

.....The HOME CIRCLE

THE DEAR LITTLE WIFE AT HOME.

The dear little wife at Home, John, With ever so much to do— Stitches to set and babies to peek.

For though you are worn and weary, You needn't be cross or curt; There are words like darts to gentle hearts;

With the key in the latch at home, John, Drop troubles out of sight; To the dear little wife who is waiting,

You know she will come to meet you, A smile on her sunny face, And your wee little girl, as pure as a pearl,

Will be there in her childish grace; And the boy, his father's pride, John, With the eyes so brave and bright,

Go cheerily home to-night.

What though the tempter try you, Though the shafts of adverse fate May bustle near, and the sky be drear,

And the laggard fortune wait; You are passing rich already, Let the haunting fears take flight;

Go cheerily home to-night.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

"A delightful story." The teapot tells it when you use "Salada" Tea; delicious, healthful and refreshing; in fact, "Salada" is tea perfection.

THEY DO NOT ENTERTAIN.

A writer in a Catholic exchange deplores the absence of social life among Catholics, and makes some suggestions of his own:

"If Catholic entertainments," he says, "were given less frequently in halls, and often in homes, it would be better from every point of view.

Probably there is a lack of the disposition to entertain on part of the few "with fine houses," etc., as well as on part of those in more moderate circumstances.

TO REMOVE SCORCH MARKS. If linen has been scorched and the mark has not penetrated entirely through so as to damage the texture, it may be removed by the following process.

ALWAYS KEEP FAITH.

Many a woman who would not think of lightly breaking a promise made to a grown-up person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

ing of these promises is a matter in which she can please herself, and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so. A mother who acts thus does her child grievous harm, says the Pictorial Review.

THE INSTINCT OF GENTLENESS.

The instinct of self-control, of gentleness, of consideration and forethought and quick sympathy, which go to make up what we call good breeding; the absence of noise and hurry, the thousand and one little ways by which we can please people, or avoid displeasing them—these are the fine flowers of civilization.

GOOD THINGS MADE OF HONEY.

Honey Cake.—Sift two cups of flour and stir into them a cupful of sour cream, two tablespoonfuls of strained honey, and an equal quantity of granulated sugar, a quarter teaspoonful of powdered sugar, a quarter teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, and a half teaspoonful of ground ginger.

Honey Ginger Wafers.—Mix together a cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of butter, and stir in a half tablespoonful of ground ginger. Add to this the juice of a lemon and half the grated peel and enough strained honey to make a batter.

Dutch Honey Cake.—From your bread-bowl take a piece of your raised bread dough weighing about a pound and work into it a pound of strained honey, a quarter cupful of butter, a half teaspoon of cinnamon, and a pinch each of ground cloves and nutmeg, the grated rind of a lemon, a quarter pound of citron and an ounce of candied ginger, both shredded; the yolks of four eggs, beaten, and the whites of two, whipped light; a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one cupful of flour.

They Are a Powerful Nerve.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Official announcement is made of the new British Cabinet appointments as follows: Herbert H. Asquith, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

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THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA That which is the hardest to win is the most worth winning. If you have deprived yourself of some pleasure in order to save money, that money will be more valued by you than any gift money you may receive, and you will think twice as long before spending it.

ent may have the same defects. Do not speak very loudly. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle and musical voice has great power. Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said, that you may understand.

HABIT OF MISTRUST.

A habit of mistrust is the torment of some people. It taints their love and their friendship. They take up small causes of offense. They expect their friends to show the same respect to them at all times, which is more than human nature can do.

BE OBSERVANT.

Observe, only observe; and curiosity will press for you the very secrets out of the woods, the streams, the skies. Look around you! There is such an infinite number of objects to consider, right about your own porch-door—the lichen on the door-stone, the apple tree shading the path, the striped pebble that you kick aside, the plant pressing up between the board, the dew shimmering on the weed.

Bluebon Rib Tea This coupon cut out and mailed to The Blue Ribbon Tea Co., P. O. Box 2554, Montreal, entitles the sender to a free package of our 40c. Blue Ribbon Tea. Fill in blank space whether you wish Black, Mixed or Green Tea.

but as living in the house, the place of the earth and sky, whose every gallery, corridor and hall, is carpeted with Nature's tapestries of unfolding color and softness; whose walls and roof are lighted with windows of blue sky.

Daniel O'Connell's Piano It is not generally known, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that Daniel O'Connell's piano is still in excellent preservation, and is actually in daily use for teaching and practising in the Presentation Convent, Cahirciveen.

St. Patrick as a Slave Boy (Uncle Jack in S. H. Review.) The day of St. Patrick and the name of St. Patrick should be dear to every one of Uncle Jack's Little Defenders. Every one of them should try to learn more and more about this great servant of God, who when he was yet a boy like some of the Little Defenders themselves, was taken captive by fierce pagan Irish chieftains and brought from his own country into Ireland, there to be a slave-boy tending sheep for his pagan master, Milcho.

Educator and Civilizer A correspondent of the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch, who signs himself "Songisto," having lately delivered himself the declaration that the Catholic Church discourages education in the sciences, has happily elicited the following noteworthy tribute to the educational activity of the Catholic Church from an outsider.

Do not interrupt another while speaking. Do not find fault, though you may gently criticize. Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others. Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters. Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather. Do not, when narrating an accident, continually say "you see," "you know."

Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company cannot take an interest in. Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when any one present may have the same defects. Do not speak very loudly. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle and musical voice has great power.

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A FEW CONUNDRUMS. What had Adam to do in order to get sugar? He had to raise Cain (cane). When is a boat like a heap of snow? When it is adrift. What three letters change boy into man? A G E. Who can speak all the languages? Echo. Why is a gooseberry pie like counterfeit money? Because it is not current. Name a word of five letters from which if you take two, but "one" remains. Stone. Everything has what a pudding has, what has a pudding? A name. What is that which never asks questions yet requires many answers? The doorbell. My first is a circle, my second a cross, If you meet with my whole look out for a toss. Ox. Mrs. Gray.—What book has been the most helpful to you? Mrs. Wimple.—"Webster's Dictionary." The baby sits on it at the table, and it saves the price of a high chair.

"You're going to invite me to your wedding, aren't you?" "Goodness knows. My father is so mad about it that I may not be there myself." The value of all kinds of fish, landed in England and Wales in one year is over \$35,000,000 and the number of men and boys employed over 40,000.

Educational Loretto Abbey WELLINGTON PLACE TORONTO, ONTARIO This fine institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size is situated conveniently near the business part of the city and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study. The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. Circular with full information as to uniforms, terms, etc., may be had by addressing LADY SUPERIOR, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO.

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The Children's Page

THE CHILDHOOD OF ST. PHILIP NERI.

Good morning, children! Did you ever hear of St. Philip Neri? I suppose you young ones think sometimes that the saints are mostly old men and women, but you know there are boy-saints and girl-saints, too, and all of the saints were boys and girls sometime in their lives. A saintly boy or girl is about the nicest person you could meet.

I don't exactly mean by that what you sometimes call a goodly-goody boy. A boy may be a saint and not twist his eyes like Buster Brown. Most boys don't like goodly-goody boys - they call them Alice, Minnie, etc. All decent boys and all people like a saintly, modest, brave and well-behaved, pious boy. It takes all kinds of boys to make the men, but the best boys are always the best men. If you wait till you're big to be best you'll never get there.

Now, young Philip Neri wasn't exactly a goodly-goody boy, though he was always a very saintly boy. About the worst act told of him was that he gave his sister an angry push one day. Oh, pshaw, that's nothing! Yes it is in a good way, and Philip was always very sorry he did it. Yet I've seen boys push and slap and even kick their sisters; but they were not good boys, nor did they become good men afterwards. Philip was a sweet little fellow every day of his life.

He was born on July 22, 1515, in the city of Florence in Italy. If he lived till now he would be 93 years old next birthday. He'd look older than Santa Claus or Uncle Sam, wouldn't he? He had two sisters, Catherine and Elizabeth. It was Catherine he pushed when she annoyed him, as sisters sometimes will - while he was reading the Bible to Elizabeth.

His only little brother died a baby and Philip never played with the other boys about town. "Funny boy," you say, "who never had any games or wanted any." Well, that was his way, and as long as that proved to be God's will to Philip you must not find fault with him. Besides he dreaded bad company, and he was right, too. I saw a man open a barrel of apples one day. They were red and rosy. How the boys would like to get at them. After he took off the top layer they were not quite so tempting. A little further down in one place they were all rotten, a few wholly rotten, others half rotten where they touched the rotten ones. There was one bad apple and it rotted all the apples around it. Just like the apples, one bad boy will corrupt and make bad all the children in the neighborhood if they go with or play with him, or like him. And only those who keep far away from him are rosy and pure and sweet and good.

Philip, as a child, was sound in body and mind and of comely and attractive appearance. Everybody liked him, his parents and his sisters and friends. Wasn't that nice? I've seen lots of lovable little boys and girls whom everybody loved who knew good, bright, but simple, modest and good natured, who even in playing marbles or baseball or skipping the rope were little saints. Did you ever see a little sister going around making the Stations of the Cross with her little brother walking after her with his hands joined in prayer? Did you ever see a little brother and sister reading a pious book at home on Sunday? Little saints, eh? Surely.

Children who act thus generally pray well and live well and do what their parents tell them, and do not curse or use bad words or lie or steal, or want to read bad books or papers or look at bad pictures. No good boy or girl will do these things. God was very good to Philip. He wanted to make him be a saint and began to fill his heart with love, tender love from his very childhood. I want to tell you a funny thing that happened to Philip when he was nine or ten years old. His parents took him one day to visit. They left him alone for awhile to play about the house. He espied an ass near by, and wanted to get a ride on it. Did you ever see a boy who wouldn't want to do so? He caught the ass and mounted, but, of course, he could not guide the animal and the lazy ass knew he had a simple child to deal with and wanted to get rid of him. So he walked close to the edge of an old cellar and both fell in. Philip under, and the ass on top of him.

A woman seeing this, screamed and a crowd gathered. Everybody, of course, thought the child was squashed to death. They got him out after a while and, would you believe it, there wasn't a scratch on him! He never forgot his experience with the ass and the cellar, and never failed to thank God for saving him. Philip never disobeyed his parents. How many boys or girls can say that of themselves, and yet it's the best test of a good boy or girl. They say that during the eighteen years he was at home he never caused anybody about the house the least sorrow. He was a perfect little gentleman. Oh, that push he gave Catherine was the only thing his parents had to scold him for. Their will was God's will, and he did as they wanted him to.

He had a very tender conscience and every little thought of sin filled him with sorrow. There is a picture of him as a boy

in the Doria gallery in Rome. He was very fair and good looking, with nice penetrating eyes and modest, lofty forehead, plainly dressed and neat, and always cheerful. The great love of his full heart beamed all over his countenance. He was known all through Florence as "Good Little Philip." Now that was very nice to have a whole town of 90,000 inhabitants calling him "Good Little Philip." Any boy would be proud of such esteem. Yet it didn't make Philip lose his head as some boys would. He just kept on getting better, and when his great holiness and good were heralded from Rome the Florentines were very proud of him. He left home forever at eighteen.

I was just reading the life of St. Philip Neri and thought I would write out this little picture of his saintly childhood for you. I hope you will like it. It will not excite you as most sensational trash would, but it will have a quiet influence in forming character for good.

Children, like to read of children. Philip was a child just as most of you, perhaps not much better than some of you. He was not any great wonder or wonder-worker, just an ordinary good little boy, whose manner of acting any little boy or girl may imitate. He was just a good type of a good Christian boy at home and at school. You can like him and you can love him; and his life will encourage and help you. Pious, gentle, obedient, quick, refined, gentlemanly and good, that's all.

He loved children always, even as an old man, they were always hanging around him, playing with him and he with them. Just try to draw a little picture of this little man in your minds, of his qualities, of his virtues, of his appearance. It will do you good to think about him and pray to him.

There was a fine gallery of pictures in Florence, St. Mark's, the Dominican monastery where he used to go to school, and there were beautiful paintings of the saints of the Blessed Virgin, of our Lord, all around the walls. I saw it myself, and there are figures in all the monks' cells painted by Brother Amelico. Philip used to go around looking at these pictures and loving those whose pictures they were. That helped to make him a saint. Now, children, paint him in your hearts by thinking of him and say often, "Good little Philip pray for us."

Many patent medicines have come and gone, but Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup continues to occupy a foremost place among remedies for coughs and colds, and as a preventive of decay of the lungs. It is a standard medicine that widens its sphere of usefulness year by year. If you are in need of something to rid your self of a cough or cold, you cannot do better than try Bickel's Syrup.

A CHILD IN SPRING. Oh, to be a child in the morning of the spring, With a bob and a bounce and a dance and a swing, A rally round the Maypole and a touch of eerie gleam, Because the very blossoms are so very kind to me!

Oh, to be a child in the bright fresh weather, With a plunge and a leap o'er the hill and the heather; Whip-top, grace-hoops, hi-spy and ball, And dreams among the daisies where the light feet fall!

Oh, to be a child when the fish fill the streams, And the world is a bubble and the earth's full of dreams, The bright blossoms flutter, and the grass comes again, And the rainbow follows in the path of the rain!

Oh, to be a child and to know nothing matters, When the brook babbles by and the bluebird chatters, And we bob and we bound and we're fluffly and we're light, And we won't come in till it's dark, dark night! -Baltimore Sun.

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually r-oves these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

THE COUNTRY CHILD'S EASTER. Immediately after Christmas the country child commenced to count the days until the first spring month; and when, according to the almanac, the time had arrived for the "reign of bud and blossom," she would scratch in the thin snow by the big beech tree under the hill till she found a few crumpled violet leaves peeping through the soft leaf mold; then she would scramble over the old worm fence and run up the hill, her pink sunbonnet hanging down her back and her thin, silky hair tangled by the wind, to announce triumphantly that she had found the first spring flower.

After that it mattered not what tricks might be played by wind or weather; to her spring had come and her irresistible little nature seemed to expand with the opening leaves and flowers, until a glorious day would dawn, when the orchard would have suddenly burst into bloom and acre upon acre, as far as the eye could reach, stretched soft masses of pink and white blossoms and even the old cherry tree by the attic window was transformed into a wondrous fairy bower. A spell seemed cast upon her then and if the pink sunbonnet had betrayed the confidence reposed in it and told some of the strange thoughts and dreams that passed through the strange little brain. But it never did, so she dreamed undisturbed in its comfortable depth, and when the shadows of evening came she would discard it and climb the stairs to her tiny attic chamber, first being very careful to slip the heavy iron bolt in the door at the foot of the landing - sometimes it pinched her fingers - but glorious freedom, she

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. COEY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. - Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

was alone with the blossoms almost crowding in at the small window and the plain little room and its plainer furnishings softened and transformed by the twilight, and there before a tiny home-made altar she would give vent to the longings that had all day filled her soul. "Tower of Ivory! House of Gold! Ark of the Covenant!" She scarcely knew the meaning of the words, but her sweet young Irish mother had recited them with her many times and surely they were the most beautiful she had ever heard and now she could read them in large print herself, and she could not have explained it, had she tried, but the prayer and the solitude and the cherry blossoms mingled with the gathering shadows and each seemed a part and complement of the other, and she was strangely happy.

But if the springtime had such joys for her Easter was their culmination; the choicest flowers the woodland afforded were gathered to deck the little altar, and if in the wilderness, she had never heard the Alleluias of grand cathedrals, her heart knew their meaning and she would slip away between the aisles of green trees and dream of the things of which she had read and her mother had told her - the pealing organ, the flowers and incense and the sublime sacrifice which she had only witnessed a few times, shorn of all outward splendor, at the rude mission station, and her large gray eyes would grow wistful. Why did Jesus keep her so far from His Temple when there were others living in its shadow who passed Him by day after day and did not enter even on Easter Sunday.

The happy days of childhood passed all too soon; the pink sunbonnet was cast aside and an Easter came when the country child, now almost a maiden grown, seemed living in a strange new world. She had just come back from a convent, where she had made her First Holy Communion, and in the autumn she was to return and to be clothed with the holy habit of a religious. There was one longing that had not yet been realized. She had never had her Easter at church; but it would come next year, and passing strange, she would be His very own, while still the multitude stayed aloof, and she fell to musing in the twilight. Other interests and affections had come into the lives of many, while she had so little but the birds and blossoms and the secrets of nature, which had all served to draw her closer to His Sacred Heart. Yes, Jesus had kept her His own little wild flower and soon she would be transplanted to the garden of His earthly paradise.



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THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Confirmation of the wisdom of the regulations of the Catholic Church concerning marriage comes at times from unexpected quarters. The latest contribution of this kind has been made by the No. 1 branch of the Common Pleas Court of Pittsburgh, Pa. Of ten matrimonial cases which came up before this Court nine were elopement marriages.

And yet because she legislates against such marriages, in the highest degree pernicious both to society and religion, the Church is sometimes deemed to be unreasonably strict by a certain class of so-called Catholics. "If a man and woman like one another well enough to desire marriage, whose business ought this to be but their own?" such characters ask. The answer ought to be plain enough to the most limited intelligence. The item of news given above will show how intimately society is concerned in this matter.

Concerning betrothals or marriage engagements all secrecy is cut off by an enactment that in order to be valid in the sight of the Church, these must be in writing, signed by the parties entering into such engagement, and attested by the signature of the parish priest, or the Ordinary, of the place, or at least by two witnesses. In case of the illiteracy of either or both of the parties wishing to contract a marriage engagement, this must be stated in writing and an additional witness employed.

The same anxiety to have the cloak of secrecy, which is responsible for so many ill-assorted unions, torn away from Christian marriage, is shown in the recent decrees of the Church regarding the celebration of marriage. In order that marriages, whether both or one of the contracting parties be Catholics, be valid, such marriages must be entered into in presence of the parish priest or ordinary, or a priest delegated by either, of the territory in which they take place, and of two witnesses.

By this legislation the Church insists that the marriages of her children shall be always carried out by her authorized ministers, who by virtue of their sacred office shall see that everything possible is done in the matter of preparing for the due reception of this Sacrament, and in the carrying out of the beautiful Ritual with which it is surrounded.

judged before the tie there knit, shall be severed. And there are few things in the whole service of the Church more eloquently beautiful than that nuptial blessing pronounced at one of the most solemn moments of the Mass. That there should be Catholics to whom all this seems a burden instead of the highest privilege, shows a lamentable lack of the spirit of faith. And as we are persuaded that this lack of faith proceeds largely from lack of knowledge, we will week after week set forth the mind of the Church on this question of Christian marriage.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

If our party newspapers could be kept from bedeviling the subject, we might soon expect a sweeping measure of Civil Service reform in full operation. Recent investigations have brought to a head a cause which independent papers have been championing for years, and which now receives the support of the better class of Government organs. It has been shown that mismanagement and antiquated methods, with tempting opportunities for dishonesty, prevail in several departments of our national administration.

Blame for this system must rest on the electors who were willing to see it continued. It seems to be the fate of nations as of individuals to put in a period of "sowing wild oats" before they settle down to their real life-work. Other lands have shown the indefensibility of the system of appointment to public office on party grounds, and have long ago discarded it. But we would not profit by their experience. We, like they, were bound to buy our wisdom at the price of repeating their mistakes.

To try, then, to make the Ottawa Government responsible for the defects of a system which was a legacy from their predecessors, and which received at least the tacit endorsement of the electorate, is about as dishonest a proceeding, and as obstructive of the cause of genuine reform, as could well be adopted. The Government that has instituted a thorough-going investigation into the present methods of departmental administration deserves credit for its courage. Its attitude shows a praiseworthy desire for a better system, and has been the best help ever given to the cause of Civil Service reform.

If the recent thorough-going overhauling has brought to light cases of personal dishonesty or incompetence, the Ottawa Government is bound to deal with these. But let definite charges against specified individuals be made and proved. Let it at the same time be borne in mind that the recent investigators are not infallible. It has been shown that in their zeal for reform they at times came to conclusions on insufficient grounds, and condemned through misunderstanding. On the whole they have done their work fearlessly and well. If the rabid partizan sheets, and the partizan spouters, who sought to enrich themselves by receiving tips from railway magnates for the promotion of whose schemes they could render useful service, and who from this paragon of honorable dealing deem themselves privileged to hurl insult and innuendo without limit, would give up, for the good of their country, their practice of denouncing individuals for the shortcomings which belong to a system they did not inaugurate, Civil Service Reform would be hastened, and rendered more thorough by such a course on their part. The man, or paper, who seeks to make this great question a cover for party warfare is its worst enemy.

POLITICAL METHODS IN ENGLAND.

We at times find comparisons made between political conditions in England and Canada, greatly to the disparagement of the latter. That the existence of a large wealthy and leisured class, who have ample time for the cultivation of literary and artistic pursuits, and whose ancestors for several generations have been equally fortunate in finding their paths winding amongst the high and sunny uplands of life does help very much towards the development of higher ideals in a nation is unquestionably true. Such an advantage England has long enjoyed; and on that account it is hardly fair to expect the same lofty and philosophic type of statesmanship, slowly evolved there by a long continuance of favorable conditions, in a young and lusty country that is busily engaged in making a living. Canada's wealthiest citizens have in almost every instance climbed to their present position from humble beginnings by unremitting toil. There is no leisured class amongst us; the heirs of inherited wealth are very few comparatively, and that few have not usually been sufficiently habituated to fortune to use it wisely.

Allowances must be made for differences in conditions, and these allowances being made we need not be afraid of a comparison between our political conditions and those of the Old Land. The revelations made from time to time by British M.P.s concerning the prevalence of what is known as "nursing constituencies" in other words, the buying of his way into Parliament by a wealthy candi-

date through lavish gifts to religious, social and athletic activities, and the constant demands made on the purse of a member of Parliament in order to maintain his popularity, show that England's vaunted superiority in political life is largely a case of distant fields looking green. Remove our permissious system of partizan appointment to office and we soon need not fear comparison between our Government and that of any country.

ITALIANS PROTEST AGAINST INSULT TO THEIR NATIONALITY.

Mr. D. Glionna is to be congratulated on his manly protest against the disparaging remarks made recently regarding his fellow-countrymen by a member of the Toronto City Council; and the "Toronto Globe" deserves credit for the prominence it gave to the protest. We have no better or more loyal citizens than many of those who first saw the light in sunny Italy. It is true that some recent arrivals from that classic land, when their hot blood is raised to a higher temperature by fire water, show a fondness for slashing with knives which cannot be too severely dealt with. Thuggery of the "Black Hand" variety has also served to do much mischief to the Italian name. But outside of these blots, for which the vast bulk of Italians have neither sympathy nor responsibility it would be hard to find an element in our civic life more home-loving, purer or more affectionate in their domestic relations, more industrious, less dependent on charity, than those for whom Mr. Glionna speaks. An Italian is very rarely found amongst the hoodlums or loafers of our streets. Wherever hard work has to be done he is in evidence, and he is rarely laid up with swelled head on the morning after a holiday. Neither does that race figure in those murders of the worst kind, hidden under the name of criminal operations. The experience of the medical practitioners who go much amongst the Italians has impressed them with a high regard for their honesty, politeness and domestic affection. Evidently the city alderman whom Mr. Glionna takes to task has very much to learn concerning the nationality of which he spoke disparagingly.

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN" AGAIN.

The "Endless Chain" is with us again. We have just received a copy of a prayer, which the sender states was sent to Bishop Dawerence (?) recommending it to be written and sent to nine others besides the recipient. The prayer is short and good in itself but the danger arises from the fact that it bears no authorization and the promises connected with it are therefore without weight, while at the same time capable of doing much harm to the credulous who may pin their faith to their authenticity.

The promises are as follows:

- 1. We who will write this for nine days commencing on the day received, and distribute to nine different persons, sending one each day, will on the ninth day experience some great joy. 2. At Jerusalem during the great feast it was said that he who would write this prayer would be delivered from every calamity.

The request is also made not to break the chain, and the information is added that the letter must not be signed. The letter throughout shows it to be of the same class as those that flooded the country some time ago, and which drew forth warnings from almost every Catholic paper in the land. The reasons for those warnings easily present themselves to anyone who gives the matter a moment's thought. Those who comply with the request of the letter are as a rule not of those who think. They are doubtless well-intentioned in the majority of cases, but are of those who act because someone asks them to, or because they imagine that anything presenting itself in such form as the "Endless Chain" must be received as authoritative and treated with reverence.

Complying with the demands of the "letter" the class referred to conscientiously and oftentimes laboriously wade through the work prescribed and this done, prepare themselves for the reception of the "great joy" and for immunity from "every calamity." If the conditions fail—if the joy is not experienced and calamity visits them, then does faith, or rather credulity, which is mistakenly regarded as faith, receive a shock, and the results in either case are very similar. In this way distributors of the "Endless Chain" may unconsciously be the means of sowing the seeds of endless mischief.

No book on Theology or doctrine is of value without an imprimatur, in the same way no unsigned document of the kind under discussion should be heeded unless it bears with it the seal of a well-known authority. Better far to break a "chain" than to send it forth on a mission which it has in itself no power to fulfil.

THE MISSIONARY SLANDERERS OF THE CONGO.

Again and again we have been treated to blood-curdling descriptions of the atrocities perpetrated by the satellites of King Leopold of Belgium in the Congo territory. The fact that Leopold is a Catholic and that this territory is controlled by him and administered by his Catholic subjects,

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whilst the terrible pictures of the alleged atrocities perpetrated there, came from missionaries of the sects, sufficed to create suspicion in all minds not warped by inveterate prejudice. Non-Catholic missionaries are notorious for the vividness and inventive power of their imaginations. They are also very subject to a mental color blindness in dealing with Catholicity, which makes white to their vision look marvellously like black or grey or some other mottled hue. This peculiarity is so well known that persons of any experience regard the missionary reports of the foreign missionary societies of the sects, as romance spiced with bigotry, seasoned with cant, and dished out on a slender basis of fact. Hence cries from these sources regarding the atrocities of Belgium are regarded by level-headed men, in the same light as the tales of woe of those missionaries who ring door-bells and ask for a little help for a sick wife and a hungry family.

That the average citizen is not far wrong in putting the veracity of the Exeter Hall and similar missionary organizations of the anti-Catholic type on the same level as that of the Weary Willie who appears at the door with a pitiful tale, is shown by an extended criticism, which appeared in the Toronto Globe of April 4th, of a work recently published by a distinguished English explorer. He, in company with several English officers, and a member of the Royal Geographical Society, was sent out by the British Government to explore the region stretching from the mouth of the Niger to the sources of the Nile. In the course of his explorations he spent a considerable time in the Congo Free State—the scene of the alleged atrocities over which the veracious Exeter Hall missionaries and their American confreres shed floods of tears. And the following is the testimony of this accomplished and observant servant of Protestant England, himself thoroughly Protestant and English, concerning the doings of Catholic Belgium in Central Africa: "To sum up the result of my observations on the administration of the Congo Free State, having regard to their knowledge of the country, their control of the natives and the condition of the tribes that come under it, the discipline of their soldiers, the finely-built stations and excellent transport arrangements, it is my opinion that the opening up of the Congo places the Belgians in the front rank of colonizers."

Regarding the "atrocities" question, this writer says: "We had exceptional opportunities for studying the effects of the Belgian rule on the natives. We spent a year in the rubber region, and for the greater part of the time were in out-of-the-way districts, living side by side with the natives; but though we spoke with the chief of every village we came to, we could not hear of a single case of 'atrocities.' I must in all fairness admit that there are some tribes who feel the oppression of being made to work, and the military restraint that keeps them from eating up other tribes. But in the eyes of the interested humanitarian this misfortune should be outweighed by the advantages conferred on the more gentle natives who have peace and prosperity. When it is known that many of the tribes amongst themselves inflict barbarous punishments of mutilation of which I have personally seen several instances, it is easy to see how wrong impressions can be formed. And the fact that many photographs of these things find their way to Europe, labelled, and rightly so, 'Congo atrocities,' shows how dangerous it is to accept this kind of evidence."

Here we have the testimony of an author who has written two of the most fascinating volumes of travel published in years, an explorer who has by his keenness of observation added very considerably to the sum of human knowledge, an agent of the British Government, a non-Catholic, paying the highest tribute to the work of Catholic Belgium in the Congo Territory, pointing out that the only oppression and discontent prevailing amongst some of the natives there arises from the fact that they must work for a living and are not

allowed to eat weaker tribes, as formerly, and declaring that the only "atrocities" in that country are committed by the natives on one another. And he confesses that the observations of his companions, British officers like himself, coincided with his in every particular.

Together with the services men such as Mr. Boyd Alexander, the author from whom we have quoted, render to humanity by increasing the sum of human knowledge, they render a no less valuable service to the cause of truth by exposing the monumental mendacity of the so-called "missionaries" whose stock-in-trade is abuse of everything Catholic, and who, whether from mental obtuseness or downright dishonesty, seem incapable of telling the truth where the Catholic Church is concerned.

Fanatics in the Northwest

(Rev. George R. Northgraves.) Our Northwestern Provinces seem to have become the dumping ground for immigrants of a most undesirable character, for though many of the settlers there give promise of being of a desirable class, there are others whose presence constitute a menace to the future welfare of the Dominion; and strange to say, the extraordinary freaks which have disturbed the peace of mind of the whole Canadian people have been perpetrated under the cloak of religion, and have risen out of the uncouth and intolerable beliefs of the fanatical sects which have made their abode in that region.

When the Doukhobors of Russia, in 1899, persecuted in their own country, made application to be admitted into Canada as settlers, they were received with open arms and a heartfelt welcome: Come in the evening, or come in the morning, Come when you're looked for, or come without warning; Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you, And the oftener you come here, the more I'll adore you. In fact Canadians looked with pity upon the disconsolate exiles who with sturdy hearts and hands fled from a supposedly undeserved terrorism inflicted by a haughty bureaucracy upon innocent and harmless people. No more cordial welcome was ever extended to an inrush of strangers on their arrival in a new land than was given to the incoming Doukhobors. But these newcomers were not settled long on Canadian soil before they developed unlooked for and unexpected traits of character or convictions.

We heard from them at first as very successful farmers living healthily, even though economically, upon the produce of the soil. Already, in 1901 and 1902 we heard from them that without any special provision made for them by the Canadian Government the trials and privations of early settlement had passed away, and they had all the comforts of life they desired. There was even then this oddity about many of them that they would not eat meat, but confined themselves to vegetable food, but this they had in abundance, and mills were erected in their midst in which their wheat was turned into flour. One of their number, writing in the name of his fellow settlers from Vosnesne village to the Quaker Canadian Society, said at this time: "Our request is this, that you would not send us anything else because we are not now in need of anything. We are now possessed of the necessities of life, and are capable of earning for ourselves our daily bread."

About this time, however, the news of a strange madness which had appeared among these settlers reached us in the east. They began to turn their horses and cattle loose upon the prairies, because they held it to be sinful to eat the flesh of animals, or to have these beasts do any work. They also cast away their rubber boots, stockings, frieze coats, shirts, knives, caps, watches, etc., and commenced a pilgrimage or march toward the south-east "looking for Christ," the burden being thrown upon the Government immigrant agent to gather up for whatever it might bring, for the benefit of the pilgrims when they should return. As all this occurred in November, just as the cold weather was setting in, the fanatics endured great suffering, and even the bodies of their infant children who died from exposure or natural causes, were thrown, half or entirely naked, into the bush by the wayside. It is stated that 20,000 sheep which had been given these people by Quakers in the East for their support, were among the animals sent adrift on the prairies on this occasion.

Over eleven hundred pilgrims started on this wild tramp, many of them being naked or nearly so, and every year since the quantity of the people of the West has been disturbed by similar escapades, though this first mad tramp was carried out by a large number of fanatics that started on any subsequent occasion. Nevertheless, so lately as two or three weeks ago, we have had a similar demonstration to that we have briefly described above, but on a smaller scale. This time the pilgrims, men and women, set forth quite denuded of clothing, singing dolorous hymns while on their route. On their arrival at Fort William nineteen were sent to prison, and condemned to penal terms, while fifty-nine others are yet to be tried, but room cannot be found for them even in the prisons of Ontario, so that, as a compromise, it is expected that they will be forcibly brought back to their homes, after a pardon shall have been given those who have been condemned on a charge of indecent conduct.

But incongruous and indecent as the conduct of the Doukhobors has been, we have a new manifestation of fanaticism from another quarter, namely, the neighborhood of Medicine Hat, Alberta, which for atrocity far outstrips the vagaries of the Doukhobors. Nine persons of a new sect called "the Dreamers," living in this locality, are at the present moment undergoing an investigation on a charge of conspiring to burn the premises of John Lehr, which was so successful that the house was destroyed and the family narrowly escaped with their lives.

In the course of the investigation, the facts were attested on evidence which appears to be indubitable that Jacob Merkel under the specific name of "the Sun," claims to be God, while

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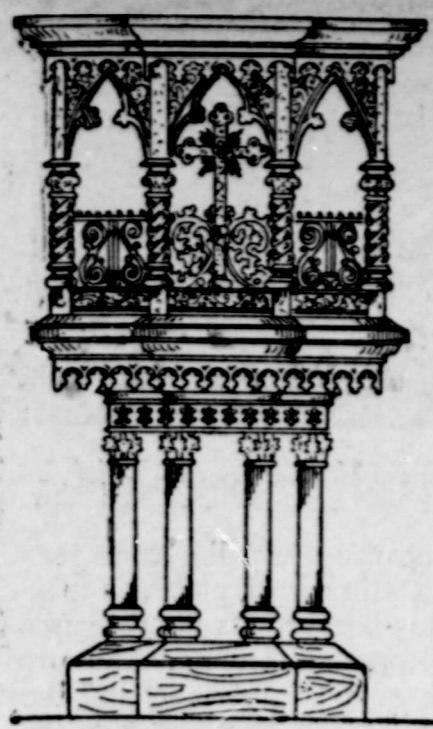
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David Huffman, the assistant leader of the Society, is called "the Moon." These and other members of the sect are also called by other names taken from the Scripture, among which are God, the Virgin Mary Magdalene, the angels Michael and Gabriel, Peter, Paul and other Apostles or disciples of our Lord. It has been testified that the lives of John Lehr, Michael Gill, Jacob Dois and others were threatened, even by letters which were written by Jacob Merkel, whom the Dreamers call their God. According to the witnesses the dreams of members of the Society were interpreted at the Saturday meetings, and it was there also decided on the authority of these dreams, to kill persons who refused to accept the "Dreamers' creed." Mormonism has also taken a strong hold of the soil in our Northwest, and notwithstanding denials of the fact which have been given out in some quarters, it appears to be indubitable that its followers surreptitiously practice their peculiar line of polygamous cohabitation, an evil which ought not to be tolerated in Canada. The present age is peculiarly open to attacks from fanaticisms of various kinds; for we have such hallucinations as Edlism, Dowiesim, Theosophy and similar fads springing up all over this continent. The only effectual bulwark against these issues is a Church which has authority from God to condemn these superstitions decisively, and this authority is found only in the Catholic Church against which the gates of hell cannot prevail. Legislation cannot be invoked to this end except in such instances as spring from a disregard of the rights and comforts of the community in general, as in the case of Doukhobors, Dreamers, Mormons and the like. The Galicians, Mennonites, Poles and settlers of other nationalities are not to be put into the same category with the fanatics we have named above.



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NOTES FROM OTTAWA

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rev. Father Cousineau, parish priest of St. Agricole, Que., has left for St. Agathe, where he will endeavor to regain his health. He has been ill for some time and was confined to a hospital in Montreal.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee, chairman of the Separate School Board, and Trustee J. O. U. Bourcier, have returned from Toronto, where they acted as delegates of the Board at the annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association.

Archbishop Duhamel officiated at High Mass in the Basilica on Easter Sunday and bestowed the Papal blessing upon all present at Benediction. The sermon in the morning was delivered by Rev. Father Langlais, Superior of the Dominican Monastery.

Through the courtesy of the Ottawa Electric Company over one hundred children of St. Joseph's Orphanage were conveyed to a recent entertainment in Hull. The Sisters are sincerely grateful to the company for its generous action.

To furnish more educational accommodation in the newly-annexed district of Hintonburg, the Separate School Board has decided to erect another school in that locality. There are already two schools there, but they are inadequate for the number of children to be educated.

An entertainment for the benefit of the asylum in the city of Hull was held in Notre Dame Hall, and was quite successful, a large number of the children being present. The event was conducted by an energetic ladies' committee of which Mrs. Ald. Gravelle was convener.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Patrick's Orphan's Asylum and Home for the Aged a most successful euchre party has been held in St. Patrick's Hall. The attendance was especially large and the proceeds, which will be transferred to the funds of the institution, were quite satisfactory as was expected.

By a rearrangement of the lights on the altar of the Basilica, these may now be used in almost any design. On Easter Sunday they were used with beautiful effect; a large cross surmounting the altar, which was entirely outlined with colored incandescents bulbs. Strings of lights were suspended from the cross, and presented the appearance of projecting rays.

There is a strong possibility that the erection of an addition to Ottawa's University will be begun shortly. For some time past it has been considered that the accommodation of the institution is not sufficiently adequate, and while the matter has not been definitely decided upon, it has been discussed and the new building will probably be commenced during the coming summer.

Archbishop Duhamel has ruled that the Papal Decree announced some time ago, and which forbids the presence of female singers in the church choirs, must be strictly observed. As a result, the musical arrangements for Easter in several of the local churches were subject to some alteration, the services of the lady singers being dispensed with. In future no female voice must form part of any Catholic choir at any services, save those at which ladies only are in attendance.

Rev. Father Roy, president of the "Action Sociale Catholique" Society of Quebec, recently addressed twelve hundred people in St. Anne's Hall. He explained clearly the aims, and progress of the organization. Archbishop Duhamel in an address approved the objects of the Society and wished it every success. It is probable that a branch of the organization will be formed in Ottawa in the near future.

The interior decorations of St. Bridget's church have been completed and the attendance at the evening service on Easter Sunday was the largest ever within the edifice, many being unable to gain entrance. The new lights, of which there are over twelve

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hundred, were turned on for the first time, many other improvements have been completed, and the edifice is now one of the most beautiful in the city. Rev. Father Richard delivered the evening sermon on "The Resurrection," and Rev. Canon Sloan preached at High Mass.

Archbishop Duhamel officiated at the special Mass in the chapel of the Water Street Convent of the St. Jerome and St. Elizabeth Sewing Societies. The ceremony, which marks the close of the season's activity, is an annual one. Special music was rendered by the members of St. Jerome Society, and a sermon on "Charity" was delivered by the Archbishop. The two organizations, one English-speaking and the other French, were organized for the same purpose, the distribution of charity, and although they work independently, they unite annually in a special Mass.

Home Wanted

Home wanted for a bright, intelligent little girl, age about nine years. This child is partly crippled in one leg by an accident which happened a few years ago. She is now wearing an appliance and can move about quite freely and it is the expectation of the doctors that she will ultimately almost entirely recover, but of course she could not do any heavy work. In a home where there are no young children this little one would repay in cheerful companionship all the care expended on her. Apply to William O'Connor, Inspector Children's Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A Mistaken Campaign

We copy the following communication from the Montreal Witness:

Sir,—The recent attacks on the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, have caused a good deal of regret to all to whom he is known personally, whether he be his party friends or opponents. It is to be noted that certain Conservative members like Mr. Ames have not joined in these attacks, the reason being that they know and esteem the honorable gentleman too well to endorse the slightest reflection upon him. In Montreal not only is his absolute honesty proverbial, but he has won golden opinions for his reorganization of the Harbor Commission, which he has changed from a non-descript body of ineffective delegates into a compact commission of three independent business men, producing results of order and economy which form a happy omen for a most important interest of Canadian commerce. He has been known for a score of years to the younger men of the city, both French and English, as an eloquent supporter of every beneficial public movement, and a political leader of stainless record. When he took up the Ministry of Marine two years ago some of its affairs were known to have been left in a state of considerable disorder at the death of his predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine. Mr. Brodeur has since applied his great abilities to improving the business of the department, as well as to other weighty affairs of government, such as the Imperial Conference and the French Treaty. It is therefore surprising to see that this is the minister who has now been chosen for attack. The most surprising part is that the attacks are based on the very efforts made by him and his government to improve their work. On February 23 last, after a peruse of some criticism on a trivial matter of bookkeeping regarding his expenses to the Imperial Conference, he was charged in parliament by his opponents with wasting \$47,000 in introducing a new system of accounting in his department. Some American and Canadian accounting experts, who had done similar overhauling for the Railway Department and the United States Government, were highly paid for their work, but not more than their usual charge. What seems strange is that the very precaution taken by the minister to protect the country's expenditures should be chosen as the occasion of a violent assault. His statement speaks for itself: "I do not shrink any responsibility. In that respect I am as proud as anybody can be. It was absolutely necessary for me to know exactly what the expenses of the department were. That is why I had the investigation and this new system of accounting prepared. I believe it will bring good results in showing where expenses are too high." Yet Mr. Bennett, M.P., works himself up to the phrases "palpable theft" done "at the dictation of the Minister," and Mr. J. D. Reid charges that when he paid this account the Minister knew in the bottom of his heart that it was false, and the country had been robbed by these men. Mr. Blain is more reasonable, and admits that "we do not object to a liberal expenditure of money for bringing the system up to date." Some idea of the scope covered appears from the facts that the department's annual purchases amount to over \$1,000,000, and that it has to maintain manufacturing plants in Sorel and Prescott, and agencies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is equally strange that Mr. Brodeur or the government should be attacked in the matter of the recent Civil Service Commission report, because it brings to light some irregularities in a distant branch of the same department.

ment. To discover such things was one of the very objects for which the commission was instituted by Mr. Brodeur and his colleagues, and composed of independent men, given a free hand. Approval in place of condemnation is surely due him. Furthermore, a concerted attack was made by Messrs. Foster, Bennett and others in every conceivable way upon him respecting the details of the numerous purchases of his department. A typical one was about Mr. Vanasse, the historian of Captain Bernier's expedition of the Arctic. A historiographer is a usual appointment on official voyages of discovery. Mr. Brodeur explains that previous discoveries and monuments were to be verified. Here is a sample of the strain in which the fact is treated in debate: "Mr. Foster—The vessel stops at certain places and immediately Vanasse goes out to look for "cairns." Show us how he approached one, what he did after he found it, and what he did with it when he did find it."

This style of badgering continued to such an extent that Mr. Brodeur exclaimed: "I have given that information at least twenty times to-night. I appeal to the members of the Opposition question should be asked by the Opposition dozens and dozens of times?" Mr. Sam Hughes answers: "That is their business."

The object, of course, was to anger and confuse.

On leaving to attend the Imperial Conference and negotiate the French Treaty, Mr. Brodeur had been advanced \$4,000 by the Department to meet expenses. Some months later he returned the unused balance to the Treasury. This Mr. Foster theatrically calls "rifling the public treasury." Concerning the accounting experts, Mr. Bennett exclaims, "I do not wonder that the Minister did not bring down this reeking mass of corrupting thieving."

Another matter was the alleged prices charged by a supply merchant named Merwin. It was shown that Merwin was acting under a contract made before Mr. Brodeur became Minister, and that the high priced items amounted to only five per cent. of its whole list. Yet this was represented in violent language as "robbery," and robbery for which the Minister was criminally responsible, and the matter was discussed and re-discussed many times in like terms, with the purpose of leading the public to believe that some ministerial scandal was unearthed.

Mr. Owen had the decency to observe that "I do not want the Minister to think that I have any suspicion of him doing wrong intentionally." Some other well-known members took no part in the abuse. But the siege continued night and day from Thursday to Saturday midnight, and was renewed on March 26, in connection with the Civil Service Commission. Well did Mr. Brodeur exclaim: "I have a sense of honor which perhaps some gentlemen opposite don't understand. Since I have been in public life I defy anybody in this House or out of it to make any charge that may affect my honesty or my sense of duty in the administration of public affairs. I know what I owe to my country, and I can assure the House that so long as I occupy a position of trust in public life I will never be found carrying out that trust in a proper way. That has been my policy in the past, that is my policy today, that will be always my policy. I may make enemies because of it, I know I have enemies because of it, and my hon. friends opposite know. I know why some of these personal attacks have been made on me. But these gentlemen opposite know they cannot touch a hair of my head; they know they cannot make a charge against me, and so they have to indulge in insinuations. Let them come into my province, where I am known, let the hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) who for two days has been along side the member for North Toronto, the member of East Grey, the member for Victoria-Haliburton, attack me; let him come with them in my province and they will see whether the people have confidence in my honesty and in me. Let them come into my own country if they like. I may go into the county of my hon. friend from Jacques Cartier, and if he were here to-night, that has been my proposition—I have no fear to go into his county now and fight with him there the battle, and to see which of us has the confidence of the people of even that county."

Now, what is the cause of all this campaign of distortion of plain facts, all this combined effort to discredit a tried and exceptional man of honor? It is that the present session is regarded as a pre-election session. The aim is to produce an impression on the public—a false impression. It is a mere matter of cold tactics. The attackers do not themselves believe for a moment that Mr. Brodeur has departed in any respect from the path of honorable conduct or failed to do his whole duty. But they would like the public to think he has. His record, built up by many years of stainless character, stands like an impregnable bulwark in the government's stronghold, which they conclude cannot be got over or got around, and they have concluded to try to undermine it. But surely this is a poor, petty policy in the hands of cold tactics. Where is the straightforward search for real abuses, made in the spirit of truth and manliness, which ought to be the office of an opposition. Where is the offer to the country to supply better men and better methods and the genuine conviction that they are better men and methods. Assuredly the contrast between the ins and the outs is not promising in favor of the outs when such means are had recourse to. The fact is that the Opposition has been outgeneralled.

On no less than three or four occasions Sir Wilfrid has found himself disagreeably surprised by finding some colleague or official with whom the fortunes of his government had become associated through the claims of a province or a section or some old appointment incur lawful public censure. On each such occasion he has promptly set things right by finding a successor of such merit that the breach was more than repaired. These charges gave the Opposition ample legitimate chances. It would seem that they have chosen to throw them away by the missing of the point of their opportunities, by having recourse to trumpety methods, and by seeking to misrepresent to the people men whom the people will not permit to be misrepresented.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.
Montreal, April 20, 1908.

KAY'S Spring Openings KAY'S
A GRAND SHOWING
OF
NEW LACE CURTAINS

Special Values Reduced Prices

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Lace Curtains and Bed Spreads have all arrived and are now on sale. Reinforced by these new consignments our Spring showing of Lace Curtains is unequalled in Canada for variety of weave, beauty of design and price attractiveness.

The following noted makes are represented by a multitude of charming designs, in most cases woven especially for us—Arabian, Duchesse, Brussels, Irish Point, Tambour, Point Venise, Filet, Applique and Connemara.

A special feature of this Opening Sale is a purchase of fine Lace Curtains we secured ready-made at a big discount, and which we are passing on to our customers at prices much below regular. Details of a few items are here given:

<p>Irish Point</p> <p>No. 10170—White Irish Point, 6.4 x 8 1/2 yards; an exceptionally attractive design. Regularly \$4.25 per pair, for. 2.85</p> <p>No. 8775—Ecu Irish Point, 6.4 x 8 1/2 yards. Regularly \$5.50 per pair, for. 6.50</p> <p>No. 8884—Ecu Irish Point, 7.4 x 8 1/2 yards, double border. Regularly \$10.50 per pair, for. 8.50</p> <p>No. 11404—Ivory Irish Point, 7.4 x 8 1/2 yards, double border. Regularly \$12.00 per pair for. 9.50</p>	<p>Tambour</p> <p>The most durable Swiss Lace Curtains, in designs suitable for all rooms.</p> <p>No. 1500—White Tambour, 6.4 x 8 1/2 yards. Regularly \$8.00 per pair, for. 6.25</p> <p>No. 1060—White Tambour, double border, 7.4 x 8 1/2 yards. Regularly \$8.75 per pair, for. 6.50</p> <p>No. 9195—White Tambour, double border, 7.4 x 8 1/2 yards. Regularly \$12.50 per pair, for. 9.50</p>	<p>Point Arab</p> <p>HAND-MADE</p> <p>No. 10993—Point Arab, 6.4 x 3 1/2 yards. Regularly \$7.50 per pair, for. 5.75</p> <p>No. 9457—Point Arab, 6.4 x 3 1/2 yards. Regularly \$8.50 per pair, for. 7.00</p> <p>No. 13682—Point Arab, 6.4 x 3 1/2 yards. Regularly \$11.00 for. 9.50</p> <p>No. 3633—Point Arab, 6.4 x 3 1/2 yards. Regularly \$32.00, for. 26.50</p>
<p>Point Venise</p> <p>No. 7827—White Point Venise, 6.4 x 8 1/2 yards. Regularly \$10 per pair, for. 7.50</p> <p>No. 9235—White Point Venise, 6.4 x 8 1/2 yards. Regularly \$11.00 per pair, for. 8.75</p>	<p>Nottingham Lace</p> <p>A Special Bargain—\$1.65 Per Pair, for \$1.15</p> <p>We have put aside for immediate sale a large number of Nottingham Lace Curtains, in ivory and cream. You can take your choice of six handsome patterns at the wonderfully low price named below. This is a chance that will appeal strongly to hotel and boarding house proprietors. Regularly \$1.65 per pair, for. 1.15</p>	<p>Lace Bed Spreads</p> <p>\$5.50 to \$85.00</p> <p>Exquisite designs in Irish Point Connemara and Frilled Brussels; some are lined with silk. Prices range from \$5.50 each, \$5.50 to. 85.00</p>
<p>Applique</p> <p>No. 7847—Colored Applique Lace Curtains, 7.4 x 8 1/2 yards, single and double borders, in pink and ivory, light blue and ivory, and Delft blue and ivory. Regularly \$8.00 per pair, for. 6.25</p>	<p>VERANDAH FURNITURE</p> <p>A large new shipment of Chairs, Rockers, etc., for the verandah is now on sale. A thoroughly reliable lot. We can recommend every piece as well made, comfortable and durable. The prices are very low.</p>	<p>MAIL ORDERS</p> <p>You can order Lace Curtains from us by mail, with every certainty of being suited. Write us. Sample Curtains can be forwarded on approval if desired.</p>

JOHN KAY COMPANY
(LIMITED)
36 and 38 King Street West, TORONTO

Religious Ceremony at Mount St. Joseph, Peterboro

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock in the Chapel of Mount St. Joseph, Peterboro, there took place a very impressive ceremony at which ten young ladies were admitted to the Holy Habit of the Community.

The ceremony was conducted as usual by Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterboro, who was assisted by Rev. T. F. Scanlan, of Grafton, and Rev. P. J. Kelly of St. Peter's Cathedral, Montreal.

An appropriate and touching sermon was eloquently delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Casey of Lindsay, who took for his introductory words those addressed by our Divine Lord to the young man in the Gospel, "If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast, give to the poor, come follow me, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven."

The venerable speaker dwelt at some length upon the obligations and numberless advantages of the religious state, and above all upon the happiness of the religious at death when she would receive the reward promised by her Divine Spouse to those who had broken the dearest earthly ties for love of Him.

Besides the Reverend Fathers above named there were present also in the sanctuary Rev. J. McPhail, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's church, Montreal; Rev. T. F. Fleming, Kearney; Rev. T. F. Scanlan, Grafton; Rev. M. J. O'Brien, D.D., and Rev. P. J. Galvin, St. Peter's Cathedral.

Underwood

To have been first means antiquity; to have become first proves merit and superiority.

The Underwood has become first. If you do not use it we both lose.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. LIMITED
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STYLISH EYE GLASSES

Our Glasses are thoroughly up-to-date in style, fit and quality. The lenses remarkably clear and cool, and our prices very close. Our qualified optician is in constant attendance during business hours.

WANLESS & CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1840)
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W. D. McVey, the Photographer, will make your photograph day or night. Studio 514 Queen St. W. Mention this paper.

Tenders for Dredging.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received until Friday, May 15, 1908, at 4.30 p.m., for dredging required at the following places in the Province of Ontario:

Burlington, Blind River, Beaverton, Collingwood, Cobourg, Goderich, Hamilton, Kincairdine, Little Current, Midland, Meaford, Owen Sound, Nigger and Telegraph Islands, Point Edward, Penetanguishene, Port Burwell, Port Elgin, Picton, Roncesvalles, Sumnerstown, Thames River, Toronto, Thornbury, Trenton Harbour and Dark Channel, Waubesahe, Warton and Wingfield Basin.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenderers must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within twenty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars (\$6,000), must be deposited as security for the dredging which the tenderer offers to perform in the Province of Ontario. The cheque will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 23, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

SUITABLE DESIGNS AND SUBJECTS

For Church Decorations Submitted

LUXFER PRISM CO., Ltd.
KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO

Don't Walk the Floor With Baby

But put your treasure in our Little Beauty Hammock Cot where babies never cry.

NOTE Double springs attached to the bassinet hang from the standards and respond to the slightest movement of the child.



During the day your time is valuable, taken up with other duties and at night you need your rest.

Write a postcard asking for our booklet of "Babies' Sleep."

The Geo. B. Meadows Toronto Wire, Iron and Brass Works Limited 87 Wellington Place - - - TORONTO, Ont.

STEPHEN OXENHAM'S MISTAKE

"O, the old man's dead, they tell me." Pat Delany removed a short black pipe from his mouth to make the statement. "Ay, he's dead, God rest him!" Mrs. Delany answered. She had been busy in the attic overhead for a couple of hours, performing the last offices for the dead, and was a bit dispirited, and as a sequence, irritated. "To see Miss Stanhope, the creature, you'd think he had been the best father in the world instead of a—"

else. That was why Mr. Oxenham went abroad to shoot bears and tigers and the like. "And you think he would lend you two or three pounds?" "I think so. The worst of it is he will want to give me the money, likely, not lend it." "You mustn't take it in that way, Pat, you must not," Bridget insisted. "Just explain to him that Miss Stanhope is a lady and poor and friendless, and that he'll be paid back. If he's the gentleman you say, he'll lend it, not give it. Do you know where Mr. Oxenham is stopping?"

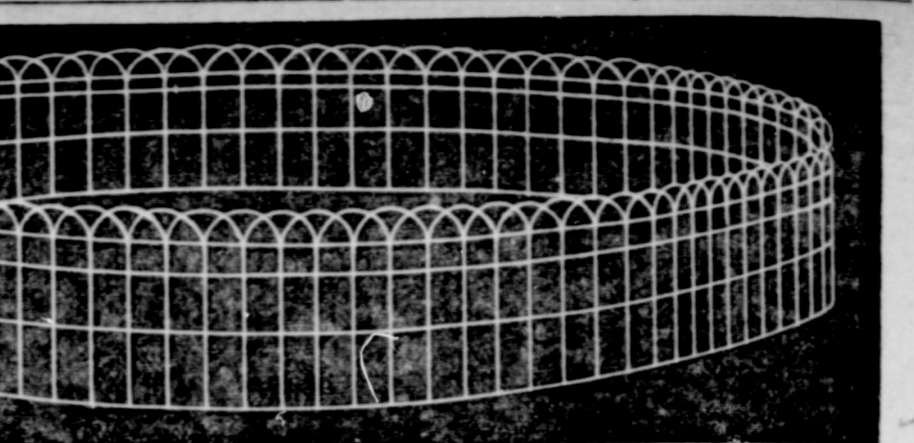
"knew your father lived!" Bridget slipped from the room as Stephen spoke. "Did you not? I thought that was why you gave me up—because my father was a convict, I mean. He had been in prison for forging a friend's name to a bill," Miss Stanhope said. "Oh, Beatrix, could you think so meanly of me!" Stephen cried. "Oh, no—it was the natural thing to do, I suppose. I had not known of my father—I thought he was dead. Aunt Lucy never told me. Then, at her death, I found out, and my father was released about that time. I met him, and then I had your letter saying you knew all. But I did not know; I should, of course, have told you if I had." Beatrix Stanhope spoke dully, mechanically, as if the matter she discussed was quite impersonal.

When you go to your hardware dealer, see that you get the special kind of flower guard called "CYCLONE." Why you should give "Cyclons" the preference is because you will get the genuine original fence, one that will not sag, bag, or its pickets slip out of place, as is so common in the ordinary type of lawn fence. It will not do this because its lateral wires are of 2 No. 12 wires, formed into a twisted cable, which are together stronger than any No. 9. This twisted cable is the only barrier against all kinds of wear and tear, and the only solution to the atmospheric difficulty. The pickets cannot slip because they are interwoven in this double cable. These are the reasons why you should buy "Cyclone" and have a fence that will always stay tight and look well.

THOSE BORROWING JONESSES

"Mother wants to know if you'd please let 'er have four fresh eggs and a nutmeg grater." The questioner was small, with a soiled red calico frock and untidy hair. The hair was red, too, unmistakably red, though not at all the color of the frock. The voice was thin and piping, with the shy undertone of a bashful child speaking to strangers. A giggle came from the pantry, where Louise was kneading bread. Beth's face showed signs of suppressed amusement as she followed the direction of the giggle.

"I'm not a stranger," Stephen seized the Irishwoman's toil-worn hand. "I am one who loved her well, and I fear, wronged her deeply." "Women are forgiving," Bridget remarked, "and I don't mislike your looks, sir. Come with me." A few more shaking steps were ascended, and Bridget, after a warning cough and much fumbling with the handle of the door, led the way into a small apartment. A woman lifted her pale face from the table before her, and Stephen gave a low cry. "Beatrix! Oh, Beatrix!" "It is Mr. Oxenham, dear," Bridget took hold of the woman's shaking fingers, "and an old friend, honey. Pat told him of your father's death."



The Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co. Limited Phone Park 2800 1170 DUNDAS STREET

How Animals Work

Man makes the tools with which he works, but God has made animals, birds and insects with natural tools with which they do all sorts of wonderful things. The woodpecker has a drill that he works in much the same way that a man drills a hole into a rock. With his bill he drills into dead trees to get worms and insects for his supper. The fish has a tool just like an oar. His tail is like the sculling oar, and his fin he uses as a balance to guide his motion. The elephant uses his long, strong tusks to dig up roots which he eats. The hen uses her feet as man uses a spade.

Sick all the Time with Kidney Trouble

Mr. Whellam was a mighty fit man this spring. He had been ailing for almost a year. Sharp pains in the back and through the hips. Dull headaches and dizziness. Appetite poor—nothing seemed to taste right. "I had told you about a friend who was in just that condition and who was cured by GIN PILLS. Mr. Whellam tried them. And you would not know him for the same man now. That worried, strained look about the face is gone. His eyes are bright—his complexion rosy. He enjoys what he eats—has gained in weight—and sleeps like a top."

for she had burned the sponge-cake to a black crisp—the very last item of the Saturday's baking—and her mother and Louise had gone to Cressly to meet Aunt Harriet, who was coming on the five-thirty train. "Mother wants to know if you could please let 'er have another loaf of bread until—" Mary Ellen had begun in her halting, childish monotone; but something in Beth's face checked her, and she dropped her eyes, putting a stubby thumb into the corner of her mouth. "We haven't any bread to lend," Beth said decidedly. "We have little enough for ourselves over Sunday, and we're expecting company. Hasn't your mother baked yet?"

"I didn't mean to—" Beth halted helplessly, trying to think of a way to relieve the tension of the situation. "It—must be terribly hard getting things together after one moves. We'd be glad to—to help you—get settled." "I've tried to make myself believe that," wailed the woman, one reddened eye appearing above the checked apron. "I've borrowed this and that from the neighbors when the children'd get hungry and cry, thinking to myself that I might get work, and could pay 'em all back before they'd find out. I took in washings where I was, but folks don't know here till a body gets acquainted some, and there's so many mouths to fill. 'Tain't easy to tell strangers 'at you are poor—poor enough to beg. I borrowed things I didn't need just to keep up appearances. That nutmeg-grater now." "I wouldn't mind, Mrs. Jones, one bit. We understand—now. You'll hear plenty of work when people know there's some one willing to do it, and there'll be—be things we can help you to." Beth was recalling her pleasantries about the borrowing Joneses, and there was a quaver in her strong young voice. "I can't thank you enough for these," Mrs. Jones was uncovering the basket. "I feel more like taking 'em now, when you know just how it is."

It's a pretty good sort of PLEASURE to eat good bread.

You will always have the best bread if you use PURITY FLOUR Buy it to-day WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED MILLS AT WINNIPEG GODEFRICH AND BRANDON

This is the Time to Organize a Brass Band Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc. Every Town Can Have a Band Lowest prices ever quoted. New catalogue, with upwards of 500 illustrations, and containing everything required in a Band, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments. WHALEY ROYCE & CO. Ltd. 266 MAIN ST. 158 YONGE ST. Winnipeg. Toronto Ont.

The QUIET HOUR

HOLY WATER AND ITS USES.

There is, first, baptismal water, which is required to be blessed on every Holy Thursday...

In the next place, there is water blessed by a bishop to be used in consecrating churches...

Then there is the common holy water, which, as is well known, is usually blessed by a priest...

According to another division, there may be said to be four kinds of holy water; for when water is being blessed for the baptismal font...

The present rite of blessing water by prayer and an admixture of salt is frequently referred to Pope St. Alexander I., who governed the Church from the year 109 to 119.

He says: "We bless, for the use of the people, water mingled with salt." Marcellus Columba attributes the introduction of holy water to the Apostle St. Matthew...

and soon became general. Whether we are disposed to accept this evidence as conclusive or not, it is all but certain from other proofs that the use of holy water dates from apostolic times, as St. Basil, among others, maintains.

The blessing of water before High Mass on Sundays and the sprinkling of the people with it by the celebrant, before he commences the offering of the Adorable Sacrifice, are commonly attributed to Pope St. Leo IV., who governed the Church from 847 to 855...

but there are also very learned authorities who trace it to a far more remote antiquity. The custom of placing holy water at the door of the church for the use of the faithful entering and departing is still more ancient, as may be inferred from the fact that the idea was evidently suggested by the Jewish custom of requiring purifications before entering the temple to offer or assist at the sacrifices...

But it would be impossible to fix the precise date. The custom of Christians sprinkling themselves with water, or even of washing their hands and face before entering the house of God, existed throughout the Church at least from the time of Tertullian, that is, before the end of the second century.

Msr. Barber has the following in regard to the custom of taking holy water on leaving the church: "The holy water font, as its name indicates, is a vase intended to contain holy water for the use of the faithful, who bless themselves with it on entering the church, and not when leaving; for they purify themselves to enter the holy place, but when they leave it they should have no further use for that spiritual succor, sanctified as they have been by prayer, the sacraments, and the liturgical offices. Such is the practice universally followed in Rome."

The Sacraments of the Catholic Church.

GAVE HER LIFE TO NEGROES. The New Orleans Morning Star tells the life-story of a Catholic woman whose name appeared in the newspapers for the first time with the notice of her death, but who for forty years performed a most important

and self-effacing public service in that city. Miss Anna Meyer devoted her life to the welfare of the poor and helpless among the colored people of her quarter. Born in New Orleans sixty-one years ago, she was a girl of nineteen at the close of the civil war. She was an ardent Southerner and deeply concerned with the welfare of the colored people released from slavery without any mental or moral preparation for the duties of citizenship.

With a mind of unusual depth and grasp, she studied social conditions in the South for two years after the war. She was particularly impressed with the rapid loss of faith among the Louisiana negroes brought up by Catholic masters and mistresses and the passion to help and save the negro soon became the consuming purpose of her life. She decided to do what one person might do, in the way that lay nearest to her, to stem the tide of evil and infidelity.

She opened a little school in her own home, gathered her pupils from among the colored people of the neighborhood, and soon had a class of nearly 100 boys and girls whom she taught to read and write, and instilled into them the principles of their faith. She took them to Mass every morning in a body, and every year, from 1866 to the present, had prepared a class of colored children for their First Communion. She followed the boys and girls from her school and First Communion classes into their homes and after life, saw many of them honorably and happily married, nursed them in sickness and saw that the Last Sacraments were administered when they were in danger of death. In the evenings she gathered about her the elder colored people who desired to be instructed. She was, in a word, the guardian angel of the poor negroes of her quarter of New Orleans, giving her whole life to them, with all her means and all her talents.

She died suddenly in the midst of her strength and usefulness, and her funeral at St. Boniface's Church last Monday morning was the largest and most remarkable ever seen in the parish. Hundreds of little colored children and black-faced old men and women filled the church, and a great gathering of clergy besides paid tribute to the memory of a woman whose death, in the words of her eulogist, leaves a void that can never be filled.

THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS.

(By Eleanor C. Donnelly.)

No melody from angel choirs ringing, No echo from Creation's chorus springing, No dulcet word that earth or skies proclaim, Could ever fill the ear with music rare.

Like that arising from devoutest prayer, When loving lips breathe Jesus' Holy Name!

Pledge of Thy mercy, Master!—wonder heaven, There is no other name to mankind given, Whereby to win salvation, save Thine own!

From out the Godhead, blooming like a flower, It fills our souls with light and peace and power, Begotten of the Deity alone!

O Name of grandeur, all our homage claiming! O Name of fire, coldest hearts inflaming! O Name of splendor, routing darkest gloom!

O joy of angels! solace of the best! O strength of martyrs and all souls distressed! O brilliant sun which glorifies the tomb!

Be Thou in life our dearest, richest treasure; Be Thou our only Good, our truest pleasure; Our stronghold 'gainst temptation, sin and shame!

Repeated oft with reverential love, Dear Jesus, give to us from realms above, To taste in death the gracious sweets thereof, And enter heaven thro' Thy Holy Name!

RELICS OF THE CROSS.

Often it has been asserted that many of the relics of the true cross are shams; that there are more than could be carried by three hundred men; that a house or a battlement could be built with them, etc. Calumnies innumerable and baseless as these are accepted by many without doubt or question, simply because they heard them in their childhood. A learned Passionist Father performs a valuable service, therefore when he gives the following summary of most important and useful terms to be preserved for future reference:

1. After the body of Christ was buried the cross was thrown into a cavern on Mt. Calvary. There it remained buried until found by St. Helena in 326. The feast of "The Finding of the Holy Cross," May 3, commemorates this fact.

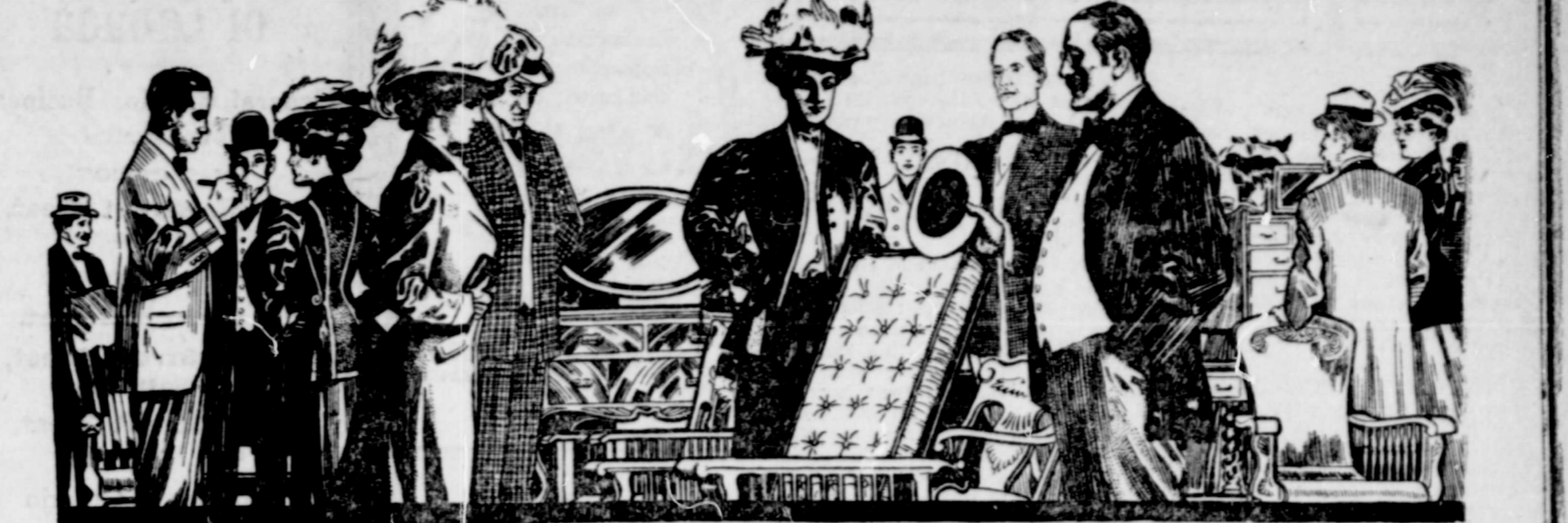
2. St. Helena built a magnificent church over the place where the cross was found, and in it she placed the greater part of the cross, inclosed in a silver casket. In 614 the Persians carried it away, but ten years later Heraclius, Emperor of Constantinople, compelled them to restore it. The feast of "The Exaltation of the Holy Cross" celebrates this event on September 14th.

3. From that time (624) the wood of the cross became the object of pious veneration, and small particles were eagerly sought for and venerated as precious relics.

4. The first authentic example of death by crucifixion is that of Pharoah's chief baker, mentioned in Genesis, chapter xi.

5. Four kinds of crosses were used as instruments of punishment—the Crux Furens, or forked stake, like the letter Y, the Crux Decussata, or oblique cross, like the letter X, sometimes called St. Andrew's cross; the Crux Patibula, also called a Tau Cross, because it is like the letter T, pronounced in Greek Tau; finally the Crux Immissa, or Latin cross. This is the

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ordinary cross, and generally supposed to be the kind on which our Saviour died.

6. The dimensions of the cross of Christ were as follows: The upright beam was 15 feet long; the transverse beam 7 1/2 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

7. The entire cross contained about 6 1/2 cubic feet of wood, or 11,448 cubic inches. The wood belonged to the Pinus or pine tree genus.

8. The entire cross weighed about 200 pounds, but as it trailed on the ground when our Lord carried it, the actual weight on His shoulders was about 150 pounds.

9. Only 291 inches of the true cross are still in existence, and would weigh if brought together, only five pounds and two ounces.

10. The average size of a relic of the true cross is about one-sixteenth of an inch long, and as thin as ordinary thread. A common match will yield no less than 1,400 such pieces. One cubic inch of wood will produce 32 matches—33 multiplied by 1,400 equals 44,800, which means that from one small block of wood, whose bulk is only one cubic inch, no less than 44,800 relics may be had.

11. With the foregoing figures as a basis of calculation, the entire cross, containing 11,448 cubic inches, would produce no less than 503,193,600 relics, enough to give each Christian man, woman and child, of every denomination, one relic, and still have 56,113,442 remaining, for there are 447,080,158 Christians in the world.

However, only 291 cubic inches of the true cross still remain, and of these 184 cubic inches are cut up into twelve large pieces, varying in size from 33 cubic inches down to 6.2-3 inches. These large pieces are preserved in various cities. Only 107 cubic inches therefore remain for general distribution. Yet, according to the calculation given above in No. 10, these 107 cubic inches should yield no less than enough to account for all the relics claimed by the Catholics to be genuine.

From The Hymns of The Church

"Jam Lucis Orto Sidera." (Hymn at Prime.)

And e'en from light of rising star, With suppliant voice we pray, God keep the stain of sin afar, From deeds of ours this day.

Let deepest cell of heart be pure; Let lolly liee the mind; Our lust for food and drink let's cure, And pride of flesh of God grind.

Thus when the course of day is spent, And rules the mighty shade; When chasteing fast doth circumvent, To God the thanks be paid!

We give Thee glory, Heaven's King, With Christ Thine Only Son, And Spirit's loving praise we sing, E'en now, while ages run.

—R. H. Fitz-Henry. Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1908.

Our College in Rome

(In the Dundas Banner.) This year a most interesting anniversary for Canadian Catholics will be celebrated, that of the foundation of the Canadian college in Rome, which is the most important institution of the Dominion, indeed the only one, in the Eternal City, and of which there is no member of the clergy at home who has not very pleasant recollections, either as student or visitor. Canada is the last corner of the world to be represented in Rome with a college for the education of young priests.

In the British world England occupies the first place, as her college-bearers of being a continuation of the school and hostel for the English people visiting Rome, which legend says was founded by Ina, King of Wessex, in 727. St. Thomas of Canterbury is supposed to have resided there, under Henry VIII. Several Englishmen took refuge there and when the Catholic bishops were driven from their sees, at the accession of Elizabeth, Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph, was also given hospitality. By 1647 the English college could not count among those who had been educated there, forty priests who had suffered martyrdom in England, giving occasion to St. Philip Neri to salute the students with the words, "Salvete flores martyrum!" (Hail, ye flowers of the martyrs!)

The Scotch also possess in Rome a Church and a Hostel of the name of Henry VIII., which Mary Stuart put on a sound footing, but the Scotch college, as it now stands, was founded by Clement VIII. in 1600. In 1616, it was made over, by Paul V. (Borghese) to the Jesuits, who had the management of it down to their suppression in 1773. Pius VII. revived it in 1820, and placed it under the charge of a Scotch secular priest, as Rector.

Gregory XIII., who, as we saw, was practically the founder of the English College, intended to have one also for the Irish, but as at that time they were persecuted he thought it better to devote the money to assisting them. The College was, instead, founded by his nephew, Cardinal Ludovico, in 1628, with the celebrated Irish Franciscan historian, Father Luke Wadding, as first rector, the college starting with six students and a donation of fifty dollars per month. This college also remained under the Jesuits until their suppression. Leo XII. restored it in 1816, and Cardinal Capellari, afterwards Gregory XVI., conceived a singular affection for this Irish community and loaded it with favors. In 1836 he paid a formal visit to the college while Paul Cullen, afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, was Rector, and in the same year he gave the College the Church and Sant' Agata dei Goti (St. Agatha of the Goths), which has now a great interest for the Irish people, as it contains the heart of the Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell, who left it to them as a legacy, and is enclosed in a monument to him.

Canada, which was known to Rome only through her pilgrims, and her Zouaves who fought bravely whenever called upon, owes to the Sulpicians and more especially to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, the foundation of her College, which is the most comfortable and the handsomest in Rome.

The negotiations for this new institution began in 1885, and on the 24th of August of that year Lord Salisbury, then British Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to Lord Lumley, Ambassador in Rome, entrusting to his good offices the erection of the Canadian College

in the Eternal City. The cornerstone of the building was laid on February 24, 1887, in the presence of Father Icard, Superior General of St. Sulpice, while Cardinal Howard, Protector of the new institution, conducted the ceremony, assisted by Cardinals Taschereau and Gibbons, who were both in Rome to take their red hats, having been raised to the purple by Leo XIII. shortly before, in the same Consistory. Another prelate present at that interesting function, was Monsignor John J. Keane, then Bishop of Richmond, and now Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa.

The inauguration of the College took place on November 11, 1888, with magnificent weather, one of those golden Roman days, in which sun, sky and air seem to combine for the delight of man. The ceremony was conducted by Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar of Rome, who was then supposed to be the most probable successor to Leo XIII., but who instead died several years before that great Pope. A glance at the notabilities present makes at twenty years distance, curious and interesting reading. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, had sent its Superior, Father Colin, who had done so much towards the erection of the new College, and the diocese was represented by the Archbishop, Monsignor Fabre, who died eight years later. He had brought with him as his secretary a young Abbe, Father Bruchesi, who was to succeed him in his high position. Of those who meanwhile have died I will recall the good Monsignor Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, who passed away a little over two years later. Other prelates, instead, still occupy the same position, as then, such as Monsignor Duhamel, the venerable Archbishop of Ottawa, Mgr. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, and Mgr. Maes, Bishop of Covington, Ky. The Canadian Bishops present assisted Cardinal Parocchi in the blessing of the College, which was performed in the presence also of Mr. Kennedy, British Charge d'Affaires, representing the English Government.

Three days later Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of Propaganda, presented to Leo XIII. the staff of the College, and all the Canadian Bishops and prelates who were in Rome for the occasion. The audience took place in the Hall of the Throne, and the Archbishop of Montreal, speaking in the name of Canada, said that the College was a gift of the Dominion for the Papal Jubilee of that year. The Pontiff answered that he considered it was the handsomest and most useful present which could be offered to him, and expressed the hope of seeing the new College march along the same way as the other institutions of St. Sulpice. Father Colin, whom the Pope especially complimented, said, "Holy Father, this Canadian College is the Benjamin of the family, and desires to receive the benediction of the Patriarch."

"I bless it with all my heart," replied the Pope. "How many students are in the college?" "Twelve, as in the Apostolic College of the Apostles." "Well, they must become 20, 25, 30..." ended the Pope, and this prophecy has been realized, as there are thirty students this year. As is known they are already priests or clerics, who, having finished their elementary theological studies, desire to take academic degrees, and, therefore, come to Rome to frequent the schools of Propaganda for philosophy and theology, and those of the Apollinare for other branches. Each student pays 150 dollars a year while at the College and wears the ordinary ecclesiastical black gown, with black sash, which is most dignified and serious, while, for instance, their fellow-students at the German College, in their scarlet robes are so conspicuous as to be one of the "sights."

The first Rector of the College was Abbe Pain d'Leclair, and the third and present one, Father Georges Camille Clapin, of St. Hyacinthe, who

has occupied this post for eight years, and whose ability, tact, and learning, has won him an enviable position at the Vatican, he being one of the most influential ecclesiastics there. It may be well to add here that the Rector receives no payment for his services.

The inauguration of the Canadian College marked an epoch in Rome, not, however, a religious one, but an epoch of comfort, as it was the first building here in which steam heating or central heating, as they call it in Rome, was applied. Anyone who was in Rome fifteen years or so ago will remember the awful chill of the big places, and institutions, full of suites of immense rooms, with no visible means of heating them. No fireplaces, nothing but a brass brazier filled with charcoal ashes, very picturesque and delightful to read about, but fearful to have to do with. Even the huge Vatican, with its 11,000 years, had no other heating until the last year of Leo XIII.'s pontificate his doctor insisted on steam heating, so that he might always be in an atmosphere of equal temperature. The Pontiff fought hard, saying that he did live in an equal temperature of cold, but the doctor had his way, and Pius X. is reaping the benefit also, although in the beginning he disliked it somewhat; but not wholly, as he had been accustomed to great porcelain stoves in Venice.

The Patron Saint of the College is St. Joseph, who is kept fresh in the minds of the students by a magnificent bas-relief over the great door, a work of art by the well-known sculptor, Bartolini. It represents St. Joseph at work in his shop with the Divine Infant, a delicious interior, which teaches that work is the least of the sacrifices.

The building itself is most graceful, the architect, Signor Corinnini, having been inspired by Bramante, and, indeed, the College recalls the celebrated Palace of the Cancelleria.

Nor is this typical Canadian institution entirely without precious relics. On January 21, 1891, Leo XIII. worked, containing some boxes of the seven saints who founded the order of the Servites, and who were Canonized by him during his great Jubilee year, as a present to the College, and in the same year and month, a noble family of Rome offered to sell a reliquary, containing an authentic bit of the true cross, to the Rector. The price seemed beyond his means when the Princess de Broglie came forward, bought it, and gave it to the College as an offering to St. Joseph.

MONSIGNOR SATUTTO.

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are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash.

Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT OR LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will proclaim its great virtue by promptly eradicating the bad effects, and a persistent use of the remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.

Do not be tempted into buying so-called Norway Pine Syrups, but be sure and insist on having Dr. Wood's. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mrs. Henry Seabrook, Hepworth, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past three years and I consider it the best remedy known for the cure of colds. It has cured all my children and myself."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRONCHITIS DIABETES GRAVITY

In and Around Toronto

MAY DEVOTIONS.

The devotions for the month of May, which are dedicated to our Blessed Lady, will commence in all the churches on Friday next.

ERECTION OF ARCH-CONFRATERNITY OF HOLY ROSARY.

Father Ryan, pastor of Holy Rosary, Sunday evening erected the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Rosary in his parish.

BEAUTIFUL WINDOWS.

Two beautiful stained glass windows have lately been placed in the chapel of St. Nicholas Home.

EASTER SINGING AT ST. BASIL'S.

Father Michael J. Kelly, in the course of his remarks at St. Basil's on Easter Sunday morning, referred to the much improved singing of the choir.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER AT THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL.

With commendable enterprise the Catholic Register has sent two representatives to the Centenary celebration of the Catholic Church in New York city.

FORTY HOURS DURING THE WEEK.

With a congregation which taxed the church to overflowing, and the splendor of the tastefully arranged altars pouring forth their share of adornment, the Forty Hours opened last Sunday at St. Peter's.

At the Holy Family Church the Forty Hour Adoration, which began on Friday last, was a gratifying success both as to the large number who approached the Sacraments and attended the devotions.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolution, moved by Bro. Michael J. Linehan, and seconded by Bro. Charles McGillivray, was passed at the last meeting of St. Peter's Court, No. 1510, Catholic Order of Foresters:

That the Court charter be suitably draped for a period of six months, in memory of our late brother, Francis J. Heydon, and that the recording secretary be requested to write to his widow a letter conveying the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the Court in her sad bereavement.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth the beloved daughter of Mrs. E. Kelly, and our esteemed sister member,

Resolved that we, the officers and members of Our Lady of Good Counsel Society, Branch 10, I.C.B.U., assembled in our regular meeting, to extend to Mrs. Kelly and family our deepest and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad time of bereavement, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M. 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. K. Meredith, Chief Justice, Hon. C. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario, Rev. N. Burwash, D. D., President Victoria College, Rev. Father Teefe, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto, Rev. Wm. McLaren, D. D., Principal Knox College, Toronto, Hon. Thomas Coffey, Senator, Catholic Record, London.

Lord, everlasting happiness and let perpetual light shine upon her. On behalf of officers and members of Branch 10, I.C.B.U.

M. HAFEEY, Rec.-Secy.

PRESENTATION TO J. F. STRICKLAND.

At the last meeting of St. Helen's Court, 1181, Catholic Order of Foresters, the officers and members presented Bro. J. F. Strickland, the retiring Chief Ranger, with a handsome quarter-cut oak revolving office chair as a slight token of their appreciation of the valuable services rendered during his five years as the executive officer of the Court.

Bro. Strickland organized St. Helen's Court seven years ago and has ever since been one of its most active members and to-day largely through his efforts has a membership of 140 and is one of the largest and most progressive Courts in the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Peas, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, and various seeds.

THE THREE MARTYRED ARCHBISHOPS OF PARIS

The Archbishop of Paris during the nineteenth century lost three of his Archbishops by violent deaths, says a correspondent of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin.

Death of Rev. Father O'Reilly of Hamilton

After an illness extending over several years, Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Oakville, formerly of St. Patrick's church, Hamilton, died about four o'clock on Monday morning at his residence in Oakville.

Father O'Reilly was about 55 years of age. He was an Irishman by birth, and was of a happy and genial disposition, which endeared him to all who made his acquaintance.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER advertisement with image of a tin and text describing its quality.

Mary Cunningham

(The Boston Pilot.)

An artist for a model meet had ranged the country round, Till in a village of Vermont, one face at last he found.

A girl of glorious beauty she, a maid of matchless grace, In all that land of lovely girls hers was the fairest face.

This lovely Rose of Erin's Isle is now a child of fame, Throughout the great Republic it is echoing her name.

God's gracious gift of beauty has been hers in high degree, May He preserve her heart as pure, from flattery set her free.

May this fairest flower of all the land ne'er wither by decay, Nor her love for the sweet Shamrock from her pure heart pass away.

THE THREE MARTYRED ARCHBISHOPS OF PARIS

The Archbishop of Paris during the nineteenth century lost three of his Archbishops by violent deaths, says a correspondent of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin.

On the evening of May 24, the Archbishop and five other victims of the government of the Commune were brought forth from their prison cells and ranged against the prison wall.

Will Be Beaten With Stripes

There is a class of men who indeed have the faith, but do not heat it gladly. They hear it, but it is with dislike, because they are not willing to live up to it.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

The N. T. LYON GLASS CO., Limited 141-143 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Home Bank of Canada advertisement listing services and branches.

BROWN BROS. advertisement for leather goods and seed catalogues.

TRULY A STRUGGLING MISSION advertisement for St. Anthony of Padua.

DETROIT JEWEL advertisement for gas stoves and water heaters.

FATHER H. W. GRAY advertisement for Catholic Mission in Fakenham.

DETROIT JEWEL advertisement for gas stoves and water heaters.

DETROIT JEWEL advertisement for gas stoves and water heaters.

LAWN GOODS advertisement for lawn rollers, mowers, shears, etc.

RICE LEWIS & SON LIMITED advertisement for lawn goods.

EDDY'S 'SILENT' Parlor Matches advertisement.

SIMMERS' SEEDS advertisement for vegetable and flower seeds.

JOHN DEE advertisement for house painting and decorating.

EUROPE - ROME advertisement for travel services.

DETROIT JEWEL advertisement for gas stoves and water heaters.

DETROIT JEWEL advertisement for gas stoves and water heaters.

THE ONE PIANO advertisement for Heintzman & Co.

ROYAL MAIL TRAINS advertisement.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY advertisement.

Canada's Famous Train THE Maritime Express advertisement.

DETROIT JEWEL advertisement for gas stoves and water heaters.