.

He had not been gravously valling more than severe or eaght days. Seized by a severe and long ring chill, on which supervened a virulent type of crystpelas—dev. oping into septicaemia or putrid fever—ans normally feeble constitution ripidly succumbed—and death followed. Canon Ryan was a native of Chomel. His early studies were made in St. John's, Waterford. Afterwards in due course the passed to Maynooth College, where he secured distinction, end made for himself, that high character which everywear of his after life served but to

self, that high character which every year of his after life served but to races higher jet. He manistered in many parishes of rasse higher jet.

He ministered in many parishes of the Diocese of Dublin-lirst in Maynooth, afterwards in Athy—then for seven years in at Joseph's in the days of the temporary acoden chapel—and subsequently for cleven years in the Parish of Kingston and Monkstown. He was the lirst Parish Priest of the newly-created Parish of St. Joseph's. He tabored there with a zeal and enlightened energy that shall not soon be forgotten—leaving behind memorials, in schools and church, that are enduring evidences of his practical sense and cultured taste. It is a throught that quite touches the tears of things to remember that it was last. Sunday eleven years ago—the Feast of St. Joseph's Patronage—that he entered appon his duties as Parish Priest. The literary talents of Canon Ryan

St. Joseph's Partonage—that hered appen his duties at Parish Priest. The literary talents of Canon Ryan were widely recognized, and several graceful bookicla and essays remain to witness to his well-stored mind and cultivated gift of grazeful expression. In the Catholic Fruth Society, now achieving such noble work, amongstour propie, Canon Ryan took an active and leading interest. Indeed, the Society must long feet to loss, at once of his counsels and his contributions. But when all has been said about his many gracious gifts and fruitful toils, those that the work nearest his heart was his work for the children of the poor. His happiest moments were spent with the children of an schools.

BIGOT RIDDEN BELFAST.

MIGOT RIDDEN BELL AST.

An early meeting of the Corporation of Belfas, will consider the question of the salares of officials. It is a notorious fact that all the officials, with one exception, are non-Cutholies. The total salaries paid by the Departments of the Corporation work out as follows for the year.—Finnere, £6,740, improvement, £3,445; health, £2,343; works, £1710; police, £1,290; market, £755; gas, £7,593; denot-ry and jarks, £755; library, £1,395; e-ceric lighting, £1,170; making a graud total of £26,991. This vast yearly aggregate to distributed altogether among non-Catholies, with the exception of a sum of a few bundred pounds paid to the solitary Catholic official on the salary lists of the Belfast Corporation. BIGOT RIDDEN BELFAST.

ENGLAND.

THE KING'S BLASPHEMY.

Mr. J. Swift MaoNeill, M.P. has addressed the following letter on this subject to the First Lord of the firesstory !-- Mr. Balfour -- I have given me-

The second secon

tice this evening of my intention to ask you the following question on Thursday next, which subject to the revision of the table, is as followed. To ask the First Lord of the Treasury—On whom does the Ministeral responsibility rest for the advice given to the King to make the declaration against the doctrine of the Rôman Catholic Church made by ins Majesty in the presence of the Lords and Commons on the first day of the present session of Parliament, whether having regard to the vitements confidently mode in the House of Commons and not traversed by the Government that the King was under no legal obligation to make that declaration, she right hon pentiaman will by accepting himself the Toponshifty on behalf of the Government for the making of that declaration give the House of Commons an early opportunity of this oussing the matter on the vote for his safary.

ousning the matter on the vote for magniary.
"My contention, as you are aware, is that the King was wrongly advised in making the declaration which has created so much controversy, that the that the King was wrongly advised in making the declaration which has created so much controversy, that the declaration then made by min has not been made in compliance with the requirements of the Bill of Rights, that the provisions of the scattle if not previously modified require the declaration to be made at the Coronation, on on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament of the king, and that the King's declaration on the 14th of February lost was a wanton and gratuitous insult to every member of the Catholic communion and of the Greek Church throughout the world. The Cabinnan of Committees, my you know, ruled that I could not discuss 'this question on the salary for the 'Attorney General for England, who presumely gave the advice on the construction of the Bill of Rights on which the King teld What I now ask, and what I am, I think, justified in raking is that the discussion of a question so vital should not be cushioned on the House of Commons by the collective, and as such fugacious responsibility of the Government in its collective capacity, but that a Minister by the accepture of responsibility on behalf of his collective of supply. I think in acking you to necept the primary responsibility for an Act for which the Government are responsable in acting you to necept the primary responsibility for an Act for which the Government are responsable in acting you to necept the primary responsibility for an Act for which the Government are responsable in acting you to necept the primary responsibility for an Act for which the Government are responsable in acting you to necept the primary responsibility for an Act for which the Government are responsable in acting you to necept the declaration of this motion in the House of Commons.

UNITED STATES.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GAYS FARE-WELL.

Baltimore, May 0.—Cardinal Gibbons made a short address yesterday morning to the congregation which attended High Mater at the Cathedral. In bidding members of his flock good-byche asked to be remembered in their prayers on his journey to Rome and on his return, that he might be permitted to make the trep free from any accident.

DEATH OF THOMAS LESMOND

DEATH OF THOMAS DESMOND

DEATH OF THOMAS DESMOND
Mr. Thomas Desmond, father of Mr.
H. J. Desmond, editor of The Citizen
Milwaukee, is dead.
Mr. Desmond was born in Kerkimer
county, near Utica, N.Y., in 1833. In
1842, when the deceased was in his
ninth year, his father, Hunphrey Desmond, moved west, settling in Wisconsim and becoming one of the ploneer
Catholic settlers of Ozaukee county
These were the days when churches
were few and missionary priests were
in the habit of celebrating mass at the
homes of the leading Catholies, where
services were attended by the faithful
ing the vicinity. In visiting that section of Ozaukee county, "Illshop Henniwas in the habit of celebrating mass
as the Desmond homestead, and Thos.
Desmond, then w boy, acted as acolyte.
THE CATHOLIC POPULATION. THE CATHOLIC POPULATION.

THE CATHOLIC POPULATION.

Recent additions to I cele Sam's dominions have greatly increased the Catholic population under the Stars and Stripes. The Catholic population of Puerto Rico is 1,012,400; of the Philippines, 6,565,998-Not far from tacir own Catholic population of 10,774,989.—making grand total of 18,386,387 Catholics who now owe allegiance to the United States government. In addition, Ouba is clessly affiliated, with 1,669,900 Catholics. These figures may scare some of the brethren and make them rather lukewarm on expansion.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ADDRESS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ADDRESS.

expansion.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ADDRESS.
Cardinal Gibbons delivered the following address on the occasion of Cardinal Martinelli receiving the biretta.

"Most Emiment Father—I beg leave to tender to your Emimene my most sinere congratulations on the well-merited hunor which the Holy Father has conferred on you in associating you with the members of the Sweed College. And I am sure that in offermy my felicitations I am expressing not only the sentiments of my own heart, but those also of all my venerable colleagues of the American Episcopate, who are so numerously represented on this joyous occasion. They have come from the North and the South, from the East and West, and many of them from a considerable distance and with great inconvenience to themselves us this is the season of the year when they are usually engaged in administering confirmation and in making the visitation of their dioceses. I am certain, also, that the good wishes of the prelates are shared by the clergy throughout the United States. Less than five years ago you came among us an entire stranger. You will leave us bound to all by the hallowed ties of friendship, without a single enemy to sound a discordart note in the universal jubiles of praise and commendation.

"Your mission in the United States has been a mission of peace. While living among us you have taken as your model the Prince of Peace Himself, of whom it is avritten; 'Ho shall not contend or ery out, neither shall not contend for ery out, neither shall not contend for ery out, neither shall not extended for the shall not one.

His voice be heard in the streets. The bruised reed He shall not break the bruised reed He shall not break the moking flax He shall not extinguish. You have fulfilled your onerous duties most effectually, without, noise or ostentation. In discharging your unbasion as Apostolic Delegate. Your Emigence has been actuated by a high sense of justice, but a justice tempered with charity. The spirit of

your administration has been fittingly chara serized in the words of the Royal Prophet; 'Mercy and Truth have met each other. Ju ace and Pence have kissed.' You have followed the injunction of the Apostle of the Gentiles, which is also the sentiment of your own illustrious Founder; 'Omnia vestra in Charitate flant.' Let all your works be done in charity.' By your justice you have settled disputes. By your charity you have healed the wounds which are sometimes inflicted by litigation.

By your charity you have healed the wounds which are sometimes inflicted by litigation.

"There is Int one sad note in the joyous festivity of to-day, and that is found an the reflection that Your Emmence is destined to leave us. But we indulge the hope that you will abide with us for some time yet. And we are cheered and comforted by the consideration that when you take up your residence in Rome, the Holy Father will have in you a wise and prudent counsellor who is conversant with the religious, moral and social conditions of the United States. Your Eminence will be able to inform His Holiness that in no country in the Christian world can be found a hierarcy for clergy or people more loyal and devoted to the Sovereign Pontiff, more tenacious of the faith once delivered to the saints, more zealous in extending the Kingdom of Christ, than the bishops and priests and laity of the United States.

"Be assured, Most Eminent Father, that our prayers and best wishes will follow you. May you enjoy, an the Eternai City, that peace and tranquility which is the fruit of a mission faithfully accomplished."

A GRAND TRIBUTE In reviewing the life of the late Jas. Martineau, the great Unitarian infister, an American writer quotes his tribute to the Catholic Church It is

tribute to the Datholic Church It is one that surpasses even Macauley's famous passage in Wan Ranke's "History of the Popos." The flev. Mr. Martineau wrote thus:—"Long and far was this church, the sole wehicle of Christisnity, that bore to on over the storms of ages, and sheltered it amid the clash of nations. It evangelized the philicophy of the East, and gave some sobriety to its wild and voluptuous dreams. It received into its bosom the savage con-Revangelized the philosophy of the Bast, and gave some sobriety to its wild and voluptuous dreams. It received into its bosom the savage conquerors of the North, and nursed them successively out of utiter harbarism. It stood by the desert fountain, from which all modern history flows, and dropped into it the sweetening branch of Christian truth and peace. It presided at the birth of art, and liberally gave its traditions into the young hands of color and design. Traces of its labors, and of its versatile power over the human mind are scattered throughout the globe, it has consecrated the memory of the lost clies of Africa, and given to Cartinage a Christian, as well as a classic, renown. The mountains of Switzerland have heard its Vespers, mingling with the cry of liberty, and its flequent sung over patriot graves. The convulsions of Asiatio history have failed to overthrow it ton the heights of Lebanon, on the plains of Armenia, an the provinces of China, either in the seclusion off the cravent or the stir of population the ames of Jesus and Mary still ascend. It is not difficult to understand pictures que religion kind es in its disciples. To the poor peasant who knows no other dignity it muche a proud thing to feel himself under the side of control of the cartent of the seclusion of ifteen centuries and adorned itself with the genius and virtues of them all: that beheld the transation from ancient to modern civilization, and itself forms the connecting link between the Midwidt in Europe wand the new, the missionary of the nations, the associate of history, the patron of art, the vanquisher of the sword."

FATHER ROOKER HONGREE

FATHER ROOKER HONORED

Washington, May 4.—Father Rooker, Secretary of the Papal Legation in Washington, confirms the report that he has been designated Chamberdain to the Papal Legation in the theorem of the Population of the Pontified household, but it will not bave the effect of taking Father Rooker from "Washington. Father Rooker is an Albany man by birth and is a graduate of Union College. He finished his education in Rome, and it a graduate of Umon College. He finished his education in Rome, and fon a time was Vice-President of the American College at that city. For the past five years he has been attached to the Papil Legation at Washing-

CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS In private audience, a number of Ca-

thelic immalists from Belgium were

tholic journalists from Beignum were received by Hir Helmess. M. Leon Mallie, editor of the Bruvels Courier, delivered um address to He. Polmess, saying this was the third time the As-sociation of the Belgian Journalists saying this was the third time the Association of the lielgian Journalists and postrated thems, levs at the feet of the Holy Father to express the devotion of the people of Belgium to the Holy See, and their affection for the Supreme Pontiff whom they learnt to love in their own country. He offered His Holiness 113,230 lire which they find collected, and begged the Apostotic benediction for the association, their families, and their country The Holy Father replied to this address, expressing his pleasure in receiving the Catholic journalists, thanking them for their affectionate sentiments, and also for the offering of Poter's spence. His Holiness assured the Belgian people that their former Nuncio, now the nonagenziam Pope, had not forgotten them the always desired their prosperity and happiness and trusted they could always retain their sincere devotion to the Catholic faith; he bestowed on the members of the Association, their families, and their country the Apostolic benediction. The Holy Father, accompanied by his Noble Court, then passed into the Sala Clementing, where about 500 persons acre acceptance, and also made

the Sain Clementina, where about 500 persons acre accessed, and also made offerings to His Holiness, who impaired fits Apostolic benediction.

THE HORSE.-Noblest of the brute THE HORSE.—Noblest of the brute, or atton-when suffering from unit abrasion, or core, derives as much bent effit as its master in a like predigament, from the heasing, southing faction of Or. Thomas' Eclectric, Oil, Lameness, swelling, of the neck, stiffness of the jouts, throat and jungs, are relieved by it. EDUCATIONAL.

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DR. FALLON'S COMMENTS.

The following was held over from last week's issue, the Rev. Dr. Pat-lon, partor of St. Joseph's church, was interviewed this morning regarding the statements made at Wyelffe Col-lege, Toronto, Priday night, by Mr. S. H. Blake, to the effect that he, Off. Blake, believed in toleration in every-Make, believed in topical in the way thing, sand that before any action was taken with regard to are noting in abolishing the coronation oath, Roman Catholic Bishops should cease to take the oath in which it is stated that

the oath in which it is stated that their duty is to do away with heretics. Rev. Dr. Fallon said,— "So long as such statements were confined to Mr. Clark Wallace, who is professionally in that business, no serious notice need be taken of them, here when to harder their as added. serious notice need be taken of them, but when to bayotry there as added, as in the case of Mr. S. H. Blake, and tellectual ability and larga legal standing in the province, the question assumes an entirely different aspect. Mr. Blake is quoted as saying that he favors toleration an everything. His career searcely justifies the assertion Noman an Ontario as more widely celebrated for netrodic outparsts against

man in Outario is more widely celebrated for periodic outbursts signified the Catholic Church in one form of another than Mr. 8. H. Blake."

"Mr. Blake's remarks are fairly open to three complete answers in the first place even were the oath of the Bishops of the Catholic Church exactly as Mr. Blake falsely states it to be, there would be no parity between it and the King's Anti-Catholic declaration. The King is the Sovereign of all his people. To him they all, Catholics included, owe alleguance and loytion. The King is the Sovereign of an his people. To sint they all, Catholies included, owe allegrance and loyalty. He has no right to offensively refer in any of his acts as a sovereign to the religious doctrines of any class of his loyal people. Now, non-Catholies in no sense owe either loyalty or allegiance to Catholie bishops and consequently the anths of office taken by antigrance to Catholic bishops and con-sequently the oaths of office taken by bishops do not affect Protestants, as the path of the common sovereign of the people affects his Catholic wub-losts."

Words Incorrectly Understood
"In the second place the words of
the bishops' oath are incorrectly understood by Mr. Blake and those who
thinks with him. The oath pledges the
bishops 'to pursue and oppose heresign."

Let me quote from Pope Pius VI. in a letter to the bishops of Ireland under date of June 23, 1791, "These words are maliciously interpreted as the signat of war against heretics, authorizing persecution and assault against them as enemies, whereas the purpose and opposition to hereties which the bishops undertake are to be understued as referring to their solicitude and efforts in convincing hereties of their error and procuring their reconciliation with the Catholic Church.

But to show the toleration which "But to show the toleration which always characterizes the Catholic church, to prove her desire to avoid meedless offence, Pope Pius VI in 1791 by khis same letter consented that the objectionable clause be omitted by the Irish bishop. The same concession was made to the Right file. John Carroll, first bishop of the United States, on August 16th, 1794, and today the oath is not obligatory on any Catholic Dishop in the British Empire.

Catholic bishop in the British Bhibire.

"The question may be asked why
this clause was omitted for the British Empire and the United States
and allowed to remain intact with regord to other countries. Well, this
was done because it was in the British
Empire and the United States that the
words were falsely interpreted and in
order to avoid even the possibility of
false interpretation, the Pope readily
consented to the omission of the
clause."

clause."

Accurate Information.

"Mr. Blake," concluded Rev. Dr. Fallon, "may know considerable about the civil law of the province of Ontario, but has a great deal yet to learn about the legislation of the Catholic Church. It will take him some time to master the whole of her enactments. The least Catholics have a right to expect from him and others is that before they attempt to speak right to expect from him and others is that before they attempt to speak publicly on matters pertaining to the Catholic church, some reasonable attempt be madelto acquire accurate in-

LEO XIII. HIS OWN GUIDE.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is now at work on a life of Leo XIII., characterizes him as one of the greatest statesmen, as well as one of the greatest scholars, of the present age. "It was no light task," he said,

greatest statesmen, as well as one of the greatest scholars, of the present age. "It was no light dask," he said, "to undertake to write a comprehensive biography of the man who was born before the battle of Waterloo, and has lived into this century after attaining suen great eminence. His career in the last 21 years has been so sdertified with every great move of European diplomacy that to comprehend it one must study every important development of European history during that time."

"The Pope is a man of wonderful vitality to endure the fatigue he has recently undergone. When you and I ire 01 we shall not be celebrating jubilees But there is no doubt that in pite of his vitality the Pope is steadily grewing weaker. Though I have not seen him lately I hear what is golfon, on in the Vatican.

"He talks less than formerly and beards several hours of the day on a coord, lying down, with eyes closed. Source there are moments when he hear himself, when he shows his old the schimself, when he shows his old the schimself, when he shows his old the hun of the number of this year longer. There was a present you know, that Queen Victorial that the Popy would die in July. Hist part of this prediction has striffiled. I trust that the sections are not seen that the sections are may not." ause may not."

AN INDIAN'S ALPHABET.

trated Catholic Missions for Contains an interesting account Invention of an alphabet by Sc-An explanation of an alphanet by School Color of the Cherokee Indian. A white ris explanation of a letter in his person gave the clue to recent attion of sounds by arbitrans, and the Cherokee concelemblion of enabling his nation at down the memory of their than the cherokee the color of the color of the cherokee the

speaks." For 12 years he worked at the development of his idea, scrawling mysterious symbols on the backs of trees, and at last perfected his insention, consisting of an alphabet of 36 conventional signs representing a like number of cyllables, forming the last of the Charles has page. The basis of the Cherokic language. The system is so simple that the Indian children learn to read by it in a few weeks, and the delight of the trible was unbounded when they found themselves in possession of this means of communication. Some of the young warriors learned to read in three days, and abandoned their buncing and fishing for the novelty

and the second will be the second of the sec

SOME NEW ANECDOTES.

Dr. Stubbs, the Anglican Bishop of Oxford, and the famous historian, who died recently, was a good deal of a himorist. When Professor of History at Oxford in one of his lectures on Henry Vill, no declared that, while the extant portraits of the King's wives were no justification for his Majesty's conduct to them, they more or less accounted for at. In another lecture he said, with absolute gravity, that Henry VIII, voluted one Commandment owing to bis invincible secuples about breaking another. Dr. Stubbs, the Anglican Bishop of

One of the most ludicrous mistakes made by the telegraph was caused by the loss of a single dot in a telegram from Brisbane to a London news agency. As it reached London 't read, "Governor-General twins first son," which the news agency "edited" and from Brisbane which the news agency "catted and sent around to the papers in the following form;—"Lady Kennedy, the wife of Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor-General of Queensland, yesterday gave birth at Government House, Brisbane, to twins, the first being born a son." The telegram was published by most of the bowgrapur. lished by most of the newspapers in London and the provinces, and caused an anexpected sensation. Sir Ar har's triends pointed but with con fu-sive force that someone had blundered, as there never was a Lady Kennedy, Sir Arthur being n backelor. The repeat message, which followed, read,—"Governor-General turns first sod," referring to a railway ceremony.

In Sir' Mount strart Grant-Duff's "Notes From a Diary," there is related an instance of teline amenity that is probably annatched. Two young ladies were discussing the proper colors of the devil—one maintaining that that they were black and yellow, the other comething clse. At length one of them closed the conversation by the remark, "I think you will find that I am right, dear."

The Jewish World tells t. s stor, The Jewish World wells to a story,—
A huckster was inviting passers to buy 'Latest Portraits of De Wet.' A small group, attracted by the name, invested. The cards supposed to contain the slippery Boer leader were catefully tucked in envelopes. The sudden burst of trade must have brought the humble merchant several shillings, but almost immediately his clients returned to protest that the cards were quite clear of any portrait; cards were quite ciear of any portrait; there was only a rough landscape drawing on one side, and the other contained pictures of soldiers. The buyers expostulated. But the humble wendor was equal to the occasion. Taking the cards he looked at each, first on one side, then on the other, exclaiming, in surprise, "Why, he's gone again! Just like De Wet."

PRAYERS OF THE SISTERS OF ST.

"The Sisters of the Congregation of St. Joseph of the Archducese of Chicago," observe the pious custom of offering up to the Sacred Heart of Jesus all their prayers, mortifications, good works, special masses, etc., during the entire months of March, May, June and November, for the spiritual and tempora welfare of all persons who may see! their sid in this way. Their suffrages are presented in particular for the benefit of their friends, enemies and benefactors; for the conversion of sinners, the spread of Christ's Kingdom on earth, and for the release of the Foor Souls suffering antold of the Poor Souls suffering antold of the troor souts surfering autous agonies in Purgatory, who have no one to pray for them. Those persons who desire prayers, either for themselves or their friends, whether living or dead, including Catholics, Protestants, or their friends, whether living or dead, including Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Atheists. Are invited to write their requests, sign the name and full address, and forward to the Mother Superior, Novareth Academy, La Grange, Cook Co. Illinois. During the past year thousands of letters have been received from all parts of the world expressing gratitude of recipients for favors obtained through the fervent supplications of God's devoted servants. The sick claim to have been healed in a miraculous manner unhappy marriages have been blessed; wayward children lave been beformed; the unemployed have procused lucrative positions; persons addicted to drink have become total abstainers; extraordinary vocations to the religious life have been abtained; sin has been overcome and victue acquired. May the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Our Blessed Lady, St. Joseph and the Holy Souis, be everywhere

AT THE DOOR.

I thought myself indeed secure, So fast the door, so farm the lock; But to! he toddling comes to lure. My parent cur with timarous knock

My heart was stone could it witastand The sweetness of my baby's pica f Phat timorous, baby knocking and "Please let me in; it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book, Regardless of its tempting charms: And, opening wide the door, I took My laughing durling in my arms.

Who knows, but in eternity
I, like a traint child, shall wait
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the heavenly Father's gate

And will the heavenly Father heed The gruant's supplicating cry, As at the outer door I plead, "Tis U.O. Father; only I."

BROTHER GUILLET, O. M. I.

The Northwest Review remarks;—
"The Edmonton Bulletin, while mixing up names and things, imparts the interesting news that Brother (not Father) Guillet, an Oblate lay brother, lately wist'ed Edmonton after 35 years' seclusion among the Indians, not Esquimaux. Reindeer Lake, where the good brother has spent more than a third of a century, 48 about two hundred miles west of Hudson's flay, and is almost as large as Lak. Ontario. The Bulletin says 4t 18 "on Christerfield Inlet," the asual water route from Reindeer Lake at 57 degrees north to Chesterfield Inlet, and Galagerees is over 1,200 miles. The Northwest Review remarks;

water route from technice? Lake the at 64 degrees is over 1,260 miles. The Indians amon, whom Brother Guillet has labored so long are called Montaignais or Dennes; Father Le Goff OMI, has written the gramma, and dictionary of the r language, which is an extremely difficult into the language. The origin of the Bulletin's unstake about the Esquimaux, who seldom visit Reindeer Lake, no vioubt is the act that Brother Guillet has educated and trained an Esquimaux boy, who now speaks several languages and makes himself very useful to the missionaries. For ten years Brother Celestine Guillet never saw any other white man than the Oblite Father in charge of that mission, and for twenty years he never tasted white bread. For the last 15 years he has managed ito prooure three saws in Brother Celestine has the first time Brother Celestine has 15 years he has managed to hootel three sacks of flour a year. This is the first 'time Brother Celestine has made a trip to civilization since he went north in 1866, and his purpose in coming out now was to visit his brother Augustine, who is also an Oblate laybrother and is stationed at Eaguimault, B.C. From Reindeer Lake late laybrother and is stationed at Ea-quimault, B.C. From Reindeer Lake Brother Celestine vame in a cance to Cumberland flouse and thence, also by cance, to Prince Albert, where he took the train for the Pacific coast On cance, to Prince Albert, where he took the train for the Pacific coast On his way back he visited Bishops Grandin and Legal at St. 'bert, and then left for Frince Albert, where his bishop, Mgr. Pascal resiles, whence he will return to Reindeer Lake. Brother Guillet &s a native of Normandy and distantly related to Rev. Father Guillet, O.M.I., pastor of St. Mary's in this city, whose branch of the family settled in Canada several generaily settled in Canada several genera

An End to Bilious Headache-Bili-An End to Billous Headache-Billiousness, which is caused by exposive bile on the stomach, has a marked effect apon the verves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of aul is the billious he dache. Parane-lee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disap-pear as soon as the pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of

A FORTUNATE BOY.

A strange incident is reported from South Auburn. Two gentlemen, who were strangers, driving through the country, upparently for pleasure, call-ed at a farmhouse and asked a little country, apparently for pleasure, called at a farmhouse and asked a little girl standing at the threshold for a drink by water. The child brought out two plasses of water and check of the gentlemen gave the child twenty-five cents. As they were about driving away one of the family asked if the trentlemen would like to hear the little boy "recite a plece." "Of course we would," they replied. The lad recited his "piece" with admirable effect, and me of the gentlemen was so pleased that he said, handing the boy a bank bill; "Here's a little something for your education." The 4ad ran in to his mother and the gentleman turned to drive away, when the lad, running breathlessly back said, "You've mide a mistake. That was a fifty dollar bill." "Ali right," said the stranger, "that's no mistake; it may go a little piece toward your education," and the gentlemen drove away in the direction of Lewiston. Now everybody is guessing and nobody knows who the were. Lewiston everybody is guessing and nobody wa who they were. - Lewiston

Mgr. de Raymond dras been uppointed abligate to dear the biretta to Mgr. Martinelli at Washington. His name has been used by Mr. Hall Caune in "The Eternal Cav." and hall caune in has been used by Mr. Hair Cance in The Eternal City," with some truth to the real facts of his fundy history. But the fidelity to the Holy See which is expressed in what is there said is the cardinal fact of De Rajarth Story, as is natural in the case of a tory, as is natural in the case of a family which is at once old English Catholic, old Itish Catholic and Ro-man. He acced as Frivate Chamberhim to the Pope until a few years ago, when he entered the Church, where he is now a dignitary. He is rather below than above the middge age, graceful in person, gracious in manner and a general favorite in Rome.

Great Things From Little Causes Great finings from Interest Causes Grow—It takes a very little to derange the stomaca, The cause may be slight, a cold, something caten or drunk, anxiety, worth, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically deblinated constitution to-day owes us destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Par-melee's Vegecable Pilts are better than any other for the purpose.

MISS BLAUVELT'S DECORATION.

Miss Gilian Blauvelt, most charming of prima donne, has landed in America, ufter staying on the continent since January. Camong her recent spoils, which sue cherishes more than any other, is the decoration of the Roman Society of St. Cecilia. This society was founded in 1885, and Muc. Blanvelt sang twice for it, one of her performs nees being Verdi's "Requiem." No wouder she is proud of the honor, for it has only been conferred on eight persons in three hundred and saxteen years. What is more, it has never before been conferred on a woman or on any Raighth-speaking singer. Miss Lilian Blauvelt, most charming Eugene Field singer.

COLUMN OF COMICS.

A musician, whose English is not as perfect as his mayir, while conducting a festival recently was called upon to int oduce a soloist.

He, did it in this fashion . .. "Ladees, and chentlemen, I all beene esked introdoos to you Meester Vil-der to play for you a flooet rolo; I haf now done so, und he vill now do

From Sou h Altics comes this story of classe bon mot on the part of a British gunner, apparently marked for doom. It happened during dimeral White's neededs sorte from Ladysmith, when the British battery mules on the left were stampeded. The captain of one of the batteries, seeing ouplain of one of the betterles, seeing his first seigeant flying by with the first gun, shouted augrily. The so, where are you going?—To which the gunner earthy replied, "Hanged if I know, isk the mules."

A lady from Chicago was making a visit in Atlanta, Ga The negroes were to her both new and interesting This is one of her many experiences "Fell your motner," she said to her washerwoman's daughter, when she came for the solder clothes, "that there was a nightgown missing from last week's wash." When the clean hast week's wash." When the clean clothes were brought she said to the child; "lell your mother that I have found the gown; it did not go to the wash." "Yes'm," was the answer, "mann; said 'cose she wouldn't take

"What's this ?" demanded the police hurrying to the scene. 'A hold-ug?''
A pale, scholarly-looking man in spectacles was standing over a burly

spectacles was standing over a burly ruffian and shrking his slender fist at the prostrate form.
"I presume that is what you would term it," he rephed. "This fellow stopped me just now and ordered me hold up my holds. I complied and he begon to search my pockets. It will put a bullet through you,' he said, "if you take them down all during the time I am—"
"And then I knocked him down. All during is an abountable perversion of

during is an abonimable perversion of correct English that no man can ut-ter in my presence unrebuked." The unlucky footpad had tackled a

professor of rhetoric.

It was Jack's first voyage, although he had succeeded in passing himself off as a seasoned sallor. One night he was told to take a spell at the "Lookout." He had not been long at his post when he sighted three lights of different colors and he promptly hailed his officer on the bridge. "Light on the starboard bow, sir," he yelled. "What lights are they?" shouted the officer. "Blowed if 1 know, sir," said "|What officer. "It looks like a chemist's

A youngster of seven, describing to

Little Johnny ;-Aunt Julia, makes those funny spots on your face!
Aunt Juiia, who is very freekled;
I believe it's because I have so much I believe it's because a nave so much iron in my blood; it is only when I have been out in wet weather, though, that they are noticeable.

Little Johnny:—Oh, yes; I know.
You go out in wet weather, and the iron in your blood gets rusted.

In a northern suburb of London lives an old German who has two dogs, of which he is very fond. One is a pup, while the other is quite old; but, pup, while the other is quite old; but, as sometimes occurs with dogs of different breeds, the old dog is much the smaller. "Dere vas somedings funny apoudedem dogs alreatty," said their owner, who was showing them to a friend the other day, "dot leedlest dog was de piggest." His worthy spouse, realizing that her husband had not made the point quite clear, thought she had better come to his assistance. "You must excuse mine husband," she said, "de English languidch he knows not goot. Vot he means is dat de Vot he means is dat de youngest dog vas de oldest."

Few of the struggles of life are more agonising than those of the schoolboy who has no idea of what is expected of him, but determines to do his best. offerts to must the teach

"It was the! I tiget it rate weet, and kept myse! quite dry, too."

Being asked how he managed it take the shower and yet remain quite dry, he replied.—
"Dod, ye dinna, surely, think I was san daft as to stand below the water without an umbrella!"—Itt-bits.

TO OUR READERS.

a big thing like a nightgown.'

A youngster of seven, describing to his father how a lady caller, childless herself, had jocularly proposed to purchase the little fellow, the father replied, "But l'am afraid they couldn't afford it, sonny; they couldn't possibly raise sufficient money to Ly you." To his astonishment, the seven-year old promptly responded, "They might get up a company."

of him, but determines to do his best. His Krantic efforts to meet the teacher's suggestions half-way are simply heroic. A fire days ago, the moster of one of the elementary schools in Newburry was seaching his boys the composition of sentences, and said to them, "If I ask you, 'What have I in my hand?' I'm must not answer 'Chalke' but make a full sentence and say, 'You have chalk in your hand.' Now we will go on. "What have I on my feel?" "Boots," came the immediate reply. "Wrong; you haven't listened to my directions" "Stockings," vent'ared another heedless one. "Wrong ago!in, worse than ever," wrathfully cried the master. "Well?" he continued interrogatively to a lad near him. "Please, sir—" then he paused. Perhaps he thought his answer might seem funny, but convinced that he was right, he recklessly gasped out, "Corns."

A Highlander was once advised to take shower baths. A friend explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and colander, and Sandy accordingly set to work and had the thing done at once. Subsequently he was met by the friend who had given him the advice, and being asked how he enjoyed the bath, "Man," said he, "it was fine! I liked it rale weel, and

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Again it is with us, the month of flow-

Again it is with us, the months of the case.—

Modorma, thy own sweet May!

Though it blooms not here with the sump hours

Of an island far away,

Where often, in childhood's happy

bours

I wreath'd its garlands gay. Ah, merrily we danced around

The Maypole on the green; And some little maden's heart would As at morn she oped her cen,
And thought, "How prettily I shall be
crowned!

And all must call me queen." But we thought not of thee, Madonna

Mone rold us the month was thine.
Our lips had been robbed of the "Ave Our eyes of thy picture, thy shame; Our youth's first freshness, O duleis, O pla,

O pla, Of love, that is "better than wine."

Fitznoodle, to gamekeeper-When I was in Australia I shot the biggest kangaroo the natives said they ever Gamekeeper—Indeed, sir! What Iwaa you aimln' at !

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The Gutholic Register. FUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

AN ATTACK THAT FAILED

The Board of Control last week rostorel the salary of Mr. Walsh, assistant city Relief Officer. This was the only course open, and the public could not have expected anything else. It is a satisfactory thing to have a practical and prompt admission of the error. We are of the opinion that a couple of the Controllers were misled by designing meddlers. The failure of the scheme may have the effect of restraining these parties, who will be more content to mind their own business when they realize that confliet with public opinion cannot be avoided. Prejudice wins only when it plays upon the minds of a large number; and Toronto is hardly willing to oripple its poor relief work by submitting to the prejudice of a few. Mr. Walsh has not suffered by the attack made upon him. On the contrary, he has gained much credit in the general admission that his work for the city has been discharged most efficiently.

S. H. BLAKE AGAIN.

An article written for las' week's REGISTER on the remarks of Mr. S. H. Blake at Wysliffs College was withdrawn out of respect to the family, which had suffered an effliction that must always appeal to Christian char ity. Mr. Blake, however, sees fit to re-open the attack upon the Catholic Church by addressing to The Ottawa Journal a letter replying to Father Fallon's comments published in that paper. The alleged "Jesuit Oath," the Inquisition, St. Bartholomew's Eve, and the newspaper versions of the troubles in Portugal and Spain are now called into service. How often must the old rubbish of ignorant controversy be raked over again? Perhaps Father Fallon may not deem it a waste of time to at attempt the onlightenment of Mr. Blake. The Honorable Edward Blake is, we take it, as good an historieal authority as his brother, the bogsy man of Canadian evangelicalism. It is only the other day we quoted Honorable Edward Blake's scathing allusion to the coronation oath, terminating in the following satire of the Tory Government at Westminster: Let Kings curse Catholics, children

But save, oh save our hybrid Ministry. Like the King's curees Mr. S. H. Blake's tirales only harm the institution of which he is the head Ofcourse we realize that his quarrel is primarily with Trinity College. What in terests us is his unfailing habit of spilling some of the hot ssuff from a echism-tossed tea-pot upon the Catholic Church, which is always charitably willing to let other people settle their troubles in their own way and time.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CATHOLICS

Mr. William O'Brien's paper has been seized in Dublin on account of the use of unprecedented language towards the King. What the language is we are not informed, but it does not seem to have found excuse in any overter. Enough has been said, however, to show that The Irish People put the finishing touch to a very bitter discussion, probably arising out of a speech, delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Hops, M.P. a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk. On another page we publish a summary of this discussion, which shows once more the hopelessness of any sort of understanding between the Irish members and the English Catholics, Either they cannot or will not assume a more friendly estitude towards each other. Mr. Hope's object was plain

enough. He wished to warn the Irlsh mem .ers that conciliation gam ! more than obstruction at Westminster. He chose to say so in the form of a sharp lecture, and the Irish members believing that a hundred years' varied experience had taught them the opposito, paid Me. Hope back with interest. Naturally enough it was impossible to keep the interchange of opinion free from the matter of the King's declaration. Altogether it is a great pity that there is not some coherence between Irish and English Oatholies in public life. Irishmen are quite roady to graiss the healthy prograss made by Catholicity in Britain during the past half century, and Boglish Oatholies as freely admit the noble fidelity of the Irish people to the faith which is so dear to both. But political views are apparently uninfluenced by the bond of religion. Nationality sways each; and who can blame either side on that account? The interests of England are uppermost on one side of the Crannel; the interests of Ireland on the other. "We will be as loyal as you are," the Irishmen say, if the laws of the realm are administered with justice in Ireland." The only hopeful sign now is that the laws in the two countries cannot stand comparison. Discussion, however, cannot but make for progress, shough the progress is indeed but little better than a state of deadlook.

PLAIN TALK TO A JUDGE.

In the foregoing article we have made the point that British law is not administered equally on both sides of the channel. Every day furnishes evidence of this. In Ireland they are imprisoning editors for contempt of court and reflections on "jury packing." But one of the leading daily papers of England, The Daily News, makes the following reflections on the judge who is sentensing the Irish editors:

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and the two colleagues who sat with him, inflicted no punishment upon the defendants. They neither fined nor imprisoned them. So far they were wise. But they laid down a principle which, if it were accepted, would be fatal to free comment on public affairs. The conduct of the proceedings was unfortunate. The Lord Chief, Justice was betrayed into an unseemly alterestion with one of the counsel for the defendants, and came out of it second best. He ought not to have sat at all. For he had himself been criticized in the article of which complaint was made, and he is not so assiduous in the discharge of his duties but that he could have taken a couple of days holiday without ttracting any particular notice. Lord C Brien, formerly known as Peter the Packer, does not command the respect of the The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and does not command the respect of the Irish people. He is a supple accommo-dating politician, who began life at a Nationalist, and only became a Conserdating politician, who began life at a Nationalist, and only became a Conservative when the Conservatives made it worth his while. It appears that in Dublin this singular Chief Justice, who has no obvious qualification for his office except an abundant supply of cheap rhetoric, was good enough to describe Lurd Blackburn as "conspicuously right" Considering that Lord Blackburn was the most learned lawyer of his generation, it is probable that he was right, conspicuously or otherwise. But it is rather comical that he should receive a testimonial from a fluant, ignorant, Castle hack. Lord Blackburn's conspicuous rightness was not germane to the matter. He said that a judge ought not to consider his personal dignity when he was administering the law. Of course he ought not. Personal dignity, where it exists, will take care of itself. An English judge, long since deceased. objected to Mr. Gillaget. itself. An Euglish judge, long since deceased, objected to Mr. G'lbert's could opera called "Tria" by Jury," because, he said, it tended to hring the bench into discredit. When this was reported to Mr. Gilbert he drily remarked that he did not see why his lordship should have a monopoly of that pri 'lege. If a judge is libelled he has the same ramedy as other subjects of the Crown.

FANCY AND REALITY.

Mr. S. H. Blake affects to be desperately concerned for the safety of horeties if Catholies should again become the dominant social power in the British realm. His Brother Edward, who prefers to engage his mind with the plain facts of the present rather than the delusive shadows of the past, sees Roman Catholies themselver presented to day in a country where they are in an overwhelming majority. The speech of the hon. member for Longfori, which we publish elsewhere, is timely and significant. Anyone in quest of religious persecution need not go to Spain or to France under Gaise to find it. It steres them in the face with intolerable harshness under the immediate jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kungdom, supposed to be the freest realin known in the history of modern sivilization. Hon. Edward Blake is not a mun to be easily deselved in his observations or led by h hoteroggaze cini mesiandine lament

statement. He is a Protestant whose life was spent in Canada until the last half decade, and cannot therefore be influenced by any passionate feeling engendered by personal experience. And his observation in Ireland amounts to this: that the Oatholio majority lives under the rule of a sectarian despotism. It may not be an answer to the charge that Guise misgoverned and persecuted Frenchman to say that the Tory Government under Queen Victoria and King Edward misgoverns Ireland. But it is certainly a waste of time to discuss Guise, who is as dead as Julius Caesar, while Salisbury sits unabashed in the light of our own day.

GEORGE WILLIAM HOWLAN.

The death of Hon. G. W. Howlan. ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, removes one more of the staunch Irish-Catholics, to whose in fluence in the affairs of Canada the highest public appreciation has been freely accorded. Mr. Howlan was born in Ireland, but his parents came out from Waterford when he was a little child. Though all his associations were, therefore, Canadian, he regarded his native land with as much affection and pride as one who had lived and come to manhood there. He sat in the Island Assembly from 1862 to 1878, when he stood for Prince in the House of Commons. That was the first election after the admission of the Island into the Do minion, and, having taken a prominent part in the negotiations which brought about the union, he was immediately called to the Senate upon losing the election for the Commons. Mr. Howlan sat in the Senate until 1894, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Fdward Island, a position which he filled with dignity and honor.

In the old Island Legislature Mr. Howlan was eccleader between 1862 and 1866. He went to Washington on trade matters and was an active advocate of railway development and connection with the mainland. The federal idea in every phase enlisted his sympathy, and he was called into the consultation with the Newfoundland delegates when they carried the subject of union to London. Like most Irishmen in the colonies, Mr. Howlan was an Imperialist, and was a Vice-President of the British Empire Lague. Many friends in Ontario will hear of his death with greater sympathy because his second wife was an Ontario lady-Miss Doran, of Kingston.

MISSIONARY LOOT IN CHINA.

Having followed in the North Am erican Review the attempts of the American Mission Board to clear the skirts of its representatives in China of the charge of roobery pressed home to them, the readers of THE REGISTER will agree with the fairness of the following verdict rendered by the New York Sun, after considering all the evidence:-- Where Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury, in China, have stated the facts squarely and defended the irregularity of their proceedings only on the ground of high emergency superseding the ordinary moral law. the Rev. Dr. Jadson Smith, at his desk in Boston, glosses over the questionable transactions with a series of euphemisms.".

A CASE OF "HOLD UP."

The members of the Board of Control have just cause for indignation over the action of Mr. J. L. Hughes in his capacity of School Inspector. Mr. Hughes is never content except when playing boss. He is not satisfied to be the well-paid servant of the tax payers of Toronto; he must at the same time be their master and the dictator of the civic government. The school teachers of Toronto acknowledge Mr. Hughes' political power and govern themselves by his advice. But they went beyond the bounds of discration last week in resolving to turn out the Board of Control if the Board refused to increase their salaries. The only way of turning out the Controllers is to canvace among the aldermen and force the Council to dismiss the individual Controllers. That implies of course a threat to every alderman that if he declined the distation of the teem of evad bluow ad aredoset found the political influence of those teachers in January next. A more glaring once of "hold-up" has never been ventilated. The city of Toronto to day is one of the most heavily taxed munici-

palities in the world. Half the taxes already go the Public Schools. The children attending these schools are simply spoon-fed, with expensive fads, and spoiled by sugar coated methods of imparting useless knowledge. The teachers, already well paid, demanded more this year, and, hesitating about compliance, the Controllers were promptly informed that they would be turned out by the teachers. Decile as aldermen usually are, when confronted by a dangerous voting machine, they could not stand this quietly. The Controllers have denounced Mr. Hughes' conduct as improper. That is a veryimild way of putting it. Mr. Hoghes should be put in his position without an hour's delay. A man may not be a public servant and a political boss without abuse of the former. It is not in civic affairs alone that Mr. Hughes plays the double role. In the wider field of politics signs are not, however, wanting that the parties are tapering off their relations with him.

THAT EXHIBITON BY-LAW.

The Council played into the hands of the Exhibition crowd by deciding to submit the Industrial Exhibition By-law and Water Works By-law together to the rate-payers. The chance taken by the Exhibition Association is that the two proposals will stand or fall together. It is declared by the Oity Engineer that the Water Works By-law is an imperatively necessary demand upon the ratepayers. If this is so, why should the City Council imperil the recommendation of their own official by corpling with it the request for a large sum of money by an irresponsible and unpopular body like the Exhibition Association? What is likely to happen is that the ratepayers, in anger, will vote down hoth by-laws. The Council is not to be trusted when it links the pressing business of the city with the sudacions importunity of the Exhibition Association. Very little time has been given for public consideration of the matter, and the newspapers are not likely to hurt the Exhibition crowd by any discussion of the vulgar variety show and cheap bazaar traffic into which the so-called "Industrial" Exhibition has degenerated. We know first-class business houses in Toronto who will not advertise during Exhibition week, because they are con alced business is injured and not helped by the fair. They say it is throwing away money. even for manufacturers to pay for space in a show in which the scourings of vulgar circus life alone draw the crowd. The ratepayers of Foronto should teach the Exhibition people a lesson which they have long needed.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. FITZ GERALD

Not only in Ontario but in the United States and Ireland will the announcement of the death of Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Peterborough, be heard with regret. He was one of the Irishmen in Canada who unceasingly kept himself in touch with the affairs of his native land. His contribution was always first when. ever aid to the national movement was esked for, in Ireland, the United States or Canada. Unselfish in his own devotion, he regarded with affection such men as Hon. Edward Blake, who have devoted their time and talents to the Home Rule cause. In his profession Mr. Fitzgerald held a high place. He was a devodt Oatholic, and a citizen whose worth was acknowledged by the people of Peterborough of every creed and class.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The fact that Mr. S. H Blake was be hind "Flaneter" in hearing of that "Jasuit Oath," would lead to the conclusion that much of the lawyer's obliquity in matters of religion comes to him through the columns of the Mail and Empire.

A mass of obscene literature has been seized by the Government as a result of Archbishop Brachesi's letter to the Mayor of Montreal. The rollice are also prosecuting a local agen, in Montreal In the list of publications seized we observe the names of two prints exposed in the windows of all the prominent book stalls of Toronto, Toronto will have to look to its reputation.

otsaw of bescraib for at saratous auT ink on "Flaneur." Some Catholic citisens of Toronto who have "stopped their paper" in sheer disgust, have been informed by letter from the office of The Mail and Empire that a stopper has been yet upon "Flanent's" attentions to Cathelies But anyone who read his

apology last wack will know haw to believe the statements made to them by the manager of the paper. The Mul is a model of cander. Always was in fact.

The Sonate continues to assert its usofulness. The discussion which took place on Friday upon the importation and sale of immoral publications was badly needed. Perhaps it would not have been raised but for the letter of Archbishop Bruchesi. Nevertheless it is to the crodit of the Sonate that its responso was the first heard to the Archbishop's appeal. Both parties in the Senate joined in condemning the carelessness of officers who allow this vile matter to be thrown upon the Canadian market. It is equally satisfactory that the Government seems to have lost no time in making its officers cognizant of their neglect, as the law is already being more rigidly enforced.

Our daily exchanges from the Old Country bring us only the extremely abbreviated report of the Catholic address to the King published on the front page of this issue. Some of the papers find room, however, for an expression of amazement that his Eminence Cardinal Vaughau, as a prince of the Catholic Church, should have presented an address on his knees to the King. In no other country in the world would s Cardinal make this act of obeisance to a Savereign-not even in Spain, where the Soversign is a Catholic. It is certainly the some of humility, says one writer, that a Prince of the Church which the King has sworn to be idelatrous and superstitious should waive his sacred dignity to do homage to the Sovereign who holds his throne by virtue of that declaration.

That refined and highly educated body of citizens constituting the Public School Board had one bad quarter of an hour with the Board of Control. It is a notorious face that the latter Board is not burdened with education or refinement, preferring to do business in the rough and ready aldermanic plan. The Board of Control, on Tuesday, received an important letter from the School Board, signed by its high salaried secretary, who by the way is polite. ly asking for more, like Oliver Twist. The communication was sent back. It appears the spelling was too crude for the Board of Control. Ald. Frame trembled for the good name of Toronto as the Boston of British America and the Athens of the 20th Century. It is a pity the bad spelling got into the newspapers. What will Hamilton think of us now? Our School Board, that spends half our taxes refluing the rising generation, not able to send a correctly written letter down one flight of stairs in the City Hall It is the worst blow the city has received in a long while. But the Board of Con trol meant well.

The London Special discussing the recent debate in the London of Commons on the Catholic University question remarks: "We cannot help feeling that this question has been to some extent advanced by the discussion. Although no division was taken, and atthough Mr. Balfour specially disclaimed any right to speak for his colleagues or his party, it was noticable that no prominent English Unioniet took sides against Mr. Balfour's view, and that the only flerca opposition was that from the North of Ireland. While the war is still going on it is quite right that Mr. Balfour should refuse to create difficulties in his party by insisting on his views being recognized by his colleagues and carried into operation. When, however, we enter smooth water again, it seems to us the he will be bound to put the matter to the touch, and to make it clear to his colleagues that they must choose between him and Colonel Sanderson-for that is what it comes to. The question is bound up with the true Unionist as opposed to the Nationalist solution of the Irish problem, and cannot be treated as an academic question."

Upon the feast of the Ascension of our Divine Lord, The New World, Cai cago, has the following note: Of the antiquity of the feast there is no question. St. Augustine spoaks of it as established from time immemorial, and from this we may conclude that it is of Apostolic origin. St. Chrysostom preached an Ascension Day sermon, and Gregory of Tours has written of processions held in commemoration of the journey from Jerosalem to Bethany. Although the feast is so ancient we do not find the subject prominent in early Christian Art. Neither, it may be pointed out, do we find many specimens of crucifizious, entombments, or resurrections until about the seventh or eighth contury. In the earliest efforts at deploting the Ascension we see our Lord cleaving the air, towards the outstretched hard of the Father, while the Apostles are left in serrow below. We flud gradually more elaboration of detail, until, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, examples show our Lord scated in the Mandorla." or oval shaped panel, and saken up" by angels. In other examples the person of the Lord is concealed by the cloud which the Evange-liet says "secoived him out of sight,"

and in others the feet alone are visible, Glotte, in a noble but damaged frence; in the Church of the Areia, represented our Sariour as asconding unassisted, while bands of adoring angels are seen in the distance. At Lyons may be seen a nonle work by Porugiuo, at Parma one by Correggio, while the subject has not been neglected even by the brash of Rapbael.

A parliamentary paper has been issued showing that 684 farm buildings, mills, and cottagos have been burned in the Ocange River Colony and the Transvani in the six months ouding January, 1901. A despatch to The Daily Mail, London, now adds that Lord Kitchener intends burning the voldt. This is cortainly hum spo warfare.

Although the world at large is kept well informed of the organized anti-Catholic demonstrations in Europe, it hears practically nothing of public mani. festations of love and loyalty towards the Church. Thus, while from Austria-Hungary every word or action of the socalled "Los von Romo" party is chronicled, it is not considered worthy of mention when 6,000 workmen walk in procession to the churches of Vienna praying for the preservation of the Uatholic religion in Austria. Again the newspapers ignore the spectacle of 60,000 French workmen gathered at Lourdes, a living testimony that the faith abides in France, and is not shakon by the clamor of politicians or the promuigation of laws against the religious orders that are not in harmony with the apirit of the people.

Dr. Thomas O Hagan, in a letter to The Weekly Sun, which our contemporary gives due prominence to, replies at length to the attack upon the Ontario Catholic schools recensly referred to in THE REGISTER. Dr. O'Hagan goes very particularly into a comparison of the educational rights of Protestants in Quebec with those of Catholics in Ontario, and proves in the plainest manner the unfair restrictions under which the Catholic system in this Province operates. All this is well understood by our Catholic people. Nevertheless they know that their schools compare even favorably with the Public Schools. The attack in The Weekly Sun war anony. mous, and it is well to have it answared openly and above hoard.

Dr. Fallon and Mr. Blake.

It is but threshing out old mouldy straw, yet we give Dr. Fallon's last letter to Mr. S H. Blake from The Oltawa Journal of Tuesday:
The Hon. S. H. Blake has scarcely

improved his position controversially by

the letter which appeared over his name in The Journal of last Saturday. Let me say at the outset that I have no intention of attempting to follow Mr. Blake in his wild run through the realms of history, from the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day to the alleged misdeeds of the Catholic Church in Spain, Sicily and South America. And as Galileo cannot be conveniently reach. od by either letter or telegram, consideration of his case must also be deferred for the present. I trust, moreover, that my argument will lose nothing in force my argument will lose nothing in force by my inability to rival the indecent violence of Mr. Blake slauguage. Mr. Blake quotes from an eath which, to use his own language, is "before me at the presc.t moment"; and then dealares. "this is the class of eath administered." So the discussion is reduced to simple dimensions. Let Mr. Blake give the edition and the page of the R man Pontifical from which he took this eath. Civil eaths are to be found in the statutes of the State; ecclesiastical laws, likewise, form part of the canon law of the Church. I challenge Mr. Blake to noist out the particular decree of canon point out the particular decree of canon law, or of the Roman Pontifical, or of the ritual, in which the cath he quotes is to be found, and I shall certainly not allow this matter to drop until Mr. Blake has given his authority or has acknow-ledged his inability to do so. Meanhas given his authority or has acknowledged his inability to do so. Meanwhile, for the information of those who
will admit that I may possibly know as
much about the oaths prescribed by the
Catholic Church as does even the Hon.
S. H. Blake, I shall say that the oath
quoted is an impudent and foundationless forgery, and dates back to the days
of Titus Oates, the informer, and Robert Ware, the forger, and has since
done service for every ex-priest and
bogus non who have practised on the
oasy oredality of a portion of the Protostant population. A few weeks ago
the oath was published by the London
(Eng.) Standard, and called forth a
reply from Rov. Father Gorard, from
which I take the following quotation:—
"Given proper intervals to affect itself, this oath seems able to un indefinitely on its native soil; but having
incausiously ventured about ten years
ago on a trip to Gormany, it there met
with experiences of a most unfortunate character. Though at first eagerly
taken up, it was presently dropped and
denounced by the most bitterly antiCatholic organ as an uter fraul, which
no well informed person could swallow.
The details of its rebuffi may be read
in Father B. Dhur's 'Janis Fablea.'
Here it will be enough to say that the
Evangolische Bund, the Gorman equivalcut of our Frotestant Alliance, styled
it a clumsy fabrication, while the official organ of the body. The Taglische
Rundschau, implored Protestants not to
give themselves away by accepting enouwhile, for the information of those who give themselves away by recepting such rabbish, thus playing into their enemies' hands, and drawing water so the Ultramontase mill." And now I shall await with some curiosity the production by the Hon. S. H. Blake of his authority for festing such an eath on the Bishrus of the Catholic Charch.

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TORONTO

A Despotic Government

tion. Edward Blake says Ireland is ruled on the Intolerable principle of Protestant

In the debate on Irish dury packing, in the House of Commons, on May 8, Hon. Edward Blake made the follow

ing speech ;-I have no intention of keeping the attention of the Committee on the particular case upon which the Attorney-General and the Government would desire that this debate should turn (obsers). This concerns itself, with the deeper question—it is with the general question of the administration of justice in Ireland in this descriptor, and the school and form and form tration of justice in Ireland in this department, and the selection and framing of juries for the ontrol of criminal cases. That is the real question. It is not a new question; but it is a question, the age of which renders it the more intolerable (cheese). It is a question which demands the attention of a people who call themselves free in this land, who believe they are giving the same freedom to Ireland that they claim for themselves, which demands more and more in thus heyday of freedom in this land the attention of those who are treating the sister

mands more and more in this leyday of freedom in this land the attention of those who are treating the sister island in such a different fashion. Now the Attorney-General of England says that no man is made to stand aside because of his religion, and except for the purpose of securing an impartial jury, but when, in the case which we have before us to-day, and in cases which we have before us to-day, and in cases which we have hear of from day to day, and in the cases which we have heard of for 150 cars in history—when in all these cases the practical general results have been that the Crown has used its power to stand by in respect of a people composed in a large majority of Roman Catholics all the Roman Catholics, until twelve Protestants have been found (cheers). That is the general rule—when that is found to be the case we may see how the matter stands. I say that is the general rule. In Cork the other day there were 42 Catholics made to stand by to secure 12 who were Protestants. In the Shgo case there were 22 Roman Catholics made to stand to secure 12 who were Protestants. In the Shgo case there were 22 Roman Catholics made to stand by until the said that this means obtaining an impartial jury. Yes, impartial just according to the view of those who insist upon maintaining the old principle of Protestant viscondancy (cheers). Chatham has said that the essence of the constitution in this country was that is teoured the 12 men in this box, the constitution in this country was that it scoured the 12 men in this box,

that it secured the 12 men in this box, but what kind of men? Not 12 men selected by the Crown in an issue between the Crown and the subject, but 12 men who would do justice between the Crown and the subject (Irish, cheers.) The Attorney-General usked us to believe—whose servants time after time produce the result that from a panel in which a large majority is Roman Catholic, yet every Roman Catholic, yet every Roman Catholic, yet every Roman Catholic, and the Protestants chosen—that that is a matter with which Baith and religion have nothing to do Irish chee-s). Why could such things as this not occur in England? Heading in this country you have the cas mass not occur in England? He-course in this country you have the greality of free government by the peo-ple; because they are governed by the laws which they know they have made and amend (Irish chiers). It is be-cause the law which they have made fand can be constituted. cause the law which they have made fand can by constitutional means samend—that these laws have on the orbole their sympathy and support, that the twelve men in the box are the grantians of the law (cheers). The at the people do not make the flaw cite the people do not make the flaw sich they are called upon to obey the cheers). The laws are made by The cheers, in the laws are made by The flaw of the longs of the people. It is because the flaw has the constitutional pro-

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defects in the law are not to be lied by the constitutional pro-lit is because Ireland cannot the laws-that they are wrong fair opinion (Irish cheers). The basis on which the foundation of the ir opinion (Irish cheers). The rebasis on which the foundation of brayistem and the utility of the 12 for the box rest does not prevail cheers). I can, therefore, americand the real justification for the initial that sais of the administration of the coot of the evil is that in for the legislative control of the coot of the evil is that in for the people by that which the case of the people by the which the case of the people of the training and the case of the people of

hed, and that you showed lakedness that you were taing abording to a despo-

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The production is under the direction of MR. H. N. SHAW, B. A. 5 coial Scenery and Elaborate Costumes.

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tic system (Irish cheers) I do not believe in the carly days the people of this country would have been so indifferent as they are to-day. You live now in the heyday of freedom, and don't feel those anxieties for the libert: of the subject which you felt in former times when the power of the Crown was greater, and when the jury box was the refuge of the reads. informer times when the power of the informer times when the power of the Crown was greater, and when the jury box was the refuge of the people. We all know of cases of jurors who volated their oaths, and of whom no man thinks worse to-day (hear, hear). There were times when in great trials for seditious libth, and in spite of the threats of the highest authorities of the daw, jurymer insisted on delivering a general verdict of not guilty (hear, hear). There was also a time when it was found impossible to humanise the law in this country, and when jurymen refused to convict in cases where a verdict of guilty or a charge of stealing an article worth 40s, would have meant the death penalty. The twelve men in the box schringed the law by rendering such sentences impossible of execution, and this in spite of the tearful protests of the city magnates that they could get no verdicts (hear, hear). In this heyday of liberty, when you are so fortunately circumstanced here that we are very much giving up juries in this country, and trusting more to judg i. get no verdicts (hear, hear). In this deeyday of liberty, when you are so fortunately circumstaneed here that we are very much giving up juries in this country, and krasting more to judg s, even here it is possible that a day may come when the twelve men in the hox may be required in this island (frish sheers). But what is the case in Ireland? You have under your system fa condition of things in which there is a deep and bitter division of opinion and sentiment upon things political and religious, and particularly on things which concern the land. God knows that for the existence of that state of things the mass of the Irish population is not responsible (Irish cheers). The minority in Ireland whom you put there, kept there, created there, and by whose views and opinions you have largely acted, are mainly responsible (Irish cheers). But that state of things we all deplore, and we all desire to see diminishing. Dd you suppose it possible that such a result can be achieved so long as those general facts can be stated with reference to the administration of justice in Ireland upon waich this debate has turned? The ruling power says, not in words, but in deeds, which speak more plainly than words, that the only way we can get our laws obeyed is by keeping those who are Catholies but of the jury box until we get twelve Protestants in the jury box (loud Irish cheers). It was foot said, of course, in all cases. If it were it would become intolerable and unnecessary, but in the great number of cases in which there was a great division of opinion there as a great division of opinion there is, as far as I can see, no test except the test of the religious faith, and I say that is an intolerable condition of things (Irish cheers). Those who tell us that fovernment in Ireland stands condemaed (Irish cheers). They tell us that a condition of things c visis would be into-artable here, and ought us that Government in Ireland stands condemated (Irien cheers). They tell us that a condition of thiogs exists would be intractable here, and ought to be felt by the people of this island intolerable for it also, and which demands a change when will bring the laws into nar non, with the people and enable real and substantial I berty to be enjoyed by those who anably the land (Irish cheers). Conceive the effect of this state of things upon the masses of the population. What are the majority to ext when the population. land (Irish cheers). Concerve the effect of this state of things upon the masses of the population. What are the majority to feel when time after time in this class of cases, which must evoke their feelings and create the greatest excitement amongst them, when they see that three-toarties of the population which is of the faith to which I myself do not belong the Roman Catabilic Faith, is excluded from the jury box as incapable of giving a just verdict? (Irish cheers). Is the bitterness of feeling in Ireland mainly on the part of the majority? Is it not just as much on the part of the minority? Are not the minority abose who as long as they could to deroughshod over the majority and who held on as long as they could to place and power and every bit of vantage ground? Are they not those who have then forced from those places, and who in many cases thad to choose between civil war and legislation; and then choose the latter? I ham not surprised at the course how greatened.

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Wednesday Evening, 22

wer was barren ...

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stant as applied to themseives, but by despote and unconstitution it methods the country that they misgovern (loud and continued Irish cheers).

THE ASCENSION

Thursday, May 16.

This day the Church celebrates the Feast of the Ascension of Our Blessed Lord. Jesus was not taken up as was the Blessed Virgin. He ascended by H's own power, because He is God. On that day He opened heaven for us, which was closed on account of the sin of, our first pirents. On that day also the souls of the just who died before Christ entered into heaven with Him.

The Mount of Olives is situated cast of Jeruselem, about 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

It was on the s Mount of Olives that

burnt before Easter a red cow, the asses of which served to prepare water flustral water, when they used for their purification. Whosever had touched a blead body was olliged to purify himself with this wever under pain of death.

our Saviour passed a night on the Mount of Olives. Titus, during the sieke of Jerusalem, encamped there his ter legions.

Tancred, on arriving at Jerusalem, went alone to the Mount of Olives to contemplate the Hory City. While there five Vussulmans attacked him. He killed three and the others cook to

flight. The Crusaders, before actacking Jer-

The Crusaders, before attacking Jerusalem, went to Mount Covet, singing the Litanes, and Peter the Hermit preached to them there.

In 1152 the King of Jerusalem, with his principal wirriors, went to Naplonie, at the same two the Mussulmans tried an attack, placing themselves on the Mount of Olives. Thembalitants of Jerusalem sallied forth, killing a great number of their enemies and dispersing the others, who fled toward the Jordan, Inting into the hands of the Crusaders returning from Napleuse.

from Napleuse.
Three roads lid to the celebrated mountain, so deen mentioned in bota the Old and New Testaments. The

adopt. It is of a piece with that rendered necessary by cheir determination to rule, not by methods which Englishmen would tolerate for union. According to tradition, the Galilean had been a kind of parional in when here a kind of parional in when here a kind of parional in which had been a kind of pariona

is venerated at Prato, in Tuscany.
According to tradition, the Galileans had here a kind of national lim, where they dwelt during the celebration of their feasts at Jerusalum, and that there took place what we learn in the Acts of the Apostles.

"And while they were behold, two men going up to beaven, behold, two men stood by them in white garments. Who also baid; 'Ye men of Galiee, why stand you looking up to heaven! This Jesus, who is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come as you have seen him going into heaven. Then they returned to Jerusalem, from the mount that is called Olivet, which is migh Jerusalem, within a Sabbath days ijourney." days journey."

The minaret of Zertown is built near

The minaret of Zeitoum is built near the gate of a courtyard, in the cen-tre of which is a small edifice, enclos-ing fahe place whence our Lord ascend-ed into heaven, in the presence, accord-ing to tradition, of 120 persons, includ-ing His Holy Mother and His Apostles. In the fourth century St. Helen built on this boly place a church which was called the Basilica of Ascension, and which was wisited by St. Paula. "he army of Chosroes destroyed it in 616.

which was resisted by St. Paula. The army of Chosroes destroyed it in 616. It was rebuilt by Modestus, Bishop of Jerusalem, and visited by Arculphe some years later, he has left us a description in which he says it was round and open above.

St. Willebald wisited it in the eighth century, and says that the lustre suspended over the venerable footprints was protected by a cage covered with glass to guard against unds and rain. At the "Jos of the eighth century we find a convent of the Benedictines established on Mount Oliver by Charlemagne (this foundation was v. y probably destroyed by Hakem and rebuilt by the Krusaders, who "stablishprobably destroyed by Hakem and rebuilt by the Krusaders, who stablish it there expons of s. Augustine, After the expulsion of the Crusaders the church was again destroyed, though we still see the foundation of the pillars in the court above mentioned. In 1211 Willebrand d'Oldenburg found this holy site enclosed by a small cillifice, which he said was built by a Mussulman, probably the same .e. see there now, it is octagonal, having from six to seven metres in diameter. Formerly it was even, but for a long time it was covered in so as to serve for a mosque. Nobody should feel surprised at a Mussulman's decorating with a monument the site of the ascension as they do notbeliere that Je us Christ was crucified. According to their Koran, Jesus was a prophet, and very goverful, that he gave to Judas his own form in punishment for his treason, and so he (Judas) was crucified by fithe Jews, who thought it was Jesus. As to the ascension, the Turks believe it was firmly his we do In this mosque we see a part of the rock bearing the impression of the left, foot, of, our. Savior, framed in by four beces of burble, which rise up some centimetres, so forming as sort of, each built by the Krusaders, who establish ing a just verdict drish cheers). Is the Old and New Testamenes. The the bitterness of feeling in Ireland mainly on the part of the majority? Garden of flethsemane and passes in the ninority? Are not the minority alone who are long as 'lee, tould took who as long as 'lee, tould took about on the side to the right roughshod over the majority and who is called the rook. About held on as long as 'lee, tould to place and power and every bit of vantage ground? Are they not those who as long as 'lee, tould took who in many case had to choose the favore, actording to an accumulated the touch of the majority? The tould indeed from those places, about twenty yards east of the northeast and power and every bit of vantage ground? Are they not those who have not come for his passes. As to the ascension, the where actording to an accumulated the first commences at the gate of the Garden or Gettlesein her to this treason, and so he (Judas) was cruelfied by the Jews, who thought it wenty wards east of the northeast and who in many case had to choose the latter? I am not every between civil war and legislation; and then choose the latter? I am not every between civil war and legislation; and the first commences at the gate of the Garden or Gerden or Gettlesein her to dudas his own form in purishment for his treason, and so he (Judas) was cruelfied by the Jews, who thought it was Jews. As to the ascension, the give the first believe it as firmly as we do in this mosque we see a part of the Turks, believe it as firmly as we do in this mosque we see a part of the first believe it as firmly as we do in this mosque we see a part of the rook of our Savior, framed in by four problems.

To OUR READERS.

The first share and every by deep in the first was crucified. Accorde the first commence at the tree several times as event in go to their Koran, Jesus Mas a problems in the day of their several times as event in the first of their koran, Jesus Mas a problem in the fir



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in length, b, half a metre in breadth.
The Mohammedans say they possess in their mosque El-Aken the trace of the right form of our Lord, which some persons believe was taken away from Mount Olivet. It is easy to persuade one's self that this rock formerly bore the marks of H.s footsteps, but we see also that the trace wants but we see also that the trace wanting was not taken away all at once, but probably by degrees, through the indiscrect devotion of pilgrims, instead of by the Turks. El-Aken was carried away at once together with the stone which adorns it. We to the authoriticity of the footsteps on Mount Olivet left by our Lord when ascending into Heaven, He who could by an set of His own will ascend into heaven could also impress on the rock heaven could also impress on the rock the mark of his footsteps. St. Jerome the mark of als lootsteps. St. Jerome toget, er with other saints and learned men, believed it. After them it is easy for us to credit and venerate it. Krery year, on the rigil of the ascension, the Franciscans from Jerusalem soon, the Franciscans from Jerusalem come in community on Mount Olivet, to remain till the following day. They officiate in the sanctuary there day and night, as in their own chirch. By paying a small honorarium the Franciscans may go and celebrate mass there several times a year. The Turks, who are in possession of this sanctuary, are very tolerant.

They are also very obliging to travellers. In case, hey see no one to open the mosque containing the sanctuary, one can send a child to fetch the key.

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THE HOME CIRCLE

*********** THE BREATH OF HEAVEN.

On a march through burning sands, Weary of the torrid lands, Bowed in pentential woe. Breeze of heaven, on me blow.

O'er ithe peaks where eagles flew Falls a solemn must of blue, Fiery beart, thou beatest low, Breeze of heaven, on me blow

E'en the blessed call to prayer Falls, befogged, in heavy ah, Doubt and san to spectres grow—Breeze of heaven, on me blow.

Bright mirage of haunting dreams Mines of gold by tempting streams, How be cheat us angels know; Breeze of heaven, on me blow

Come with freshness, come with power Show us one relestial hour; Peace of Christ doth overflow; Breeze of heaven, on me blow.

Breaking hearts seek help anew Breeze of heaven, on me dicw;
Bets of earth are ringing tow;
Breeze of heaven, on me dicw
—Caroline D Swan.

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN BUSY.

Keep your children busy if you would have them happy. When the occupation is some daily labor which has been wisely allotted, see that it is accomplished as well us it is possible for the child to accomplish it ander existing circumstances. But whether it betwork or play, let him understand that an matter how well he may have done to-day—and do not be chary of your praise—he has within himself that which will make it possible for him to do still better to-morrow. This Keep your children busy if you would that which will make it possible for him to do still better to-morrow. This treatment, instead of discouraging will encourage, by inciting the child toward even better work, and will early implant that spirit of divine discourage, which allows of no about early implant that spirit of divine dis-content which allows of no absolute satisfaction in that which has been accomplished unt i the achievement reaches perfection. This is, the dis-content which Emerson presches and which is hely if doubt is not allowed to green in to mar the spiration. to preep in to mar the spiration,— Woman's Home Companion.

VISITING THE SICK.

It is a positive duty of life, enjoined upon us by word and precept, to visit the sick. Poor indeed is the who has not, in the house of confinement and pain, thoughtful friends to call upon him with words of symmathetic cheer and often substantial remembrances in the way of delicacies suitable for the sick. The presence of such friends are as a stream of sunshine and gladdens the heart not only of the patient but of his anxious family. The cheer offered by the visitor's timely words should be hopeful as well as sympathetic. I was present at the call of significant upon an old friend who was suffering with a stroke of paralysis. Said the good man to the sick one; "What's the matter, anyhow, alysis. Said the good man to call alysis. Said the matter, anyhow, one; "What's the matter, anyhow,

Well, I don't know," answered the "Weit, 1 don't know," answered the patient with characteristic humor "Liket Sunday my haud suddenly refused to work, before they could get me to bed my leg joined the strike, and my entire establishment has been laid up away size."

and up ever since."
"Dear ne, I guess you have paralysis,"I said his friend.
"At that word a dull white look
blanched the poer invalid's face.
"Paralysis. I hope not. I had not
thought of the."

thought of that." His family had carefully refrained from telling but that he was pros-trated by a stroke of the dread dis-"Which side is it?" further asked

"The left."
"Tut-tut, that is bad. One has a letter chance of getting well when its the right side."
This statement was a mistaken idea of the visitor, furnion accreased the pallor of the patwat, and it was suggested that the list cause, as the sick one was not acrong enough to endure adonore rail. a longer call.

Another friend, about 70 years old, called upon the same sufferer. In the course of his stay he remarked to the

called upon the same sufferer. In the course of his stay he remarked to the sick man;—

"Well, Tom, you're pretty sick. Sicker than I expected to find you, but I'll tell you right here-you've lots of friends, and if you die we'll give you at funeral that will astomish folks."

The patient tooked up at his wife's face with a helplest expression, and the tactless caller found his visit abrupily ended by a hurried invitation to walk miss the next room.

Women are intuitively good visitors to the sick. They seldom are unfortunate in their remarks, and instinctively understand that a sick person should be encouraged in the thought of speedy recovery. Huppily different from all are the visitations of the pious Sisters of Murcy, whose accepted mission is to bring comfort to the sick. Pheir religion sinstruction and consolation directs the mind of the feeble or, to the better lind—the Heavenly home—for which we all must qualify. Hope is ever the foundation of their friendly offering. Hope for the body here, if hope there is, and hope for the soul hereafter, if religious preparation has been made for the final parting. gious preparation has been made for the final parting.

HOW OUR SAVIOR TAKES AWAY OUR SINS.

"Behold the Lamb of God, behold

"Mehold the lamb of God, behold Him, Who taketh away the sins of the world,"—St. John, I, 29.
"After Our Messed Lord was baptiz-ed by St. John the Baptist, He retired ed by St. John the Baptist, He retired into the desert, wher He remained forty days in prayer and fasting At the end of this time He directed His sieps to the river Jordan, where John was baptising. Here a large concourse of the Jewish people had assembled to disten to the preaching of the foreignees.

Lord that He is the Lamb of God, and that it is He who taketh away the

which the world What a glorious testimony this, and how cheerfully received by the fervent Christian! Have you ever pendered over these beautiful words and made them they beautiful words and made them. over these beautiful words and made them the subject of your meditation? Have you ever tiled to find out their true meaning, and thus make them profitable to you souls? Yes, truly, Jesus Christ is the Lamb of God. He of the world. For you and for me Hi (voluntarily left the bosom of His Section, and Jonesed and even debased Father, and lowered and even debased Himself by assuming a nature like out own. For us He endured the sufferings and privations of His childhood, and for us He sent up many heartfelt play 12 to God the Father before the beginning of His public life for us He labored and preached, for us He suffered the ingratifule of his disciples, the ignomine's of the Jews the insults of the soldiers, the hard-ships of the journey to Calvary, and finally ended His torments on the cross, with the cry "Consummatum"
—"It is finished."

—"It is finished."

This, and much more, did Our Blessed Lord gladly under so for us all Andhow have you requitted such offinite love? Fathers, are you solicitous for the little household which Almighty God Himself has so fondly entrusted to your core? Then are you imitators of the patience and endurance of your Saviour during his bitter passion. Mothers, do you strive to make yours. thers, do you strive to make yours thers, do you strive to make your-selves patterns of the Christian vir-tues of gentleness and forbearance! Then do you initate the example of your Lord in bearing the defects of others and treating them with kind-

others and treating them with kindness and comparsion. Oh how watchful would we not be, could we but understand the infinite love Our Lord Jesus Christ man fested for up duing His life on carth. But St. John not only gave testimany to Our Ford being the Lemb of God, but He further testified that it is He who takes away the sins of the world He did not come simply to announce to the world the divine mission which he received from the Fother; He also came to heal the infirmities of our souls by imparting to them the abundance of His grace. This office He performed Himself during His mortal dance of His grace. This office He performed Himself during His mortal life on earth. He it was that purified the soul of Mory Magdalene and enriched it with sanctifying grace. It was He who gave the living water of eternal life to the sinful Samaratan

And what Our Lord did for these and many others, He is now effecting in the midst of us. It is not necessary to remind you of how Our Lord chose a, small band of apostles, and made them the beginning of His Church, how He bestowed upon them and their successors the unheard-of and marvel. successors the unneard-of and marvel-lous power of forgiving sus. Yes, the Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church are the visible representatives of Jesus Christ, they are the comfort of the afflicted, the strength of the weak, they have an efficacious rem-edy for those who are living in a state of morial sin, by pronouncing the words of ab-olution they restore to the penitent and contrite sinner his lost this, "tance or sonship, and make hum an heir of the kingdom of heaven. Oh, how thankful we should be for the mercy and goodness of our God. What at tender love we ought to cherish for the Church, the bride without spot. Whether the church with the church with the spot is the spot with the church with the church the spot is the spot with the church with the c the Church, the bride without spot. What respect is not due to those bwlo hold the place of Christ in our behalf! How sufficiently prize the inestimable blessing of the tribunal of penance? Let us remember and meditate upon those three precious graces that Aley may be the scurce of sweet joy to us now, and the earnest of a happy eternity hereafter. nity hereafter.

CIVILITY AND HAPPINESS. CIVILITY AND HAPPINESS.
A French king once swid; "If a civil word or two will make a man happy, he must be a churl indeed whe would not give them to him." If this feeling were acted on, how much happier the world would be. We may say of this kindly temper that it is like lighting another ...pn's candle by one's own, which does none of its light by what the other mans. the other gains.

THIS WORLD-A CALVARY.

Crosses here and crosses there,

At each crook and at coch turn, There's a lesson we must learn

From the daily task of life, In our human course of strife.

And the lesson-it is thus-Of the crosses laid on us,

There are two kinds-only two. Those you make those made for you

Both are pamful -I know well-Which is more so, I can t tell. •

But it seems that those we make Ne'er in man compassion wake;

But if God's hand haply be In our crosses, then we see-

All mankend, they pity us— It is always—ever thus.

If our crosses' weight we bear Without showing ball the care,

Each would find it lighter grown—Seeds of pottence would be sown

That would blossom this life o'er,

In the great Foreverinore.
-Grace Beatrice Barlet.

OUR HEAVENLY MOTHER

Our Heavenly Mother's Heart is a buman mother's heart, possessing nat-urally all the distinguishing qualities of a human heart, even its proneness to indulgence, its almost extravagant pity and tenderness, and, if we may so speak, its weakness of love. And sembled to disten to tue preaching of the foreignner of Christ. In the she receives aron any of us who have the grace so to offer it, the least trible Bpirit of God; and professing his bute of effection, and repays it with the professing his bute of effection, and repays it with the profession of the control of the cont

HOW THEY THEARD MASS IN DAYS OF PERSECUTION.

In an old number of "Notes Queries," the forlowing interesting account of how Catholics heard hiss in the days of persecution in Holland, was contributed by William Bernard MacCabe, who translated it from a

French journal,
The Roman Cataolic Churches The Roman Catholic Churches — if such a name is given to them—that were built in Holdand in the seven-teenth ventury, exhibited in a very palpable manner the dangers to which Catholics were exposed in performing their worship. The place universally selected was a hould situated in after most solitary part of a town. The interior was literatly pierced with a guird of galleries, like an ant's nest, and over corner, even the smallest. gunrd of gatheries, the an aut's nest, and every cornice, even the smallest, was made use of as a place for the suditors. These gatheres ran up for four, five, and even sex storeys whist transve sal openings in the directions were made to enable the faithful to were made to enable the faithful to see what passed at the altar. There were in the outer walls spy-holes looking out upon all the streets by which the officers of the law a light up proach, very frequently these houses were apparently a pation of some adjoining tavern. Thus there are to be found at Amsterdam the churches of "The Pigeon," of "Moses and Aaron," of the "Green Tace," and "The Parrot When it was requisite for the Catholies to meet together, or when some danger was apprehended, use was made of the "klepjes," or "Knocking Sisters," to apprise or to warn them Which such as these it was not possible to have the rules of u religious com-With such as these it was not possible twanve the rules of a religious com-munity, or the wearing of an unusual costume. The Sisters remained in the houses of their families, and from thence visited villages, attended the sick, taught the calculum, distributed alms, and very often made more con-verts than the prasts themselves They were the constant object of at-tack in furious placards from the Govtack in furious placards from the Government, which had forbidden, under the severest benefit, more than two of them being together at the same time, or to have the power of making a will, or to inherit any fixed pro-

perty.

At Utrecht the "Klopjes" were to be found near the Church of St. Gerkrude in an asolated part of the city, and not far from the road leading from Amsterdam to Goroum. Who wer has assisted in the offices of the Church cannot have been surprised in seeing the numerous passages and gates affording the means of egress and escape in

The last of the "Klopjes" died at Utrecht in 1853 The name is, doubt-less, derived from the Dutch word "Klopjen," to knock, and this had reference to the mode by which they gave warning of some imminent acril Each Each Sister had the special charge of some particular article used in divine working, such as the chalire, coporal, paten butettes; and when management of the coporal of t gistrates unexpectedly presented themselves in a charch, all such arti-icles disappeared with incredible ra-pidity, and naught then was discoverable but bare walls and empty gailer-fes.—Denis J. Scanneli O Neill.

****************************** CHILDREN'S

CORNER

DAFFODIL.

Who passeth down the wintry street? Hey, ho, daffodil! A sudden flame of gold and sweet, With sword of emerald girt so meet, And golden gay from head to feet.

How are you here this wintry day? Hey, tho, daffodil! Your cadiant fellows yet delay, No windfliwer dances scarlet gay, No crocus tiume lights up her way.

(What fand of cloth o' gold and green, Hey, ho, deffodil! Cloth o' gold with the green between, Was that you left but pestere'en, To light a gloomy world and mean?

King trumpeter to Flora queen.
Hey, ho, daffodil!
Blow, and the golden jousts begin.
-Katharine Tynan-Hinkson.

THE DOG THAT LIED. I had trusted him implicitly for

other. He was an ordinary dos, snowwhite, with brown marking on the top of his head. I called him Pierrot. He may, perhaps, have been the son of a may, rechaps, have been the son of a circus dog; at any rate, ne would climb trees and ladders and perform other odd tricks. He was fairly in love with a nttle wooden bill about the size of a billiard ball. One day he brought it to me, and, sating on would his haunches, said quite plainly,"Throw it nway out on the grass. I'll find ft, see it I don't."

I did as he wanted, and he succeeded I did as he wanted, and he succeeded perfectly. From that time on he became postively tiresome, for he was for ever saying, "Let's have a game of ball" Every dhance he got he would come rushing into my study with his ball in his mouth, and, standard the same rushing and same rushing and same rushing and same rushing and same rushing same rush

with his ball in his mouth, and, standing on his hind legs, with his forepaws
thrust into the midst of my papers,
valuable manuscripts, and open books
he would exclaim;—

"Look here's the ball! Throw it out
of the window and (will tear after
it. It's great fun-see if it isn't.
Much more amusing than your old manuscripts and novels and plays and newspapers."

Out the ball would go; out poor Pier-Out the ball would go; out poor Fier-rot would rush. But, poor fellow, on-ly to be decrived, for no sooner was he outside than the ball would be laid on the table again to serve as a paper weight. Pierrot, on the lawn, would look and lock, then, coming back unfor the window he would cry out;—
"I say, there, you literary follow,
this is a little too much, I can't find
anything of the balk. The fact is,
there's nothing there. Ard if a passerby hasn't taken it, the, you have it, as sure us can be."

it, as sure us can be."

He would come up stairs again, pokehis nose into my coat pockets, under
the furniture, into the half-open drawers, and then, all of a sudden, with
the air of a man who is struck with
a bright idea, he would asy, quissically, "I'll twager that's the ball there
out the table."

Of course I tack good care not to

wager with him, for it was in truth the ball. With a quick eye he had followed my look and had found the ball. To hide it again I had to be quick, and ther good-by to work. Those were lively times, Pierrot would leap after the ball, bound to have it at any cost, he would follow my simplifiest movement with the most

agile counter motions, all the time on a broad smile—smiling in the only way a dog (an); that is to say, constantly wagging his 'tail—Withal he was a good watch dog, and that's worth a good watch dog, and that's worth a

He often made me think of those tien, doinged by magic into dors, of whom we read in fairy taler. The glance of his eye had a fender, deep and beseedhing mullity

But we quarrelled one day, and it as a batter disappointment to me Phose who put their trust in dogs vill touderst and my feel u.s. This is the way ft happened

The cook had killed two pigeons. "I will serve them with peas" she said to herself

She went into the storetoom to get a basket into which to not the feathers as she plucked the pageons. When she came back muo the kuchen, she arried out on plarm. One of ther mgcons had flown, and yet she hadn't been gone from the room more than two seconds A traing going by had indoubtedly thrust his arm through indoubtedly rhrust his arm through the open window and stolen the bird. She rushed out to capture the tramp. Not a soul to be seen! Then instinctively she thought to herself, "The dog," But, seized at once with remorse, she mentally added, 'What a shame to suspect Pierrot. He's never stolen a mouthful. Why, he's stand waich a day over a leg of mutton without smelling of it, even if he were hungry. Moreover, there he is still hungry. Moreover, there he is still in the kitchen, lazily sitting on his haunches, with half-closed cyrs, yawning from time to time. No, he's thinking precious little about my pigeons.'

True encugn : there was Pierrot half dozing; apparently utterly indifferent to all going on about him. I was called.

"Pierrot." He turned his sleepy eyes towards me, as if saying, "Eh, what did you say, master!" I was so comfortable

I was fust thinking of the ball."

"Ah, of the b.li," said I, and then to the cook, "I am of your opinion, Catherine, Pierret did not steal your pigeon, if he had, he would be busy plucking it at the bottom of some ditch or other, you may depend up-

"Nevertheless, look at him, sir," said Catherine. "That dog hasn't the look off an honest Christian."

"What! would you say -"
"I say that at this very moment he has a guilty look about him." "Look at me, Pierrot," I said, sharp-y Hanging ms head a little he at once replied, in a sowewnat grumb-

"Would I be quietly string here if I had stelan your pigeon? No, cer-tainly not, it should be busy plucking

He was serving me with my own ar-

"Look at .ne." I ordered him, "straight in the face, like thes."

He put on an air of indifference. There was no longer any room for doubt in my mind. I turned sorrow-

doubt in my miod. I turned sorrow-fully to Catheriot and exclaimed— "Ah, what a pity it is! It is he who is guilty. I am sure of it. It is he." I assure you, r ader, that I was very serious when I say that what I saw in the eyes of that dog came upon me like a painful shock I had distinct-ly seen there a human lie. It was a very complicated affair. He had tried to throw a faise appearance of sincerto throw a false appearance of sincer-ity into his look, and had utterly fa'l-ed; for it is even impossible for a man to do it. Some say that woman ena perform this miracle of falsehood, and ye.!—As for Pierrot, he exhausted

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last thirty or forty years. "The wear and tear of existence has enormously increased, and the demand for rapid action and intense exertion of the nervous system is certainly tenfold greater now.

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humself in a vain effort. The deep desire to deceive was, in his very eyes, struggling with the feeble show of sincerity which he succeeded in bringing into play. The unaccomplished lie was a sadder revolation of his guilt than actual proof. Nevertheless, in order to be blameless in the matter,

(With a deceiver deception is excus-

I wanted absolute evidence.

rble.

"Here," I said to the guilty dog,
"you may have this," and I gave him
the odd pigeon. He looked at me and
said thoughtfully to himself.—
"Hom! This is surprising. I see you
suspect one and want to detect me.
Otherwise, why now give me a pigeon?
Such a thing never happened before."

He lifted the pigeon in his mouth,
and then slowly put it down on the
ground, saying, "I'm at least not a
fool."

"But 8t 5s yours," I said. "I tell you

"But fit is yours," I said. "I tell you it's yours. Don't you like ungeons it very well, take this one. Besides, I had two of them, and I needed two, I can't do anything with one. I tell you again this is for you."

"I petted him, thenking all the while, "You wretched thief, you have betrayed my confidence as if you we, a mere man. You are a knavish wast," adding aloud, "Good old Pierrot, brave old Pierrot, time fellow."

On this he decided to accept my gift, picked up the pieron, rose and went

ont this he decline to accept my grid-picked up the pigeon, rose and went out slowly, not, however, without turning his face towards me several times, as if trying to read my mind. As soon as he was outside I closed the door and looked out through the glass panels on the side to see what he would do. He took a few steps as if he proposed to go to some out-ofthe-way place to eat his prize, ther he stopped, dropped the pigeon on the ground, and pondered for a long time. Several times he turned his deceitful eyes towards the door; then he gave up trying to find a satisfactory ex-planation of the situation, contented planation of the situation, conterted firmself with the facts as they were, proked up his rigeon and walked off. (And, as he disappeared, his drooping tark, which had expressed timulity and hesitation in all its motions during our conversation in the kitchen, assumed an air of more self-respect, as if Pierrot were saying, "Bah; take things as they come; nobody cares for me. A fjolly life's the taing. Qui vivara, verra."

ra, verra."
I followed him at a distance, and

I followed him at a distance, and surprised him in the act of digging a surprised him in the act of digging a very lively fashion.

The pigeon I had given him was dying beside the hole on which he was working. I dug the hole a little deeper myself, and, behold, there was the stolen pigeon skilfully hidden I was confounded. My good friend Pierrot not only followed the habits of his progenitors, the foxes and the Pierrot not only followed the habits of his progenitors, the foxes and the wolves, and buried his food, but he followed the habits of civilized life, and had dearned to lie. In the presence of the prevaricator I gathered and tied together some of the largest feathers of my two pigeons, like a small deather duster, and put them on my study table. After that, whenever Pierrot brought me his ball, saying with a frank and open smile, ing with a frank and open smile, "What, working? Stop and have a same with me?" I would life the little feather duster, and Pierro, would hang he head, his tail would droop between his legs in shame, the ball would find the little feather has been been many heard he would fall from his mouth

would sail from his mouth, and he would sadly exclaim, "Mon Dieu, will you never forgive me?"
"You do not love me," I said to him one morning, "no, you do not love me, for you lied do me, and lied with premotitation." meditation.'

Meditation."

A kindly voice—whose it was or whence it came I do not know—replied,—"Yes, he does love you, my friend, and you still love him sincerely. He has been sufficiently punished by this time. Let bygones be by-

I poked up the little feather duster, and yet on this occasion Pierrot did not seem to fear it. "You'see it (for the last time," I said; "thus shall the record of your guilt perish," and I threw the thing into the fire. Pierrot, gravely seated on his haunches, watched it burn. Then, without any burst of emotion, without leaps for hounds, but simply, nobly, the came to lick my hand. A feeling of indescribable happiness filled my heart. It was the happiness of forgiving. 'And in a low voice my dog said to me; "I know what you feel; I know that happiness, too. For how many things have I forgiven you without your knowing it."—The Outlook I picked up the little feather duster,

THE WONDERFUL DATE PALM

A traveler in Arabia never ceases to wonder at the utility of the date palm. The author of a recent book of Arabian travel says that the pistils of the date blossom contain a fine curly fibre, which is beaten out and used in all Eastern baths as a spong for soaping the body. At the extremity of the trunk is a terminal bud containing a whitiah substance resembling an almond in consistency and taste, but a hundred times as large. This is a great table delicacy. There

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are said to be over one hundred varities of date polm, all distinguished by their druit, and the Arabs say that "a good housewife may furnish her band every day for a month with a dish of dates differently prepared".

Dates form the staple food of the Arabs in a large port of Arabia and are served in some form at every meal, Syrup and vinegal are made from old dates, and by those who distrigard the Koran even a kind of brindy. The date-pit is ground up and fed to cove date-pit is ground up and fed to cows and sheep, so that nothing of the pre-cious fruit may be lost. Whole pits are used as bools and counters for the Arab children in their games on the

desert sand.

The branches or paims are stripped of their leaves and used like ruitan for the making of beds, tables, chairs, cradles, bird eages, boats, and seforth. The leaves are made into basefects, fans and string, and the best of the outer truck forms excellent fibre for rope of many sizes and qualities.

The wood of the truck although light and porous, is much used in bridge building and arentecture, and is quite durable.

In short, whome a decident desert sand.

is quite durable.

In short, when a date paim is out down other a not a particle of it that is wasted This tree is the "poorhouse" and asylum for all trains, without it millions have neither food nor shelter. One half of the population of Mesopotamia lives in date may dwell-ings.

BY M D McBODKIN.

The neighbors ull said Peter O'Toole | who made her welcome as to a palace, as to blame; so he was "What call | while Peter ried from the pursuit of was to blame; so he was "What call had he to do the like? Wasn't it hard moth for his wife, the gratur, to he thrun but of house and home, an' the condition she was in, without brakin' her heart over him and his goings on ?' But his stout-hearted wife stood up

for him, against all-comers
"I'm proud of him," she said, "whatever happens. It was for my sake he ever nuppens. It was to any sake she washering. God guide and guard him aught and morning."

him night out morning."

Poor Peter O'Toole was not so much to blame after all. When he married savey Molly Murphy, the school-mistress, he had a mee little house and holding of his own to bring her to. But before they were three months married Lord dhatblin, or Rathlin's agents, thought the, would like to throw the holding into a neighboring grass farm—for those were the days before land sets—and poor Peter got his six months' notice to quit.

The bathffs and peclers and crowbar brigade were punotual at their ap-pointment, and quick at their work. The door was torn from its hinges and the windows broken in. The tuif fire on the hearth went out in a hiss and a splutter under a pailful of water. The Koul smoke filled the cottage, and welled in volumes through the broken door and wandows. Iwo bailiffs working in the murky gloom, like devils in the pit, flung out the poor furnature into the boreen. A third was busy with the crowbar at the gable. The scene was a blot on the bright-

of the summer day that poured

The neighbors had gathered, sullen and silent, and full of gloomy sympathy, with the exceted. But Peter and his wife stood a little apart, gazing on the rums of the home, where the happest months of their life had been spent together.

on the ruins of the none. Where the happest months of their life had been spent together.

He' was furious with the silent and concentrated fury that is most dangerous in man or beast. She, as as the women's way, forgot per own sorrow to comfort his.

They had nrranged that he was to go to Canada. He had the price of his passage, and a trifle over, and he was to send for her what he earned the necessary money.

"Take it asy, alanna," she said, "sure God's good, and we will soon be happy again "ogethe, in the new coun-

bappy again "ogether in the new coun-try, plaze the Lord."

try, plaze the Lord."
"Take it aisy, alanna," cried a mocking voice behind, with a strong English accent, and suddenly the agent showed himself, dapper and handsome, in scarlet coat and black silk hat, for

in scarlet coat and black silk hat, for he was on his way to the fox hurt, and tooked in on the man hunt as he bassed, for the fun of the thing. "Don't be a milkeop, O'Toole," he went on, sneeringly, "a stout-built chap like you will always get wages for work in America, and a good-look-ing, wench like your wife will alv ys flad someone to comfort her in your absenced" absence!

There was an insolence in his voice

that was like a bellows to O'Toole's smouldering temper.

The agent would have chucked the

The agent would have shucked the buxom matron under the chin, but the huband's strong hand on his breast sent him sprawing back half a dozen yards into a muture heap. The crowd shouted in incree laughter and delight, and the man leaped up with the ordure clinging to his coat and back back the first produced with research and back the sent back the se

and delight, and the limit leafed by with the ordure clinging to his coat and mad with rage.

"You dog, how date you!" he cried coarsely, and lavaed out at Peter with his riding whip. The leather thong caught Peter on the check, and out the skin in a hid weal. But in his anger he felt no main. With a quick sweep of his black thorn he struck back. The strergth of muscles, tightened by toil; the enger of the husband whose wife was evicted and insuited was in that crashing blow. Like an ox under the pole axe, the agent dropped. The sikk hat, which crumpled up like a concertion under the blow, saved the fread from its full force, on it would have cracked the skull like a hazel mut.

hazel mut.

The agent key flat wher he fell.

There was in instant kubbub. The
police charged to arrest O'look. His
wife shricked, 'Rum, acushla, ima cree;
rum for jour life," and with all her
strength she pushed him into the
thicks of the narrowing crowd, where
he wanished as suddenly as if the
ground had swallowed him.
There was no active resistance to the

There was no active resistance to the police charge. The crowd was like police charge. The crowd was like sand to a cannon ba'l, more obstructive 'ham steel. It opened and closed round the police with an awkward hustling, void of all offence. But they couldn't tay eyes much less hands on O'Toole. The agent gathered his limbs slowly off the ground. With foul coat and battered hat and aching head he was a miserable sight. He was still dizzy with that terrible blow and he swayed like n drunken man, and the district inspector of police, returning from his abortive pursuit, with a veryle of his men ran to his

turning from his abortive pursuit, with a couple of his men ran to his

mssistance.
They raised him to his horse, where he sat limp and loose. A policeman stood at the reins. The gable end bestood at the reins. The gable end ac-gan to crumble under the crewbar, and the wall came down with the clat-ter of stones and the smothering of mortar. A light was set to the dry thatch, which blazed up instantly, and

thatch, which blazed up instantly, and the eviction party, leading their battered agent in their midst, moved off in one direction, and the crowd, shouting defiantly in the other.

Mrs. Peter O'loole was in the centre of the wrowd surrounded by spmathetio women. Peter had to call to do the like, they persisted, and frighten the heart and soul out of the poor creature, his wife, and she in no fit state for a fright, and to go on the run when she wanted him to comfort her. But there was no sugar in their scolding. In their hearts they thought the letter of him.

They get agreed that it was "a fine."

better of him.

They sell agreed that it was "a fine, elever stroke, and the agent got no more than he airned anyways, and may, be it would all turn out for the best yet, plaze God."

pest yet, plaze God."
Poor Mary O'Toole found a refuge
in the cabin of the Widow Dempley,

while Peter iled from the pursuit of what for want of a detter name is called "justice" in Ireland Four days later his anxious wife had

a letter from him to say they he had got safely to queenstowe and would be on the broad ocean for America that night, and that, with God's help and blessing, he would soon earn the money to bring her out to him. That same night Mary O'Foole's first haby way born.

It so happened that Mrs. Bedelia Mulcahy also had a son the same night. Mrs. Bedelia Mulcahy was the most gented woman in those parts. She had been lady's maid up at the bag house, and put by a nice little bit of money in her time, which was a tolerably dong time, from her wages and pickings, and as money attracts money she had married Mr Thuddeus Mulcaby, the releast man in the country round.

Tadey Mull, the gombeen man, was what the neighbors called him. But Wrs. Bedeha Mulcaby insisted on Thaddeus Mulcaby, Esq., headen. banker.

Sturdy Mary O'loole was up and Sturdy Mary D look was up and about three days after the event, with her haby mestling at her breast. But Mrs. Bedella Mulcany lay in state and languarhed as bettted an ex-lady's maid and the wife of a banker.

"I won't muse the infan', doctor," she insisted; "I cannot; besides it would not be fair to my offspring." "If you don't, ma'am," retorted bluff Dr. O'Dwyer, "you must get him a wet nurse or he'll die."

murse or he'll die."

"Of course, doctor, of course," Mrs. Bedelia graciously assented, 'tnat is the proper course to pursue. Thaddeus will be quite oblivious to the expenditure in such an emergency!—the doctor grimued behind the chintz bed curtains; he knew his Thaddeus. "Do you bluow any respectable and satisfactory person for the position!"

"There is Mory O'Toole had a fine young son dibe other night; she is a healthy, hearty young woman herself.

But Mrs. Bedelix raised mer hands in petulant protest. "I could not whide her. I nave heard that children im-

petulant protest her. I have bear her. I have heard that children im-bibe their character with their nutri-ment, and I have reason to know that

she is a very designing young woman.
The truth was that Mrs. Bedelia
Mulcoby desliked Peter U'Foole with
a double-barrelled dislike. It was rumored that Mr. Thaudeus Yulcahy
would have married the pretty and buxom schoolmistress without a penny of fortune, and the elderly lady's maid before her marriage had looked with desiring eyes on the strapping young Peter. But there was no other wet nurse available. Maternal love, which, like a hardy plant, will grow an the dryest and sandiest soil, triumphed in the ican heart of Bedelia. Her dislike of the nurse yleided to her affection for her offspring, the young Thaddous. The doctor was empowered to treat with Mrs. O'look, and he in his turn transferred the larom schoolnustress without a penowered to treat with airs. O route, and he in his turn transferred the commission to the Widow Dempsey. At first the young woman clutched her infant up tight in ner arms and refused point blank.

But the Widow Dempsey was diplosed the widow Dempsey was diplosed.

mer intant up fight in her aims and refused point blank.

But the Wadow Dempsey was diplomatic. "It's not for nothing I'm asking you, asthore. Sure, it's rouling in money they are, bad scran to them. You can usk what you like without fear of refusal, and a few pounds would some haudy to shorten the road to one that's writin' for you and little Petersen face. God bees him, on the other side of the big say."

After much Luxtering, in which the Widow Dempses played the go between, Mrs. O'loole was engaged for £15 to nurse the son and heir of the house of Mulcahy for six mooths.

Mrs. Bedeha Murcahy received her this state and impressed upon her the important functions she had to discharge.

charge. "You will be very particular about the young gentleman, my good wo-man," she said. "The life and health of the eldest son in a family like outs is so important." She laid an almost aggressive emphasis on the word eld-

aggressive emphasis on the word eldest.

"Oh, I see," she went on, "you have brought your own baby. Quite a creditable child for the class is belongs to, and you are very fond of it, I daressy. But you will be good enough to leave it at home when you come here to-morrow. Binster Thaddeus is exclusive—you understand, that was arranged by your friend, Mrs. Dempsey, and I must insist on your carrying out, your surrangements."

The thoughts of Feter lonely and waiting for her in a strange lond restraine? Mary O'Toole's quick temper through all this trude

through all this tirade

through all this tirnde
"I will take the baby home now if
you please," she said.
"Oh, not now. You will assume your
duty towards Master Thaddeus."
"Mrs. O'Toole took the little baldheaded, blinking, wrinkled atom of humanity to her heart. Ler mother's
thead avarined to it—it was so like her
own.

To the uneducated eye all new-born babes are exactly alike and not partic babes are exactly alike and not particularly charming. But even to the expert eyes of his mother these two distinctly resembled each other, though the timer child of the two.

The other mother watched with jealous eyes her own child, which had moned and wailed in her own arms, at the least read a contact of the resemble with contact of the resemble was the contact of the resemble watcher the resemble watcher was the contact of the resemble watcher watcher watcher was the resemble watcher was the resemble watcher was the resemble watcher watcher watcher watcher was the resemble watcher was the resemble watcher watcher watcher watcher was the resemble watcher watc

mosned and wailed in her own arms, nestle closely and contentedly at the bosom of a strange woman.

Her envy grew to physical pain, and she left the room abruptly lest she should snatch the child away.

should snatch the child away.
She was not gone five minutes when
Petercen, the dethroned, began to wait
from the bed on which he had been
laid, and his represented cry sent a
sharp pang through the heart of the
young mother.
Instantly she daid the strange baby
on the bed and caught her own waiting finfant to her mother's heart; Pet-

ing findant to der mother's heart; Petereen promptly ceased to whine, but the nbandened Chaddeus set up a prolonged and dismal howl in his turn. By an unlucky chance Mrs. Hedelia came back in a the room at the moment. She tild not, of course, guess the shuffling of bable, that had gone on in her sheener, and shuff her ears.

indignantly against the piteous bowl-

magnanty against one pircous nowing of her own offspring.
Poor Mary O'Look was thunder-struck at her sudden advent. In another moment she would have confessed everything. But Mrs. Bedelie gave her no chance.

"Remove that squalling brat," she crad, dramatically, pointing to the de-frauded Thaddeus sicking furiously on the hed. At the same moment she snatched the unconscious Petercen from his mother's breast and clasped

from his mother's breast and clasped ham to her own, where he howled furiously in spite of her blandishments. Mary O'foole was furious, too, at the word brat being frings at the baby though as it glanced it hit the other one. Her first instinct was to grabback her Petereen, but there came to check her the sudden thought of a

more subtle and satisfactory revenge. She malked to the bed and stood calmly contemplating the abandoned Thaddens, now red in the face with his exertions.

"It is quite true for you, Mrs. Mulcahy," she said, with suspicious humility, "and but's an ugly, squalling brat he is and nothing else. His mother herself must own it, God helpher; not all along as the fine, laughing baby you nave in your arms. Are you wishful t'd take him back to the Widow Dempsey's, ma'am?"

"At once, woman," cried Mrs. Mul-cahy, whom the kicking and howling Petercen left no time for surprise,

"It's at your word, it's done, then, remember that anyways," cried Mrs. O' l'oole. With these oracular words she

caught up Thaddeus, whose ories soon ceased, and carried him out of the house without no much as looking behouse with hind her.

But the baby touched a pity in her which its mother could not reach. With many injunctions as to its care she entrusted it as her own to Mrs. Dempsey, and then hastened back to reclaim Petercen from Mrs. Mulcahy and bribe him with the mother's bribe its sient bleep. a sitent bleep.

Its silent bleep.
Both babies throve apace. Mrs.
Dempsey, who was a woman of experience and had raised twelve of her own, of Mhom two were in their graves, and ten in America, brought up the young disendowed Thaddeus successfully by hand, while the nutriment which his mother paid for was lavishly bestowed on the recipient for whom nature intended it.

Remorse for deceit stung Mrs.
O'Toole occasionally. Her sense of honesty revolted at being paid for nursing her own child. But for the daily nagging of Mrs. Bedelia it is likely she would have made full confession and atonement. It consoled her ten on the sense as were accounted to the later than the contract of the sense of the contract of the c

likely she would have made full con-fession and atonement. It consoled her, too, on the rare occasions she vis-

her, too, on the rare occasions she visited Mrs. Dempsey, to find the other baby flourishing.

Mrs. Bedella was amazed, and not altogether delighted, at her patience.

She knew that Mary O'Toole had, a temper of her own, but she seemed to have aidden it in a snowdrift.

"He is a beautiful baby, nurse," she said, poking the baby's check with her forefinger.

'Nurse' was just the most offensive word she could use, and she knew it.

Nurse" was just the most offensive word she could use, and she knew at. "True for you, ms'um," she would answer with unnatural enthusiasm, "the finest and bestest tempered in the world, ma'um; God bless him." "And so like his dear father," cried Mrs. Bedelia glaring with the all-seeming eye of faith at the upturned face of the infant.

Now Thady Mulcahy, senior, had a squint and red hair.
"And so like his poor father," Mrs. O'loole echoed sadly, thinking of the lonely Peter on a distant shore.
Then Airs. Bedela, baffled by ther gentleness, would try another tack, for there is no fun nagging at upersyn that refuses under provocation to

son that refuses under provocation to talk back.

"I hope your own boby is doing as well as can be expected, ourse."

The tone implied that she could not expect much.

But Mrs. O'Toole replied with exas-

But Mrs. O'foole replied with exasperating dumility on the part of the
absent 'Maddeus.

"As well as can be expected, indeed,
ma'am, and sure it's kind M you to
mention him. Maybe all the better
for being parted from nis mother, but
sure, the creature will never come to
much and how could be ?"

But Mary O'Toole's offence found her
out at last, and Nemesis was sharp
when it came.

when it came.

when it came.

The war that smouldered for four months between the two women was blown to sudden flames by the action of the elder Fhadeus, who had not quite got over his hunkering for buxom Mary O'Toole.

on wary U 1001c.

Mrs. Bedelia watched him like a cat, but one morning when her back was turned he made belief to stoop down to kies his connectitions are and her. lo kiss his supposititious :

to kiss his suppositious son and heir, and slyly attempted to substitute the murse's lips for the baoy's.

The smack he got was mot of the kind he inticipated or desired. It made his hear redden and lingle, and

sann he interpated or desired. It made his heir redden and tingle, and sommed to the startled cars of Mrs. Bedelia lik' a pistol shot.

She turned sharp reund, realized in a moment what had happened, and, woman-like, turned on the woman, while the rerely-stricken Thady sneaked out of the room

"You brazen bussy," cried the infuriated thendelia. "How dore you make so free with your hand in this house?"

"How dare your husband make so free with his ugly mouth, if it comes to finat," retoited Mrs. O'Loole stoutly. "He is not so ready with his kisses where they are looked for by all accounts. But, sure, small blame to him for that same, poor man."

Mrs. Muleahy realized that in a war of words she was no match for Mrs.

of words she was no match for Mrs. O'Toole. After the first repulse she fell back on the support of her dig-

She drew forth a small cracked pot from the recesses of the a dresser; while Mrs. O'Too'e watched her with arms skimbo. She had put the baby arms skimbo. She had pot the bady down on the bed to be prepared for all emergencies. Mrs. Mulcohy raised the hid of the

Mrs. Muleshy raised the iid of the teapot, drew out a stopper of crumpled banknotes and poured a little stream of chiking gold covereigns on the table. Very quietly, though he counted out 15 and pushed them towards Mrs. O'Toole. "Take your wages, nurse, she sald, and go. When we want you again we'll send for you." "And as giad to go, una'am," retorted this O'Toole, "as a soul est of pure

gatory by the comparison". She was out of the house with her money in her priket and half-way lown the boren before she clearly realized that she had left her own ba-by behind her

The Widow Dempsey received her heartily, and iscened with much sym-pathy to her story, told with a profu-sion of "says 1" and "says she"

"Sure its proud and glad," she said at last, "you ought to be so get back to your own darlint boy with the gold-

en sovereums in your pocket."

But Mrs Mary O'foole was neither proud nor glad when she looked upon proud nor glad when she looked upon the youthful Thaddeus and "saw hun very plain." There was alread; a faint pink down on his smooth skull; the roseate down of flaming red hair. Thaddeus, sensor, had a nead that put the carrots to shame. The two dull beads which served young Thaddeus fon eyes were twisted socially togeth-er. Thaddeus, semor, had a bad Hount.

Poor Mary O'Toole for her sixs had to take this ugly duckling in her arms and nurse and fondle it under the watchful, yes of Widow Den,paev, who was proud of the success with which she had brought at up "by han i," und loved it is women love anything, old or young, handsome or ugly, that has been a trouble to them.

But all the time poor Mary's mother, heart was aching with a hungry love for her own beautiful boy.

Her trouble grew as the Jays went by. Poor Petersen, deprived of the maternal nutripent, began to peak and pine under the unskilful atten-tions of Mrs. Bedelie Mulcahy. The neighbors were all on Mary's side in the feul that had arisen between the women, and took a mclaucholy de-light in describing the trouble 4 at had come to her opponent "Sure, it's the judgment of God on her for the way she traited you, Mrs. O'Toole, ma'am. Sure the haby she was so proud of that there was no standing her is dwindled down to skin Her trouble grew as the lays went

was so proud of that there was no standing her is dwindled down to skin and hone. You'd think it was a Tepredham, God be good to us, that was in it. You own child is strong and hearty, Mrs. O'Toole, thanks be to the

The poor, bloscen-hearted mother humbled herself to make evertures to the still haughty Mrs. Mulcahy for the renewal of her services. But they the renewal of her services. But they were contemp tously refused with suggestions and insinuations that made at impossible to repeat them. All the time she was very gentle and kind to the sturay, equalling Thaddeus, junior, in the aope, as she whis-pered to her own heart, that the Lord ould be good to her town described

baby.

Day by day the neighbors came with more and more dismal tidings of poor Petercen. Fruly, Mary's sin had found her out. But the worst was

"Good morning, Mrs. O'Toole," said a neighbor, settling herself down for a long "shaun." "Mayse you haven't heard the news at Thady Mull's!"

The young mother's heart turned cold. She feared the worst. Bu' it was not come to that yot.

"Mrs. Mull," the visitor went on

with the unconscious importance of one who feels she has strange tidings to tell, "has it on her mind that it's a changeling out of the fairles she has in it. Sure I wouldn't say against her myself, for the child does not look her myself, for the child does not look a, Christian, for the hair ba it is as black as me boot, and onld Thady's as reif as a fox, and the woman herself nd color at all, at all. I hear they are going to send for the 'Fairy Man.' Patsey Rattigan, who is a good warrant, by fair manes or foul, to get back their own fr m the good people "Mary O'Toole's heart sank within her at the news. Patsey Rattigan's incantations were none of the mildest, indeed rumor had it that a shovel heated red hot played a prominent

heated red hot played a prominent part in the ceremonial.

Her visitor had no sooner departed than the distracted Mrs. O'Toole made her way with the speed of fear to the cabin of "the knowledgeable woman."

cabin of "the knowledgeable woman," Honor Geraghty, who was Patsey Ratrigan's great rival in the district.

To her, Mary O'Toole made full concession, ending up with w passion of weeping, in which she sank on her knees on the clay floor of the cabin, walling, "Me darlint boy, me darlint boy, what will become of you at all, at all ?"

But honest Honor Geraghty was no

But honest Honor Geraghty was no stern moralist; she uttered no word of reproach or rebuke, but comforted the distracted young mother with the hope of mending one trick with an-other.

"That I wouldn't give for Patsey Rattigan," she cried, with a contemptwous smap of her fingers at the absent fairy man "Sure the crature is as knows as much about the ways of the good people as a blind cow does about a cocked pistol. Leave it to me now, asthore, and I'll have your boy back safe and sound in your arms before the week is out."

Next day Mrs. Geraghty called at the house of the distracted Mulcahys, and, togardies of chapter, tendered

and, regardless of etiquette, tendered and, regardless of etiquette, tendered her professional services for the re-storation of the heir from fairyland. The baby in the cradle she unhesitat-ingly pronounced an impostor and a changeling. "Sure, the black hair of him," she said, "is sign enough for me him," she said, "is sign enough for me if there was nothing else. Bud all the marks and tokens of the good peo-ple is on him. Give me wan night to watch at the Fairy Rath beyant the hill, and maybe I'd come to you with

hill, and maybe I'd come to you with good news in the morning."
Whether she watched at night at the rath or not thus story does not pretend to record. But when she came to the Mulcahya in the morning she tound her rivat, Patsey Rattigan, the tairy man, a little withered automaton with puckered face and small, sharp eyes, there before her. The two greeted ceremoniously, as duellists before they cross swords. "Good morning to you, Mr. Statti-

"Good morning to you. Mr. Ratti-

"Good morning to you, Mr. statti-gan." said Mrs. Geraghty, with a smile on her broad face.
"Good morning kindly, ma'ami," snapped back Mr. Rattigan, who re-garded himself as the head of his pro-fession, and Mrs. Geraghty as an unnession, and Mrs. Geragaty as an un-mathorised quack. "As I was saying, Mrs. Mulcahy, ma'am, the old ways are the best, and there is nothing do-bate the 'red-hot shovel in a case of the kind."

"I don't like the notion of it," maid

Mrs. Bedelsa "II's foolish of me. I cit in spir of himself by Mrs. Gera-know. But'd don't like the notion of ghty's as urique. know But 4 don't like the notion of putting a baby sitting on a thing of

the kind "fugi's the way foolish mothers spoil their children, be over kindness," brotested the farcy man "Besides, it is not a haby that's in it at all," said Mr. Rattagan, on a second thought, pointing to unhappy Petercen, who whimpered more dismelly than ever, as well he ought, at the prospect before him. "Sure, it's one of the good as well be: fore him. prople,'

"An' do you thank the good people"
"An' do you thank the good people
have no proper feetings of their own,
Mr. Rattigan, if they are fairles itself," Mrs Gerachty suddenly interfiposed. "Do you think, ma'am, that
they'd lake to be put sitting on a red
hot shovel, or be thankful to them as
the like. Is that a nice way! to
trate the good people?"

"It's the good ould way," said Mr Rattigan, sulkily.

"It's the bad ould way." retorted Mrs. Geroghty, "and the good geople never forget it so long as the hear of the shovel is there to remind them "
"What the yound view, Mrs. Geraghty, if one might make bould to inquire," asked Mr. Rattigan

"I'll tell you qurek enough," retorted Mrs. Geraghty. "I'am a woman of me word. Mrs. Mulcalny, and I watch-ed last might at moonrise at the Fairy Rath, and at isn't for everyone I'd do the like, and me bad with rheuma-ticks. I wan't long there till the music and dancing began, the little red dackets jumping and bowing for all the world like poppies in a high

"Then part of a crowd in the corner comes a wee little woman, as pretty as ever you looked at, with a gould crown, not half the size of a thimble, on the back of her head, and hair brighter than the crown streaming on the green behind her.

the green behind her.
"Sure I knew of once that she was
Queen of the fairies, she and me be-

"Sure I knew oft once that she was Queen of the fatries, she and me being old friends,"

"'And what brings you here this night of all, Mrs Geraghty," says she, 'not but that you're heartily welcome all the same,' says she.

"'Your majesty has no need for me to be telling you,' says myself, for I knew that nothing happens unbekonst to them. to them. "She looked plazed at that.

"She looked plazed at that.
"'You're comin,' I suppose, about
the fine, handsome boy we took from
the Mulcahys,' says she, 'and there is
not a finer boy in the countryside, let
me tell you that," says she."
The mother bridled at the compliment, and glanced disd-infully at poor
Retereen.

ment, and glanced disd-infully at poor Petereen.

"'It was a cruel trick you played on the dacent people,' says I, 'and tlacenter fan't anywhere to be found, and good friends of my own,' ways f.

"'Now, do you tell me that,' says the Queen.
"Indeed, on' I do that, your majesty,' says myself, 'and well I may, and troth it was a quare thing of you had been one of your own in such a

and troth it was a duare thing of you to have one of your own in such a pucker. There does be an ignorant man, says I, coming about the place of the Mulcabys, telling them it should be put on a hot shovel."

"The word was not out of my mouth

"The word was not out of my mouth when I was borry fot it.

"The Queen flew into the devil of a rage at the bare thought of it.

"Would they,' says she. 'Isdad, an,' says she, 'I'll soon tach them the differ,' says she. 'I'll burn the house down over their heads,' says she, 'and sorrah tale or tidings of their fine boy they'll get during secula secolorum.'

'Now, don't go away with the story that way, your majesty,' says I, sluthering her down us well us I could; 'sure, didn't I tell you before that the Mulcahys were dacent people that never would be said be an ignorant crature of the kind. But, sure you might give the child back quietly,' I says.

"Well, Mrs. Gerach'y, ma'am, says the Queen, 'I'd go a long way to oblige an old friend like yourself, and if they will be said by you they'll have their child back safe and sound better than

onid that sair and sound better than it was when they lost it, says she.

"'May I have a peep at the darlint before I leave?' says I.

"'Certainly, ma'am,' says she; 'why not?' With that she called out some words in their own lingo, and out some of hundred or more of (them carrying the baby, and laid it down before ane. A finer child I'd never mak to lay eyes on, with one lovely tooth, and the hair coming on its head of a fine warm color like its father's."

color like 5ts father's

coming on 6ts head of a fine warm color like 5ts father's."

Thadders, senior, grinned with delight. But the rate Mr. Rattigan. who had sat spellbound by his rival's audacity, suddenly interposed:—

"I wonder sensible people could sit on their chairs and listen'to such raumaush," he said
"Raumaush, indeed," cried Mrs. Geraghty, "I like that. Be sure its aisy proved one way or the other, an' the proof of the pudding is in the cating of it,' as the saying is. "Tell them,' says the Queen to myself, 'to be ready for me between dawn and darkness to-morrow night,' says she, 'for I mane to come myself with the child,' says she, 'in the room that looks ou' on the boreen,' says she, 'and they will lave that open, for it's hander than the door,' says she, 'for myself and any friends. Let them dress the baby I left with them in the best,' says she, 'but there won't be a tack on the boy I bring,' have she, 'for to y clothes left with them in the best,' says she, 'but there won't be a tack on the boy 1 bring,' says she, 'for fa y clothes aren't lucky. Let there be a few crumbs of oat bread on the table, 'says she, 'and a drop of new milk,' says she, 'and a drop of new milk,' says she, 'for it's a long journey going und coming, and the weight is a heavy one for the likes of me; and let there be five gold wovereigns and five silver shiflings and five brass farthings."

"Where's the use of that I" asked Thady Alucahy, suspiciously.

shillings and five brass fatthings."
"Where's the use of that?" asked Thady Mulcahy, suspiciously.
"How can it tell?" retorted Mrs. Geraghty. "I can only tell what was tould to me. 'Maybe we'd take it and maybe we'd leave it,' said the Queen. "Troth, then, I'd sooner they'd lave it," interrupted ilandy, "if it was all wan to themselves."
"Don't say the like of that, even in a joke," said the, ice of that, even in a joke," said the, it, said the Queen, 'it will be for luck; if we lave it 'tis a token that in a year and a tlay there

token that in a year and a day there won't be a farthing more than that left to them in the world."

"May all had luck go with it," said

ghty's as urance seeing so believing, me good man, and you work have long to wait."

That night all preparations were made in the room, and the neighbors, frightened and curous gathered in the kitchen while Mrs. Geraghty, In her best white cap, stiff and glossy with starch and froming, white dalone to receive the Quien of the facties. The table was laid with food and coins as she had directed.

coins as she had directed. She had warned the curious neighbors that the fairies would come with a screech, and that it was blindness to look spon them and death to touch. The women in the Litchen muffled up their heads in their aproofs and the men covered their faces, with their hands as a precaution against fatal curiosity.

curiosity A little after midnight a shrift shrick cut the night air like a knife a 4 thrilled them to the very marrow of their bones. In the dead silence of their bones. In the dead silence that followed they could hear light steps and the faint wailing of a child, At the first sound Mrs. Geraghty leaped from the chair with an agility for which her figure 227? no waitiant, whipped Petereen from his bed, and passed him out through the window to Mary O Foole, receiving in return Theideus, junior, stars naked, but glowing from the double blanket in which he had been covered. There was another shriek more blood-curdling than the first, and the faint sound of swift footsteps and the wailing of a child died away in the darkness.

Mrs Geraghty threw open the door

child died awas in the darkness.

Mrs Geraght, threw open the door of the room with a bang, and the light streamed on white, set faces and staring eyes in the dim kitchen.

There was a rush for the door, although the visitors hing back a little to let the Mulcahys in dirst. Thady glanced at the table; the money was gone. There, kicking its heels in the oradle, stark naked, but warm, plump and mottled with perfect health, was her baby, the glow of warm hair, as and mottled with perfect heath, was her baby, the glow of warm hair, as Mrs. Geraghty had described it, on its skull, and the unmistakable eyes and nose of its father.

There is no more to be said. Ever ad-

rnere is no more to be said. Ever after that night Honor Geraghty had fame and profit as a knowledgeable woman on visiting terms with the Queen of the fairles, while Patsey Rattigan and the cut of the red-hot shovel fell into disreparte.

Just one fortnight after the rechanging of the changeling. Mary

shovel fell into disreparte.
Just one fortnight after the rechanging of the changeling. Mary
O'Toole, with Petercen—her own Petercen—perfectly restored, was on her
way to America to rejoin her husband,
who had found a comfortable home
for all three safe from the hand of
the evictor.—Dublin Weekly Freeman.

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There as danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their t cubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled in their lungs, and in a short time they weer beyond the skill of the best physician. diad they used Bickle's Anti-"May all had luck go with it," said
"May all had luck go with it," said
Thady, solemnly, said Mrs. Geraghty,
"I don't believe a word of it," said
Patzey Hattigan, but he was impress
of the throat and luckers.

The students of St. Michael's College have been in recreat under the direc-tion of Fither Dodsworth, CSS R The retreat finishes on Phursday, the Feast of the Assension

BASILIAN SUPLRIOR GENERAL BASILIAN SUPLRIOR GENERAL There is visiting in Loronto just now a very distinction decedes sixtic Very Reverend Father Durand Superior General of the Basilian Order in America, accompised by his secretary, M. L'Abbe Durand, are, since Monday hight the guests of the Provincial house of Methicals College. The visit is of an official character, and it is the interaction of the Very Reverend Father Durand to visit if the house, of home to be force returning to France.

THOMAS BLAKET
The public wile own have an opportunity of scenas for one first time in Toronto an elaborate production of Sie Henry Ity ng's famous play. Homas Becket It is to be given with new scenery and stage effects in st Michael's College Hail on Wednesday evening. May 22nd

The play is under the direction of

Ing. May 22nd
The play is under the direction of
Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A., who has been
rehearsing the students for the past
month. St. Michael's Dramatic Society has given some magnificent perovery nas given some magnificent per-formances in the past--notably Mac-beth and Richelicu-but the cast for fleeket includes some of the eleverest and most talented amateurs ever known in the history of the Dramatic known in the history of the Dramatic Society. The management and stu-dents of '01 have determined to make this the greatest annateur production ever given in Toronto. Thomas Bec-ket is one of the grandest characters in English history and the tragic events of his life, portrayed by such a clever cast, will furpish some in-tensely strong and dramatic scenes.

OBITUARY.

Died at St. Joseph's Convent, St. Alban street, Toronto, the Uth inst., Siater Mary Chrysostom, McArdle. The deceased wan a native of Monoghan County, Ireland, and at the time of her temise was in the 65th year of her age, and the 44th of her religious profession. On Wednesday and 8th inst. the funeral obsequies were performed in the convent chapel, Rev. F. Welsh, C.S.B., being celebrant, and flee. Fathers Howard and O'Leary acting us Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively Several other piects were present in the sanctuary.

Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively Several other priests were present in the sanctuary.

The deceased Sister had spent many years of her holy life, at the House of Providence, where in the midst of Offrist's suffering poor, the afflicted, and the aged, she had ample exercise for those precious virtues which marked her character, namely, charlity, seed and patience. Being in a weak state of health the last few years of her life, she was recalled to the Motherhouse to obtain a cest from her active labor and receive from her foving Sisters that tender and watchful, care and kindness, she had so often given to others. Nor did she forget during these few years of her life to amass for herself rich treasures of merit oy her pata nee in suffering and constant prayer, and strict observance of her floly luic. Gradually becoming weaker and feeling that the bour of feuth was not far datant, she received the lost saving rites of holy Mother Church; and not many days afterwards, all of which were speat in holy prayer, she calmly and peacefully breathed forth her pure soul into the hands of ford, while the community assembled around tecited the prayers for the agonizing. Blussed are the dead who die in the Lord," a rich store of glovy is laid up for them in that unfading Kingdom, where mourning and sorrow are unknown, where loy anutterable, even the loy of God, shall thrill the heauts of His devoted servants. Yes, preclous, thrice precious, in the sight of God is the deat. servants. (Yes, precious, thrice pre-cious, in the sight of God is the death clous, in the sight of God is the dearn of His saints. Our constant also should be to merit by the cultivation of the great and noble virtues that adorned their saintly lives, that our last end be dike unto cherrs. R. I. P.

MR. J. W. FITZGERALD.

Beterberough, May 13.—Mr. J. W.
Fitzgerald, C.E., one of the town's
best known citizens, died in St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday night, after a short illness of a little over two
avecks, and the news of this death came
is a kad-aurprise to his friends, many
of whom were not aware of his serious
illness. Two weeks and a half ago
he was taken ill with acute Bright's
disease, brought on by a cold. He

influess. Two weeks and a half ago illness. Two weeks ago, and all that medicals science and skilled nursing could do was done, but the disease could not be stayed in its fatal progress, and death came at 10.30 o'clock on Saturday night.

The deceased had been a prominent figure in Peterborough for many years and, courteous in manner and dignified in bearing, he was highly respected by all classes. An Irishman by dirth, he never lost his dove for his native land. He was an ardent advocate of Home Rule, and many times he took up the public advocacy of the cause. If he struck hard blows he was ready to receive them, but the warmth of his discussion never interfered with his friendships or acquaintances. He had been connected in a professional capachy widh much important work in the Province and the Dominion, and ability and faithfulness had characterized his services.

The late U, W. Fitzgerald was born at Cork, Ireland, on the 28th of December, 1827, and was educated at Cork, Ireland, on the 28th of December, 1827, and was educated at Scholarship of Iorty pounds and a year's tuition in the School of Engineering at Queen's College, Cork. In 1852 he served on the Ordinance survey of Ireland under Sir Richard Griffith, and on resigning that position he served under William Dargam, the great Irish railway enginee, and contractor, on the Oublin docks, the Irish Exhibition building, and on the Dublin and Wicklow Railway. Coming to Ganada in 1856, Mr. Fitzgerald was articled to Col. J. S. Dennis, of Torono, who was afterwards Surveyor-General of the Dominion. He was admitted as PLJ. S. in 1857, and at once appointed by Tion. Philip Vankough:

net, Commissioner of Grown lands, to survey the township outlines in the Halibutton country, north of Peter-borough. In 1857 he made a sub-vision survey of Minden, and the plans and field-no, s of that township have since that dite been adopted us the system for recording the returns of surveys in the Crown Lands office. Mr Pitzpecid settled in Peterborough in 1858. He has been steadily employed in surveying for either the Canadian or Ontario Government ever since, except from 1870 to 1875, when he was resident engineer in charge of a section of the Intercolonial Railway in New Stripswick. and field-no,'s of that township have

in New Brunswick in New Brunswick
The members of a grown-up family
of six sous and one daughter who are
surviving the late J W Fitzgerald
are, -Miss Miry Fitzgerald, of Lynn,
Mass., Messis D J Fitzgerald, of the Mass., Messis B B B 1 (2) Repeated of the Montant Ore Purchasing Co. Butte, Mt., W. H. Fitzgeridd of Dawson City. Yukon. Dr. Fitzgerald, of Coboconk, Ont. J. Oliver Pitzgerald, Great Falls. Mont. J. W. Pitzgerald, civil engineer, and Edward Fitzgerald, both

The funeral will leave the family residence Smith street, it nine oclock to-morrow, Tuesday, and proceed to St Peter's Cathedral, and from thence to the Catholic cemetery.

MRS. M P. DOHERTY.

MRS. M. P. DOHERTY.

The Register extends its sympathy toMr. M. P. Doherty, of the Colonization Roads ik partment on the loss of his swife. The family is well known in Toronto and in the Peterborough district, where they lived for some years after Mr. Doherty had given up business in Toronto. Mrs. Doherty died on Friday morning after a long and painful filness, and the funeral took place on Monday from St. Helen's Church. She was a model Catholic woman, and her death is a sore loss. She leaves nine children, the eldest not more than eighteen years off age.

A well-known Montreal figure discippears by the death of Mr. John Phoenix. Deceased was fifty-nine years of age and a native of Causeway, Kerry Co., Ireland. He came to this country when a young mn. and was for some years employed as a parlor car conductor on the North Shore Railway. Seveen years up he entered the Custom service, and since that time has been a familiar figure about the Custom House. He was also a time has been a familiar figure about the Custom House. He was also a member of St. Patrick's Society ever since his arrival in Montreal, and an ardent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Since some weeks he has been confined to the Hotel Dieu, but a xouple of days ago was removed do his home to die.

MRS. COLLINS.

The following resolutions of condo-lence were unanimously passed at the regular meeting of the St. Helen's Sanctuary Society held on the 5th

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His mercy, to remove from this vale of tears the beloved mother of our esteemed companion and low-member, Christopher Collins,

now-member, Christopher Collins, Resolved—That we, the members of the St. Helen's Sanctuary Society, ten-der our sincerest condolence to our companion, and pray the Comfortress of the afflicted to shield him with her

of the afflicted to shield him with her benign protection.
Resolved—That this society have the Holy Sacrifice of Mass offered at 7 o'clock on friday morning, May 10th, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Collins, and that all the members who can conveniently attend on that occasion be present thereat, remembering the consoling words, It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead."—H. M. Boland, Secretary-Treas

MISS ELLEN McCARTHY.

Ellen McCarthy, the cldest and deloved daughter of John and Mary McCarthy, died in her 21st year. Her
life was short, and yet she lived long
enough to win a wreath of unfading
beauty and pecrless splendor. She
was noted for the gentleness of her
disposition as well as for the charm
of innocence which she displayed. She
cherished a deep and tender affection
for 5t. Paul's Church, in which she
made her first communion, and where
her funcral survice was attended by a
large number of sorrowing friends.
She was loved by all who knew her.
But God loved her better, and took
her to Himself. She resigned her
sould into His hands without the
slightest unurmur of compaint, nay
with evident satisfaction. May her
soul rest in peace. MISS ELLEN MCCARTHY. soul rest in peace.

MARIE T. DOYLE.
Marie (Teresa, loving child of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Doyle, 77 Anne street, /Torouto.
"She is not dead, the child of our fif

"She is not dead, the child of our fiffection,
Action,
But gone unto that school
(Where she no longer needs our poor
forotection.
And Chr.st Himself doth rule."
Death, the reaper of all beautiful
flowers, has with its dreaded scythe
aut from our noidst as fair a lity as
ever earth say bloom. Our darling
Marie, our lovely Mayflower, has been
chosen by our Blessed Lady herself to
be the "Queen of the May," for she is
now, we confidently hope, spending
her tenth birthday with the angels.
Although Marie attended school on
and off since Lent, yet she was not
well, but her great anxiety to prepare
for her first communion caused her to
forget her sufferings. We rider girls
loved to look at that angelio child,
and we felt ar if there were a halo
around her which inspired self-restraint. We dare not trifle with that
heaven-sent ohild. Catechism in hand
she scemed to be absorbed in its study
all day leng, her face radiant with
the thought of receiving the dear inshe seemed to be absorbed in its study all slay leng, her face radiant with tho thought of receiving the stear infant Uesus, to whom she was greatly devoted. The watchful eye of Marie's teachers soon noticed that her health was failing, and that ahe was unfit to remain a school, where, notwithstanding her suffering, her fidelity to the slightest regulation was most striking. She passed her examination with honors, and received our Diving Lord for the first and lust time, the efforce—

fore-"Not us a child shall we again behold

For when, with rectures wild.

For when, with rectures wild.

In our embyines we again enfold her.

She will not be a child."

—A Schoolmate, Lorstto Academy, Bond street.

CANADIAN NEWS. GUELPH CATHOLIC UNION

the many friends of the Guelph Cathe many friends of the Buttph Ci-dholic Union look forward with much pleasure each year to spending a very enjoyable evening with them in their comfortable quarters on Myndham Street on the occasion of their annual context. No less so this year, when on concert. No less so this year, when on Friday evening lost an interesting programme was offered to an audence othat taxed the apreity of the hall Mr. Jas P. Down y ably presided, and those present on behalf of the Guelph Cetholic Union— The infferent numbers on the program were splendidly rendered and the applause was generously handed out. A very funny face entertainment to a close. Messra entitled "The Male Cook." brought the entertainment to a close. Messers Mass and O'Conner were elamous for honors, and made a decided hit as the witty frishman and French cook the following ladies and gentlemen very generously gave the reservices with success of the evening, the Misses Kennedy. Parsons, Begin and Patton, and the Messer Gailingher, Daignan, Kennedy and Reough Mr. Stewart and his clever family gave a couple of popular selections on their musical and his elections on their musical glasses, and received a well-merical encore. Miss Gay fulfilled the divise

QUEBEC.

of accompanist in a very sympathetic manner. The program closed with "God Save the King."

QUEBEC.

FATHER O'LEARLY'S FUND.

Quebec, May 10...The Gather O'Leary testimonial committee definitely wound up last night. The final report showed a total collection of 83.660 for the fund. Of this Father O'Leary got \$500 on his return from South Afric., \$1,500 at his request goes to Jeffrey Hale Hospital (Protestent), which will pay him a hundred dollors a year for it during his life time and inherit the capital at his death. Another, \$1,500 is kaken by a trust company, which will give him the same amount until he passes away when the balance, I any, will be paid over to St. Bridget's Asylum. The remainder of the fund will be paid over to Father O'Leary for his immediate wants. A letter was read from the recipient gratefully thanking all who were so kind and generous to him.

LONDON.

FIRE IN A CONVENT.

London, Ont., May 10.—For an hour to-day the convent of the Sacred Heart was threatened with destruction. Shortly after noon fire was discovered in the attic, and by the time the brigade arrived the blaze had spread over the top floor. (The firemen did good work, and succeeded in confining like damage to the baner spread over the top hoor. The free-men did good work, and succeeded in confining the damage to the upper storcy. Considerable loss was caused by mater, and the total damage is about \$1,000.

KINGSTON. PRESENTATION TO FATHER TWO-

for in excess of any enjoyment that had fallen to his let during the time of his absence from among them. He said that after seeing much of Euro-pean lafe, he returned to Cahada a bettor Canadem than ever. Accompany. ing the address, a pais conturing the handsome sum of \$175, was hand-

A #2110

FOR TRISH SOCIETIES.

St. Patrick's raterity and Scientific society at its annual making decided a start work shortly on the election of its new hall on Maria street. The building, which will be put up during the summer, will cost about \$15,000 ft will be located on Maria street not far from the new bridge. The building will be ready by December the structure a dit he two and a shalf storeys ugh and will be 50 by 100 feet. an size. A gymnasiom and bowling all ys will be in the basement, a half for lecture and entertainment purposes will be located on the first floor and in the storey above there will be reading rooms, library and a half for all the legal sixtes. reading rooms, noracy and a matter all the Irish societies. A joint stock company will put up the building. The sum of \$7,000 as already been sub-scribed. The following officers of the society were elected las inght; Pres-ident, D'Arcy Scott, vice president, James Bennett; recording secretary, James Hennett; recording a credity, John Daly; treasurer, John Casey; financial secretary, R. Walsh; libra-rian, P. O'Donnell; trustees, Jas. Glee-son, M. J. Cleary, H. McNulty; audi-tors, M. Shields, M. J. Lyons.

MONTREAL.

MGR. HAMEL AND MGR. VERRAEU A telegram from Quebec announces that Mgr. T. E. Hamel, of the Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, has been summoned to Montreal in consequence of the sickness of Abbe Verreau, principal of the Jacques Carier Normal school.

Mgr. Homel was born in 1830, and after his ordination to the priesthood in 1854, he proceeded to Paris and devoted four years to scientific study in the Ecole des Carmes and at the Sorbonne. He was subsequently professor of applied soiences in Laval University, Quebec. He held the positions of Superior of the Seminary and rector of Laval University. In 1871 he was appointed vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Quebec. He is a member of the American Society for Advancing Science, and ex-president of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1887, he received the appointment of Apostolical Prothonotary from Pope Lee, which carries with it the title of Monskipneur. the Ecole des Carmes and at the Sor-

signeur.

Rev. Hospice Verreau, who is now stricken with paralysis at the age of 73 years, is also a distinguished educationalist. He has been principal of the Jacques Carther Normal School since 1867. Since 1867, he has held the their of Carathin History in Layal since 1857. Since 1857, he has held the chair of Canadian History in Laval University. He is a Lit. D.; a member of the Societe des Antiquaires de Normandie; of the Societe des Antiquaires de Normandie; of the Societe des Antiquaires de Normandie; of the Societe des Antiquaires de Royal Society of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in France. In 1873, he was commissioned by the Quebec Government to make investigation among certain archives in Europe, for documents bearing upon Tweed, May 7.—Rev. Father Twomey of Tweed, on his return home from his European tour on Wednesday evening, was given a very enthusiastic reception. The Madoc band awas in attendance. Headed by the band, the entire party proceeded to St. Carthagh's church, where an address of welc me was read to Father Twomey by James Qumn, on behalf of the congregation. The reverend gentleman replied in eloquent strain, thanking the people most cordially. The happiness he experienced that night of returning home to Tweed and being reunited with his own people again, was al Society of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba and Strate, and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Prance. In Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an and the Question and Instruction in Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an and the Question and Instruction in Roba in Alsociety of Canada; and an officer of Public Instruction in Roba in Also

Great Rush

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M. J. CROTTIE

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PRIESTS GOING TO FRANCE Rev Abbe Cohn, Superior of the Or-der of St Sulpiec, will leave in the first days of June for Paris, where he will attent the ceny uton of the Sul-picians' general council. He will also go to Rome in connection with the Cradian Theologica is tollege, directed by his order in the Eternal City.

AT ST MARY'S COLLEGE

The students of St. Mary's College held a presentation of specimens of class work before his Grace Mgr. Bruchest. Descriptive i ionologues ar enations relating to the deeds of famous African explosers were rendered.

TENDERS



TENDERS FOR COAL 1901

Scaled tender, addressed to the Provincial Secretary Province of Ontario, Parliament buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," wil he received up to noon on MONIAY, MAY 20th 1201, for the dilvery of coal in the sheds of the institutions named below, on or before the 15th day of July next except as regards the coal for London, Hamilton and Brookysile Asylums and Central Prison, as noted:

Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

Hard coal-1,200 tons large egg size, 150 tons stove size, 150 tons nut size. Solt Coal-450 tons lump. 150 tons soft ecreenings.

Hard Coal-2,250 tons small egg size, 200 tons stove size, 60 tons chestnut size. Soft coal-40 tons for grates. (If the 2,250 tons, 850 may not be required till Jan., 1802.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston,

Hard coal-1,350 tone large egg size, 250 tone smi egg size 25 tone chestnut size, 500 tone hard scree-ings, 500 tone soft screenings, 15 tone stove siz (hard).

Hard coal—3,700 tons small egg size, 200 tons store size, 100 tons chestnut size, coal for grates. 75 tons: for pump hour, 200 tons imported size. 120 tons imported screenings. Of the above quantity 2,7-8 tons may not be required until January and Frb. rurry, 1902.

Asylum for Insane, Mimico.

Hard coal—1,550 tons large erg size, 140 tons stove size, 10 tons coal for grates, 100 tons soft screenings, 50 cords green hardwood.

Azylum for Idiots, Orillia. Soft coal screenings or run of mine lump, 1700 tons 75 tons hard coal, stove size; 180 tons hard coal grate, soft lump, 10 tons.

Asylum for Insane, Brockvide. "Hard coal—1,750 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 69 tons small egg. Of the above quantity, 1,050 tons may not be required until January and March, 1902.

Asylum for Female Patients, Cobourg.

Hard ccal-300 tone, large egg size.

Ceneral Prison. Toronto.

Hard coal—26 tons nut size, 100 tons small egg size, Fot Coal—2,600 tons sort coal a resulting or run of mine lump. The soft coal to be delivered monthly, as required. Institution for Deal and Dumb, Belleville.

Hard coal -- 775 tone large egg size, 100 tone small egg size, 12t na store size, 14 tone No. 4 size; soft coal for grates, 4 tous. Institution for Blind, Brantford.

Hard coal-400 tons large egg size, 150 tons atove ize, 15 tons chestnut size. Refermatory tor Boys, Penerang.

Eighty tons egg size, 57 tons store size, 19 ton nut size, 800 tons soft coal screenings or run of min' lump. Delivered at institution dock.

Mercer Reformatory, Toronto. Soft coal screenings or run of mine lump, 550 tons store coal, 110 tons.

stove coal, 110 tone.

Tenderer are to specify the mine or mines from which the coal will be supplied, and the quality of same, and must slor furnish satisfactory artidence that the coal delivered in the satisfactory artidence that the coal delivered in the same, fresh mined, and in every respect equal in quality to the standard grades of coal known to the trade. Delivery is to be effected in a manner satisfac nepectors of Prisons and Public charities.

entirety is so segrected in a manner salisfactory to Inspectors of Prisons and Public charities.

And the said inspectors may require additional amounts, not exceeding 20 per cent. of the quantities hereinbefore specified, for the above mentioned, and institutions to be delivered thereat at the contract prices at any time up to the 18th day of July, 1892.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted check for \$300, payable to the order of the ilonorable the Provincial Socretary must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bons files, and two sufficient surveiles will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders may be obtained from the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Pariliament buildings, Toronto or from the Bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without thority from the department will not be paid for J. B. STRATION, Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

LATEST MARKETS.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Wheat, spring
Wheat, white, straight, new.

The run of live stock at the cattle

The run of Fre stock at the cattle market to-day were large—93 carloads composed of 1855 cattle, 700 hogs, 495 sizep and lambs and 107 calves.

The quality of far cattle was, generally speaking, better than for several markets, there being a few good loads of both butcher and shipping oattle frade awas not as brisk as on Friday last but the prices of that day were well maintained for all classes of fat outile.

Although the deliveries were large, the demand was good, there being many buyers from outside points.

Deliveries of hours were not large, Deliveries of lags were not large, and prices have again advanced 37 1-2 tents per cwt. Selects soid at \$7 25, and lights and fats at \$6 75 per cwt. In all other classes of live stock prices were firm at the following quo-

Export Cattle-Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$1.85 to \$5.25 owt, while lights are worth \$4.60 to \$1.80

St80

Bulls—Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.85 to \$1.25 per cwt., while light export bulls sold at \$3.10 to \$3.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1050 to \$150 lbs, each, sold at \$4.65 to \$1.80.

Loads of kood butchers' cattle are worth \$1.50 to \$1.65, and medium butchers' mixed cows, heifers and sterrs, chers', mixed cows, heifers and steers,

chrrs', mixed cows, heifers and steers, \$1.15 to \$4 30 per cwt.
Common butchers' cows, \$3.60 to \$3.75, while inferior, rough cows and bulls sold at \$3 40 to \$3.60.
Heavy Teeders—Heavy steers, weighing from 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, of good breeding qualities, sold at \$4.30 to \$4.70 per cwt., while those of poorer quality but same weight sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt

Light Feeders—Steers weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs. each sold at \$3.75 to \$4

per cwt.

Buffalo stockers—Yearling steers, 500 to 600 lbs. each sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. Mich Cows—Fifteen cows and springers were sold at \$25 to \$45.

Calves—Sixty-five calves were sold at from \$2 to \$6.

Sheep—Deliveries, 495; prices firm, \$4.50 ito \$5 for ewes, and, \$3.50 ta \$4 per cwt. for bucks.

Yearling Lambs, Yearling lambs, grainfed, sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. and barnyards sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Best select bacon hogs. not less than 160 nor more than 200 tbs., each, unfed and unwatered, off cars, sold at \$6.25; light, \$6.75 and fats

\$6.75 per cwt

cach, unfed and unwatered, off cars, sold at \$6.25; light, \$6.75 and fats \$6.75 per cwt

Unculled car lots of hogs sold at about \$7.15 to \$7.20.

Nvilliam Levack was the heaviest buyer of cattle, having bought 190 butchers' and exporters. Mr. Levack paid the following prices in the different classes; Choice picked lots, at \$4.65 to \$4.80; loads of good at \$4.50 to \$4.65; mixed loads of buftchers' and exporters at \$4.65 to \$4.80; common butchers' eatle at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt. James Harris bought for the Harris Abbattoir Company 180 cattle, as follows; Two loads of butchers' cattle, 1100 lbs. cach, at \$3.85 per cwt; one load mixed \$00 crs' and exporters at \$4.50; one choils load of heifers, 1100 lbs. cach, at \$4.40; two loads of exporters, 1250 lbs. cach, at \$4.80; two loads of crough butchers' cows at \$3.50; lo0 yearling lambs at \$6.25 per cwt; 30 sheep at \$5 per cwt; 20 spring lambs at \$6.25 per cwt; 30 sheep at \$5 per cwt; 20 spring lambs at \$6.75 for lights and fats.

Whaley & McDonald, commission dealers, sold eight lords of stock consigned to them, at the following prices; One load of 23 at \$1.00; one load of 23 at \$1.00; one load of 25 acttle 20 in number, at \$3.95; one load of 23 acttle 21 \$4.30; one load of 23 at \$3.50; one load of 25 acttle, 20 in number, at \$3.95; one load of 23 acttle 20 in number, at \$4.50 to \$4.60. They bought one load of 22 at \$3.50 to \$4.75; one load of 24 tattle at \$3.50 to \$4.75; one load of 24 tattle at \$3.50 to \$5.00 to load of 27 two loads, 47 cattle, at \$4.50 to \$5.00 to load of 24 tattle at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Dunn Bros. bought three loads of exporters, 1250 to 1350 lbs.

per cwt.
Luness & Halligan bought seven loads of exporters, 1250 to 1350 lbs. each at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt.
W. H. Dean bought four ear loads of exporters, 1250 lbt. four ear loads of exporters, 1250 lbt. four ear loads of to \$5.20 per cwt.
Alex. Levack bought 25 mixed butchers' and exporters, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$4.90 per cwt.
William McClelland bought four loads of butchers' cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.65 per cwt.

\$4.65 per cwt.
Ben Smith bought 18 butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs., each, at \$3 80 per cwt.
W. H. Mayne sold 24 cattle, mixed

W. II. Mayne sold 24 cattle, mixed butchers', 1050 bbs. cach, at \$4 per cwt. less \$5 on the lot; three stocker calves at \$3.25 per cwt.

IWesley Duan bought 120 sheep at \$4.25 owt.; 50 yearling lambs at \$5.75 per cwt.; 50 spring lambs at \$3.50 each and 70 calves at \$5.50 each.

James White sold four butchers' cattle, 050 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.; one mileh cow at \$45.

W. E. Milloy sold four fat cows. 1200 lbs. each, at \$3.70 cwt.; two 'steers, 1200 lbs. each, at \$5 cwt.; taree heifers, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.55 cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 1050 lbs. each, at \$4.75 per cwt.

butchers cattle, 1050 lbs. cach, at \$4.75 per cwt.

R. Hunter bought 10 butchers' catstle, 1000 dbs. cach, at \$4.40 cwt.

C. Woods bought one load of butchers' cattle, mixed, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$4.55 cwt.

Shipments per C.P.R.; J. W. Brumpton, three cars stock calves to Red Deer, N.W.T., and Dunn Bros., mind cars of exporters to-day.

Shipments per G. T. R.; Brown & Snel. six cars; Lunness & Halligan, 14 ca.s. Monday and Tuesday, all export cattle.

REGAN BROS., MERCHAN

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