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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. II.—No. 23.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

#### Register of the Week.

The church of St. Joachim, erected in honor of the Jubilee of the Holy Father, Leo XIII., is rapidly nearing its completion. The other week, a portion of the marble jacade was uncovered, also a mag nificent Mosaic representing " the five parts of the globe, being presented by Clement VIII., to Leo XIII., the founder of the International Adoration of Reparation." This beautiful work of art was made at Venice after designs of the well known artist, Cavaliere Monti, and is considered worthy of the high fame he obtained. The first stone of this church was laid in October, 1891, and is built in the style of the Roman basilicas. It is sixty metres long and thirty wide, and is divided into three naves by immense columns of granite with bases of white carrara marble. The doors are to be made of cedar from Mount Libanus. The Cupola, not yet finished, is covered with a double coat of iron, and will afterwards be covered with aluminium. It is to contain windows of a star shape of stained glass, and a gilt bronze monstrance is to surmount it, and when finished, it will be one of the most beautiful of modern monuments of the capital of the Catholic world.

The sanctuary of Pompeii has been given over to the Holy See, and a document has been published to that effect. The founding of this sauctuary is most remarkable and proves that religious devotion is still fervent in Italy. It was established by a lawyer, Bartolo Longo and his wife who have devoted twenty years to the propagation of the devotion of the Rosary in this neighborhood, which was infested with brigands. The miserable church was fast falling to decay and did not afford shelter for the small congregation. Longo was walking alone one evening, in this levely district when he heard or fancied he heard the voice of a friend, who had recently died, close to his ear saying: "Calm is given by the Rosary, according to the promise made by the most Blessed Virgin to St. Dominic." He raised his hands towards heaven and said: "Then if thou hast promised that O Virgin, I am saved for I swear to propagate the Rosary in this valley." And it is said that immediately after was heard the Angelus bell in the distance as if to tell to the world the oath then taken. He first began distributing medals amongst the peasants and then with a still stronger hope of leading them back to the Catholic religion, he gave a grand religious festival with all those gay accompaniments so dear to the Italian peasant, he also distributed Rosaries, so that the devotion increased. In 1875 the idea

of building a new church was put into practice. Longo devoted himself "heart and soul" to this project. Pilgrimages were made to the sanctuary and miracles were wrought several of which have been related in Il licentia monthly Journal published by him. The church was commenced in 1576 and is now finished. The interior is a marvel of beauty with its pillars columns and alters of rich marbles from the Pyrenees. The cost of the

building has been 1,500,000 francs,

and of the marbles 800,000.

Although the incessant rains have not done any serious damage in this part of the province as yet, we hear of most disastrous floods in the far West. British Columbia and in fact all through the Fraser River valley is suffering very much from the rains which have swelled the river to a raging torrent. Miles of the C. P. R. track have been washed away and communication either by trains or telegraph have not reached some places for nine or ten days. The ranches have been severely damaged in this valley. The Canadian Pacific employs 1,000 men night and day and the Government has steamers running to rescue ranchers and their cattle.' A number of lives have been reported lost, in spite of all that is done. The loss eatimated is appalling, over 2,000 families are homeless, and about \$3,000,-000 damage to property. In one place we read of the rescuing steamer being moored to the flag-pole of a warehouse. One steamer brought 807 settlers from Westminster which has suffered very much from the floods. Among them was a rancher and his family, who had built a strong raft, and on which he took his family and ten horses.

There was a rumour last week that Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, had resigned, owing to ill health. Lord Coleridge's brother, Father Coleridge, S. J., the distinguished preacher and writer, died last year.

At last we hear of a likely agreement among the Irish members for the division of the Paris fund. It is thought that it is now settled and as the needs of money are so great, to enable the members to attend Parliament, there will be no more wrangling over this point. It appears they never have been so much in need of money as they are now, and times being so very hard there is not much prospect of getting help from abroad.

The P.P.A. in Hamilton are evidently hard at work, they are said to have raised a fund of \$5,000 to defeat Mr. Gibson, the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. R. R. Fitzgerald, Q.O., of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court

Bench, caused by the death of Judge Hensley. The Charlottetown Herald says "that no better appointment could have been made, and the Government is to be congratulated upon its choice. Mr. Fitzgerald is eminently qualified for the dignified and responsible position to which he has been elevated. Upon his shoulders the purity of the ermine will not be endangered nor its spotlessness suffied." Mr. Fitzgerald was Stipendiary Magistrate for many years of Charlottetown and commanded the deepest respect in the Island Province.

Thomas Nevins, an American millionaire, of Orange, N. J., has purchased Killeen Castle, Co. Meath, Ireland, for \$800,000. Mr. Novins landed in America thirty years ago a comparatively poor man, and has succeeded so well as to be able to buy and sustain one of the magnificent old estates in Ireland. Mr. Nevins said in regard to the purchase of it: "I was induced to buy the estate more as a matter of pride than anything else, as I might have invested my money in this country to more advantage. But like a great many other Irishmen in America I still have a regard for my birthplace, and it gives me great gratification to become the possessor of this estate and say that I am able to go back and occupy it any time I want to. I don't propose to givo up America, however." Killeen is only twenty-five miles from Dablin. "It is history," says a description, "that King John, on one of his visits to Ireland, lived at Killeen Castle in 1210. The portion in which he resided is shown to day as King John's Tower."

The Benedictines of America will observe their golden jubilee in 1896, at St. Vincent's Abboy, Beatty, Pa., and are now making due preparation to celebrate that event. They propose commemorating their foundation at St. Vincent's by erecting a new abbatical church, upon which work has commenced. The Benedictines of America came from Bavaria, and the pioneer was born at Ratisbon, January 4th, 1809. The first few years they had a great many hardships to undergo, but before ten years elapsed the American Benedictine Monasteries numbered five.

Mr. Arnold Foster is making government enquires in regard to the alleged "dissastisfaction of Canadian cattle owners with the conduct of the examinations of cattle by English experts." there being a grave suspicion that these examiners are not the disinterested parties they should be The Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardiner, President of the Board of Agriculture, stated that the Earl of Aberdeen, Gov-

ernor General of Canada, "had sent information to the Colonial Office that McEachran, who was the principal certifier that pleuro-pneumonia existed in cattle exported from Canada, was connected with the Walrond ranch in Alberta, N.W.T., but in what capacity it was not stated."

Sir Charles Tupper. High Commissioner, engaged the eminent appert, Prof. Hunting, to conduct an independent examination of the Canadian cattle. He has pronounced the cases of alleged pleuro-pneumonia, "simply pneumonia contracted on the voyage from exposure."

At the conference of the National Reform Union in London, England, a movement was made in favor of the abolition of the House of Lords or rather a lessening of their power. Mr. Labouchere's resolution "that whenever the House of Lords should reject a bill which had been passed by the House of Commons it would only be necessary for the latter to signify its approval of the measure by a formal vote, and for with the bill would become law." Mr. Labouchere said further he, himself, would like to eradicate the House of Lords, root and branch. "The House of Lords was an irresponsible and permicious assembly which was opposed to the elementary principles of self government, and, therefore, should be swept out of existence." R. J. D. Burnie, M.P., seconded Mr. Labouchere's motion, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

O'Donovan Rossa lectured last Monday evening in Cork on his prison experience. He was loudly applauded by the large and enthusiastic audience. Brass bands escorted him to and from the hall, and crowds of people cheered him in the streets.

High churchism in New York has made rapid progress the past few years. They are to build a new church for the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Some twenty years ago, when the rector, the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, launched forth with having candles, crosses, confession, as accompaniments to the episcopal services in his church, many members of his flock shook their heads gravely, and turned pale at the very thought of being precipitated into Romanism. But now after nearly a quarter of a century "Father" Brown is said to be a power in New York Episcopalianism, and ritualism has so increased that it has changed or influenced the services of nearly every Episcopal church in that city. "The very sight," says the Catholic Standard, "of the printed news item, the mere utterance of that sweet and powerful name, 'St. Mary the Virginian and the standard of the sweet and powerful name, 'St. Mary the Virginian standard of the sweet and powerful name, 'St. Mary the Virginian standard of the sweet and the same standard of the sweet and the gin,' is a tightening of the links in that divinely forged chain of events which links our Mother's loving tru-umph to the end of the ages."

#### MONTAZUMA'S DAUGHTER.

A correspondent sends from the City of Mexico a translation of an article in The Mexican Daily Fl Tiempo, which explains itself

The most innocent creatures are occasionally the cause of the bitterest disputes. Such is the case with the inoffensive mummies in our National Museum. Their origin is being dis cussed just now away on the banks of the Thames, as may be seen from the following two letters, copies of which we owe to the kindness of their au-

Mexican Sominary, Feb. 14, 1894. Sr. Don Jose Agreda, Librarian of the National Museum:

Dear Sir,-A novel by Mr. Rider Haggard, with the title " Montazuma's Daughter," has been published recent ly in London, and in it much capital has been made of the alleged entombing of nuns alive. The author, in justification of his bold assertion, makes the following marginal note:-

"In the museum at Mexico I myself saw the dried-up body of a young woman which had been found buried in the wall of a convent. By the side of this body is that of a child. Of the kind of death which befell this unfortunate there can be no doubt, since, aside from other proofs, we can still see distinctly the traces of the rope that fastened her limbs when alive.'

The above observations by Mr. Haggard have given rise to a hot controversy in the London press, in the course of which the novelist has published the following particulars: — (1) That it was in the walls of a nunnery of this city that the remains in question were found entombed; (2) that the traces of the rope, intrinsic proof of the burial alive, are on the ankles: (3) that besides the remains of the above young woman, those of another, without a child, are to be seen in the museum of Mexico, and this one, too, had been buried alive in a convent. As you will understand, Sr. Agreda, this matter of the burial of nuns alive is of great interest for the history of Mexico, and if in the museum exist the authentic proofs which are cited the matter would be definitely solved. Accordingly I hope you will kindly let me

(a) If there is any printed catalogue, for public use, of the objects kept in the museum.

(b) What is known of the origin of these mummies, and, in particular, if they show traces of ropes having been fastened them.

Thanking you in anticipation of Manuel Sole. your kindness, National Museum, Feb. 28, 1894.

Sr. Prof. Manuel Sole:

Dear Sir,-Thanking you for the desire you express for exact particulars regarding certain mummies that are kept in one of the departments of the establishment, I beg, as Librarian, and with the authorization of the Director, to submit the following:-

In the National Museum there is no printed catalogue for the public, as the one which was made in 1882, of only the collections of natural history and archeology, was completely exhausted, and in the whole establishment there remain only such lists as are to be met with in vol. 2 of the Museum Annals, and in these the mummies do not appear. Two or more catalogues have been made by foreigners, but without aid from any of the employees of the establishment, and without the sanction of the Director. Consequently, as they were made by persons probably unskilled and without the information relating to the objects, they deserve no confi-

There are four mummies in the National Museum, and they are on view in the anthropological section. Two are of adults and two are of children. Of the two first, one is that of a woman. It was taken from one of !

the tombs of the burial vault (pantheon) of Nuestra Sonora delos Angeles, and the chaplain said it was the body of Srn. D. Luz Urbina, a person whom he had known and ministered to It has long hair, which shows that the lady was not a nun, but a secular. since the nuns did not wear their hair long, but always had it cut very short. On the ankles there are traces of bands, but there is nothing extraordi nary in this, since with some bodies they fasten the feet together and also the arms. I myself have often seen it done. It has over its head a card which runs '-" Human body mummified naturally; Pantheon of Los Angeles, Mexico."

The other large muramy is that of a man. His name is not known, and it is believed he was taken from the same burial vaults, or from those of Campo Florido, or from those of San Diego. The card which is suspended over him reads:

"Human body muminified naturally, Mexico.

The two children mummies have no relation whatever to the larger ones. They were taken from different tombs in the vaults and brought to the tombs at different times, and if they were placed in the same cases as the larger ones, it was because there was no other convenient place for

As regards the burying alive, I may say that in this country such a punishment was never simployed, either by the inquisition, the regular clergy or the nuns. In the convents of both sexes were cells, so arranged as in no way to injure the health of the persons confined in them They had light more than sufficient for reading, writing and performing the canonical service, a bed in which to sleep, a table for meals, writing, etc. On holy days permission was given to go out and attend Mass, and also, on the special saint's day of the convent, and on the others of the order, to take part with the rest in the solemn services.

In the beginning of the year 1861 great outcry was made in this city over some mummies that had been found in the Convent of Santo Domingo. Every effort was made to monks or of the inquisition, and a foreigner named Campi bought some from the Government and took them out of the country, with a view of with these false ideas. The mainnies were those of monks who had died in the convent, as their clothes, shaven crown, etc., showed, they had been so well preserved because the tombs were very dry. They were not found in the wails, but in the burial pit of the convent, where I myself had seen them several times previously.

Some five or six years ago a mummy was exhibited in the United States, which was said to be that of P. Nicolas de Segura, a victim of the inquisition the Jesuit College, died there on March 8, 1743, at the hands of a layman of the same community, named Villasepor, as may be gathered from the report of the judicial trial which followed, and which report I have in my possession. He had never been pun ished by the inquisition, never having given occasion. His body, mummified naturally, on account of the dryness of the place, has always been kept and still is in the same tomb in which it was placed since the above date. I myself in company with two other persons saw it only two or three years

I trust the above will be sufficient for the good purpose you have in view. Ever at your service,

Jose Maria de Agreda of Snachez.

Sr. P. Sole did well in consulting Sr. Agreda as to the origin of the mummies preserved in our National Museum. It would be difficult to find a more learned and authoritative anti-

quarian in ecolesiastical matters. It is true that at first sight the subject scarcely deserves the trouble of such consultation. To whom amongst us did it over occur or who has over said that these nummies were those of nuns buried alive? But the story has circulated widely abroad; and it was necessary to contradict it, with full and authoritative testimony. know well who is the author of these and other falsehoods. He is a reverend living here in Mexico, whom we hope, God willing, to expose to the extreme of ridicule. This gentleman must know that truth cannot be outraged with impunity, and that in its defence we shall rally now and always, as Catholics and Moxicans.—Globe.

#### Called by the Dead.

A peculiar incident in the life of Rev. Thomas J. Barry, rector of St. Ann's Catholic church, has been brought to mind through the story published re-cently of the death in Washington of Father Walters, says a Philadelphia exchange. The event referred to occurred when Father Barry was rector of the Church of Our Lady of Visitation, at Lehigh avenue and Leamy street.

Onestormy night after Father Barry had retired he was awakened by his housekeeper, who said she had heard the bell in the sanctuary ringing. He told her she must have been dreaming, but she stoutly denied this and bade him listen. Sure enough, they soon heard the bell ring, as if by a person in great haste. Father Birry, however, thought there were burglars in the church, and, dressing hastily, he took a light and boldly entered the building.

What was his surprise to see kneeling before the altar two small, poorlycladchildren, their faces wet with tears, who seemed to have been praying. When asked what they were doing there at such an unearthly hour, they replied that their father was dying in the Epis copal hospital, and that they had come for the father to administer the last i sacrament.

Father Barry took the father's name and went in haste to the hospital. When he explained his errand the prove that they were victims of the superintendent expressed great sur prise. He said that there was a man dying in the bospital by the name Father Barry mentioned, but that no one had been sent for the priest. The speculating on them in connection | priest was taken to the side of a cot on which lay a man with a wan, wasted

"Who are you ?" demanded the man in a weak voice, as the priest approached him.

"I am a priest. Did you not send for me a few moments ago ?"

"You are mistaken," the man whispered; "I did not send for you-I have no one to send-I am ali alone in the world —I am dying."

That is stronge," replied the priest, "for I found two children in the church. of Mexico. This priest, Provost of | They had rung the bell, and they told me that their father lay here dying and gave me your name."

"Is it possible?" gasped the man, springing up in bed. "Two children, did you say? What did they look

Their appearance was described in a few words, and as the man listened his head dropped upon his bosom. Tears poured down his eyes, and he tried to At last, with a great effort, be BDCBK. cried:

"They were my children—the children I buried-come back from heaven to help save my soul." With this he fell back dead.

If you desire a beautiful complexion, abso lutely free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Remove the cause of these disfigurements and the skin will take care of itself. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Remember, O man, to what a dignity the Lord raised thee when He created thee—thy body to the image of His Divine Son, and thy soul to His own likeness.

Things We One to Catholics.

Our Cathedrals, and the knowledge how to restore these buildings to their pristine aplendor when not architecture only, but sculpture and painting also, lavished their wondrous skill upon the houses of God; we may also owe to them, if we will, the devoted hosts of worshippers, who ought to be constantly seen in them, rich and poor, nobles and laborers, indiscriminately mingled together, all touchingly acknowledging a common origin and end.

The cultivation of the love of music among the prople by familiarizing them with it through all the services, processions and festivals of the Church; and to them we owe a better state of feeling than that which has often allowed the musical performance of our Cathedral choir to be mutilated on the paltriest ground.

Our dramn, which sprung out of the early Church mysteries, would not be amiss if we were to owe to them a somewhat leftier notion than at present prevails of the objects that theatrical representation should aim at

The revival of learning, and in a great degree our grammar schools, and to them we may owe the multitudes of students that ought to be able to flock them, as of o'd, when Oxford University alone is said to have bad its 30,000 acholars.

Many a noble work of charity that still here and there stud the country over, the relics merely of a scheme of benevelence, unrivated for magnificence and comp'etoness, and to them, again we may owe the right principles of dealing with the poor-principles which can make a bad system to some extent good, but the absence of which must leave the best system worthless; in a word, we owe, or may owe to them, a sympathy with the poor that must exhibit itself in practical efforts for them.

Lastly, we owe to them anunending debt of gratitude for their services in the cause of literature and science. For ages who but the monks and friars were the literary and scientific laborers of England ?-its poets, its historians, its hotanists, its physicians, its educators? Where, but in the libraries of the monastries, were the collections of the accumulated wisdom of ages to be found each day by holding additions to the store, through the labors of the scribes of the Scriptorium. And when at last printing came to revolutionize the entire world of knowledge, who but the monks themselves of Westminster and St. Alban's was it that welcomed the new and glorious thing in the most cordial spirit, providing at once for the art and its disciples a home. - Sucred Ficart

A despatch from Bombay says that the daubing of trees is extending. Cases of this peculiar marking which caused considerable apprehension in India and in England, some people going so far as to say that it foreboded another mutiny in India, have been reported from South Behar and Allahabad. The tree marking in some places has assumed the form of a piece of bark cut out of the tree.

A MAN MADE HAPPY. - GENTLEMEN - For five years I had been a great sufferer with Dyspensia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only roomed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest neither day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady one mer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad; she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vecktark Discovery. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am ful. you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it. Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH, Abercorn, P. Q. General Merchant.

#### WALTER LECKY.

Walter Lecky, a country doctor, as he cells himself, is the pseudonym of a comparatively young and brilliant Catholic writer who, for the present, at least, objects to let the public into the knowledge of his real identity. Respecting his wishes in that respect, I have his permission to supply you with some biographical details in connection with him as well as with his personality. Before I enter into a discussion of these subjects, I have a few words to say about the character and style of his essays, biographical and otherwise. The name of Lecky was unknown to the hierary world two years ago. To-day his "Adiron-dack Sketches" have won him fame not only in Catholic circles, but also in all the literary circles of the land. These sketches, which he is contributing to the Catholic World of New York city, and which are illustrated by the doctor's friend, an artist, are pen and ink pictures of odd, quant, novel characters in a little town situated on a plateau high up among these stately mountains which are covered with forests. French Canadians and their descendants are the predominating portion of this classic burgh. Among the best drawn, though morally worst of his characters, is a parson, who, after having started a bank, clears out of the town one fine morning with the deposits of his parishioners rich and poor. This swindling dominie is evidently drawn from nature, for he is one of those unique types of arch villians and pious canting hypocrites, like McKane, a tenant at present of Sing Sing, who was a volunteer Sunday school teacher on Coney Island, N. Y., who are never suspected till they are compelled to reveal them-

selves in their true character. Lecky's maiden debut behind the footlights of the stage of literature was made in the columns of the Montreal True Witness the organ of the Englishspeaking Catholics in the Province of Quebec. The ideas of these articles matured in the brain of the author of them for a long time ere they were jotted down on a Ms. sheet. Walter does nothing in a hurry. He does not rush audaciously into print. He slides slowly into it. He is very careful of his words and sentences, and he is a great stickler for original and strange ideas garbed in epigrama tic and harmonious prose. His essays are full of a quaint dry humor pecul iarly Leckyish, from the fact of its pretended unconsciousness—a particular species of humor which tickles his reader to fits of laughter at times, and thus beguiles his hours of recreation away. Walter's praise and critition away. Walter's praise and criticism are the products of a candid pen-He is a hater of shams of every kind. He has had bitter experiences of the hypocrisy of humanity in his salad days, as will be shown further on in these pages. He knows that literary perfection belongs only to the Shake speares and Dantes who are as few as white black birds in this sublunary sphere of ours, where it takes nature a century or two to create a great master. But to the brilliant and logical talents of saveral of our best known Catholic authors, he always gives their due need of intellectual merit. The writers taken up for a course of literary treatment were Dr. Egan of Notre Dame University, Mrs. Blake, Miss Guiney and Miss Conway of the Pilot of Boston, and several others. Here I close my remarks on Lecky, the author. I shall now deal with Lecky, the man, and of his early adventurous career when the fragrance of the flower gar dens tempted him to enter the frontiers of the clime of dreams in the sweetly sconted atmosphere of which subtle fancies scintillate like the fire-flies of the sunny south, and the luscious and Lucalian treasures of the poet's imagination gild with their glamor the woodlands, and the verdant valleys, the picturesque mountains and glorious

vineyards of that delightful locality in the fruitful soil of which grow the twin plants of literary hope and ambition.

Lecky's early days were passed in such an elysium in the little Puritan town of Lawrence, Mass. His maternal uncle, Father Denver, provided for the expenses of the bright juvenile's education. His father's mother, from whom he inherits his decidedly literary and artistic tastes, and his omniverous desire for the quality, and not the quantity, of literature he is in the habit of absorbing daily, was a very well-read woman. She was the proud possessor of the first editions of Coleridge, Southey, Scott and other writers which are now to be found in her nephew's library, the volumes of which number 25,000. His first studies were conducted in private school houses of New England, where he passed his boyhood afterwards under the tutorship of his Rev. uncle, and subsequently in the College of Villanova. Lecky had a natural aptitude for languages of which he has a profound knowledge. He left college and proceeded to Chicago, where he starved on too little oatmeal and belles lettres, as poor Thoreau did on beans in the wilds of Massachussetts. He became that phenomenal nuisance of every day life, the book canvasser, and had to bear up with many an affront in that perilous profession. Failing in the book arena, the indomitable youth became a reporter on the Times, Herald and Mail of Chicago. He afterwards left for the south and was attached to the Louisville Courier and New Orleans Picayunc, and tramped on foot through lovely Mexico with his kit of provisions and liquids on his back. His money grow so slack that he had to accept the humble position of cabin page in a steamer bound for New York city. He abandoned journalism after a long illness in the Sisters' Hospital in Chicago, and became a college professor. Having fallen in for a decent windfall from a maiden aunt, Lecky took up his scrip and scallop shell, and made a pilgrimage to Europe, where he studied the character and customs of the various peoples with the observantly eagle eye of a true blue Yankee globe trutter. In London he had a chat with Parnell and Gladstone, and received the blessing of Cardinal Newman. He heard Renan philosophizing in his lectures at the Sorbonne, in Paris. He was delighted with Rome where he had an interview with the present Pontiff. He witnessed the Sacred Play at Oberamergau and stood on the summit of the venerable acropolis of Athens. After these interesting travels. Lecky returned to this country loaded down with diaries of his travels in Europe, and rented a Queen Anne cottage in the town amid the mountains already referred to in this article.

A large lawn extends before the door planted with fine shrubs, and is decked with flowers in the genial sunshiny summer when the cool breezes are caroling down the mountain slopes, refreshing the people who inhabit the plateau. A huge mastiff guards the portals. This animal and an Irish greyhound always accompany their master on his excursious over the mountains. Three deer bounds leisurely stroll over the lawn or cut high of importance in the cuplic longing for the hills and their brothers and sisters deer. Peacocks, guinea fowl and various creeds of game hens whisper to me of Lecky's exquisite tastes, which are also in love with flowers, of which he has a deep knowledge. The office is provided with rare plants, and all kinds of literature and writing material. The author's evenings are generally spent in the cabin's of the poor, listening to their woe-begone stories and helping them out of his own modern little income. He has done much for this poor people —he built a hall and library for them;

taught, and still teaches, their children. His name is a household one in their midst. The little salon of Lecky's cottage, I should have remarked further up, contains busts, plaster-casts, and his magnificent collection of photographs of Adirondacks' scenery. The dining-room has its deer head, while another chamber contains some precious bearskins and fox-ski is, trophies of his deft skill in the hunt, the delights of which he relishes and enjoys so much. The visitor, who is invited upstairs. has a genuino treat. Books here, there, and everywhere. Among them are many rare editions, picked up from the quai Voltaire, Paris bookstores, in the Corso of Rome, or in Ficet street, London.

Lecky is as fond of those old tomes as he is of the apple of his eye. He dotes on them with all the onthusiastic and highly cultured love of a genuine artist and resthete. One of those valuable volumes is a copy of Lactantus that belonged to Garrick. It was its first Oxford edition. He has also in this collection "The annals of the Four Masters," 1st edition; rare editions of the Spanish classics and books given him by their authors. A volume with the signature of the author, Justin McCarthy, novelist and leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is one of his treasures. He has also the South Sea, Idyls, and several novels of his old friend, C. W. Stoddard and Malcolm Johnstone. I might add here that when Lecky was introduced to the late Brother Azarias, and sub mitted some of his articles on divers Catholic subjects to that distinguished scholar, the latter after his having read them, told their author that they were very promising, and that he would one day become a popular Catholic writer.

The following is not given here as a specimen of Lecky as his best; but as a sample specimen of his literary style in the article on "Literature and the Catholic Poor:"

"Could not parish libraries have cheap editions for free distribution among the poor denizers o To defray expenses, a collection might be taken up twice a year. No good Catholic will begrudge a few cents, when he knows that it will go to brighten the hard life of his less fortune favored brother. The critic who does nothing but sneer may call this I topian It is the old cuckoo call, known to every man that tries to help his follows. Newman, Barry, Lilly, Brownson, Hecker, Ireland, all the glittering names on our rosary have heard it, and went their way, knowing full well that if the finger of God traces their path, human obstacles are of little weight. The plan, however is emi nently practical. In one of the poorest parishes in the diocese of Ogdensburg, it has been tried and with abundant success. I remember well last summer with what pleasure I heard a mountain urchin ask his pastor, "Father, can I have the Pilot" This urchin had made the acquaintance of James Jeffrey Roche and Katherine E. Conway. He was in good company. Infidelity is going to our poor. Her weapon is the printing press. The pulpit is well, but its arm is too short."

The following little gem entitled Retribution appeared from Lecky's pen in a recent issue of a small Catholic magazine, printed and published by the Paulist Fathers of New York City:

"He came and play'd his part, lie sang some songs of love. The rabble prais'd his art, As coming from above.

Thus praised his muse grew coarse, And sought for art without; its voice was strangely hearse, To fit the rabble's shout.

He's dead, his ago gone by, The age of righ and din; Teday with clearer sky, We count his life a sin."

Socially, he is quite at home. It is here where his conversation sparkles with the solitaires of fun, and rich this medicine."

diamonds of what the French call "esprit." He has a decidedly analytic mind. He dissects with all the selfsatisfaction of an anatomist any statements written or oral, which he sees or hears with the view of finding a possible flaw in the jewel. He does not act as critic through any vindictive spirit. Far from it. Lecky has a warm and generous heart, but he is anxious to see if the truth is told, and gracefully told. Physically he is slightly over the medium height, and is somewhat inclined to embonpoint. He has bright dreamy eyes, a ruddy comploxion, and an artistic head .- Eugens Davis in the Catholic Columbian.

#### Birthplace of the Jesuits.

In the first number of La Revue de Paris Pierro Loti contributes an interesting account of a journey taken by him to the great Spanish convent of St. Ignatius at Loyola, a monastery which may be styled the birthplace of the Josuits, and where the election of each general of the Order takes place. The convent is far away from town or village, and forms an imposing mass of buildings surrounding the chapel, which is in the form of a basilica, and built of white and black marble. Every thing about the the monastery is severely simple, if we except the room which was once the cell of the founder of the Jesuits. This apartment is turned into a kind of chapel, and is now, says the French writer, of fairy-like magnificence, hung with red brocade; each object in it is of gold, and in a number of reliquaries are to be seen fragments of the humble habit and pieces of the bones of St. Ignatius Loyola. The monastery, which is also one of the noviceships of the Order, is so large that its numberless passages give the impression of a labyrinth. The walls are whitewashed, and each corridor is lined with the doors opening into narrow cells, on each door being written the name of its present occupant, French, Russian, English and German names being in almost as great predominance as Spanish. The strangest thing about Loyola seems to be the tiny feudal castle around which the monastery was built.

The fathers are extremely proud of this strange survival of the Middle Ages. The walls, which are enormously thick, are made of rough stones and red brick, and so careful are the Jesuits of this curious little fortress that nothing is done which could in any way lead to its destruction, and the great monastery built around it and against it gives it the appearance of a pearl in a shell.

The Jesuits' gardens are filled with beds of chrysanthemums, and strange to say are surrounded by no wall nor even a hedge. All free to come in and out, the doors of the monastery being left unlocked during the daytime.

The Liverpool coal-heavers have struck against the Cunard Line's employing non-union men. The strike will in all probability extend to other steamship companies.

The University of Oxford will confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Captain Mahan of the United States cruiser Chicago, at the commencement exercise in June.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has issued a proclamation to his people asking that they consent to his visiting London "for the good of our holy religion and the glory of our country."

TOTALLY DEAF.—Mr. S. E. Crandell. Port Porry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try Dr. Thomas' RCLECTRIC OIL. I warmed the Oil and poured a little of it into my car, and before one-half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

#### ARCHBISHOP CLEARY'S LETTER.

Aromepiscopal Palace, Kingston, May 81, 1804. To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

It is not altogether unpleasant for one whose days are laborious to have amusing literature provided for his intellectual entertainment an hour or two after sunset. In this respect I cannot say that certain Toronto journals fail to contribute a goodly share to my quiet enjoyment frequently throughout the year and, with generous abundance, in the seasons appointed for campaigning. But, meanwhile, there are certain methods of literary warfare that may sometimes demand serious notice. An old adage says: "All is fair in love and war." There are, however, limitations to the privileges which this apothegin seems to concede. Christian civilization has refined the usages of warfare whether the weapon of fight be the sword or the pen. The liberty of the press has been immensely enlarged in modern times and is guaranteed by public law and social sentiment; but law and sentiment and professional honor have prescribed restrictions on its exercise to guard it against degenerating into licentiousness. The purpose of this letter is to expose to the public an instance of the worst kind of journalistic abuse of liberty, and the employ-ment of dishourable methods by the editor of the Toronto Mail in yesterday's issue of his paper.

The editor devotes little less than two columns to editorial comment on my recent introduction to my flock respecting the primary religious duty of parents to give their children a christian education. The first column in its entirety displays the wonderful ingenuity of the editor in laboring to appear before his readers as a mighty champion of the no popery cause by the profugeness of his writing, and all the while does not express a single idea in reference to his subject. He then introduces me to his readers in the second column as the author of certain utterances in 1890, which he prints in the form of a short paragraph with inverted commas at the beginning and end of every one of its fourteen lines. The paragraph is presented to the Mail's intelligent readers as a series of four short sentences, excerpted from one continuous sermon, having reference to one definite subject; and the successive sentences are brought into so close a relation with one another that the demonstrative pronouns in the later sentence are necessarily referred to antecedents in the immediately preceding one. Thus after the second sentence follows the third with this form of connection: "And later on." (These are the poisonous pastors, etc.): The pronoun (These are the pois-"these" being referred by the law of grammatical construction to the word demons in the preceding sentence; whence the readers of the Mail are led to believe that I, not only, designated certain political parsons as "poisonous pastors," but also as demons.

Now, sir, what will honorable journalists think of this, when they learn that the first eight lines of the paragraph thus quoted by the editor of the Mail, are extracted from an address delivered in the month of April, 1890. and the subsequent six lines are taken from a report (a malignant and wilfully by me on the 29th of October, of the same year. The first eight lines are part of a sermon delivered in the Church of St. Carthagh at Tweed in April, 1890, when I deemed it my duty to guard my flock against the shocking diatribes of the Mail-Meredith faction, and the equal righters who were then going from city to city, and from town to town in the province, violently and persistently denouncing Christian education in the Separate Schools, and threatening to bring about the ultimate abolition of

our constitutional rights for the Christian education of our little ones, by clamorous agitation and the continuous excitement of popular passion. In this reference I cited the constitutional guarantee given to the Church by her divine founder that " the gates of hell shall not prevail against her, and, of course, explained the scriptural meaning of our Lord's phrase, "Gates of holl," which every biblical scholar knows to be an eastern form of expression for the fighting forces of Satan, the Prince of Darkness, Christ's arch enemy, whose empire is hell and whose army is the myriad host of demons. I make no apology to atheists or infidels for teaching my people the Christian doctrine regarding the existence of demons and their active heatility against the kingdom of Christ and His disciples on this earth. From the first chapters of Genesis to the last chapters of the Apocalypse, the whole law and the prophets, the Psalms and Sapiential books and Job and Tobias, in almost every chapter of the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the thirteen epistles of St. Paul and seven Catholic epistles, especially, those of St. John, St. Feter and St. Jude, Satan, that is the devil, called by the Jews, Beelzebub, and by our Divine Lord the Prince of This World," and by St. Paul "The Ruler of this World of Darkness," is every-where represented as the mighty adversary of Jesus Christ and commander of an immense host of inferior wicked spirits called demons, who infest this earth and wage unceasing war against the followers of Jesus of Nazareth, the Word made flesh, our Redeemer and our Saviour, "the King of Ages, the immortal and invisible, the only God, to whom be honor and glory for endless ages.

Amen. The latter six lines of the Mail's paragraph, quoted by him as mine and as part of the same address from which the preceding eight lines are extracted belong (except in so far as the context is corrupted) to an address pronounced by me in Kingston on the 80th October, 1890, fully six months subsequent to the delivery of the preceding eight lines. The editor of the Mail nere tells his readers that I said ·· these (the demons) are the poisonous pastors that would lead the forces of infidels, atheists and bigots against Christian schools, etc." This sentiment has never been uttered by me in Kingston or elsewhere. In the audress referred to I had occasion to say that our blessed Saviour describes the true pastor and the hireling pastor.' After portraying the characteristics of each of these two classes, I felt bound by my duty to advert to the deplorable fact, known to all, that "scores of men calling themselves Christian pastors, shepherds of Christian souls, allied themselves with the declared enemies of Jesus Christ and his right to reign and rule and enter into full possession of the minds and hearts of the little ones regenerated into the newness of divine life by communica tion of His blood. Not a meeting of the leaders of was fare against Christian education has been held in Kingston or any other city of the Province without two, three, four, five or six men, who call themselves Christian pastors, presenting themselves on the platform and shamelessly urging on the assault against the Church and her right to Christianize the early life of her children by leavening their education with the knowledge of God and His law, His holy fear and His love." I rebuked this implety, as it justly deserved, and I am happy in thanking God that such an awful pro fanation of the gospel of Ohrist has not been repeated in this city from that day to this, or, if it has, no body seems to have heard of it, So much for the substance of that section of my address.

As regards the Mail editor's abominally corrupt quotation, as it were, of my words, "these (the demons) are the poisonous pasters" its virus consists not only in the immediate connection of this sentence with one that had been delivered six months proviously on a different subject, but also, and chiefly, in the substitution of the word "pasters" for "pastures," which latter word occurs in the following sentence of my instruction; " The true paster is vigilant in guarding his flock against straying into poisonous pastures, and he has most loving and tender care for the lambs of the fold,"

I have borne much of misrepresentation and villification from the editor of the Toronto Mail. For many mo tives, natural and supernatural, I have submitted to it in silence. Obliquy and abuse are part of our christian inheritance, promised to the followers of Christ in general, and in most particular and emphatic form, foretold by our crucified King to be the portion of the Apostolic hierarchy. apostles bore this persecution even unto death. So also did their successors and all the martyrs of the first three centuries, in the successive conflicts of God's Church with paganism, heresy, infidelity and ovil-minded statesmen of the highest rank and power, true christians have had to suffer manifold wrong for the name of Christ. But none have suffered more severely, or borne their sufferings more courageously, than the Bishops of the Church, who have been forced by the obligations of their office to stand forward as champions of right and truth in defence of their flocks. These have been the choice victims of persecution in every imaginable form at the hands of emperors and kings and literary scribes and would-be philosophers and lawless demugogues. It will be so to the end.

It may be no harm to call attention to the fact that not alone Archbishops and Bishops are falsely reported in their utterances, and deliberately misrepresented by the pious editor of the Toronto Mail, but also statesmen, who are usually surrounded by a body-guard of vigilant witnesses of their forms of speech; and even the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat seems to enjoy no privilege in this respect. For instance, in the report of Sir Oliver's address in London last Monday night, the Mail with seemingly studious spitefulness, quotes the premier's reply to Mr. Meredith's objection to the Separate School law on the ground of religious sisters' qualifications as teachers thus: "They (the Catholics) were entitled to take teachers qualified to be such by the laws of Quebec. The Schools stood by that law because many of them were poor and it was important to get teachers of a lower qualification than those from Ontario. Such a teacher can be got for less expense." reading this passage it occurred to me that Sir Oliver could not have used such language. It would be entirely in contradiction of his argument and purpose. The context clearly ran counter to the phrase about "a lower qualification," the question being solely, as Sir Oliver had just stated, one of purely financial economy. Whereupon, I took up the Globe to ascertain what the the premier did actually say, and I found that he had not made any such false and insulting statement holics, their their religious teachers. His words are reported in the Globe as follows: "The reason they wish to stand by that law is, because many of these schools are poor, and it is important to them to get teachers at the lowest possible expense and a teacher from their religious orders properly qualified comes to them at the least expense."

† JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

Archbishop of Kingston.

A despatch from Stockholm says the island of Hong Kong is infected with the plague.

#### Obituary.

The Registry unites with many other friends in the expression of its sympathy with Mr. V. P. Fayle, of Lancdowno Avo., and his family in the severe affliction that has befallen them in the death of Mrs. Faylo. The deceased lady was born in the year 1852 in the county of Westmeath, Ireland; she came to Canada in the year 1872 and settled in Lindsay, Ontario, where she married Vincent P. Fayle, like herself a devoted Cathoho. In company with her husband and children Mrs. Faylo camo to Toronto in 1880 and has since resided in St. Helon's Parish, where she was much esteemed and respected. She was distinguished for her goodness of heart, the charity of her conversation and her zeal for roligion. Of her ten children two little innocents have gone in advance from this world of sorrow to welcome the loving mother, who watched over their infancy and resigned them to God. In the peace and quiet of a truly Christian home, she diffused around her that pure happiness, which reigned in her own heart. "Her children rose up and called bor blessed, her husband and he praised." Parab. 81 c. She bore the pains of a long and severe illness with amazing fortitude, receiving the Sacraments frequently with great devotion, and edifying those around her by her uncomplaining resignation to the will of Divine Providence. The memory of such is a blessing to be prized, an heirloom more precious than gold.

Her death occurred on Tuesday the 15th May, and on the following Thursday her remains were followed by a very large number of friends to St. Holen's, where a Solemn Mass de Requiem was celebrated by the pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Cassidy, assisted by Fathers Kelly and Carberry as

deacon and sub-deacon.

Father Lynch, P.P. of Niagara, acted as master of ceremonies, and Father McPhillips, P.P. of Orangeville, preached on the occasion, referring very feelingly to the many virtues of the deceased, and her claims to the devout prayers of those present. The funeral then proceeded to St. Michael's Cemetery, where the interment took place and the last blessing was pronounced. May she rest in peace.

#### Catholic News.

The Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J., the gifted author of a series of Catholic hoy stories, has become one of the faculty of Dutroit (Michigan) College.

Mr. Gillow of Lilystone Hall, England, who died in April last, left his house as a sanatorium for sick clergy, gave £30,000 for educational and charituble purposes, and about £38,000 to the Catholic Bishops of England.

M. Eugone Vouilot, the distinguished editor of L'Univers, and one of the foremost journalistic champions of the Catholic cause in Europe, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his official entrance iuto the editorial sanctum of that venerable but vigorous periodical.

A gold medal has been presented to Sister Berenice, superioress of the Hospital of Charity at Turin, in recognition of thirty-three years of service in that admirable institution. The Duchess of Genou officiated, and was surrounded by the local authorities, the supreme rates, and all the n

Cardinal Moran's story of the progress that the Catholic Church has made in Australia doubtless will prove a very interesting work. There are few sections of the world in which Caholicity has made greater progress than in those regions of which Cardinal Moran is now the leading ecclesias tical dignitary, and there are very few writers who can recount the story of that progress with the grace which the Archbishop of Sydney is sure to bring to that task.

Says a writer in the London Good will: William Ewart Undstone is the last of the "old men," the last of the carlier generation, of the great heroic breed. Carlyle, Browning, Tennyson, have passed away; and now the only survivor is preparing to depart. "There were giants in those days." They were cast in a large mould. We feel very small now. And the new names do not ring in our ours with trumpet tones, nor carry with them grand historics. The old order passes, it is drawing to a close; we feel chilly, and forlors, and deserted.

The o'd man goes. And yet, if we were to sum up, in one word, the full impression of Mr. Glassiono's character and presence, it would not be his age that we should speak of. Rather, we should say that he carries with him, in spite of his years, the fresh simplicity of a child. He wins us still, as a child wins us, by his guil-lessness.

Never was any child more transparently open to all the influences that cross his path. Intellectually, no doubt, he is subtle and skilful in logical refinements, and wonderful in parrying inconvenient inquiries.

But in moral character, every mood and impression is visible. His face, in its quick changes, tells the whole story; he auspects nobody, conceals nothing; he shows you the whole man in plain daylight. He does not seem to know what guile is. And, again, his total unworldiness is the temper of a child.

"The world" has singularly failed to touch him. Alt his judgments on men are perfectly simple, spontaneous, plain. Out they come, without a suspicion of being colored by after-thoughts They are quite fresh and untainted, and free from every hint of self consciousness.

Perhaps it is the child, too, in him, which gives him his amazing power of giving himself up wholly to one thing at a time. He is absorbed: for the moment you would think that there was nothing else in the world that he had ever cared for or thought about, except just that one thing that happens to engage his attention. So a child, in its simpleheartedness, can give itself over to a single interest.

Certainly it is the child in him which throws itself, with such complete enjoyment, into the simplest home pleasures.

Anything will satisfy him; he asks for nothing but the plainest bill of fare. A walk, a picnic, a family expedition, these are real events into which he puts all his heart All the little domestic fun that grows out of such things is thoroughly in his vein.

And his seriousness, his earnestness, have they not in them the note of the child-the child, overwhelmed with the solemnity of things, with the awful wonder of the world, with the tremendous importance of what is said and done! It is in a child's eyes that one often sees the strange and serious awe which is so characteristic of this old man's face.

An old, old man, with a child's heart that is what he is; and for this, all England, of whatever party, will say, "God bless him."

#### The Weak Point.

The advertising department of the daily papers is frequently as amusing as the professed funny column. The numerous schemes offered for the capture of the nimble quarter of elusive half-dollar are ingenious enough to be interesting to those who never invest. The clairvoyants, astrologers, and others of that ilk easily lead the procession. Their weak point, as might be imagined. is grammar. But that is of slight importance, for their customers are rarely any better equipped than themselves in that branch. Here is "the greatest mind reader's" card in the Star which states, among other things " was sworn

by four Judges of Chicago." This is mysterious enough, though it has teen suggested that it is a misprint for "sworn at." Another "points out enough from friends," which is important, if true, while a third "tella those you have will or marry," which astonishing and indefinite statement al ways recalls the answer in a newspaper to an anxious inquirer who wanted to know "how to tell a mad dog !" The wise editor advised him to write down what he wished to tell the dog on a piece of paper, stuff it into a shotgun and fire it into his head. There is a wearisome uniformity, however, in the concluding line of all these advertise ments, namely, foe 50 cents. And these advertisements are as permanent as the marriages and deaths, which would seem to indicate that, as that Prince of Fakirs, Barnum, once ob served, "the American people love to be deceived."

#### Klugston.

Last Wednesday afternoon the Archbishop of Kingston blessed and laid the corner atone of the new church in connection with the Hotel Dien in the presence of the whole body of the clergy of the discess and a large number of citizens. On the stroke of six, pricats and sanctuary boys proceeded in processional order from the Hotel Dien to the platform erected for the purpose. His Grace, vested in cope and mitre, and attended by his Vicars General and Arch doccon Kelly came in the rear of the procession. On arriving at the platform the ceremonial appointed for such occasions was commenced, the priests joining in the

Contractor Newlands then gave the signal, and the stone was lowered into its results place by the Archbishop with prayers. The procession then re-formed, and moved around the edifice while his Grace blessed the foundations.

The laity looked on devotionally, and were impressed with the beauty of the Church's Ritual as the voice of the Archbishop and alternately the voices of the priests could be heard reciting the pres-cribed malms, as they moved slowly around the sacred edifice.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Archbishop and priests passed into the Hotel Dieu singing the Paulm Magnificat.

His Grace the Archbishop laid \$5,000 on the corner stone to assist the community in defraying the cost of erecting the church.

#### INSCRIPTION ON THE CORNER STONE.

Quod religioni Catholicae et Apostolical Romanae vertat bene ; Rmus Daus Jacobus Vincentius Cleary, Archiepiscopus Regiopolitanus, frequenit comitante clero populoque, nedia hujus fundamenta rite lustravit ne nomine S. Josephi, B. V. Mariae Sponsi, largiento Deo, sanctificavit, consecravit, III Kalendas Junii, anno MDCCCVIC.

#### ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

May it serve well for the Catholic and Apostolic Roman religion; the Most Rev. Aprilo Roman religion; the Most Rev. Jam's Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, attended by a large number of clergy and people, duly bleased and, in the name of Saint Joseph Spouse of the B. V. Mary, by God's favour, sanctified and consecrated the foundations of this sacred edifice on the third of the Kalends of June (30th May) in the year 1891.

#### Loretto Academy.

A pleasant hour was passed last Friday afternoon at Loretto, Wellealey Place, when a concert was given by the pupils, at which were present, his Grace Archbishop Walsh, Vicar-General McCann, Rov. Fathers Ryan and James Walsh, and the parents of the pupils. A short but well selected programme was gone through by the years ledies. was gone through by the young ladies, which consisted of instrumental and vocal music, recitations and a very pretty operatto the "Vale of Poarls." The performers in the latter who as Tyrolese peasants looked quaint in their peaked hats. The different solos were taken by the Misses Dundar. May Murphy, Coliton, Vera Coxwell, Polores Cassidy and May Murphy. A little band of "Fairies" headed by their queen (Miss Florrie Dwyer) announced the joyful news of finding the "Pearl" to the Tyrolese. Miss Claire De la Haye recited her part with great taste. The little children presented his Grace with bouquets of beautiful roses, reciting at the same time the "Uhlan's Call." The Christman atory by the junior can. The christmas atory by the junior class was most affecting and deserved great applause. "Come back to Erin" with variations was well executed by Misses May Murphy and Nellie McCarton. At the close his Grace expressed great pleasure at being present, and affable remarks to the his pleasant and affable remarks to the

#### St. Mary's Church, Mount Fortest.

We are pleased to be able to say that this We are pleased to be able to say that this church is being very much improved by an entire set of new windows—the old ones being replaced by handsome and very richly colored glass with figures in the openings, which are as follows: Blossed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Patrick, St. Aloysius, St. Stainislas, St. Catharine, St. Thomas, Sacred Heart, St. Catharine of Sienna, St. Bernard, St. Anne, St. Cecilla, St. Ellasboth, St. John, St. Nicholas, St. Teresa. These figures are placed in the centre of each compartment, and above is a rich Gothic figures are placed in the centro of each compartment, and above is a rich Gothic canopy, and below a base to match, with a space at the tottom in which is inscribed the name of the donor. This is certainly an effective and beautiful way of reminding us of the beloved departed. The contract for these windows was awarded to Mr. W. T. Lyon of Toronto, and they fully sustain the reputation he has attained for such work.

#### League of the Cross.

St. Pauls Sodality of the above named League held a crowded musting on Sunday

League held a crowded meeting on bunday last in their cosy hall on Power street.

Mr. James C. O'Brien occupied the chair the total abatinence pledge was administered to three young men by the Rov. Father Hand who afterwards delivered a short address to the members, on the religious lives. Addresses were also delivered by several of the members, and a choice program of you hand members, and a choice program of vocal and instrumental music was much appreciated. The Sodality intended to have an excursion at an early date, and as the young men of the League have new a Lacrosse Club it is expected that they will give a good account of themselves in handling the National stick and hall

#### Burlington.

Rev. Father Burke has been in this village the last few weeks, instructing a number of children for their First Communion, which they made last Sunday in a most edi-fying manner. After Mass, Father Burke addressed a few but beautiful words to them on the Holy Sacrament they had received that morning for the first time. He spoke of the temptations before them and advised them to keep their souls free from sin, and always as pure and spotless, as they were now at the first reception of Our Lord. The Choir rendered beautiful and appropriate hymns for the occasion.

#### The Dominion Bank.

We publish in another column the annual report of the Dominion Bank, which exhibits handsome earnings for the year on the capital. The profits, after providing for management and doubtful debts, amounted to \$221,328 78, of which \$165 000.00 were paid in bonus and dividends, and \$59,000.00 carried to reserve fund. During the proceedcarried to reserve fund. During the procredings, Sir Francis Smith, Vice President of the Bank, was warmly congratulated on his new honors—a compliment that was well deserved by one of the Bank's most prudent and energetic officers.

#### St. Thomas.

On Sunday Rev. Dr. Flannery announced having received a letter from the Hon. Ad-ward Blake asking for contributions is the Home Rule Fund. He also announce a collection would be taken up for this car-pose at both Masses on Sunday 10th it.st., and as the final struggle for Home Rule was now approaching, he hoped a large sum would be realized.

#### C. O. F.

Delegates left Toronto to attend the Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters. which is being held in St. Paul, Minn., this woek. Representatives from all parts of Canada and the United States will be present. 'An interesting account of the Convention will be in the REGISTER next week.

#### Pic-nic at St. Joseph's.

A pic-nic in aid of St. Joseph's church, Leslie street, City, will be held on the church grounds, Saturday, the 23rd instant. The patter, Dean Bergin, invites all his friends, to whom he promises an afternoon of solid enjoyment.

#### Grand Picnic.

A picuic will be held at the College Farm, St. Clair ave., Saturday, June 9th. 'Buses will meet the Youge street care, to afford every facility for those wishing to go. A atring band will be in attendance.

#### CHAS. E. BURNS,

Steamship, Ticket and Insurance Agent.

PANNAGES to Europe, Old PointComfort, Florida lest Indies, Moxico, Southern States. LOWEST RATES to New York.

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The Old-fashioned Style of pill gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade it is big and clumsy, but not effective. In this century of enlightenment you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver troubles in

the most effective way. They're not easily seen for they're small as grains of mustard seed, but the effect is lasting and the cure complete. For Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headache, nothing has been found to equal these pills of Dr. Pierce's invention. They give such complete relief that their makers promise that they'll give you satisfaction or your money will be returned.

Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. 25 cts. a vial. A vest-pocket remedy.



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## BUILDING SALE.

RICES will move shoppers to buy, if there's any keenness for saving money in their composition.

Men's Whole Fox Extension Sole Bals, 

or Congress, wide or narrow toe, regular price \$2 50, sale price ....
Men's Calf Goodycar Welt Blucher Bals, Piccadilly last, regular price

\$3, sale price Men's Tan Oxfords, regular price, \$1.75, sale price. Ladies' Vici Kid Button, Piccadilly

25, sale price... ed, regular price \$1.75, sale price.. \$1.25

#### Teas and Baking Powder

A Good Mixed Tea, 25c, regular price 40c. Best C ylon Tea, 35c, reg. price 50c. Bon Ami Blend Tea, 60c, reg. price \$1. Pure Baking Powders, in pound tine, 15c, reg. price 40c.

Order anything by mail. Prices in every department cut during building operations.

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S. W. corner Yonge and | Entrance Yonge at Queen streets, Toronto. | Entrance Queen st. W.

#### ON FOOT AND ON CAR.

Letter from the Rambler.

Acting on the belief that Ottawa is now a good place to get away from, I set out from that good city two weeks ago, in search of scenes truly rural. My route lay due south. Billings Bridge is reached. This place derives its name from a family of Billings' who settled here in the early part of the present century. They were of the class called United Empire Loyalists—a class whose hatred of war transcended the most peace loving Quaker or Mennonite. Whilst per-fectly willing that all his relations should shed their blood, either on the side of Washington and his revolutionary followers, or on that of the ilessians of George, the C. E. Loyalist, himself, stood still, never raising a finger and when the "cruel war" was over, wrapped himself up in the Union Jack—to use a faverite figure of speech -turned his face northward, in pursuit of fresh fields in Canadian solitudes. Many of that class are to-day to be found in the various provinces of the Dominion, all of whom, have done well; England having given large tracts of land to all who were prudent enough to keep out of that historic row between herself and her American colonies.

Southward bound we reach the village of Leitrim, so called because founded by a colony of Irishmen from the county of same name in the old "Kingdom of Connaught." Here we meet with the Cowans, the Fentons, Lennons et al who by industry and perseverance have made this, one of the most charming settlements in the county of Russel.

Journeying on with our face to the sun, we reach, after a further tramp of five miles, the Catholic Church of South Gloucester. This is one of the oldest settlements in the county of Russel, being coeval with the building of the Rideau Canal, more than sixty years ago. It is also one of the oldest Catholic settlements, having church accommodation, with occasional visits from a priest, almost from the start. With the various changes and vicissitudes which the process of time inevitably demand; the modest frame structure, within which those Catholic pioneers worshipped up to about twenty years ago, gave way and the present handsome stone building took its place. Nor were the clergymen who attended to the spiritual wants of the people less subject to the law of change. A few whose names loom up in memory have gone to their reward. Father Duserre, whose name is fondly preserved in this section, had, about three years ago, been transferred to Van Kleek Hill and his place is now filled by the present zealous and ener-

McGuire. The Reverend A. E. McGuire was born in the grand old city of Champlain a little over forty years ago. He is son to the late Judge McGuire of Ouebec-a man whose high sense of honor on the Judicial bench was as strongly marked as were his love of old Ireland and Ireland's faith.

getic pastor-the Reverend Father

The worthy pastor of South Gloucester was not the only son whom the lamented Judge has furnished to God's Altar, as there is another worthily ministering to the Catholics of St. Colomba De Sillery, a little west of the city of Quebec. I might further add en passant that the deceased Judge has two nephews officiating at the Catholic Altar in the Archdiodese of Kingston; one being the Rev. Charles Murray of Trenton and the other the Rev. Edward H. Murray of Cobourg.

Nothing can be more charming than a walk through the country during the beautiful month of May. Just now, coming to a close, the rich verdure and luxuriant foliage furnishing a panorama of beauty which can only be excelled by fields of golden grain

Agricultural operations are in an advanced state in the township of Gloucester as indeed they have been at overy point which I have visited thus far. On the splondid farms before me—those owned and occupied by Mr. Powers, Mr. Rooney, Mr. Findley, James Poyle, Thomas Mahar, Patrick Sherin, Jas. Dorney, Richard McGee, Patrick Nolan, William Nolan, John Redmond and the Stackpoles, &c., spring seeding is now complete.

Westward the Star of Empire goes and in the direction of the setting sun I also go as far as Manotick Station, a description of which important place is reserved for my next correspondence to the REGISTER. RAMBLER.

#### A Clock Story.

The sun-dial was the first timepiece in use. It consisted of a surface on which lines were drawn in such a manner, that the shadow of the upper edge of a plane arected perpendicularly on that surface, marked the passage of the hours by the progress of the sun. But the sun-dial was a very unsatisfactory time-piece, because it could not be made use of on cloudy days nor after sundown.

There was great demand for something better, and the hour-glass was invented. This was a chronometer that measured time by the running of sand through a small aperture from one spherical glass vessel into another, and which was so graduated that it took one hour for the sand to run out from the upper glass into the lower. The hour-glass, though it was in some respects better than the sun-dial, was by no means a time-piece that mot all requirements; it could not be relied upon to give the time of day, and it required watchfulness to turn it just as soon as the sands had all run down.

King Alfred's twelve candles were the next invention for the measure of time. The candles were graduated so as to burn two hours each. They were expensive and inconvenient, and consequently did not meet with much favor

The clepsydra, or water clock, an instrument for the measurement of time by means of the fall of a certain quantity of water, was the next device. The invention is credited to Greece. It was a jar containing several gallons of water and was filled at sunrise every day. In the bottom of the jar was a small orifice, through which the water ran out at such a rate that the quantity of water in the jar was lowered to a certain marked point at each hour.

As glass was not then used for the jar, when anyone wished to know the time of day, instead of looking at the clock, as we do, he looked into the jar to see how much the water had fallen, or measured the depth of the water by a graduated stick.

With the next three or four hundred years there must have been steady om provement in clock making, for in 1292 a tower clock of great size was set up in Canterbury Cathedral, one in the abbay at St. Alban's in 1326 and one that struck the hours at Westminster in 1368. The clock made by Henry do Vick, and set up in Paris for Charles V., in 1379, became noted for its accuracy. For nearly three hundred years afterwards clocks were manufactured on the principle of this one.

Thus from a very imperfect beginn the useful art of clock-making has been gradually perfected, until we have them of so wonderful beauty and accuracy, that it seems next to impossible to improve them.

#### For Over Fifty Years

Mas Wivalow's Soothing Street has been used by mothers for their children while teeth ng. It soothes the child, softens the guins, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Distribus. Twenty-fire cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mas. Wivalow's Soothing Street

Priceless things alone are good-genius, holiness, heroism, faith, hope and love. - Most Rev. Dr. Spalding.

### THE DOMINION BANK.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Sintement of the Part Tenra Business—The Buserve Fund Equals the Pald-up Capital —Dividends to be Pald Quarterly— Election of Directors.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday May 30th,

Among those present were noticed Mr. James Austin, Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, John Scott, William Ramsay, C. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, William Roy, T. H. Walmaley, H. M. Pellatt, Henry Cawthra, James Scott, R. S. Cassels, Wilmot D. Matthews, R. H. Bethune, E. Leadlay, Asron Ross, R. B. Osler, W. J. Baines, William Hendrie, John Stewart, S. Risley, David McGee, G. W. Lewis, Gardiner Boyd, G. Robinson, Walter S. Lee, L. Lorne Campbell, etc.

It was moved by Mr. John Scott, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, that Mr. James Austin do take the chair.

do take the chair.

Mr. W. J. Baines moved, seconded by Mr. H. Pollatt. and

Resolved-That Mr. R. D. Gamble do act as secretary.

Mesars. W. J. Baines and Walter S. Leo
were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the

Bank, which is as follows:
The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 30th April

**\$221,325** 78

165,000 00 8 60,325 78 60,000 00 Carried to Reserve Fund.....

lialance of Profit and Loss carried for-

The Reserve Fund of the Bank now amounts to one million five hundred thou-

amounts to one million five hundred thousand dollars, being equal to its capital.

Your Directors would recommend that for the future dividends be paid quarterly, commencing on the first day of August next and they hope the profits of the Bank will enable the payment of three per cent. quarterly, equal to twelve per cent. per annum. This will be a convenience to the many small Shareholders of the Bank, to whom conarts ly dividends will be a great accomquarterly dividends will be a great accom-

The Directors are sure that the Shareholders will join with them in congratula-ting Sir Frank Smith, cur Vice-President on the well-deserved honor recently confer-

on the well-deserved honor recently confer-red upon him by her Majesty.

The President, Mr. James Austin, and the Vice-President, Sir Frank Smith, are the only surviving Directors of the original Board of the Bank. The General Manager Mr. R. H. Bethune, has been its chief Executive officer since the day it opened.

J. AUSTIN, President. Toronto, 30th May, 1894.

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by

Mr. James Aussin moves, secondary Sir Frank Smith, and Resolved,—That the report be adopted. It was moved by Mr. William Ramsay, seconded by Col. Mason, and Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the and Directors for their services during the

past year
It was moved by Mr. W. S Lee, seconded by Mr. Geo. W. Lewis, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this most-ing be given to the General Manager, Managers, and Agents, Inspectors, and other offi-cers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. Gardiner Boyd, seconded by Mr. Henry Cawthra, and Resolved,—That the poli be now opened for the election of seven Directors, and that

the same be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutincers, on the close of the poll, do hand the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

Mr. C. Cockshutt moved seconded by Mr. William Roy, and
Resolved,—That the thanks of this meet-

ing be given to Mr James Austin for his able conduct in the chair.

The Scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensu. ing year :-Messrs, James Austin, William Inco, E. Leadlay, Wilmot D Matthews, E. B. Osler, James Scott, and Sir Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. James Austin was elected President and

Sir Frank Smith Vice-President for the en-

auing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT. LIABILITIES.

1,712,843 48

194,857 82 -10,770,881 29

\$13,050,192 77 ABSETS.

. 1,333,333 82 81,463,811 60

Bills Discounted and Current (including advances on call)... \$0.177.150 30 Userdue Lebts (estimates loss provided for) 110,083 24 Real Estate 12,650 01 Bank Prentses ... 200,191 11 Other Assets not Included under forgoing heads ..... 5,803 55

0,503 55

Bominion Bank, R. H. BETHUNE,
Toronto, 30th April, 1894.

Езтавывико 1850.

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Experience in Manufacturing Pianos of the Highest Grade is an asset few, if any, manufacturers can lay claim to.

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#### The Shamrock.

By Oscan Wilder

The spreading rose is fair to view. And rich the modest violet a buc Or queenly tally filled with dew And sweet the nines tracted to But there's a flower more dear to me That growe not on a branch or tree. liut in the grass plays merrily. And of its leaves there are but three. Tis ircland a native shammak.

My country's flower, I love it well, For every leaf a tale can tell, And teach the minstrel s heart to swell in praise of Ireland a Snamrock. The emblem of our faith divine, Which blest St. Patrick made to sldne, To teach eternal truth sublime. And which shall last as long as time, And long as blooms the slamreck.

Oh, twine a wreath of shemrock leaves, They dooked the banners of our chiefs And calmed the Irish exile agricle,

Our country a cherish d shaurock The muse implies with words of praise. The poets of our early day-To write in many a glowing phrase. And sing in powerful thrilling lays The virtues of the shaurock.

He who has left his island home Beneath a fervign sky to roam, And in a foreign clime unknown,

How doar he loves the shamrock, When on the least of Patrick & Day He kneels within the church to pray For hely Ireland fac away He feels again youth's gental ray While gazing on the shamrock.

The brightest sem of rarest flower That over bloomed in Elestern bower Possesses for him not half the power That dwells within the shamrock, Sweet memories, like refreshing dow, The past with all its charms review, The church, the spot where wild flowers grew, The faithful friend, the cherished few, He left to cull the shampock.

Land of the West, my native isle, May beaven's love upon you smile, And banish focs that may beguilo The lovers of the shampock . May God forever cherish theo In peace and love and harmony, And rank thee proud mid nations free, Thus pray thy children fervently For Ireland and the shamrock

Our Lady of Peace.

AN IRISH LEGEND.

While traveling in the wouth of Ireland I saw on one occasion a woman kneeling reverenly on a fragment of stone in the middle of a large field. Several irregular little piles of stone were scattered about and the trailing blackberry vines and dark old Irish ivies winding in and out among them, showed that they had been there for a long time. When the woman had finished her devotions I questioned her, and found that, like myself, she was an Irish-American on a visit to the land of her parents.

"Everything about here," she said "is as familiar to me as if I were a native. I learned of them first through my mother, who was an excellent narrator. This field in very old time was sacred in peace. There was a tradition that our Lady appeared to an Irish saint and promised that whoever sought this spot for an asylum would be saved from his enemies. It was a disturbed and dangerous time, and many a life was saved in Mary's name Sect the old boundary line is standing still; the bank is covered with vegetation, and some of those thorns growing on it are more than a century old. These little piles of stones about us once formed an Irish cross."

She drew away the mortar and showed me fragments of the mortar that had comented the parts of the · base. The cross had been carved from a single piece of stone.

The second secon

"The face," she continued, "was originally inscribed in Irish. Antiquarians give you this translation: My peace I leave you; my peace I give you! Peace, in Mary's name!"

"One summer day in Cromwell's time a party of soldiers were detailed time a party of soldiers were detailed stones, invoking the protection of our to surround a certain house and capture Lady of Peace."—Donahoe's Mayazine.

a priest who was hiding there They tramped along, joking about their errand and seeming to take ne notice of a poor laborer who worked by the roadside. Most of the persantry spoke Irish at the time, being unacquainted with the language of the invader. But this man undertood the English tongue. As soon as the soldiers had disappeared he hurried scross the fields and warned the family. The priest and his kind entertainers were soon in a place of safety and the gay military party found the house deserted. But the kind laborer returned to his spade just a moment too late. He was p-recived by the soldiers and immediately suspected.

"They were in ill-humor, too, returning from their fruitless quest. Several guns were immediately levelled at him, but with almost superhuman haste he sprang into the woodland on the opposite side. They immediately started in puruit. But the circuitous ways of the grove were quite unknown to them and they advanced very slewly. Night came on and still the chase lasted. They were often able to see the object of their pursuit, but a tree or a rock intervened, and by the time they reached it he had gone. They were weary enough to give up, but anger and disappointment seemed to goad them on. One man was far in advance of the rest. He swore to carry back the 'corpse of the spy' as an example for the rest of the Irish.

"Day was breaking when, lame, hungry and almost exhausted, the poor hunted peasant emerged from the woodland. Lock yonder and you will see the very grove through which he hurried all that fearful night. On coming out of the darkness he was a little dazzled, but he soon recognized the place; the hawthorne hedge, the bank on which the primrose and daisy were just appearing in the morning light, the stone cross and above all the promised refuge. He felt a new power in his failing limbs, and he hurried on, entered through the arched gateway and cast himself on the ground at the foot of the cross.

"'Mary, Virgin and Mother, my trust is in thee. I have heard the old people say that deed of violence or drop of blood never stained this holy spot. Save me for my little ones.'
Scarcely had he uttered this prayer

when he beheld one of his pursuers. He trembled a little, but his confidence in Mary never wavered. The soldier pointed his weapon. 'Rash man.' cried the peasant, do not dare to violate our Lady's peace.' The former would have persisted but at that moment a great wind arose and swept him outside the gate.

"Again he entered and again the fierce tornado swept him back and even across the road, which you see is quite wide at the entrance. By this time some of his companions had reached the spot. Exasperated, he made a third essay. Frightened by his irreverence, the poor man cried to him, 'Do not try any more. Mary has been merciful. Twice already has she warned you. Those who love danger shall perish therein.' But his only reply was to adjust his field piece. This time he was not only ejected as hefore, but when he reached the oppo site side of the street a flash of lightning struck him dead.

"His terrified companions hurried away, leaving the poor peasant in safety. From that day no trooper ever invaded the sanctuary of Our Lady of Peace, and it is said that there is hardly another spot in Ireland that during this dreadful period was not drenched with blood. Time and the weather have demolished the cross, as you see, but the place is hardly less beautiful. The native passer-by always raises his bat, the children speak more gently, and any evening you come this way you see groups kneeling on those

#### A TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE.

THE LIFE OF A COMMERCIAL MAN NOT ALL SUNSHINE.

Constant Travelling and Roughing it on Trains Beakons the Most Robust. The Experience of a Halifax Merchant White an the Bond.

Acadian Recorder, Halifax, N.S.

Acadian Recorder, Halifax, N.S.

Mr. Peroy J. A. Lear, junior partner of the firm of Blackadar & Lear, general brokers, 60 Bedford Row. Halifax, N.S., comes from a family of commerical travellers. His father James Lear, was on the road in Lower Canada with dry goods for twenty-three years, and fow men were more widely known and esteemed, and the genial Percy himself has just retired from the ranks of the drummer, after a varied experience as knight of the grip, which extended over seventson the grip, which extended over seventoen years and embraced almost every town and village in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is an extremely popular young man, a leading member of the Oddfollows' fraternity, an officer in the 63rd regiment of militis, and a rising merchant.

How comes it that you areso fat and rud-dy after such a term of hustling railroad life and varied diet, Mr Lear?" questioned the

Woll," was the answer, " it is a long story "Woll," was the answer, "It is a long story but one worth telling. I weigh 100 pounds to-day, and am in better health than I ever before enjoyed in my life. Two years ago I gotdown to 165 pounds. Constant travelling roughing it on trains and in country hotels broke me all up and loft me with a nasty case of kidney complaint and indigestion. My head was all wrong, my stomach bad; I was suffering continual pains and dizziness, and my uring was extremely thick and was suffering continual pains and dizziness, and my urine was extremely thick and gravely. I began to get-scared. I consulted several physicians in Montreal, Winnipeg and other cities, but their treatment did not give me a particle of relief. One day I bought a box of Dr Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a good trial. They seemed to help me, and I bought a second, third and fourth box, and they oured me. My stomach was all right, the dizziness left my head; no more lassitude.

oured me. My stomach was all right, the dizziness left my head; no more lassitude, and all traces of kidney disease disappeared. I was a new man, and gained flesh immediately, and have never been troubled since. I consider my case astonishing because kidney complaint, especially gall stones, is hereditary in our family. It helped to hurry my father to an early grave, and an uncle on my mother's side. Dr. Whittle, of Sydney, Australia, had been a chronic was so impressed with the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I took the trouble to send Dr. Whittle two boxes all the vay to Australia. Since my discovery of the benefits of these wenderful little pink coated exterminators of disease, I have recommended the remedy far and wide, and I could enumorate dozens of cases where they have been efficacious."

Au analysis showed that Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life to blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an inpoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirit, anæmia, chlorsis or green sickness. general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ata.s. paralysis, sciatics, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, kidney and liver troubles, the after effects of la grippe, and all diseases depen ing upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic crysipelas, etc. They effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. by, addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont, or Schenectady, N. Y. Bowaro of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

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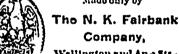


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## The Catholic Register,

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

#### Calendar for the Week.

June 7—S. Augustine of Canterbury.

Bishop and Confessor.

8—S. Ferdinand, Confessor.

9—Finding of the Holy Cross.

10—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

11—S. Barnabas, Apostic.

12—S. Leo III. Pape and Confessor.

13—S. Antony of Padua, Confessor.

#### Our Position.

If in our issue of the 24th ult. we did not please the Mail or satisfy the Empire we are all the more gratified. When we read the Mail of the 25th and the Empire of the 26th we felt that though we had not said all that could be said, we had expressed ourselves clearly upon a subject of great importance to the Catholics of Ontario, viz., the politics of Ontario. Had it been otherwise, had we been silent or indefinite, or had these journals held us up as models, not clinging to one side or another we would have felt it far more keenly than the inane threat of the one and the hole-and-corner criticism of the other. Our motto in the question is "God and country." We have appealed to no fanaticism. We have simply appealed to our coreligionists to stand by their separate schools. To any party that will attack them, render them unworkable, throw their management into non-Catholic hands—our answer as Catholics is plain. Yet this is what the Conservative party and their open allies, the P.P.A's, strove to do by their vote on the McCallum bill-a most insidious and iniquitous measure.

Have the pseudo-Conservatives of Ontario no policy to bring forward but that of destruction to our institutions, political death to our co-religionists and social ostracism to us all? Have they so far abandoned principles that they must drive from their ranks those who prefer to be guided by principle and conscience? They have sought the company of our sworn enemies. They choose rather a secret organization whose policy and methods have but one aim so far as Catholics are concerned. Why therefore blame us for the stand we take? It is an awful thing that Catholics are thrown upon the defensive every fourth year as if they were aliens making war upon the state? Whose rights are we attacking when we defend our Separate Schools? Because for sooth we struggle to protect the inalienable right of parents to educate their children according to their conscience because we will not be craven cowards in the contest; because we will not be silent while almost every newspaper in the country insults us then we are appealing to fanaticism and crystallizing the Catholic vote. We are doing nothing of the kind. There is no Catholic fanaticism in the I Ireland."

country to appeal to. We are guided by a principle as solid as the overlasting hills, and we wish to see our people guided by it also. There is no fanaticism in appealing to the conscience and liberty of the individual, appealing to his duty as a man who in his vote, as in every other act, must be guided by the principles of religion. To this we appeal confident that we do not appeal in vain.

As to the crystallization process we are not accountable for it. It needs no prophet to forsee that it will continue—and it is just and proper it should—as long as the present distilling of insult, bigotry, and persecution of Catholics and Catholic institutions is maintained by the officers of the Conservative laboratory.

#### Lord Salisbury at Trowbridge.

On the day following Lord Rosebery's speech at Manchester—a large meeting was held at Trowbridge in Wiltshire. The principal speaker was Lord Salisbury late premier and author of a perpetual Coercion Act-for the sub. jugation and enslavement of the Irish people. Misrepresentation was the chief characteristic of the late premier's appeal to the prejudices and passions of his audience. He kept constantly daughing before the eyes of those who listened to him, the harrowing pictures of Ulster in chains, under the lash of Rome, and of Irish American dynamitards dominant in Ireland "within four hours of your coasts, in command of all your trade routes and threatening all your ports." Lord Salisbury must have a very poor opinion of English intelligence when he fancies that the cause of coercion may be bolstered up by means of such outrageous mis statements and exaggerations. It has been frequently proved to the general satisfaction of the English people that a Catholic majority would never oppress, much less enslave, a Protestant minority in Ireland. There is no such oppression in Limerick, Cork or Dublin, where the overwhelming majority is of Catholic belief and practice.

The only city in Ireland in which the minority is excluded from office or civil emolument is the Protestant city of Belfast. In all the Catholic constituencies of the southern and western Provinces, honesty alone, and patriotism are the necessary qualifications for any position of honor in the gift of the people. And in this respect Catholic Ireland is a brilliant example of toleration to the rest of the empire. Had Ireland her own Parliament, the representatives from Belfast or other Protestant centres in Ulster, would never be questioned as to their peculiar tenets of Faith, when merit or talents called for public recognition. Nor would they ask in vain for any favor which an Irish Legislature could reasonably afford to them on questions of religion or education. The Hon. Ed. Blake replying to questions of this nature stated before an English Protestant audience—that from his knowledge of Catholic majorities, and his experience was extensive on that score, he could easily predict that under Home Rule-in all matters of worship and education "the Protest ants would be the spoiled children of

The noble Lord is well aware of all this and yet he found no more telling argument in his speech at Trowbridge than harping constantly on the crime Englishmen would commit if they abandoned "the brethren in Ulster to the position of slaves under the feet of Catholic Ireland. Lord Rosebery," continues the late Premier, "gives two reasons why we should not abandon our friends in Ulster. One is that we should remove a clog from our Parliamontary proceedings. It seems to me an ignoble and frivolous reason for selling a kindred population into slavory-oven if it is true-but it is not true."

It is impossibe to conceive that a man of Lord Salisbury's experience and intelligence could be sincere in believing that giving freedom to Ireland would be selling Ulster into slavery. And when did the Scotch planters of Ulster become a kindred population with the Anglo-Saxons of Trowbridge in Wiltshire?

In exposing the second reason for not abandoning "our Ulster Brethren to slavery" the noble Earl says: "Lord Rosebery tells us we are offending the Irish element in America and in every English State—and that this great and cosmopolitan evil not only affects your foreign relations but disturbs your whole Empire. Are we really to give up our 'Ulster Brethren' to this slavery in order to please the triangle at Chicago or the bosses of Tammany at New York? Are we to sink so low as that? To my mind the ground that he alleges is rather a reason for resisting Home Rule than for granting it."

The noble Earl is very little acquainted with American geography or politics if he fancies that the eight or ten millions of Irish Catholics in the United States are subject to the bosses of Tammany or to any secret society that may exist or may have existed in Chicago. It is a downright insult to the great Catholic body of Irish Americans to connect them with political rings or star chamber conspirators.

But what cares Lord Salisbury for insult? He never had a word for any thing Irish but contempt, insult and calumny of the blackest type. He never legislated for Ireland except by the gag, the plank bed, the removable magistrates, emergency men, land grabbers and perpetual coercion.

And now he dares publicly to insult the millions of respectable and selfrespecting Irishmen of Canada and the United States. He treats them one and all as Tammany posses and conspirators against life and property. "If this is the object," says he "of giving independence to Ireland, what will be the result? Why that the Irish, anti-British classes in America, will be dominant in Ireland too, and you will have them within four hours of your coasts, in command of your trade routes threatening all your ports; you will have Ireland under domination of men who have shown their antipathy, their hatred of England in terms and actions which do not permit you to doubt for a moment either its insincerity or its permanence. Are you going for causes such as these to hand over Ireland which occupies an important strategic position to your

bitterest enemies. (The Tammany bosses)? Are you going to hand over your brethren in Ulster, to whom you are united by every tie, to a tyranny which they do not cease to dread and to denounce, &c." Really the noble Earl must be driven to desperation or must have taken leave of his senses to address such utter nonsense to sensible and intelligent people.

#### Silver Jubilee.

The sanctuary of St. James' Church, Adjala, was crowded last Thursday with priests who had gone thither to do honor to the pastor, Father Kilcullen, on the occasion of his silver jubilco. Besides Very Rov. Dean Harris who preached a very eloquent sermon upon the occasion, the Very Rev. Dean Egan who acted as deacon, and Father Gallagher who was subdeacon, the following clergymen were present: Very Rev. Father McCann, V.G., Rev. Fathers Teefy, O.S.B., Superior of St. Michael's College, Barrett, C.SS.R., Superior of St. Patrick's, Bergin, Cantillon, Connolly of Biddulph, Craven of Hamilton, Crinnon of Dunnville, Duffy, Gibney, E. Kiernan, P. Kiernan, Maguire of of Bracebridge, Minchan, Morris, Moyna, McEntee, McMahon, McMahon of St. Paul's, Minn., McPhillips. McRae, Sullivan, Tracy, Walsh and Whitney. A large congregation was present. High Mass was celebrated by Father Kilcullen. Immediately afterwards an address was presented by the clergy of the diocese and two from the Tottenham and Adjala portions of the flock. These as well as the touching replies of the honored priest who was greatly moved upon the occasion, will be given next week. After the religious ceremony was over, the priests adjourned to the presbytery to partake of a sumptuous banquet provided under the direction of the well known caterer, Harry Webb of Toronto. After the plates were removed Vicar General McCann in an appropriate speech proposed the health of Father Kilcullen who as appropriately replied. Several other toasts were proposed and speeches made suitable to the occasion, after which the company adjourned well pleased with all that had brought them together.

No word of praise that The Catho-Lic Register can utter is enough to make a return for the twenty-five years of Father Kilcullen's faithful priesthood with quiet devotion to his work. We join his many friends in offering him our congratulations upon his silver jubilee and our best wishes for as many more years to come.

One of the guests, Father McMahon of St. Paul's, Minn., who is a native of Adjala, had come that long distance to say his first Mass in St. James' church and be present at the feast. He was ordained by Archbishop Ireland on Corpus Christi, May 24th, and reached home on Saturday the 26th. He sang Mass the following day. He has a short vacation preparatory to returning West, when he will enter upon his priestly duties. We learn that he is to be attached to one of the churches in Minneapolis. We wish our young friend all success in the great field of work to which he is devoting himself.

Mr. Meredith at the Pavillion.

Whatever argument the leader of the Opposition advanced in his speech on the 30th ult. against the Government, he weakened very much when he came to criticise the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston. He made the most of the expression "hungry adventurer," but his "most" was not much. There was no question whatover of Mr, M.'s political life and conduct. The Archbishop scems always to carefully avoid politics whilst jealously defending his religion and his people against the assaults of irreligious politicians from whatever side they may come. His position is defined by the whole scope of his argument, which from beginning to end, treats solely of the right and duty of Christian parents to rear their children as Christians Wo do not suppose that Mr. Meredith dif fers so much from other leaders of political parties that he is above the pangs of hunger and thirst for that power whence he may advance the constructive part of his policy. The term "adventurer" signifies a person who makes hazardous attempts in which large risks are taken on small chances of success. If we compare Mr. Meredith's policy, as at present announced with that of other years, we see many ventures for popularity, where we had looked for the equitable policy of a true statesman and highminded patriot. There is no ground for all the theatrical indignation manifested on account of the use of this expression. But Mr. Meredith objects to it, and we pass on. His arguments afford plenty of material for our re-

Mr. Meredith announces: "We have nothing to do with any man's religion; it should be free to every man to worship at whatever altar he pleases, and no man shall say him nay, and I have appealed, and do appeal, that no man in the contest in which we are about to enter shall cause this contest, these questions, these burning questions as they are, to degenerate in a war against religion. Is this bigotry?" We answer certainly not - if the language is sincere and the meaning definite. But Catholics wish the altar to be in the school-room that their children may worship as well as study. They insist that religion, morality and education, the trinity in unity of the soul, shall go hand in hand in the formation of the child's character. They insist that religion shall not be relegated to the church and Sunday but that it shall enter into daily life and be the guide and helpmate of both morality and education—that without it, morality is null, and education a dangerous accomplishment. Furthermore they teach that the right of education primarily rests with the parents, who cannot alienate it. This being our elementary religious teaching upon the subject, it must be quite evident that the man who attacks our schools is attacking our religion, and is not leaving our people free to exercise that most important duty of religion, the Christian education of his children. That is how the discussion of Separate Schools is a sectarian cry.

But Mr. Moredith knows this as well as we do. We are surprised that he should tell us:

"I do not understand that to discuss the Separate School Question ought to raise any sectarian issue in this country. It in no way involves any question of race or creed to make it so."

There are none so blind as those who will not see. If a sincere exam ination of the question will not show the connection, surely the experience of the last forty years ought to prove that Separate School Education cannot be alienated from religion. To attack one is to attack the other. Nover did Catholics allow any attack without taking it as a blow at their religion; and they never hesitated to resent it. We cannot but regard it as a subterfuge to tell us: "O you do me wrong-and Dr. Ryerson wrong and Mr. McCallum wrong--if you think we wish to attack your religion, when we wish to control your schools and, if possible, to do away with them." What a plea from an honorable

Mr. Meredith's position in regard to Separate Schools is that of regret that such institutions exist. Why not go back a stop? Why not regret the separation that took place in the six. teenth century? It is all twaddle talking about our children going side by side, "instead of from the cradle to the grave being severed into hostile paths." Come over to us, Mr. Meredith-you and your children and your children's children. By all means let there be no separation. Let there be union lasting and deep, but it must be the union of truth, of principle and of right. No sham-no coercion. Otherwise let us walk each his own way until high heaven judge between

"If ever the day does come when there shall be a live agitation for the abolition of Separate Schools in this Province it is such conduct as that of his Grace of Kingston that will lead the people of this country to say it is not safe to entrust the young of the country to sentiments and opinions such as these."

What is that but a blow at the exercise of religion? Does Mr. Merc. dith propose to place a censor over the hierarchy to examine their discourses and pastorals, and if neccessary expunge disagreeable sentiments? That is fine language for a man who wishes to support freedom of religion and who disowns all sectarian cries.

The other points in Separate Schools concerning which Mr. Meredithclaims support for the Opposition are (1) compulsory ballot, (1) legal qualifi cation of teachers, (3) same text-books and (4) same inspection as Public Schools. Let the Catholic electors compare those pseudo-Conservative sentiments with the P.P.A. code of questions and platform upon the same subject: (1) "Are you prepared to do all you can to abolish Separate Schools? (2) Are you prepared to insist that Separate School Trustees shall be elected only by ballot? (4) Are you in favor of one qualification for all teachers of Public or Private Schools? (5) Will you insist that the same text-books be used in all Schools?" Clause 10 in their platform requires: "That Public School Inspectors shall inspect Separate Schools, and that Separate School Teachers must possess the same

qualification as these possessed by Public School Teachers."

Let us imagine some of this programme in practice. Imagine our schools of Toronto inspected by Mr. James L. Hughes. We would be having a message sent to St. Paul's or St. Mary's some day-Father Chiniquy will be down this morning to lecture to you-or, Mrs. M L. Shepherd will address the high school class. Then look what our text books would be like, prepared under such auspices. It would not take ten years with such agency at work to destroy every Separate School in the land -and put back this Province to the days prior to Catholic emancipation. Can the man who advocates this programme disclaim with sincerity all wish "to import race and religious questions" into the discussion? Mr. Meredith is certainly a man of lost opportunities. He had the opportunity of keeping peace and he chose strife; he had the opportunity of framing his policy according to principle and he has framed it according to expediency, he had the opportunity of retaining his Catholic friends and he has preferred their sworn enemies. If such a man disclaims the charge of bigotry and intolorance we cannot admit his argument. We had expected better of a man of Mr. Meredith's talents and reputation.

#### The Hon. Mr. Harty.

Although we feel the loss of the Hon. C. F. Fraser we have great pleasure in welcoming his successor, the new Minister of Public Works, in the Hon. William Harty, member for Kingston. His career from youth has been stendily upward and onward. A man of great experience and clever talent he brings to the Ministry the wisdom of ripened judgment and to his Department, that best guarantee for success, viz, close application to office work. A faithful Catholic he has always enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists and the esteem of all creeds and classes. He enters upon his office with every prospect of making his administration a decided success, and with the congratulations of his friends, and amongst them we tender to him the congratulations and best wishes of The Catholic Register.

#### Catholic Almanac.

Almanacs are frequently the medium of much useful information, and sometimes of much excellent reading. A Catholic almanac may easily be made to contain both There are so many things in a Catholic year-feasts, mysteries, memorials—not to mention what ought to be personal red letter days-baptism, first communion, confirmation. These are all of interest to earnest people, and who should not be carnest when religion is concerned? We are therefore very much pleased to learn that a Catholic Almanac is in contemplation. It is to be published in the interests of the Sisters of the Precious Blood of this city. The editorship is entrusted to a lady of excellent literary taste, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for its high character, Mrs. O Sullivan of this city. We shall welcome this new venture most cordially, and hope that it will meet with success and appreciation from our people.

#### Aid from the A. O. H.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: The National Trustees beg to acknowledge the receipt for the Irish Parliamentary Fund of the sum of £10 8s 8d. referred to in the following letter:

HOUSE OF COMMONS. May 19, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—I have received by the kindness of his Grace the Archilatop of Toronto, Canada, the enclosed draft for £10 3.8 M, being a contribution to the Irish Parliamentary Fund by Divisions 1, 2 and 3 of the Ancient Order of Hivernians of Toronto.

I beg that you will have the goodness to publish and to acknowledge the subscription to his Grace.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKK.
Messrs, J. M'Carthy, T. Sexton, J. Dillon,
Trustees.

#### Archbishop Cleary's Letter.

We call attention to the very able expose of the Mail's tactics in dealing with his Grace, which we publish elsowhere, Nothing could be more contemptible than the Mail's treatment of Catholics in general, and the distinguised Archbishop of Kingston in particular. There is one source of gratification to the flock, that his Grace never comes off second best.

#### Literary Notes.

Pearls from Faber is a little volume of selected gems from the different works of Father Faber selected and arranged by Marion J. Brunowe. It is published by Benziger Bros. New York, price 50c.

The Little Prayer-Book of the Sacred Heart is a beautiful arrangement of the prayers and practices of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque by Rev. Bonaventura Hammer, O.S.F. This is a most useful little book for June, the month dedicated to the devotion of the Sacred Heart of our Blessed Jord. It is also from Benziger Bros. New York. Price from 40cts. to \$2.00

#### Editorial Notes.

On Sunday, May 27th, his Lordship Bishop Dowling administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 75 candidates at Walkerton. Rev. Father Kelly was the officiating priest, assisted by Father Halm of Carlsruhe.

On Wednesday night, May 30th, Rev. Father Keogh's house in Paris, Ont., was entered. Fortunately there are electric bells in the house and an alarm was given in time. The next morning a set of burglar's tools was found in the vicinity.

In July of this year the celebrated Catholic college of Stonyburst, England will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. The celebration will continue for several days, and numbers of distinguished Catholics, bishops, priests and laymen, will attend.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, evidently does not believe in the House of Commons indulging in the frivolities of Derby Day. One of the Conservative members, John W. McClure, M.P., moved for the adjournment of the House over yesterday to afford the members, an opportunity to attend that world renowned race. The motion was opposed by Sir Wm. Harcourt, who said, "the whole time of the House for the remainder of the session belonged to the House." Mr. McClure's motion was defeated by 246 to 160.

#### Weekly Retrospect.

Those who continually grumble at the weather are looked on as chronic fault-finders, and we rather avoid them, and think them to disagreeable to have anything to do with; but they must he pardoned all the grumbling they do, old Father Weather has given them good reason the past three weeks. How we would love dear old So: a come out with his old brightness. Ou. sympathy was thoroughly roused for the good Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of the House of Providence. They must have felt the effect of the bad weather in the attendance at their annual picnic, which is held on the Queen's birthday, but this year had to be postponed to the Saturday following on account of the down pour. His royal highness, Jupiter Pluvius, was so unusually kind that even then the dampness preventedmany from being present. The kind friends of this charitable institution will bear in mind the weather's uncharitable conduct and generously contribute their mite to the support of the many poor the House of Providence shelters, and make amends for their non-attendance. The helpless aged have there a home of comfort, we cannot say of luxury, as the Sisters could not afford that, but more comfortable than in many of their own homes. All their whims and fancies are satisfied, as far as it is in the power of their patient attendants to do so. We who live in the world may not be able to devote every moment of our lives to God, but if by assisting these good women as our means will allow, will have a share of their reward hereafter.

As the warmth of the season advances, and the bright annuls with their many different hues are seen in the gardens, we breathe a little wish, way down in the bottom of our hearts, that the bright colors worn by the fashionable women of the present, would tone down a little. How they jar on our nerves, these poor imitations of lovely nature. We feel more keenly the sucongruity when we see what is called a grass green dress, which is really no more the shade of grass than of verdigris, and, then, Oh horrorn! is worn with this, a bright red or pink head gear. We might go on ad infinitum enumerating the wonderful taste displayed, now that fashion allows so many combinations, whether they pleaso the eye or not. Writing of colors reminds us of something we saw recently in one of the journals of Mrs. Langtry's, devoting much time to the harmonizing of tints, not that we wish our readers to spend their time that otherwise might be more usefully employed, but a little more attention to this matter would add an air of refinement to many of the fashionable people, who imagine they can wear any shade or color from the bright magentas and scarlets to all the blues of the nether world. Mrs. Langtry, for instance, says: "a blue-eyed person never looks so blue-eyed as in a blue dress, whereas the strong blue of the fabric might have been expected to dim the fainter blue of the eye But it does not. A woman with full red lips, attired in dull beliotrope, with amethysts, has all the coral taken from her mouth, which wears instead, a light heliotrope tint, and with this tint the flesh of her cheek is also touched. Tarquois blue darkens dark eyes and adds to their brightness. Experiment and verification should be as much valued by women as by the Comtist philosopher."

#### Catholicity in Siam.

The Catholic schools in Siam are in a flourishing condition. French influence gives a great impetus to the success of the Catholic missions in that country. In the neighborhood of Bang Sang there is a seminary which is placed under the supervision of Mgr. Ludovice Veg, the Vicar Apostle in Siam since 1875, and which is attended

by 60 pupils in ecclesiastical studies. At Bangkok there is also a Catholic. College, with 72 resident pupils and 144 more who attend it for the study of foreign languages. The institutions under the jurisdiction of the Vatican further include 41 Catholic elementary schools, 17 orphauages, 4 hospitals, where, during the past year 524 patients were treated and also a small Catholic agricultural colony, and the Oatholic missionaries in Siam number 39 Europeans who work in co-operation with 71 nativo priests, and 48 nativo catechists.

#### A Romance of the Franco-German War.

A ceremony recently took place at Sainto Genevieve des Bois, in the Seine et Oise, which recalls a painfully dramatic incident in the Franco-German war. The conscripts of the department assombled to place wreaths on the graves of Andre Delorme, a young French soldier, and his sweet-heart, Jeanne Bernier. Delorme, who was only 19 years of age, had been wounded in the war at Choisy-le-Roy, so that, having been invelided, he returned to his native place. The Germans were then occupying Sainte Genevieve.

The first place he went to, so the French account runs, was the home of his sweetheart. On approaching it he was surprised to hear her screaming. The door was shut, so that he burst open a window and thus got into the house, when found the girl struggling with a drunken German officer. Mad with rage, the young Frenehman shot the German, and for this he was seized and summarily shot, without even a court martial trial. Half a dozen German soldiers placed him against a wall and pointed their rifles at him. At that moment the young girl rushed forward towards her sweetheart, and the two lovers were shot dead together. Their tomb bears the inscriptions: "Andre Delorme, died for his country, 1870.—Jeanne Bernier, killed by the enemy, 1870."

#### Wit and Humor.

It is a pretty healthy man who can read a patent modicine almanae without suddenly discovering that he is afflicted with about 150 of the 200 diseases described therein.

"Have you noticed that loss of memory often accompanies deafners?" "No, does it?" "Yes, deaf men seem to forget that trains have the right of way on a railway track."

When the writer was on his way home last evening, he met an Italian boy about sixteen years of age, carrying two snow abovels.

"How much have you made to-day shoveling snow?" asked the reporter.

"Two dollar ten cent," replied the boy, grinning.

grinning.

Why, you must have worked hard." "Yes, works all day. Didn't stop only to hunt up a job."

What have you got two shovels for ?" "Little one works well while doing the job by the hour; big one when taking the work by the job for so much."

A young negro girl was met by an old negro woman, and the usual salutations, with by questions as to the health and happiness of the families, were passed. "Does you mammy still take in washing?" asked the older. "Yes'm," replied the younger. "She been doing washing for Mr. Blank down here at Mrs. —— boarding house, but he says times is too hard to have clothes washed, and I dunno what she gwine to do now."—Valdosta (Ga.) Telescope.

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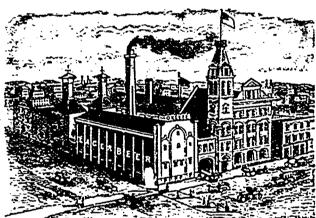
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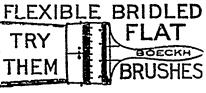
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Take a little dash of water cold, And a l'ittle leaven of prayer. And a little bit of of sunshine gold, Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment, Add a thought for kith and kin , And then, as a prime lugredlent, A plenty of work thrown in.

But spice it all with the essence of love And a little whife of play; Let a wise old book and a giance above Complete the well-spent day.

-Homeleeper.

#### Selected Receipts.

QUICK WAFFIES .- Take two pints of sweet milk, one cup of melted butter and enough sifted flour to make a soft batter; add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, then the beaten whites, and, just before baking, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beating very hard and fast for a few minutes. Bake over a quick fire and serve bot

Egg Graham Gems.—To two cups of cold milk and water, mixed in equal proportions, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, stir in two cups of Graham flour with which a teaspoonful of sugar and half a teaspoon of salt have been mixed; then add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Boat well, pour into greased gem pans and bake half so hour or until brown.

STRAWBERRIES WITH ORANGE JUICE. Boil together one heaping teacupful of granulated sugar, the grated rind of an orange, four tablespoonfuls of water, and a piece of butter as large as a walnut; remove from the fire, strain, and when cold add the juice of two large oranges, beat together thoroughly and pour ever it three pints of choice straw-

berries arranged in a glass serving dish. RASPRERRY JAM.—Take three quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Put the fruit on alone, or with the addition of a pint of current juice to every four pounds of fruit. Boil half an hour, mashing and stirring well. Dip up most of the boiling juice before adding sugar, and cook twenty minutes more. Blackberry jam is very nice made as above, leaving out the current juice.

STILLWBERRY PIE.-Line a deed pie plate with rich paste and bake a delicate brown. Have ready enough strawberries to fill the shell; when it is nearly baked add sugar to the fruit, and make a meringue of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; quickly fill the shell with berries, spread the meringue roughly over the top, return to the oven, and

brown slightly; serve cold.

#### How He Explained It.

The affable young man was doing the polite to the very swagger young woman at a reception, and she was tolerating him because no swagger young man

"May I escort you to the dining room ?" he asked.

She besitated and drew back.

"I'm forry," she began.
"Thanks," he interrupted and disap-

That made her think a minute, and later in the evening she cornered him.

"Why did you say 'thanks' to me awhile ago?" she asked, quite reserved, but curious.

"Did I say that?" he said, with a faraway try to call it back again look in his bonest eyes.

"Yes, you did."

"I didn't know I said it, really."

"Well, you did," sho persisted, "and I want to know why."

"I persume," he responded: "it was a case of unconscious gratefulness." And he got away with some degree of precipitancy.—Detroit Free Press.

The nip of the poisonous snake is but a alight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of Scrotula in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expelsall poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health and strongth.

The Borries of the Summer.

Ourrants make a delicious ico cream, writes Eliza R. Parker in an article that will be found of especial value by all housekeepers, in the June Ludies' Home Journal. Mash two pounds of ripe red currants; add a pound of sugar to them, and let stand for two hours. Strain and add the juice to a quart of thick, sweet cream; if not sufficiently sweet add more sugar; pour in a freezer, let stand ten minutes and freeze.

Current water ico, which is also good, is made by boiling one pound of sugar and a pint of water together until it forms a thick ayrup; take from the fire; add a pint and a half of red current juice; let cool; pour in a freezer; when half frezen stir in the beaten whites of six eggs; mould and freeze hard.

Currants and gooseberries are very dainty and ornamental when crystallized. Select ripe, firm fruit; kave on the stems; dip first in beaten white of an egg, then in powdered sugar; arrange on paper and set in a cool oven for ten minutes; when the iceing becomes firm pile in a glass dish, and set in a cool place.

A pretty way to serve blackberries with cream is to pick fresh, ripe berries over carefully; heap them in a glass oowl and set on ice; serve on saucers, w th little bowls of sugar and pitchers of cream, allowing each person at the table to sugar the fruit to suit taste. Blackberries may be served with meriugue as follows: Place a quart of ripe blackberries in a bowl; sprinkle with powdered sugar; beat the whites of three eggs with half a cup of sugar, and spread over the berries; set on ice until very cold. Blackberry flummery is made by placing a pint of ripe blackborries in a saucepan with a pint of water; let boil slowly without stirring for ten minutes; moisten two tablespoonfuls of corn starch with cold water; stir into the berries; let thicken; take from the fire and add half a teacup of sugar; when cool

serve with sugar and creem.

To make raspberry, blackberry, whortleberry or gooseberry preserves, pick the berries over carefully, rejecting all soft and imperfect ones. Weigh the fruit and sugar; put the latter in a porcelain-lined kettle with water to dissolve; boil until thick; add the fruit; let cook very slowly until clear. Take up carefully, put in amali glass jars and cover. If the seeds of berries are not liked, the juice may be strained, measured and boiled with the sugar until firm, when a seedless jam will be the result. All summer berries make excellent jams.

#### Household Hints.

No matter how large the spot of oil, any carpet or woolen stuff can be cleaned by applying buckwheat plentifully, brushing it in a dust pan after a short time and putting on fresh until the oil has disappeared.

When it is required to uso carbolic acid as a disinfectant, it should be mixed with boiling water. This promptly overcomes the usual antagonism between the acid and the water, and converts them into a solution which will keep for weeks.

Kitchen mineral soap or pumice stone may be used freely on all dishes. It will remove stains from whitehandled knives, the brown substance that udheres to eastern or tin baking dishes, and the soot which collects on pans or kettles used over a wood or kerosens fire.

In the choice of tablecloths the finer the pattern the prottier the effect. Like wall papers and carpets, they are intended to make a pleasing background for the furniture; any conspicuous or assertive design is not artistic. The shot patterns, which vary in size from a pinhead to a pea, sell all the time to lovers and judges of fine table furniture.

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#### SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Carlow.

Deep and widespread regret has been caused by the announcement of the death of Mrs. Bruen, wife of the Right Hon. Henry Bruen, P.C., Oak Park, Carlow, which occurred on Sunday, May 13th. The deceased lady was third daughter of the late Colonel E. M., Connelly, M. P., Castletown, county Kildare, and was married in 1854. She leaves a numerous family to mourn her leaves. leaves a numerous family to mourn her lossleaves a numerous family to mourn her loss—her eldest daughter being Lady Rathdonnoll. By her amiable disposition Mrs. Bruen had endeared herself to all who knew her, and by none will her death be more regretted than by the peor of the vicinity. The funeral left Oak Park on April 16th, and the interment took place in the family burial ground at Nurney.

The death is announced, on April 30, at Arnold Cottage, Fair Oaks avenue, Passaden ne, California, of Thomas Garry. Deceased wes brother of Rev Father Garry, C. C., of

Cooraclare.
The Dublin Express reports that, at a conrention held in Ennis, on May 17th, Mr. Leamy announced that, owing to the action of Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., one of the Clare prisoners, Tom Leary, of Ballinaskill, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, had been released, after serving two years.

In the recent examination of the Royal University of Ireland, for the medical degrees of M. B., M. Ch., and B. A. O., Mr. James M. Browne, of Cork. who studied at the Catholic University School of Medicine, was a successful candidate.

At the recent examination held by the Boyal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, Scotland, among others the follow-ing students were successful:—First Exam-ination—Charles Sutton, Queen's College, Cork ; James T. O'Connor, Queen's College,

A shocking accident, which resulted in the almost instant death of the victim, took place at Messrs. Morrogh's tweed factory, Douglas, Cork, on May 15th. A young woman named Downey, was, it appears, fixing some portion of a loom, and was in a stooping aome portion of a loom, and was in a scoping posture, when a portion of the machine came down on her head with great force, and caused such injury that the poor girl died in a few minutes. Medical aid was promptly summoned, and the priest was also sent for without delay, but shedied before either could arrive. could arrive.

#### Down.

In Newry, on May 18th, a serious accident occured, resulting in the death of a young man and severe injuries to his father. Shortly after three o'ciock a young and spirited horse, the property of a farmer named John Brown, residing at Mullaghglass, Beastrook, which was attached to a cart, was being lodden Nonschungters by Rown and his nor. down Monaghan street by Brown and his son,
James, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age, when
the animal suddenly bolted and dashed along
the street. Before Lamp's corners, at the
foot of the street, had been reached, John
Rooms was fluor to one side of the street Brown was flung to one side of the street, and his right leg was broken. Alittle further down the street Brown's son had to yield to the runaway, and was thrown to the ground the wheel of the cart passing over his back. Medical assistance was at once animoned but before it could be of any avail the boy

Irish poplin has been holding its own in the National Silk Textile Exhibition now being held at Stafford House, London. The Exhibition was organized with the object to enlisting fashions in aid of home made silks. The Irish ailks attracted the patronage of royalty. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg ordered a poplin cherre femille—the shades of the opening honey suckle on the outside of the bloom. Princess Beatries selected a white satin poplin. The Counters of Arran socured the Prince of Wales as a customer for the knuting industry organized by her in the West of Ireland. The demand for the work of the deft fingers of the Irish women and girls for whom the Countess is providing employment is increasing, and this recognition of their worth may, perhaps set the tide of fashionable patronage flowing even more strongly in the desired direction.

In the Land Court, Dublin, on May 16th, the following sale was made—Petate of Isabel Bodkin—Lot 1—Part of the lands of Tobintown, with the house and demense of Roseberry, containing 53 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, net estimated annual profit rent, £33 11s 3d. Sold to Mr. Edward, in trust, for £1, 650. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Bracklagh, containing together 434 acres 1 rood and 24 perches; not annual profit rent, £120. For this lot the solicitors having carriage produced to the judge an offer from the Land Commission of £2,000, being about 17 years' purchase on the rental, and the Judge directed that it should be brought beore him on notice to the parties.

#### Kerry.

A laborer named Moynihan, while cogag-ed whitewashing a house in Rock street, Tralee on April 12th, fell from a lauder, and dislociated his collar bone. He was admit-

tod to the County Infirmary.
At the last Examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and College of

Music, the following candidates, from the Loretto Convent, Killarney, were awarded cer-tificates—Miss Clara O'Sullivan, certificate of distinction; Misses M. Bowler, A. Curtin, L. Greany, pass certificates.

#### Kildare.

On May 14th, Dr. Joseph Smyth, Coroner held an inquest on view os the body of Anno Murphy who had died the previous day in the Athy Workhouse infirmary—having been accidently burned in her own house at Shanganagh. Michael Dwyer, a grandson of deceased, deposed that on Saturday morning, when he went to his breakfast he found the deceased sitting at the fire. She was over deceased sitting at the fire. She was over So years of age, and was for some mouths confined to bed. When he returned the same day at one o'clock, to his dinner, he found that the deceased had been burned. She was admitted to the workhouse hospital that evening, and was immediately attended by Dr. Neill and the chaplin. She died the following morning about 4.30 o'clock. The jury found that the deceased was accidentally burned.

#### Klikenny

Owing to the recent heavy rains, the Bregheds, a small tributary of the Nore, became considerably swollen, at about five o'clock on the morning of May 15th, it had overflowed its banks. From this time it gradually increased, and before eight o'clock a.m. the people in the vicinity of the Water-barracks were obliged to leave the ground floors of their dwellings, and about twelve o'clock the water was issuing copiously from the shops in the Irishtown of Kilkenny. The Dinan river was also much swollen, with the result that the Nore almost ran on a level with the banks of the Canal. It was feared at times that John street would also be flooded, but fortunately the water began to receds before it reached such a dangerous point. By the morning of the 17th the river had returned to its normal state.

#### Leitrim.

Mr Thomas Rutherford, Manorhamilton, died suddenly in a field adjoining the town on May 15. He had been suffering from heart disease for a long time past. Deceased was much respected in Manorhamilton, and his functional expectation. his functal was largely attended.

#### Limerick.

In Limerick, on May 16th, an inquest was held at No. 25 Mallow street, by Coroner DeCourcey and a jury of whom Mr. Bryan McSwiney was foreman, into the circumstan-McSwiney was foreman, into the circumstances attending the audden death of a domestic servant named Mary Kenneally, in the employment of Mr. John Hanley. It appeared that the deceased, who was about twenty years of age, complained of internal pains the previous day. She seemed to be better on the morning of the 16th; but she got weaker after some time, and died before any medical assistance arrived. Dr. Humphries, who was called in, attributed her death to heart failure, and a verdict to that effect was failure, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

#### Longford.

On May 18th, Mr. Louis E. Deane, C. E., Engineer Inspector to the Local Government Board, held an inquiry into the Longlord Workhouse with reference to the application of the Guardians for the erection of 38 laborers' dwellings in eleven electoral divisions of the Union. A great deal of interest was taken in the proceedings. Mr. Maxwell, soliciter, appeared on behalf of the Guardians. soliciter, appeared on behalf of the Guardians, in support of the representation, and the objectors were represented by Mr. T. W. Delaney, solicitor: Mr. Wilson, solicitor: and Mr. Kenny. There was opposition only in a few cases, and they were mainly on the ground of alleged unsuitability of sites. The Inspector said he would visit the sites, and the inspector said he would visit the sites, and the inspector said he would visit the sites. the inquiry termininated.

#### Louth.

The most sincere regret was evoked among the people of Pundalk by the announcement of the death of Rev. Francis Fox, C.C., on May 14th. Father Fox had been ill for several months past. He caught a severe cold in the Autumn, which developed into serious lung trouble, and, although the most distinguished medical aid was called in, the Rev. patient gradually sank into a in, the Rev. patient gradually sank into a condition from which recovery was im possible. The deceased clergymen was in the prime of life, and to all appearance, previous to the attack, in sound and vigorous health. He was a man of great abilities and most fervent piety. He came to Dandalk from the additions assisted of abilities and most fervent piety. He came to Dundalk from the adjoining parish of Lordship, where, during several years, on the mission as curate, he had gained the warm affection of the people. In Tandalk he was spiritual director of the Catholic Young Men's Society and of the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception, and in the discharge of his sacred duties he manifested unflagging real and energy. As a preacher he was especially distinguished. He was an ideal priest and patrict, and one of the ataunchest upholders of the National cause in the district. He was a native of Carrickmore. He died in the Ed year of his age, and the 9th of his sacred ministry. Meath.

On May 15th, a meeting of the Protestant Archbishops and Bishops was held at the office of the representative body to elect a Bishop of Meath from among the following lergymen, whose names were sent up by the Diocean Synod of Meath—Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, Rev. Canon Keene, Rev. Canon Poscocke. Canon Poscocke was elected.

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#### PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

Scaled Tenders addressed to "The Inspector of Pentientiaries, Department of Judice, Ottawa," and endowed "Tenders for Supplier, Kingston Pentientiary," will be received until Saturday, the 9th of June proxi se, at 12 celeck noon, from parties willing to enter into contract to supply the institution with such quantities of the following articles as my be required from the lat of July, 1894, to the 80th of June 1892, namely Wood, Groomes, Fresh Reef, Mutton, Hardware, Dry Goods, Lumber, Leather and Findinga, Drogs and Medicines, Milk and Strong Rakers Frour. The Beef and Mutton to be equal in quality to the best sold in Kingston shops, in equal proportion of whole hind and fore quarters to match, each quarter of Reef to weigh not Ires than 100 lbs. Samples of Groceries to be sent to the undersigned at the time of tendering.

A cheque payable to the order of the "Honorable the Minster of Juntoe," equal to are per cent, of the total amount of the tender and marked "good" by the bank on which it is drawn must accompany each tender.

The cheque of the successful tenderer, should there

The cheque of the successful tenderer, should there The eneque of the successing tenever, smooth there be any such, may be retained until the first order has been delivered, it will then be retained to him, but payment of first month's supply of Rect and Mutton will be retained until the close of contract.

Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them immediately after the contract has been awarded, but any tenderer refusing, when called up-

awarded, but any tandeter refusing, when called upon, to complete a contract at the price be rannes in
his tander will forfeit his ch-quo.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Forms of tender will be furnished on application to
the undersigned.

Any tender received after 12 o'clock noon as above
stated will be rejected.

M. LAVELL.

N. LAVELL, Warden K. P.

Kingston Penilentiary, May 23rd, 1894,

To be a good servant af God is to be char-To be a good servant as God is to be char-itable to our neighbor, maintaining with a superior will an invincible resolution to do God's will; to possess great humility and simplicity in confiding oneself to God; to rise as frequently as one falls, to inure one-self to humilations, and to tranquilly bear with others and their defects.

#### A. O. H.

At the mooting of the County Board, A. O. H., held may 31st, 26 members of the A. O. II., hold may 31st, 26 members of the County Board were present and made final arrangements for the 15 delegates who will represent the A. O. H. of York County at the convention to be held in Stratford on the 19th and 20th of June, and instructed the delegates as to important changes desired by the A. O. H. in York County. One of the principle of these is insurance, which will largely benefit the Order in the Province of Ontario and increase its growth. of Ontario and increase its growth.

At the meeting of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held in their hall, Red Lion Block, Yonge street, on Monday evening, business special to the coming convention at Stratford was taken up and instructions given to the Division's delegates as to important matters which will come before important matters which will come before the convention—amongst them being the questions of insurance and organization. Several of the members of other divisions soveral of the members of other divisions—amongst them County Delegates McCaffroy, Owens, Walsh, Richardson and Higgins—were present; and brief addresses were delivered by Secretary M. J. Ryan, Bros. Boyle, Walsh, and the County Delegate. Final arrangements connected with the delegation to the convention were made, after which the meeting closed with singing the national authem, "God Save Ireland."

#### Emerald Beneficial Association.

St. Patrick's Brauch No. 12 E. B. A., en-

St. Patrick's Branch No. 12 E. B. A., entertained their many friends to a social evening on Wednesday, May 30, teing the occasion of the opening of their new hall.

Bro. J. J. Moloney, Prez., occupied the chair, and on the platform was scated the Rev. S. J. Grogan, C.S.S.R., Chaplain of No. 12; Grand Officers D. A. Carey, W. Lane, J. Fahev and J. Deleny, Chair. No. 11; D. Shea, Pres. of Branch 11; M. Madder, Pres. of Branch 7; P. J. Crotty, Pres. of Branch 2, and several other prominent members of the Association.

After a few remarks from the Chairman

After a few remarks from the Chairman the following programme was rendered:
ADDRESS by Rev. S. J. Grogan, C.SS.R., Chaplain of No.12.

Song, Humorous Bro. W. F. Breen
Solo Bro. F. Rosar
Andersa Bro. D. A. Carey, G.P.
Song, Humorous Bro. W. P. Murphy
Song Bro. C. Butcher
'INTEAMISSION.

INTEAMISSION.

ARTISTIC CLOU DANCINO. A Bender & E. Slossen ADDRESS. Bro. J. Nightingale, Organizer EVET, Humorous. Bros. W. F. Breen & J. Patton ADDRESS. Bro. Wm. Lane, G.S.T. SONO. Bro. Wm. Lane, G.S.T. SONO. Bro. Who following Brothers, T. Neville, C. Burcher, A. McGinn, T. Carroll, J. J. Nightingale and E. Mechan. Branch No. 12 is now the leading one in the Association, and having a good supply of vocal talent and a very energetic set of officers, its every effort is crowned with success. Their new hall, which is situated at the corner of Queen and McCaul streets, is very central and commodious and elegantly furnished, and is one of the finest society furnished, and is one of the finest society halls in the city, and as a result of the meeting seven young men gave in their names as applicants for membership.

names as applicants for membership.
Several changes having been made in the
Constitution of the B. B. A. at the late Convention, we submit the following for the
consideration of our fellow Catholic "Ladies
and Gentlemen," and if they compare our
payments and benefits with other successful
beneficial associations they will find it to their advantage to enroll themselves under our hanner, that embraces every nationality so long as they are practical members of

Holy Church.

Approval of His Grace the Archeishop. ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, TORONTO.

Having been commissioned by His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, we have examined the Constitution and Rules of the Emerald Beneficial Associ ation and find them worthy of approval, and consider the Society and its work deserving of commendation.

Jos. J. McCann, V.G. F. Ryan.

#### NEW BRANCHES.

Branches can be organized and Circles affiliated as soon as a sufficient number have consented to become members. The organ-izer can enroll and give them the obligation, with the right of full membership, upon passing a modical examination, as provided for in the Constitution, and in case of rejection by the Medical Supervisor their initia-tion fee will be returned, but said examination must be made previous to the expiration of the three months allowed to charter members. The charter fees are \$25.00, inclading the necessary supplies for carrying on the work of the Branch.

For Circles, no charter fee, but a charge for appplies according to requirements.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates must be practical Catholics and not under 17 or over 50 years of age, and must pass a medical examination, subject to the approval of the Medical Supervisor.

#### INITIATION FEE.

Initiation fees for Branches, \$2.00: for cwt.; corcles, \$1.00 and modical examination fees. pound.

MONTHLY DUES FOR SICK FUND.

Aar.	MEK.	LADIRE.	Aur.	MES.	LADIES.
17 to 22	30c.	25°	37 to 38	37c.	31c.
23 to 25	\$1	26'	39 to 40	38	31
26 to 28	.32	27'	41 to 42	39	32
29 to 30	33	28'	43 to 44	40	33
31 to 32	34	28'	45 to 46	41	31
33 to 34	35	29'	47 to 48	42	35
35 to 36	36	30'	49 to 50	42	30

And an assessment of 25c. for men, and 20c. for ladies, for the funeral benefit.

#### MANAGEMENT FUND.

The assessment for management is arranged by each Branch and Circle.

#### BENEVITS.

Free medical attendance and medicine as soon as initiated, and a funeral becefit of \$40 for men and \$30 for ladies, and when six months a member a sick benefit at the rate of \$4 per week for men and \$3 for ladies.

CONTINGEST FUND.

A portion of the Sick Fund is placed in the Grand Branch for the purpose of giving assistance to a Branch or Circle when run out of funds by sickness.

DEATH AND TOTAL DISABILITY FUND FOR Men.

Aor	Rate per Month for \$100.	ltate per Month for \$250.	liate per Month for \$500.
17 to 22 23 to 25 26 to 28 29 to 30 31 to 32 33 to 36 37 to 38 39 to 40 41 to 42 43 to 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	9c. 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 14 14 15	1996 - 11 11 11 15 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	350 37 39 41 43 45 45 49 55 57 59 62 70
	• _ '	•	'

And no assessment at death. Any further information can be obtained from the officers and members. W. LANE, S. T. & C.,

17 Hamburg Ave., Toronto.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer ex-cruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a pois-on to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful corrective of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secre-tions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medi-cine to take if troubled with Indigeston or Dyspopsia.

It is a great imperfection to complain of little evils when so many of the poor in the world endure such great misery and have no one to whom they may even tell their neces-

The reward oven in this world of annihilating ourselves is peace of heart, a calm of our passions, a cessation of all the agitations of our mind, of all nurmurs and interior results. volts -Pere Grou.

#### THE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 6,	1894.
Wheat, white, per bush\$0 61	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush 0 60	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush 0 60	0 61
Wheat, goose, per bush 0 59	0 00
Oata, per bush 0 39	0 40
Peas, per bush 0 63	0 64
Barley, per bush 0 40	0 41
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 6+0	6 25
Chickens, per pair 6 55	0 65
Turkeys, per lb 0 0S	0 12
Butter, in pound rolls 0 14	0 17
Butter per lb., in tabs 0 15	0 16
Cabbage, new, per doz 0 40	0 50
Celery, per doz 0 60	0 45
Unions, per doz 0 10	0 15
Potatoes, per bag 0 65	0 75
Rhubarb, per doz 0 15	0 20
Turnips, per bag 0.30	0 40
Apples, per bbl 3 50	5 00
day, timothy 9 00	11 00
Suraw, about 7 50	\$ 50
	-

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 6.-Trade for shipping cattle was active, and prices were firm. In a few cases \$4.60 per cwt. was paid, but most of the buying was done at from \$4 to \$4 30 per cwt.

Among the sales of butchers' catt'o were:
A load of 22 cattle, averaging 1,020 lbs.,
sold st 3jc per ib.; 14 steers, 1,100 lbs.
average, 3jc per lb.; 10, 1,190 lbs. average,
40 per lb.; 14, 1,100 lbs. average, \$3.70 per
cwt.; one load, 1,025 lbs. average, 3jc per

## For Five **Dollars**



We have Men's Suits for \$8-\$10-\$12-\$15, and higher, and none of them are equalled in style and quality anywhere at the price. But it often happens that on seeing the Men's Suits for \$5 at Oak Hall the buyer is so fully contented with what we offer at this price that he is not interested in anything at a higher figure. Our five dollar Tweed and Serge Suits are equal to the best that any tailor can possibly produce for \$10 or \$12. And we are selling Men's Light-weight Tweed Mackintoshes at \$5, which are elsewhere quoted as bargains at \$8 and \$10.

## OAK HALL.

R. PIRIE, Manager,

115-117-119-121 KING STREET EAST.

THE OAK HALL BUILDING.

## "GONE WEST." THE DOMINION RECALIA CO.,

Finding their old stand much too small for their rapidly increasing business, have

#### KEMOVE:

to the larger and commodious premises known as

## 76 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

COME AND SEE US.

## $\it Church \ Pews.$

#### SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of Loudon. Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniturs. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathodral, Toronto. St. Lawrence Church. Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. C. Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slaven, Little Current R. C Church, A. P. Kilcanan, Esq.; Renous Bridge R.C. E. F. Slaven; Little Current R. C Church, A. P. Kilganan, Esq.; Renous Bridge R.C. Church, New Brenswick, Rev. E. S. Murdock. We have also supplied Aitars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGee, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Gueiph, Rev. J. C. Heman, Dredge, Rev. R. Maloney, Markels Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Renan, Wallacoburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Reart Convent, London and Sacred Hoart Convent, Hali-

We have for years past been favoured with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expres sed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it associary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now on-gaged manufacturing pows for new churches in that country and Iroland. Address BENNETT FURNISHING CO

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50 cents and \$1 per hottle.

Or 6 large bottles for \$2.

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also sick room, horsery atollet requisites. Liberal discount to Religious Communities.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Postal and Telephone orders receive immediat
soulon.

E. G. REMAITRE.

## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XVII. MACHINATIONS.

By the first of February the London residences were occupied by those who were to conduct Eugland with honor, and in strict alliance with France, through the approaching war in the Crimea; and the quaint old drawing room in Downing Street now heard repeated the names, since become historical, of the royal and military heroes of that gallant and victorious, yet chequered campaign.

The short Easter holidays were passed by the family of the Marquis of Scaham at Richmond, whither he went from St. James's Square as often as possible. It had been an agreement, before the marriage of Lady Clara Chamberlayne to Sir Henry Moorland, that she should never cease to be mis tress of her brother's house until one of three events should occur; the second marriage of the marquis, the sufficiently matured age of the Lady Violet, or the marriage and residence in England of the younger brother, Lord Claud Chamberlayne.

After Easter the Parliamentary season commenced in earnest. Richmond was relinquished in favor of James's Square, the hereditary residence of the Marquis. The Duke of Peterworth and family were in the same square, with the exception of the dowager duchess, who occupied the mansion assigned to the widows of that ducal bouse, in Stanhope Street, Mayfair.

The London residence of the Earls of Charleton had been sold to satisfy the creditors more than fifty years before, and a house had been bought to supply the loss in Carlton Gardens, to which the Earl came soon after Easter week, at the earnest entreaty of the Marquis of Seaham, that the venerable nobleman might be presented without delay by himself and the Duke of Peterworth to the house of Lords. Lord Charlton, who had been rather indisposed, would have postponed this public presentation for a few days, but his friend became so nervously irritable at the bare mention of delay, that the earl yielded, and was warmly greeted by his peers on the 20th April, 1854.

On their return from the house all three dined together, not at either of their homes, but at the Clarendon hotel, at the earnest request of the marquis, that no interruption might occur to the confidential and important topic he had to lay before his two friends. During the dinner, of which he scarcely partook, he became so abstracted, that on the duke asking him whether he patronized South African wines, he replied:

"I patronize such a complication of villany! No, dake."

At which the duke, highly amused by this reply, at cross purposes, observed to Lord Cherleton that they had better postpone any reference to the most noble marquis, until the privacy he sought for was more com-plete. This was soon effected by the withdrawal of the waiters, when the marquis, still absorbed by his one subject, exclaimed:

"Yes, I repeat it—complication of villany! All this came to my knowledge during the last month I was in office for the colonies; not that I was made officially acquainted with the ultimate view this colonial personage had in coming to England, but I was applied to, as the head of the colonial department, to befriend and patronize this Mr. Gerard Woolton. Lord Char leton, are you aware that you have such a relation—a grandson of your precious uncle Gilbert, consequently a first cousin, once removed, to yourself, and, in the same way, second cousin to Stanmore. Are you aware of his existence?"

"Of his existence, yes, but of little further. Is he not contented to be one of the richest planters in Jamaica?"

"It appears not. He is getting up a formidable attack against the existence of a far better man than himself; not by means of poniard, pistol, or poisoned bowl, but by decision of the supreme court, that there exists no such person as Viscount Stammore ?"

"His exertions are useless," observed Lord Charleton; "every formality was fulfilled, every document most carefully preserved relating to the birth of my grandson."

"He does not pretend to deny the birth. He found, as you state, that documents existed too powerful to enable us to call in question the birth; but he pretends to have in his posses-

ion the still more powerful document of the death."

· The death !" exclaimed both auditors.

"Yes, he pretends that the nurse's infant that died at Dieppe, in Normandy, was, in truth, the little Arthur Dieudonne Bryce Woolton, Viscount Stanmore; and that, consequently, be, Gerard Woolton, is heir presumptive to the title and estates of the Earls of Cuarleton.'

"Something more than mere assertion would be required for him to obtain even a patient hearing," said Lord Charleton, quietly.

"Can you remember the nurse?"

"Yes, perfectly well. It is only twenty-one years and a few months since I first saw her at Dover. Madame de Courtrai had met with her at Calais while awaiting the vessel to cross over to her daughter."

"Can you also remember her child?" "Yes; I remember the infant. He was seven weeks older than my grandson, and might then have passed for his elder twin-brother, so great was the resemblance. A resemblance to be accounted for in the accidental likeness of the two young mothers,'

" Mr. Gerard Woolton asserts that the Comtesse de Courtrai took advantage of this likeness between the two infants to substitute the living child of the nurse for your dead heir, after a most mysterious visit that the two ladies paid to the sea-side, without the nurse What imprudent things women will do! Have you any recollection of this circumstance? for, on its truth rests the main hinge of Mr. Woolton's accusations. He has now in London this former nurse, once Sophie Bauvin, now Madame Pierre Boule, married a second time to a hotel-keeper at Versailles. He has either convinced or highly bribed this woman to be a ter ribly powerful witness in his favor. Have you any notes, memoranda, or letters that could be produced to nul-

lify those accusations?'
"I have kept all the letters of my daughter in law," said Lord Charleton. "I will refer to the date of her residence at Versailles; for it must have been thence that the excursion was made to the sea side."

" Are these letters in England?"

"They are. But, my dear marquis, do not permit this attack to annoy you. All will be explained, and set

"Well, I hope so, but this Gerard Woolton is a clever man, and not scrupulous about bribes. There is a man brought over from Versailles who, it scoms, lived as lady's footman with you daughter in law and her family, and accompanied the ladies to Dieppe; also a woman who was lady's maid at the time, and of this fatal party. They pretend, and of course will swear, to have overheard various sentences which will be all in favor of Mr. Woolton's assertion, that the child who died was the little heir."

"What were the overheard sentences ?"

"'Ob, mamma! that I should have lived to see this hour of woe. 'Calm yourself, my child,—leave it all to me,

never face Sophie again, or let her see the child.' There are several more such sentences; but at this moment I can remember only these. I have seen a list of them, for the use of the advocate on their side. However, they cannot refuse in court for their witnesses to answer the interrogatories of the counsel for the defence, and he may probably insist on receiving all these expressions as the natural outpouring of a delicate and wounded honor, at having taken the child from its mother, to share in the benefit of the sca-air, and having then lost it, The sentences will quite bear this interpretation, as well as the other point I now remember,—the inconsol-able weeping of Lady Staumore over the dead child, and refusing to look even at the living one, until reproved by her mother."

"All that you have hitherto mentioned," observed the duke, " will bear the best interpretation."

"And all perfectly in keeping with the generous and impetuous character of my daughter-in-law." added Lord Charleton. "The least likely person I ever knew to lend herself to any deception; besides she was so young! When we had returned from Dover, and I consented to remain a few weeks at Versailles, I used to watch with pleasure the natural effect of time in restoring to Celeste the playfulness of her character. She and the pessant wet-nurse would play at hide and seek with the two infants, and I have occasionally been interrupted in my writing or reading with, 'Oh! permettez papa, and one or other little bundle placed on my knees, or behind me in my chair, as a temporary hiding place. Ah! my poor little Celeste.'

"I conclude," said the duke, "that you secure the first counsel on your side, and also look after a few useful swearers. The medical man, for instance, at Versailles, who recommended this trip to the ses, and still better, the medical practitioner at

Dieppe."
"Your grace is right," said Lord
Charleton; "I will send my own trusty valet, Julien, a native of France, to both those places, with written directions for himself alone."

"Yes, for himself alone," observed the marquis; "that is wise. We must at present seem to be doing nothing; above all, do not let anything transpire to Stanmore: he is to make his maiden speech on or about the 28th, 'On the importance of Peace with France.' He chose that from a variety of subjects I offered him. He will come off brilliantly."

"And solidly," added the duke. "Let us drink to his success, and when I will tell you my own experience of good swearing on the part of faithful servants." After a short pause, he resumed-"My step mother, whom I call 'mother'-for I have always felt her to be such-was also, indeed, primarily my effective friend during a most trying twelvementh of my younger life. She became my father's second wife when I was three years old; my sisters were then aged four, seven, and nine. Poor Augusta died unmarried; she was the youngest. The present duchess dowager was first cousin to my father, and in case of my death, the phole affair would go to her own brother, Lord Dartfort, and to his son. I mention this to show that flesh and alood did not move her fidelity to My own mother had declared, on her death-bed, in presence of this cousin, and of several female servants, that I was not the son of the duke, her husband." Lord Charleton gave a suppressed cry of horror. "Well, my lord, the hired nurse reported this death-bed declaration. It was not to be denied. Five persons heard it; the nurse more than once. I alone never knew the report. Lord Dartfort made no move. All seemed to die off, when my father's death induced the Dartfort

arrangement. I was then twelve years old. I was taking a lesson in painting, when the lawyer, on the Dartfort side, broke the news to me. I felt so stunned and bewildered, that I wenton painting. My master had retired; the lawyer, after saying some civil things, also withdrow. My step-mother came to me, and exclaimed-'Oh! George, are you caring more for your painting than for all that is hanging over you? I replied-'No, mamma, but I shall still go on painting; for if I am duke, it will always be an agreeable pastime, and if I am no duke, I will be an artist.' This private arbitration was closed in my favor, owing to the irreproachable life of mymother, to her having always retained about her person the same female servants, who could vouch for every hour of her married life, and from the zeal and intelligence of the present duchess, in giving the best solution to the extraordinary turn of the delirium under which my mother had pronounced such decree against me. Among the prayerbooks constantly on the sick-bed, the present dowager had found a little book of fairy tales that must have been left by one of the children at a visit from the nursery. In this collection there was a tale of a prince, brought up by a certain duke as his son, the which prince, assisted by a fairy, goes in the end to reign over his own principality, having married the daughter of the duke. In my mother's mind I had become identified with the prince of the story. My wise stop-mother had kept this book locked up with a memorandum of several things uttered by my mother; amongst the rest, Does he not look like a prince? These were produced by her, and obtained the sentence in my favor."

"These investigations to clear the innocent are most deeply interesting," o'oserved Lord Charleton. " Well done, Emma."

"So much so," continued the duke, "that I have sat up whole nights reading the collections of 'Proofs of Innocence, after circumstantial evidence had gone against the victims of a false suspicion. As I had nearly been one of those victims myself, I felt bound to give all the support in my power in the upper house to do away altogether with the capital punishment, which was then a question before parliament. These collections had been made in support of the question, and were most powerful in aiding the good cause; I will now do all in my power for young Stanmore."

"Thank you, my lord duke, for this promise, and for your personal narrative. My own first proceedings must be to send to Woolton Court for my private letters, and to dispatch my faithful Julien to France."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A STREN.

The unconscious Arthur was enjoying himself extremely during the early part of the London season, among the friends of the Duchess of Peterworth and of the Chamberlayno family, who had become his. He particularly liked the youngest daughter, or rather stepdaughter, of the duchess, the Lady Emily Whynne, and accepted with pleasure an invitation to her house, on the night following the revelations made to Lord Charleton. The ball of Lady Emily's was preceded by a dinner at the Duchess of Peterworth's, consisting of those young persons who are likely to only that species of festi-One or two mammas, or grandmammas, completed the staff of chaperons. All the young couples started for the ball, fully engaged among themselves, and our hero, involved in happiness three dcep. These triple engagements did not prevent him, however, from becoming extremely interested in a certain young person, who, first as vis-a-vis, then placed at the side next him in the quadrilles, recalled to him most forcibly the sunny south. Perhaps she was in him reminded of the same; -I will arrange it all. Ohf I can I family to begin a private amicable I for certain glances quickly withdrawn,

assured him that she had remarked him. At the conclusion of his provious engagements he resolved to wait for no introduction, but to follow the customs of France; so, crossing over to the southern beauty, he demanded, in French, the honor of her hand for the next dance. The unknown looked pleased, and accepted his hand. The dance concluded, they remained occupied by each other, and rapidly ex-changing in perfect French the questions and replies pertaining to the antecedents of the interesting young

"But I ought not to be called a foreigner in England," said sho, "for by law, the colonies have the same rights in every respect as the mother country. . I am a native of Jamaica; my family was originally English, and of the ancient nobility; my mother is French, of the Island of Cuba, and therefore partly Spanish; I have been brought up at a Sacro Cour, in Paris, and have returned there during the last year, for certain reasons."

"So this is your first visit to England: I hope it will be a long one."

"That depends on the good success of my father's cause. He is in Eugland to expose a most wicked plot to deprive him of his rightful inheritance in this country; and as I am the eldest of his daughters and the heiress, he wishes me to be on the spot.'

"Really? Then we must wish his cause to be slow and sure, that we may detain you the longer."

"You must yourself be attached to the French embassy," observed she, "as you make use of the word 'detain' me with reference to England: for, you are not English; you belong to dear France, surely ?"

"Ah! you love France;" cried he. "Your mother is French; so was mine. One always loves one's mother's country. There is, then, a tie between us, mademoiselle, that can never be

forgotten."
"Hortene," said a middle-aged, finelooking man, tapping the young lady on the shoulder. She turned to be introduced to a new partner, and at the same instant the Duchess of Peterworth whispered to Lord Stanmore-

"My lord, you must ask Miss Whynne to dance, were it only out of compliment to me; and promise me not to sail off to the island of Cuba, or Jamaica, till I have given you a word of warning.'

"I shall be beyond anything flattered to have the felicity of dancing with Miss Whynne," said our hero; "but with respect to my sailing off to the West Iudies, I have no wish to raise the anchor you have cast for me here, and he kissed the well-known ring.

"Well, well," said the duchess, smiling, "begone now to your new partner."

The following day two equestrians were slowly pursuing the usual round of Hyde Park, their grooms having discreetly dropped behind, beyond listening distance.

"Yes," said one of these gentlemen, "everything progresses most favorably. I had already ascertained that, although the line has never wanted a male heir, and therefore no countess in her own right appears since the first creation of Henry the Fifth, yet there is nothing in the wording of the original grant to females; and yesterday I received the assurance of Lord Pomfret that he will support my petition to the utmost in the bighest quarter."

"You are still in the prime of life yourself," observed the other gentle. man, "and to be anxious about the claim of your successor may seem pre-mature. However, I believe neither the Queen nor the Lords will interest themselves for a revived or disputed title, unless there be direct heirs.

"That is exactly it," said the first speaker. "The Queen's drawing-room is to be on the twenty-fifth, and the Marchioness of Penzance has promised to introduce my daughter. I flatter

myself Hortonse will produce an effect; for Lady Penzauco will endeavor to interest her Majesty in the story before the presentation, so that my beautiful daughter will appear, with quite dramatic effect, as the injured heroine. Now, Lord Claud, let me thank you for your support and kindness on my first arrival. I feel it all the more because of the coldness of the Marquis of Seaham. But one must have patience. He requires proof, as in a court of law, that there is no such person existing as the Viscount Stanmore, and he shall have it before many weeks are over."

"My brother is faithful to tenacity in his friendships," returned Lord Claud, "and has from the first taken the warmest interest in Lord Stanmore. as I must still call him until the decision of the court. Still, the love of truth has ever been one of my bro ther's greatest characteristics; and, though he will be immensely pained, he will withdraw all opposition sooner than oppose the truth."

"The Court of Scotland, and other friends of the supposed Duke of York, must have been greatly pained in the same way," observed the father of Hortense, "but withdrew their support when he was proved an impostor."

"But now, after all," said Lord Claud, "when the historian can inves tigate unrestrainedly and publish boldly, without caring to please the Tudors, it has become more than a doubtful point whether there existed any impostor,-whether the name of Perkin Warbeck was not fabricated to sustain the usurpation of Henry the Seventh, and the young king, Richard the Fourth, as basely murdered, by his execution at the age of twenty, as if he had been really smothered as a child."

"Oh, My Lord I" cried Mr. Gerard Woolton, with darkened brow, "spare me these historical researches; though I own to having first quoted the victim, -for thus I consider Perkin Warbeck, -of a prodigious imposture."

"The same as that of Monsieur Leon Bauvin, as Viscount Stanmore?" added Lord Claud.

"How well you have remembered the name of this young man!"

"Yes, I prefer the modern history that passes before my eyes, and sounds in my ears;-I prefer to lay hold of living witnesses, and listen to the fireside story: it was in this way I first caught glimpses of the plot against the succession of the younger branch of my family, and resolved to pursue and expose it.

As these words passed his lips, a gleam of sunshine illumined the vindictive countenance of the West Indian, and expanded into a radiant smile. It was fully, and still more beautifully, returned by the centre person of a group of equestrians,-a girl in the full bloom of tropical beauty. Horteuse Woolton was riding under the protection of the Spanish ambassador, and followed or surrounded; as it might please her caprice, by an increasing train of subordinate personages. The father was recognized by all, and after an exchange of smiling bows with the ambassador, took his place on the other side of the star of the day,—the enchantress of one brief London spring.

At that very hour, driving round percorgue os *uas* in conversation that they could only return, mechanically, the salutes of those who passed them, were the dowager Duchess of Peterworth and her most congenial step-daughter, Lady Emily Whynne.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Severe colds are easily cured by the use o Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup a medicine of extraodinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds inflamation of the lungs, and all affections of the threat and chest. Its agreeable taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

## **A Gentleman**

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For



20 years past, my wife and I have used Aver's Hair Vigor, and wo attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed. white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor-nothing cise.'" "In 1868, my afflanced was nearly bald, and

the hair kept fallovery day. I induced hertouso

Ayor's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxurlant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuino hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

## AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

## IMRERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four percent, and a bonus of one percent, upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Rank and its Branches on and after

FRIDAY, 1st DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Gene al Meeting of the Sharcholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House in this city on Wednesday, the 20th June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock

By order of the Board.
D R. WILKIE, Cashler.
Teronto, 20th April, 1891.

### LISTEN! M. J. CROTTIE,

838 and \$44 YONGE STREET,

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Ties, Shirts, and Cuffs,

As cheap as any other store in the city.
Call and be convinced. Our stock is always well assorted.

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389 YONGE STREET. Corn. Gould Street TORONTO. TERMS:

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54 and 56 Jarvis St.,

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Rates: \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day. M. DONNELLY, Proprietor.

## MAPLE LEAF HOTEL.

#### CLANCY BROS.

Beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened their

New Hotel, Nos. 771 to 775 Queen st. E.

Corner Saulter street, Where they will keep a First-class Stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout ALSO IN STOCK.

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Magazines, Music, Hymnals and Law Books Re-Bound.

BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY. All kinds of Account Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern.

PAPER RULERS, Etc., Etc. WE MANUPACTURE THR

BEST LETTER BOOKS in the Market. LAWSON & WILSON,

44 and 46 LOHBARD ST Telephone 2608.

## STYLISH DRESSMAKING

#### MISS COFFEY,

From London, England, is open for orders. Moderate Charges. 145 BLEECKER ST., TORONTO.

#### RECIPE

For Making a Delicions Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract....one bottle Fleishmann's Yeast ......half a cake Lukewarm water two gallons

Lukewarm water two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water
add the extract and bottle, place in a warm
place for twenty-four hours until it forments
then rises on ice when it will own spark.

then place on ice, when it will open spark-ling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug

and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bettles to make two and five gallons. Wholesale Agents. The Toronto Pharmacal Co'y,

#### Toronto Savings & Loan Co.

10 KING ST. WEST.

Subscribed Capital, - - \$1,000,000 Paid up Capital, - - - 600,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 100,000

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits from day put in to day withdrawn. Special interest arrangements made for amounts placed for one year or more.

Money to lend on Mortgages, Bonds and Marketable Stocks.

24-y 2223 A. E. AMES, Manager.

#### LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

LONDON, Eng., May 25th, 1894.

Parliament has resumed work after its brief holiday, and last night-if I may be pardoned the bull-was the first field day after the recess. The decisive majority secured by the Government has put them in high mettle, and they amouce their intention of forcing matters for the remainder of the session. There were some amusing incidents during the sitting. One of them had its origin in the goring of Mr. Austen Chamberlaio by a bull at Highbury. Mr. Storey had been accused of breaking his pair in the division on May 10th, and in the course of a personal explanation he was in terrupted by one of the Orange members who inquired if the House could be informed of the nationality of the bull. This clumsy attempt at wit fell as flatly on the House as its stupidity deserved. No one laughed, and the oppressive silence remained unbroken till the irrepressible Dr. Tanner sug gested that it might have been Jesse's

The next item in the miscellaneous programme was a bill introduced by Mr. John Morley to amend the Irish Education Act of 1892, and here again we had a touch of burlesque which went perilously near to the tragical. The Irish members are not at all satisfied with the treatment of the Christian Brother's Schools. There is no divergence of opinion in the Irish ranks on this subject, but Mr. Healy was ill-advised enough to challenge a division of the first reading of a Bill which only indirectly effects the Christian Brothers. As soon as the Tories realised that there was a split between the Government and a section of the Irish Party they rushed off hoping that thereby the Government might be placed in a minority. Mr. Justin McCarthy saw the danger of the situation, and he appealed to Mr. Healy not to force a division - a re quest with which he reluctantly com plied, to the great chagrin of the Tories and Redmondites.

I understand that the reports which have been floating about for some time that the Healyite party are about to add another to the daily newpapers of Dublin have now taken definite shape.

A "distinguished member" of the Radical party, stated in some circles to be Mr. Labouchere, is said to have advanced the necessary capital.

We were all much surprised to learn this morning that the operation on Mr. Gladstone's eye had actually been performed, and much relieved to learn that it had resulted satisfactorily, and that the ex Premier is in good health and spirits. Dr. Nettleship's examination of the eye which immediately followed the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Carlton House Gardens. suggested that an early operation was probable, but no hint was given that it would take place so soon. Therefore the news of the morning came upon London as quite a surprise

The course of events on the Conti nent during the next week or so will merit more than ordinary attention, In addition to the coup d'état in Servia, the importance of which can scarcely be exaggerated. Much interest attaches to the political crisis in Hungary and France. The situation The situation in all three countries is undoubtedly serious, not only for the populations primarily affected, but also, in a greater or less degree, for their respective neighbours. All concerned in the maintenance of concord and the stability of the status quo cannot fail to recognize the dangers which lurk in a continuance of the present unsettled condition of things—dangers which would be most perilous were it not for the expressed, and, we believe, sincere, desire of rulers and peoples alike to avoid any action likely to endanger International peace.

A curious scene was witnessed in the House of Commons the other afternoon. Two ladies having escaped from their attendant M.P., or possibly the M.P. had escaped from his fair friends, wandored through the open door into the Chamber itself, and began to survey the mysteries of debate. The paucity of the members present possibly gave them courage, for they began to advance straight in the direction of the Speaker, whom they proba bly thought, boxed up in his pulpit, an object of extra interest. After the position had been taken in by Mr. Peel, he recalled the janitor to his senses by the exclamation of "order, order, and the ladies were somewhat hastily asked to leave. Possibly they were choosing the seats they would like to occupy when they enter Parliament themselves, at any rate, they exhibited much greater savoir jairs than the gentleman who "hustled" them into the Lobby.

Sad and untimely as it was, there was something very characteristic about the manner of Mr. Yates' death. At one period of his career one of the most distinguished personages of literary London, honoured as the friend of Dickens, the confident of Antony Trollope, and the associate of Thack eray, Mr. Yates was justly looked upon by the younger school of writers as a link binding them to a former generation. But he was himself more proud of the title of journalist than that of litterateur. "A journalist I have lived, and a journalist I shall die," was his not unfrequent exclamation; and certainly as regards the manner of his death the prophecy was amply fulfilled. He died a journalist, and, as so many of his craft do, in harness, and it is pre-eminently as a journalist that his contemporaries will lament his loss and revere his memory. Mr. Edmund Yates cannot be said to have been a great man either in the world of letters or in Society, but he performed during his busy and eventful career much work which entitled him to be regarded as one of the most notable figures of the age. His novels were neither few nor mediocre, he was at times a brilliant newspaper writer, his name was not unknown in lighter dramatic literature, but it is chiefly as the type, and, as some claim, the pioneer, of new developments in journalism that his name will live. As the pioneer of the paragraph, which has done much to relieve the pomposities of the old style newspaper and the acclimatiser of the interview, which supplied "a long-felt want," especially to the interviewed Mr. Yates has done yeoman service to the Press, and if for no other reason, certainly for this fully merits the pos-thumous honours which have recently

Three or four days of winter sudden ly made its appearance in the lap of May, and the experience in most parts of the country during this parts.

For sample of this wonder-working remedy, mailed to any address. R. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, and 127 State St., Boston, Mass. of the country during this week was as disagreeable as it was unusual. There was an eager and a nipring air accompanied by driving showers of hale and snow. In parts the snow lay to a depth of three or four inches and strawberries, potatoes and other early garden produce have been irre-trievably ruined.

Mr. P. M. Walsh, V. S., has been appointed Veterinary Inspector to the Manorhamilton Union.

Some one observes that the day is lost on But why not his joys? Why should there forever be this assumption of infelicities:

Foar not. You are walking upon the sea,

Foar not. You are walking upon the sea, amid the winds and the wares, but it is with Jesus. If fear seizes you cry loudly, "Lord save me !" He will stretch forth His hand Our human sympathies, or that fellow-feeling, the touch of which makes all men

kin, and the price of association in a sacred cause, produce the warmest impulses of the heart arouse all the chivalry of our nature.

"My Optician" of 159 Yengo at., is an old catablished firm in Toronto, having made optics a specialty. Examines eyes correctly, charging only for speciacles.



Te., years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hart my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."

T. D. M., Noreatur, Kans.

#### AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

## Corporation

OF ONTARIO

And Safe Deposit Vaults. Bank of Commerce Building, King St TORONTO.

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The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COM-MITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQ-LIDALOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates man-aged Money Invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

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"K D C has produced in me a wonderful
change, almost from the first time of using.
My indigestion is all gone, and my general
health is much better than it has been for
years. K. D. C. has my heartiest and unqualified commendation. I believe it to be
all its makers claim it to be."

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## General Life Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE

Best Plans and Rates And the Most Desirable Forms of

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For desired information apply to an Agen, of the Company or to the Manager,

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YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

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Hon, Ed. Blake, Q.C., LL.D., President. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., Vice-Pres'ts.

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-TOR, TRUSTEE, GLAIDIAN. ASSIGNEE, COM MITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are hable.

ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COMPANYS ROOKS IN THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHIGH THEY DELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. The protection of the Company's vaults for the pre-servation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

#### J. W. LANGMUIR,

MANAGER.

T ORONTO POSTAL GUIDE-During the month of June, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	o.m.
G. T. R. East	8.00	7.40	7.15	10.40
O. and Q. Railway			7.35	7.40
G. T. R. West				
N. and N. W			10.05	
T. G. and B			10.55	
Midland				
O. V.R	7.00	5.00	ız.təpn	1 8.50
1	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R	1	noon	9.00	2.00
<b>G.</b> III.	ì	2.00		7.30
	6.30	4.00	10.36	8.20
		0.00		•
	6.30	12.00	n 9.00	5.45
U. S. N. Y)	0.00	4 0	10.30	11nm
	'	30.00	120.00	111/111
II S. West'n States		10.00	,	

U S.West'n States 6.30 12 n. 9.00 8.20 10.30 English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 pm. on Wednesdays at neon and on Saturdays at 7.00 pm. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for June: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 23, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district, should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. C. Patterson, P.M.

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INCORPORATED 1851.

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