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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 22.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Edward Blake's Eulogy of Gladstone.

London, May 20. A special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party was held to day in Committee Room 15, pre-sided over by Mr. John Dillon, Chairman of the party.

On the motion of Mr. Blake, acconded

On the metion of Mr. Blake, accorded y Mr. T. P. UConner, the following solution was adopted—
"The Irish Nationalist Party express its prefound griof at the death of illiam Ewart Gladstone, the greatest Englishmen, who proved himself the intitul friend of the Irish Nation, and loares that his services, his secrifices, and his devotion to Ireland will give him imporishable place in the hearts and emery of the Irish people."

Mr. Dillon was requested to commun-ate this resolution to the Gladstone

The meeting then adjourned.

I have been caushed to obtain the following roport of all this process, which was proved to the state of the wind in the following roport of all this process, and the state of the following roport of all this process, and the following roport of all this process, and the following roport of all this process, and the following the follo

JOHN DILLON'S TRIBUTE.

JOHN DILLON'S TRIBLUTK.

Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt the speeches in the House of Common last night on the message of sympathy on the death of Mr. Oladfour and Sir William I feel that I have a special right to john in paying a tributo to the great Beginshama who died yesterday, because hie last and, as all mon will agree, the most glorious years of his stronous and splondid life were dominated by the last and, as all mon will agree, the last one of the server of the stronous and by the eager and oven passionate desire to serve Iroland and give her labely and peace. By virtue of the splendid quality of his nature, which seemed to give him perpetual youth, Ar. diadonce devoted himself nover wavered, and once dovoted himself nover wavered, and defeat and the weight of advancing years were alike ineffectual to blunt the edge of his purpose, or to

daunt has sploudid courage, and even whon rached with paths, and when the shedow of death was darkening over blun, his heart still yearned towards the people of Ireland, and the lact public uterance was a new-ego of sympathy tor Iroland and the lact public uterance was a new-ego of sympathy tor Iroland and el hope for her fature. His was a great and deep neture. His was a great and deep neture his was a great and deep neture of liberty and of government bar of oil liberty and of government bar of the people and his abiding status and the leaf of liberty and of government bar of the great and deep neture his was and the lact of liberty and of government of the lact of the lact of lact on the lact of the lact of lact on the lact of l

Dominion Bank

Dominion Bank

All the banking houses in this city are making money—a fact illustrative of a healthy conduction of their affairs in the matters of management and investment. Amongst these financial institutions the "Dominion" holds a prominent place, and shows a record of success which has not been surpassed in the monetary history of Toronto. Its progress has been upwards from year to year, each annual exhibit showing an increase of business and profits on its predecessor. Dividends are what the sharchelders are looking for; and when they materialize—as they did at the moeting of this Bank on May 25th—the parties interested feel glad, and the Directorate are ontitled to praise. The earnings for the year notted \$182,462 30. The dividends—of which there were four—amounted at 8 per cent, per annum to \$180,000.00; and the balance carried to profit and less account was \$32,288,505. Sir Frank Smith, as President, ably fills the office so long and advantageously held by the late James Austin; and Mr. Gamble gives evidence that he is not an unworthy successor to the elever banker, the late Mr. Bethune.

The Irish Familne

OTTAWA, May 80—The Irichmen of Ottawa intend to take measures to relieve their famine stricken countrymen in

Bishop of Minorca

On the War.

Breeelors, Sears, May 11.—I send you, to-day, some extracts from the pastoral lotter of the distinguished Bishop of Minores, Dr. Castellotte, on the present national troubles. Dr. Castellotte is known as the elequent Benjamin of the Spanish opicopacy:

"The hopes that there would be a pacific and honorable solution of the condition of the Condition

for our country's independence, and the maintenance of our dag over our colonial possessions.

"The shout of war—'a la guerra'—reculces vigorous, imposing and courageous throughout the lought and breadth of the Poninsula, as well as in its adjacent isles and in its far off colonies in the cast and in the west.

"War, no doubt, is a great calamity, an inexhaustible fountain of natural ruin and domestic nursery of crued holocausts of tears and of grief. The paralizing of commerce and of industry, the depression of the national currency, the articles of food and the distinct of the national currency, the articles of food and the distinct of the national currency, the articles of food and the distinct of the national currency, the articles of food and the distinct of the national currency, the articles of food and currency, the result of the control of the national currency, the articles of food and the distinct of the national currency, the result of the national currency, the result is the fears of risings and revolutions in the great centres of trade and countrol—more—yel all those orils, lamentable as undoubtedly they are, in the highest degree, are preferable to dishonor. The Spanish nation has in the past faced with aforement of the past and the past faced with aforement of the past and the past faced with aforement of the past in the sever placed in God and in the justice of its cause, its implicit confidence, hoping that the incomparable valer of its armies by sea and by land in defonce of its cause, its implicit confidence, hoping that the incomparable valer of its cause, its implicit confidence, hoping that the incomparable valer of its cause, its implicit confidence, hoping that the incomparable valer of its cause, its implicit confidence, hoping that the incomparable valer of its cause, its implicit confidence of its cause, its implicit confidence of its cause, its implicit confidence, hoping that the incomparable valer of its cause, its implicit confidence of its cause, its implicit confidence of its c

thus in this sucreme moment of her

"We have slaued -many, many and graveo/ence-shave-we committed against the Mays sty of tool. It is not unknown that the grave of the style of the st

The Baltade of Niati Ruc.

(For Tax Resistes)

It was the black-mith Niall Rue He shaped a pikehead sharp and true And while the anvil sounded free He sang a ballade of libertie.

Above the bollows' cohoing roar Rang out a summons upon the door "Quick! run quick, my little Norcer Open and let the neighbors in."

Hurried the blacksmith's only child

Two Hossiau troopers met his gaze, Mocking his pitiful amaze; They shouted: "Croppy, come out and did, You olm shall be your gallows high."

Short the answer of Niall Rue:— Out from its biding place he drew A gleaping pike, oak hafted, stror The hour of peril, it waited long.

sod
And breathed a broken pray'r to God,
Grasping his crimsoned pike that night
He joined the "Robels" on Culart's
hought

hright.

The giveous tale let history tell
How exterd speasants fought and fell;
Their deadly charge upon Onlart's
crown.

How interd's peasants fought and felt; Their deadly charge upon Colart's crown, The roub of the "Yeos" at Gorey Town.

Their theadlong valor and fearful loss On the sanguined streets of storiod Ross, Bursting the belching ramparts through The faremost pikeman was Nfall Rue.

whon Worford's cause was lost spattered and spont the strict host, His fight hand gripping the red pike still The smith lay dead on Vinegar Hill.

The shifth lay dead on vinegar

Deadlamid Erin's first and best
They fell like heroes, in peace they rest.
The lesson they taugut we all may
read
The patriot's blood is freedom's seed.
SUIAV-NA-MON.
Woxford, A. D. 1798.

Confirmation at St. Cecella's.

Confirmation at St. Cecella's.

Od Ascension Thursday His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto administered the sacrament of Confirmation to St children of the St. Cecelia's parish schools, West Toronto Junction. The Church of St. Cecelia was crowed at 11 chlock Mass The Archbishop carefully examined the caudidates knowledge of Christian doctrine, and the answering being most sasisfactory, he warmly praised Father Dergin, the paster, and the teachers of the schools. His Grace said he was delighted with these children. He exhorted them to the performance of the duties of life as befitted Christian soldiers giving the pledge to all the boys. Ho also addressed the congregation at length in his usual fatherly and benign manner. The Forty Hours was opened with solemn High Mass, coram pontifice. Rev. Dr. Treacy was opened with solemn High Mass, coram pontifices. Rev. Dr. Treacy was celebraat, Rev. M. McGrath, descon and Rev. M. Aveling, sub-deagon. The Archbishop at the thronto was assisted by Rev. Father Teely and Rev. Father Minchan Father Grogan, C.SS.R. and Father James Walsh were also present in the sanctuary. During the exercises of the Forty Hors which were well attended Fathers Teely and Treacy were the preachers.

unity of Units's Hody and became but ruined limbs and broken branches. For as the sap of the tree does not follow the limb which is severed from the fruitful trunk, so neither does the Holy Ghost, the spirit and lift of the Church follow the severed branches of religious schiem and horcey. From this indiwelling of the Holy Ghost in the Church follow the great qualities of unity, holiness, chatholicity and apostolicity which distinguish her from the various Christian sects and which recelain in unmistakable accounts that she alone is the apouse of Christ, the mother of His children, the channel of his graces which flow onward from the fountain on high for the salvation of human souls.

on high for the salvation of human souls.

His Grace was in excellent voice and the beautiful flow of his diction with the theological accuracy of his argument made his sermon one long to be remombered by the congregation. Some fifty children of the parish made their First Communion at the So clock Mass. At the High Mass which was suug by the rector, Father Ryan, assisted by Ruy. Hugh McDwyer and Mr. Aveiling, the children to be confirmed sat in the item I part of the navo and listened most attentively to the Archbishop's sormon.

sormon.

His Grace the Archbishop complimented the teachers and Father Troacy on the excellent knowledge which the children of the Cathedral parish displayed during his catechetical examination.

Big bargains in overcoats, stylish suits, bioyole clothes, and boys' wear, are now being effered at Oak Hall. They are, in every case, the best of the ready-made trade, and should be taken advantage of by intending purchasers.

PENTECOST AT

THE CATHEDRAL.

At the end of Mars the childre a case up two by two to receive Conversation at the bands of his Grace, we seek of by two to receive Conversation at the bands of his Grace, we seek of by the clergy of the Ceth dral. In the site receives the seek of the clergy of the Ceth dral. In the site receives the seek of the clergy of the Ceth dral. In the site receives the seek of the clerge of the clerk The Feastof Featerest was solumized this year at the Cathedral with more than usual spleuder. His Grace the Archbishop administer dthe Holy Sanament of Confirmation to 127 children and adults, many of whom were converts. He preached a most sloquent sermon on the lessons to be derived from the day. This was the feast of Pontecost the feast of the Holy Ghost. It was the Christmas Day of the Catholis Church. For as Christ was born on the great feast of the Holy was been on the great feast of the Holy Christmas so the Catholic Church was been on the great feast of the Holy Ghost, who became kenceforward the soul and life of the mystical Body of Jesus Christ. God the Father is the Creator, God the Son is the Redeemer but God the Holy Ghost is the Sanctifier of mee. In the beginning God was minently and casonitally happy. Ho did not need the angels to sing his raises; Hol did not need men to glorify His holy name. From all oternity before the world was made He was perfectly happy in the contemplation of His own Divino Nature and His infinite perfectly. Yet Ho dotermined to make others partakers of the happiness which Ho onlyoed. Man was created and Jacod on the earth which was destined to be a Paradise of Joy for him and his posterity. All the great works of God's leads were placed at his command. The rivers and valleys and mountains were for him; the sun shed his light by day on the habitations of his children and the moon and stars illumined their darkness by night. The was the work of the habitations of his children and the moon and stars illumined their darkness by night. The was the work of the habitations of his children and the moon and stars illumined their darkness by night. The was the work of the habitations of his children and the moon and stars illumined their children habitations of his children and the moon and stars illumined their children habitations of his children and the moon and stars illumined their children habitations of his children and the moon and the product habitation of his continued his work of the creation was there any remedy for this ovil; Yes, the Son of God came on earth to complete and perfect the work of God the Father. Ho was the Redomer of the huran race. As by one man all hal fallen into the thradom of holl, so by one man, Christ Joses, all were redeemed again to justice and truth. Yo continue his work in the rodomption of souls Hoestabilished His Church which was to be his successor for all the future, which had his father in the thread his had all the constituent com "Father Fred's" Jubilee Greeting.

One of the meet genuinely beloved priests in Taronto is Rev. Father Rohleder, chancellor of St. Mich. ''s Oathedral. Able, but alwaye unasuming, zealous in all his duties, but your gonially approachable, he is admired and esteemed by young and old who come in contact with him. And in no circle is this feeling heartier than among the school children, who yesterday celebrated the good priest's silver jubiles by giving a pretty entertainment in his honer at Loretto Academy, Bond street. The largest of the class rooms was crowded. The jubilarian sat in the place of honer and was supported on his right and left by Father Ryan and Father Lamarohe. Father Kelly, C.S.B., Father Treay, Father Doddsworth and other priests of the city were present, as well as Inspector O3o Baldwin, the members of the school board and representative citizens. The entertainment begun at three o'clock with a welcome ohorus by the school children, who were arrayed in fastive swite pretity yeiled and crowned with flowers. A large bouquet was presented to "Father Fred," and a poetic address of congratulation was read to him by Miss Oldfield. Miss Kato harvey then sang "My Song Shall Breathe of Gladness," and a bright circle of girls presented a couple of dramatic preces with charming effect of light and music and fair faces. The idex was to represent the prayers and love of the school children for "Father Fred" and the intention was capitally worked out. Miss Lizzie French sang a solo, and Miss Mara Russill gave a recitation. The cantata "Crowing of the May Queen" was then put on, two and twenty maidens with fresh weet voices making a striking picture in it. Miss Dofour and Miss Taglietti took the some happy remarks from Father Ryan and the reverend jubilarian who was congratulated and wished well by all present.

The war nows was still conflicting on Wednosday morning. Early despatches stated that Schlop's squadron had bombarded that office and the state of t

Mission in Peterborough.

The Jesuit Fathers Devlin and O Brien to holding a mission in Peterborough.

THE. MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

Antim.

The Orangemen of Belfast could not let the '98 celebrations pass without serzing the opportunity for another display of their intelerance. A meeting of the Belfast Protestent Association has been held to organiza a counter demonstration to that which the Nationalists of the Northern capital are preparing to hold. Nationalists of Belfast will not be afforced by this chort to interfere with the success of their demonstration.

this chert to interfere with the success of their demonstration.

A unique gathering tock place in Oork to precent Mr. W. J. Lane, the general reassager of the New York Life Insurance Company, with a farewell address on his departure from Cork to reside in Dublin. Mr. Line was an elected momber of all the public boards, and represented the county in Parliament and public life at the general election of 1802, and since then took no part in anything outside business until 1809, when he undertook to organize the memorable protest made by the city and county of Oork against the overtexation disolosed by the report of the Royal Ommission. Eis personal incureo brought a gathering of men together in Gork which edified and educated the whole country, and set an example that was followed all over cated the whole country, and set an example that was followed all over Ireland.

example that was followed all over Ireland.

Dablir.

The smalgamation of the United Irishmen's Centennial Association and the Dublin City Hall Committee is an accomplished fact. On Saturday the City Hall Executive unanimously added eventy-swon names sent forward by the Centennial Association to the Executive, in pursuance of the agreement approved at the recent Convention. They include a strong representation of the Parliamentary parties, several influential clerymen, including a Professiont rector, the Mayors of Limerick, Clonmel and Drogheds, as well as many of the workers in the ranks of the Association. The ban upon members of Parliament and clerymen having been lifted, the executive has been made thoroughly representative, and the movement should now go forward and secure a worthy celebration.

ENGLAND. ENGLAND.

"No Popery" in Cambridge.
The "No Popery" ory has not yet look its proteny for evil even amongst those classes of Englishmen who pride themselves on their superior education and enlightenment. The Senate of Cambridge University has rejected a proposal to recognize a Catholic college as a branch of the University. The proposal had, more over, the support of a large and representative section of the authorities of the University itself—men whose names atand amongst the highest in the roll of contemporary coholacs. For instance, amongst those ranged on the Catholic side were—The Provest of Kings, the Masters of Trinty, Emmanuel, Gonville, and Catus, the Masters of Selwyn, the Master of Peterhouse, the Professor of Unit Law (Regius), the Sadlerian Professor of Greek), Dr. Keynes, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Lwax, the Norrisian Professor of Lwax, the Dwinty, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Rater of Carpus Christi, the Master of Magdalene, the Master of Clare), the Master of Corpus Christi, the Master of Magdalene, the Master of Clare, the Master of Hagdalene, the Master of Clare, the Master of Hagdalene, the Master of Clare, the Master of Hagdalene, the Master of Clare, were whipped up from all quartors, and overy conceivable effort was made so that the Catholics should not have their way. The undergraduate element came prominently to the fruit in the context, and the Senat House alid not hack their presence or interruptions. Trey had supprinted from one gallery a splendid rubbing, from a brass monument wi

SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND.

Are Charta at Partick
The plane of this oburch have now received the sanction of the Dean of Guild Court. The estimated cost is £30,000. About one-third of the sum is in the hands of Canon Maciariane, and his people are sanguine of being able to raise the balance in due time.

L linburgh, has just been received into the Church by Father White, S.J. Mrs. F. rguson has also followed her husband in the roomentous stop he has taken

The House of Providence Picute.

The House of Previdence Piente.

Tursday the 24th was an ideal day, neither too hot nor too cold.
O course all the Ostholics who were bent upon enjoying themselves, and a good many Protestants also, betook themselves to the famous pionio which is already inseparably connected with the birthday of her Granicus Majesty Queen Victoria.
The grounds were looking their very best, the trees had domed their freshest gowns for the occasion, and the grass, though a triffs damp was all the brighter and more fregrant for the roent rain.

all the brighter and more fregrant for the reent rein.

By B. Jolook the grounds were pretty full, and the refreshment booths were doing a famous besurees.

Lyery church in the city had contributed its quota to the general provision trade, and St. Paul's booth was a sight for the hungry, with its great piles of cake and sandwolkes, and occaus of tee creem. St. Paul's being the parish church naturally takes a pride in its stall, and it generally has to provide for an encormous number of guests. The other booths were also well provisioned and patronized, and the ladies in charge were indefatigable in looking after their outstomers, and incidentally making as much cash as they could for the good of the very excellent cause in which they were working.

A stroll around the grounds revealed an smazing number of attractions, including the usual dancing platform, awings, ferris wheel, and—could we bellove our eyes, a punch and judy show. We had not seen one before in this country, and when one boheld the well known tearlet sentry box, what memories it conjured up of days long ago, days so remote that their very remoteness accurs almost archaio, when we would be startied by the sound of the drum and the pipes, and rushing downstairs, slick our hat on hind side before and searry out led by the equacky voice of wicked old Punch, and the thud of his outged upon some-body's oranium. There was a good agrickling of the clergy, bless them; they were rushing about after every-body they knew; treating their lady acquaintances, and getting nicely imposed upon by the nymphs of the refreshment stalls, and the vendors of flowers and five cent cigars. Its really too bad, scruetimes, they are so good natured, and I don't believe hist of them have any idea of the value of money; the way those girls take them in is really—well there, it's all in a good cause, and I suppose everything is fair when one is making money for the House of Providence you know.

A splendid band discoursed awest muio all the day, and in the evening D'Alessandro's orchestra played for daucing. As duek came on, we secured a vantage out on the balcony whence we could see the fireworks. Below, a de-zee throng of people surged back and forth, benneath the glare of the electric lighte; the canvas boothe glowed with a soft incandescence, and the music of the band floated up on the still air.

Bwish! a rocket, pur r.r., crack, bang! roman candles, eathering wheels, serpente, orackers and mines. "Good night," asys the last set piece, and the crowd slowly surges out of the gates, with one opinion on every lip, aster, the proper of the servers in the care of the part of the p



d healthy flesh and muscular power, spalatable, and digestible by the weak-stomach, and chronic coughs and lung diseases, it is superior to nauscaling "cumulsions" or restinutating main "extracts." Its good cts are real and permanent or nearly thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce been chief consulting physician of the allow flowed and Surgical Institute, of Talo, N. Y., during which time this real-realized curve which secured well suited. g main "extracts." Its good and permanent for permanent for years Dr. R. V. Pierce ronsulting physiciau of the and Surgical Institute, of futring which time this recovery." has wrought thoughly the same are fully discribed for cases are fully discribed.

A stamps of colly. 21 one cent stamps of collabound for 50 stamps.

A stamps of collabound for 50 stamps is in the hands of Canon MacIarlane, and his people are sanguine of being able to raise the balance in due time.

A retestant Cleargana Constrated.

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, an Anglican clear of the collabour of the collection of the collec

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

PSPANO CHO ESI NOFEE A TON ROSSING -II

This association was founded in Canada five years ago by Lady Aber-deen, and, speaking shortly, its object is to do all things possible for the betterment of mankind and particular. ly womankind. To effect this Lady Abordeon established Local Councils Abrockenn catablished Lossa Councils whereover there were we. ...gu works of the bid whereover there were we. ...gu works of the work of the coal Council of councils found a footing, that a chain with such success the work of the Local Council of the form of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Local Council meet by means of their representative delegates yearly, at a certain pre-arranged sentre. These meetings are called National Council of the Local Councils are presented at the late National Council were Trees of Society, with one exception, which exception was greatly deplored by the distinguished head of the of organization viz: the representation of what are technically termed that the weakness would soon coase to find the work of the National Council, and hoped that the work of the National Council, and hoped that the work of the National Council, and hoped that the work of the National Council, and hoped that the work of the National Council, and hoped that the work of the National Council, and hoped that the different Local Councils, and what are the work of the National Councils are the work of the National Councils and the work of the National Councils are the work of the National Councils and the work of the National Councils are the work of the National Councils and the Na

began on Tuesday morning, when an began on Taesday morning, when an indices of welcome was read by one of the Ostawa ladies and replied to by Lady Abec-leen, who also gave a short setch of the work from its beginning. A fine address was also given by Mrs. Sowall, President of the United States National Council. And here I should his to say that some of the addresses delivered at these meetings would be a revelation to these outside. All were characterized by carnestness and a knowledge of the subject in hand, and many by rare elequence. The order of the meetings also was wonderful.

order of the meetings also was wonderful.
While in Canada's beautiful capital
I visited both the Senate and the
House of Commons, and in neither did
I discover anything more plessing and
parliamentary than in the convention
of the National Council of Women of
Canada.

ot the National Council of Women of Canada. The remainder of the first meeting was taken up with the report of the Secretary Mrs. Willoughby Cammings, and other routine matter essential to the Council.

In the afternoon the consideration of Resolutions was begun. A glance In the afternoon the consideration of Resolutions was begun. A glance at the substance of these will give an idea of part of the Council's work. The first was a resolution for the catabilabment of boards of associated charities in cities without them at present, and, in connection with this, wood-yards, laundries, sawing-rooms, etc., were to be established. Next, various plans for the betterment of the poorandunemployed werebroached. In this work Mrs. Torrington of To ronto stands pre-eminent. During the past year she has devoted much time and energy to a full knowledge of the actual condition of this class, and to plans for practical help. Next came the protection of birds and animals from destruction in the interests of fashion. Mrs. Woods of the Humano Society, Toronto, made a most touching appeal for the birds, and was ably supported by Mrs. Boomer of London, while a diversion was caused by Mrs. Calder of Hamilton, who quoted Miss Morricon of Murrays, Toronto, to show that of the thousands of wings and birds sold annually in their establishment, none were other than artificial made by means of gluing shicker fashiers on cotton or wool, and that if these were done away with, the employment of thousands of women and gittel in New York would be taken from them. Mrs. Boomer reforted that it was not of the birds of otton and wool that they apoke, but of the birds of fash and blood, millions of which, it had been proved, were annually destroyed in behalf of fashion May deelared themselves so enlightened on the subject that from hence forth no fashers should be found amongs the articles of their wardrobe, in this connection I draw the attention of Ludy Aberdeen to the touching and brilliant articles written on this subject by that writer without pear, "Kit," of The Mail and Empire.

The next resolution was that "the cordial thanks of the National Council are due to those newsunears that are

control to this remaind was the state of the national Council are due to those newspapers that are one excluding from their pages the matter aforesaid." A lengthy session was given to the subject of "incresse of crime, and the necessity for moral instruction of children." Then came the "buying of Chinesee women as slaves." It will doubtless be a shock and surprise to many to learn that such a thing exists in Canada, and according to the Women's Council it does. The last resolution was the adoption of the Peace Fisg, a beautiful specimen of which was presented, and the object of the resolution is to make it known as an international flug to be used whenever cocasion arises.

Absorbeem's grandfather—the Production of the selection is to make it known as an international flig to be used whenever cocasion arlees.

In addition to the general there were many sectional meetings. A large part of the first public meeting was given to the consideration of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and a most thorough exposition of the requirements of a nurse was given by Miss Boxyl. An address was also given by Dr. Bryce, Medical Officer of Health for Ontario. A whole session was devoted to the interesting subject of "Women's work in relation to home life." The discussion was opened by Mrs. Hoodlese, of Hamilton, who from her point of wise, showed that the custom of women and girls working in factories, stores, sto., was on the whole a detriment to society, as in many cases they man to society, as in many cases they have been opened in Hamilton, and an interest has been awakened in the schools, in which cause she has been so far successful, that couling schools have been opened in Hamilton, and an interest has been awakened in many other sentres. Mrs. Hoodless also advocated that the so-called higher education, and this called forth a brilliant effort and defence by Dr. Blowe fullen of Toronto. This lady's clear, forcible, and often were sentrated to with pleasure Dr. Gullen was supported by Miss Bokeretti, Miss. Edgar and Miss Wisdom.

It would not be fair to finish this account without a word for Mrs.

Journal of the service o it known as an international in used whenever occasion arises.

Willoughby Cummings, well known as a writer on The Globe. Next to Lady Aberdeen this lady is the most inde-fatigable of workers. She is Acting President of the Toronto Local Council,

Therefore It is lady is the most indefatgable of workers. She is Acting President of the Toronto Local Council, Dominion Secretary, and the one to whom all goin their difficulties. Mrs. Ommings is a fluent and pointed speaker, and her oxecutive ability is undeed great. Other well known workers in Toronto are Mrs. Cond, Miss Cayloy, Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Edward Leigh.

Dr. May and Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins dolivered addresses on Art. Dae point in Mrs. Hopkins address was expecially deserving of note. Mrs. Hopkins showed that ability to properly execute a deign on, for example, wall paper or embroidery, could only be brought about by technical instruction. A girl might paint a good portrait or land scape, and yot not be able to design. Instruction had to be obtained from competent instructors from factories, and once a girl with a talent for designing land obtained this instruction, she could command a large salary. Now, here is a fresh avenue of work for women. There is only one school of decorative design in Awerles, that in New York of which Mrs. Hopkins is the head. Why not open one in Toronto? In addition to the work of the work of the protection of immigrant women, sanilary arrangemunts, attention to different councils have taken up the work of the protection of immigrant women, sanilary arrangemunts, attention to working girls, purobase of cigarcties by minors, covered patrols, sare of the blind, desf and dumb, eare of fueble-minded women, seaking better protection for the poor, aged or infirm, whose only refuge at present is the jail.

During the session word came of the great public calamity at which millions mourned. The Grand Old Hero had been called away. Lord and Lady Abordeen were overwhelmed with sorrow and spoke in root couching terms of the deed statesman.

Lady adereders the season word came of the great public deed statesman.

Lady adereders the season.

LADY ABERDERN'S TRIBUTE.

TOUCHING REFERENCE TO THE DEAD STATESMAN DEFORE THE N. W. C.

In referring to Mr. Gladetone during the meeting of the National Council of Women at Ottawa, the Counters of Aberdeen said:

Aberdeen said:

"My dear friends,—I feel that as a National Council of Women who own allegiance to the British Empire, we now in conference assembled cannot retrain ourselves from sending a respectful expression of deepest, truest sympathy with her whom the death of one of the greatest of British's sons has to-day left desolate.
"And yot it is hard for me to find words in which to ask you to join with me in this expression. I have nover apoken to you of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone—His Excellency and I have never, I think, alluded to them in public in this country, for there was a time, and that not so long ago, when words such as we might make use of concerning them might be misunderselved when uttered by those who were well known to have been devoted political adherents while in the old country.
But I have no fear that you will mis-

But I have no fear that you will misunderstand me—

And to-day the world mourns its ioss of a great light and forgets all past differences
But I dare not speak much of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, for my husband and I have ever elet ourselves almost adopted children in their house. They are associated with the memories of us both in childhood—they were friends of both our parents — and Mr. Gladstone has often said to us that Lord Aberdeen's grandfather—the Pr micr—was the one statemen of his earlier years whom he loved. And as time went on our lives became more and more sacredly asrociated with theirs, both from a public and a private standpoint. We spent our last night in the old country heneath their roof, and when I went first after landing, as a matter of course.

I know that we both feel that if we have been able to try to follow any high ideal in public life, we owe it largely to him who looked on every part of his life as a mission.

None of us know what the influence of Mr. Gladstone's life in the present and past generation of English public life has been in this direction.

How often have we seen him come into a room where some subject was being discussed lightly and flypantly and by his mere entrance, all was being discussed lightly and flypantly and by his mere entrance, all was being discussed his high and flypantly and by the mere entrance, all was being discussed his high and flypantly and sile to me when speaking of some political made and under all circumstances was his first thought. His watchword was indeed "Fathful unto death."

And in one of his latest letters to me when speaking of some political question, he wrote: "What we want is more prayer, more prayer.

And in one of his latest letters to me when speaking of some political duestion, he wrote: "What we want is more prayer, more prayer.

Duty, duty, duty, it all he did or said and under all circumstances was indeed "Fathful unto death."

the world is a very different thing without him.
But of her to whom I invite you to join with me in sending a message, so much is not known—at least not yet. He himself said that it would be known some day what he owed to her, but only those who were privileged to come pear to her realize her rare ability, her wisdom, her discretion, her intense devotion to all that is beautiful and good, her solf-serifice, her self-teffacement and thought for others—but it was all an inspiration—that home of theirs was an inspiration.
They have had a beautiful life—and they will not long be divided. We can but thank God for them and try to follow in their footsteps from sar—and thank God that He has given His beloved sleep.
May I send a message to Mrs. Gladstone for you?
At the close of Lidy Abeveden's

given His beloved sleep.

May I send a meesage to Mxs. Gladstone for you?

At the close of Lidy Abevdeen's speech a vote of condolence with Mrs. Gladstone was proposed by Lidy Lxar. The resolution read:

"The the Kational Council of Women of Coaneda, now in conference assembled, do desire to record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the people of the British Empire in the death of Mr. Gladstone.

"They thank God for his grand life of service to the world, and they desire to cable to Mrs. Gladstone the expression of their most respectful and profound sympathy.

During the week Lady Aberdeen was presented with a life membership in the National Council of Women of Canada. It may help to an understanding of her far spread influence to know, that she is also President of the International Council of Women or braining Canada, United States, Great Pittlan and Ireland, Germany, Finland, New Zusland and I believe other countries.

One word about the last public

Dritain and Ireland, Germany, Finland, New Zisland and I believe other countries.

One word about the last public meeting and I am through. At this meeting addresses encouraging and complimentary, were given by His Excellency, Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Foster, Bishop Hamilton, Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Ribbins, and a meevage was given by Ludy Laurier from Sir Wilfrid. The meessage was I am sorry I canuot be with you, but though absent my heart is there. Ludy Aberdeen made a most feeling farewell address and many were moved to tears. At this juncture Mrs. Boomer arose and by a purposedly humorous speech partially dispelled the sadness this adoom on the assembly. Mrs. Boomer is a "festure" of these meetings. Described by herself she is "an old woman of sixty," to others she is one going about doing good. A ready speaker, full of original humor which has often bubbled up and brightened things at the right moment. In this instance her address was full alternstely of humor and touching pathos. The meeting concluded with "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

In concluding the meetings the National Council of Women in Canada were buoyed up with the hope that though leaving the country, Lady Aberdeon would not leave them, but would still continue their loved President, hoping that the many duties swalting her, would still permit of her yearly coming to the council.

Next week I shall give you some account of the social functions we enjoyed at O.tswa. M. L. Harr.

What is the difference between a farm labourer and a just employer?

What is the difference between farm labourer and a just employer?
One hoes his master's weeds, and the other heeds is servant's woes.

DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Is to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to Cure Dyspepsia.

THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

The death of Mr. Gladetone has re-moved one of Ircland's stannehest allies from the scene of political condict. Though the aged stateman had for a long time taken no active part in the long time taken no active part in the conduct of public affairs, his voice, always most potent for good and most persuasive, was heard from time to time and the the din of contending factions, over raised on the side of right and instice, though not, perhaps, always as moderate in tome as the necessity of diplomacy demanded.

But, Mr. Chadstone was as incleased.

But, Mr. Gladatone was as intolerant of every and injustice as his great literary controporary, Carlylo, and, like Carlylo, was loud in his denunciation of every species of chicanery and vaciliation. His thundering declamations against the "crowned assassin" of Turkey and the poltroonery of the weak sneed European nations regarding the Armenian arccities was literally almost the last core of the old tiger, and will be handed down in bistory as an example of his characteristic haired of tyranny and oppression.

sonsette nation of tyranny and oppression.

But it may be open to question whether it would have been altogether to the advantage of Eugland had Mr. Gladnote been in power during the sensational revolation of Turkish cruelty. That he would have goaded the nation into the prosecution of a most disastrous war there is not the slightest doubt, and the possible result might have been the dismemberment, not only of the Turkish Empire but of Great Britain also. Elegland would have been literally alone in coulest against not Turkey only but untied Europe, and she would not have had the sympathy and assistance of the United States, as she may possibly have it in the tuture.

But whether Mr. Cladstone's vigorous

is in the future.
But whether Mr. Gladstone's vigorous hismplonehip of Armenia was entirely seconding to the rules of strict diplomacy re not, his powerfut and courageous appeals on behalf of a miserable and oppressed people did honor to the kindness of his nature and the warmth of his

A few days ago The Toronto World an editorial, entitled " Is Euthana-

A few days ago The Toronto World had an editoriel, entitled "Is Euthanasia, or in other words the analysis of the Toronto the World had an editoriel, entitled "Is Euthanasia, or in other words the admiristration of ancesthetics, which, from their very potency, while relieving suffering are bound also to shorton life, is certainly justifiable upon the hypothesis that medical science has been revealed to man for the purpose of sooth ing pain and making death easier. The prolonging of Gladstone's life for an other two months would have served no purpose, and would probably have entailed awful enforcing upon the aged stateman and caused corresponding anguish to the friends and relations. Had there been say chance that Mr. Gladstone's life would be ultimately preserv; for several years in the event of the discoss being allowed to run course, the chance should cortain pinion of the decotors was that the count when the longest time Mr. Gladstone could possibly live.

I comember the case of one of my own relations, an elderly lady, who was attacked with gangrene of the foot, with its accompaniment of perfectly agonizing suffering. Amputation was impossible owing to the age of the patient, and after consultation it was decided to administer a powerful drug, with the consent of the spiritual director. A comparatively easy death followed within two months; none of the patient, and after consultation it was decided to administer a powerful drug, with the consent of the spiritual drug. The world within the consent

compare notes with each other on matters affecting the society.

It is a strange fact that women themselves nover seem to have any faith in the abilities of their own sex as members of the medical profession. Why this should be it is not easy to say, oxopting upon the theory that women have been for such a short period in the practice of medicine that there has been no time for such a short period in the practice of medicine that there has been no time for such a short period in the practice of medicine that there has been no time for such as the practice of medicine that there has been no time for such a social consideration of the secondation of a stock of confidence in them such as we generally bestow upon men doctors. But I know one of two lady doctors whose leaving that the best medical men, and yet I have heard women speak of them necessary were women. This is not just, there are many women whose intellication capacity is far susperior to that its and the property in the susperior to the the average man, and they are quite capable of grasping the full force of

The hand that socks the oradic TALUS IN "TIRE A"

solentific facts and of putting their knowledge to the best use. But poor, downtredden woman has had to be contented with the back seet and a subordina's position for so many conturies, that she berself is sometime a language that she berself is sometime a language to the she will be sometimed to doubt her own capacity. Nevertheless, the great strides which woman has unade within the last decade or so should couvince anyone of average method to entire the she would also the make her mark in the world of schones which we would be sometiment of the she will be should at last the make her mark in the world of schones acity of literary women who have made their names in the domain of lotter them why should one doubt the ciliciones of women in the medical profession?

then why should one doubt the cilicitone of women in the modical profession?

It is often objected that the practice of medicine is more particularly a massemine practice of medicine is more particularly a massemine practic it that it demands a certain quality of brain power which women do not, or are supposed not to possess. This ... is a scarcely borne out when nor remembers the ability women have always displayed whenever they have reached a position in which their taleats could have full play. There are at present in Toronto several well-known lady dectors who have made for themselves a practice which many of their wale course would by no means despise a practice which many of their wale composers would by no means despise aparts the strange dislike of them manifested by most women; and by their womanly, sympathy quick understanding, and delicate intimition they have won the regard of those of their sow he have trusted to their skill and knowledge.

The medical profession is sadly overcrowed by capable practitioners, and if women, with their quickness of understanding, their delicacy of toods, and for reading, is never in danger of being overcrowed by capable practitioners, and inferior to mean in intellectual capacity.

**Women are pushing men out of pay-

Women are pushing men out of paying occupations and holding attractions in stores and factories that ought to be occupied by men. May the state of the country of of

met with.

The girls must go out and do something. Then comes the question what are they to do? "Go out to service," say some of the so-called sensible people. That is all very well, but domestic service does not sait overybody, any more than one pasticular profession would suit overy young man, and we all know the futility of trying to make a success of something which does not suit out tested or capacities.

There are some, in fact many young girls who are so somsitives that they can never get rid of the impression that domestic service is in some way degrading, and until some institution is established to the service of the same way as unreas are trained in henyitals, and with a similar granting of diploms and outlificates of efficiency &c., this prejudice will rover be really overcome.

The National Council of Women should take the matter up; it would be quite possible for them to establish a training home for—I would soir ay servants but—domestic assisting, who should be understood, provided they are women of education, to have the same social status as nurses, who are really servants in another sense. I hope none of my good friends the nurses will be offended at my remarks; because I have not the local intention of classing them with the too disc in superior, should be encouraged to enter the honorable profession of service by a method of instruction that would confer a particular distinction and dignity, and thus single her out from the general run of incepables. I think some arrangement should be modured to enter the honorable profession of service by a method of instruction that would confer a particular distinction and dignity, and thus single her out from the general run of incepables. I think some arrangement should be modured to enter the honorable profession of service by a method of instruction that would confer a particular distinction and dignity, and thus single her out from the general run of incepables. I think some arrangement should be countered to envelope the other without cassation, ast

body can do dousework what intite or no instruction.

That is just where the mistake comes it; an incapable girl-incapable through ignorance—goes to a situation, the mistress allows her to do things anyway, or no way at all; half a dozen dirty pots and pans are allowed to accumulate every time a little cooking is done, the washing up is put off till the last moment, and thon is deserted half done, to attend to something else, and so on, all day, until the mistrees, in despair, gives the girl a month's notice, and so one, to attend to something else, and so on, it has not been been else in conscientious may possibly it and train the girl herself, which is hearthreaking work, as anyone who has tried it knows.

If the girl were properly trained at an institution, all this worry would be avoided, and she would probably be turned out a fusion of domestic, out inheat in head—a permanent character, not subject to the caprice of mistraces—and would be worth her weight in gold to many a world attern.

The experiment is worth trying, I commend at to the National Council of Women.

St. Michael's Hospital.

During the past year great progress has been made on the various departments of St. Michael's Hospital. A new home for nurses has been procured on Victoria etreet at a cost of \$0.000. The building has been supplied with all the latest modern im provements, making it an ideal home for nurses. At present 28 nurses are astached to the medical staff of the hospital, together with five Sister nurses making a vory efficient force of 30. The training school to connection with the hospital has during the past six months attended with marked profisions to the details of theoretical and practical work. It is under the direction of Miss Alice Doylo, lady superintendent. Lentures are delivered twice a week by the doctors of the medical saff attached to the hospital, and during the past year 4,417 outdoor cases have been attended.

A HOPELESS INVALID.

SUCH WAS THE CONDITION OF MISS RODD, OF BROOKLIN.

a Editor Belates the Story of Her Itiness and How a Remarkable Change in Her Condi-tion Was Brenght About.

rom the Gazette, Whitby, Oak

For some fave years the editor of this journal has made weekly visits to Brookin in search of news. One of his earliest recollections of the village was in noting that Miss Rodd was wory ill. Miss Rodd was well known, and as week after week rolled round, it was natural to ask how she was geiting on, and the reply allways came that she was no botter. Time went on and it became a settled fact that Miss Rodd was a confirmed invalid and that such ask would confine until a kind Providence took mercy on the by allowing death to make the search of the confirmed invalid and that such ask would confirme until a kind Providence took mercy on the third that the search of the confirmed invalid and that such ask continued in the confirmed invalid and that such ask continued in the confirmed invalid and that such ask continued in the confirmed invalid? "So she was, but she has been improving so much lately that the is now able to leip howelf a good deal, and it was thought a change of soone would do her good." "That is cortainly nows," replied the quill-pusher, and good news too; but what cured her? "Dr. Williams Pink Pills," replied the Wells. We then decided to ask titles Rodd upon her return for an it took place, owing to he limited time at our disposal between trains, and partly owing to a deelre to wait and see if the improvement was likely to prove permanent. However, after many put-off, we finally called at the house of Mrs. Docilitie, a sister of Miss Rodd; who has carefully cared for her during the long lines of the continued to my neck. I had such pain that I was aboliged to nex a walking side to make way for a crutch. At this time I was not long before I was denied over that privilege, and the next six mouths I was not long before I was denied over the moditions recommended for my silment with a such pain that I was able to put my foot outside the

improve and who hopes to again be able to do her full day's work as no distant date.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

Calendar for the Week

2-SS. Marcellinus and Comps.
3-S. Mary Magdalen of Pavil.
4-S. Francis Caracelolo.
5-S. Boalface.
0-S. Norbert.
7-S. Robert.
8-S. William of York.

Hon. David Millie latest renunciation is on the natter of titles. The Sage in the good old days of Reform used to like titles to better than sonators. Now-as a senator—hio declares that there must be some "grading" of the many great men of the nation, and of course the title is the highest guarantee from the title is the highest guarantee or rank. By an odd coincidence David's oration on the value of titles and strings was delivered in the Senato on the day that the bedy of plain William Ewart Gladstone was being borne to Westminster Abboy. minster Abboy.

Wock after week passes without bring ing any material sign of settlement o conclusion to Spanish-American hostili ites. It is abundantly clear that the United States rushed into war withon preparation, and the people are nov paying for their impulsiveness by a vas outlay and the indefinite disturbance o business. The "yellow journals" said the campaign could not last longer than ur Lours; but it now looks as if it might drag its costly length along for twenty four months. And the lenger the delay the more determined grathe neutrality of all the world concerned in the quarrel.

concerned in the quarrel.

It is the unique that has happened again. Lile the P. P. A's in the United States were looking for the Spanish American war to demonstrate once and for all the combined "allegiance" of Catholics all over the world to the "foreign potentate," there has actually broken out a sort of civil and religious warfare among the children of the Church thomesteys. In England the trouble has been fomented by that journalistic genius Alfred C. Harmsworth, of The London Daily Mail. Harmsworth, on the look c. if for circulation, invited a correspondence in his worth, of The London Daily Mail. Harmworth, on the look c. if for circulation, invited a correspondence in his newspaper on the subject of the war; and in a very little time the field of discussion came to be occupied almost exclusively by Catholics. English Catholics ranged thomsolves for the most part on the ride of Spain; but not content with that, they have been pouring an occasional broadside into their friends the Irish Catholics. It may be a profitable debate or not whether the Spanish Armsda was as great a bugaboo as the general ure of Protestants bolieve, and whether the English Catholic, Admiral Howard, who defeated Philip II. on the sais an historical proof of the inconsistency of modern English Catholics who sympathics with Alphonos XIII. A newspaper controversy may possibly throw new light upon the history of Spanish relations with Ireland, and clear up the question whether the cast-ways from the Armsda on the Irish shore were received inhospitably or not. But we doubt that Catholics do themselves much practical good at the dawn of the 20th century by fighting over the kings and queens and royal quarrels of the 18th century. The fate of monarcles, whether in England or in Spain, does not affect the divine mission of the thether in England or in Spain, doe not affect the divine mission of the for their fatherlands as nobly as did th for their fatheriands as nonly as did the Catholics of the 16th century, Lord Charles Howard for Eugland, and the great Toledo for Epain they will be doing about all that patriotism expects of them.

In Canada this "Catholi is waged between Irish and French. It was started in our midst through the irresistible impulse of the editor of Tho to sympathico strongly with the that is sure, to win. A cable patch printed in the New York papers despatch printed in suction of The Lou-declared, on the authority of The Lou-don Daily Mail, that The Dubliu's Free-man's Journal had esserted the intenan's Journal had esserted and auto-m of the Irish to raise regiments to the on the side of Spain against the tion of the Irish to raise regiments to fight on the side of Spain against the United States. Thereupon the editor of Ottawa University monthly fell upon

the organ of the Irish National Porty and tore it into metaphotic 4 fregments. If, however, the editer of the Owl had had a little practical knowledge of journalism, he would have been loss combative, for he would have known that, ever by needlent, the trith is not to be found in the columns of The London Daily Mail, and that the alleged authority for the quotation from The Freeman's Journal showed the whole story to be unworthy of credence. The Freeman's Journal did not consider the year describing of any notice from itself but The Irish World did prove the falsity of the quotation. This time the editor of The Owl was stricken with penticere and expressed its sorrow to penitence and expressed its sorrow to The Freeman's Journal. But in doing so the editor struck another stag by making reference to the French in the following torms. "Spain, Franco and Austria were hospitable to Irish exiles in the dark days of the penal laws. But it we unfortunate sensof Frin wiped out in the obsta days of the point always. But the outfortunate sons of Pain whiped out the debt of gratitude by the lavish shedding of their blood on many a battle sield in the defence of their adopted country. And, in return, what did Iroland over receive from Spain, France or Austria for the prodigal generality of the capatriated children? Lattle cless save the airy nothingness of postgrandial eulogy, of sweet words and smilling faces. Any action over taken by Continental Europe against Irelaud's oppressors was conceived in jealous national hatred of England, and had for sole purpose the crippling of British power and influence. Love of Irelaud or sympathy with Ireland's cause w...s not a determining motive."

No sount had the foregoing words of grave portent appeared in The Owl than Add. O. Durocher, President of St. Josepi's Union, leaped into the breach and the columns of the daily pupors. He said the Irish editor of The Owl had insulted the French, and by way of reparation he proceeded to say all the suppleasant things about the Irish that he could think of on short notice. Mr. Durocher asserted that French ald in Iroland in '98 was "purely a matter of charity." It was ever so with the French towards the Irish. But not we fear with all the French. Add. Durocher is himself in hissmall way an exception to this natural characteristic of his race. is himself in his small way an oxception to this natural obsractoristic of his race. It is not the spirit of "charity" that prompt: him to speak in the following strain in The Ottawa Journal of May 28: "Why the Irish people are just wishing with all their might to see Great Britain mixed up in a fight with the United States or your attention. Great Britain mixed up in a non-the United States or any other nation That's the Irish all over- they want to the Britain got into a row. I believe see Britain get into a row. I believe that this article which so reflects of France and the French people has been written evidently by an Irish pricet at the University, and is meant to cause

roublo."
"The Irish Catholics are people,"
"Ald. Darocher "who bate th "The Irish Catholics are people," continued Ald. Durcher "who hate the French intensely, and I do not know for what reason. For my part, I would sconer deal with an Orangeman any day than with an Irish Catholic. Irish Catholics do not live un to what the

say."

It is a pity that men like Mr. Durocher are in a poelition to drag the name of a ropresentative French Catholic society into the airing of a personal or political feeling. We feel quite sure that the bitter feeling expressed by Mr. Durocher does not animate the opinion either of French or Irish in Canada one towards the other. We look to the representatives of either side, like Archbishon Bruchesi or Hon. John Costigan, to speak the truth in honest friendahip as between the two great branches of the Catholic population of Canada. His Grace of Montreal and Mr. Costigan have both spoken recently; but they cannot speak too often in times like those. Canada wants no mischief-makers of any race. There are plenty of them located around Ottawa since Mr. Tare began to govern the Dominion. We hope, notwithstanding the conflicting dectrines laid down by journalists in England, Canada, and the United States, that that there is nothing in the Spanish-Amorican issue to prevent Catholics in other nations from sympathizing with one side or the other according to their view of the facts of thizing with one side or the other according to their view of the facts of the case It is nice and zealous on the part of The Owl to declare that Irishmen all over the world give "practically unanimous support" to the United States; but our contemporary has no States; but our contemporary has no more warrant for saying so than has Mr. Harmsworth or Mr. Durocher for saying the opposite. We trust that all available Irlehmen in the United States are fighting for their country as loyally as Irishmen who found exite in the Ponicaula have fought for the ancient honor of Hispania. This issue has not flared up out of the ashes of old quarrels.

Mr. John J. McLisughlin ill be ordsined to the Holy Priesthood at St. Michael's College on Friday morning, June 24th, at 8 o'clock. He in tends to celebrate his first mass in St. Joseph's Church, Minocka, Penn, his native place, on June 26th.

Edward Blake on Mr. Giadstone

Many tongues and pens have tried to tell how large a place Mr. Glad stone filled in the world's work, and stom filled in the world's work, and how far death falls short of burying his spirit in an earthly tomb. When all good men have spoken of the greatest of good men from their hearts, not even the least of those many tri bates may be called trite or common place. But for deep feeling and in-opiced elequence we think that Hon-Edward Blake's speech at the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party is London has not been equalled. In this short address every sentence is a beautiful expression; but at the same time all verbal expression is forgotter in the noble and reverential plane of thought into which the speaker soared

Tre Irishmen of O'tawa.

itative coi A representative committee on se-half of the Irishmen of Citawa will present a requisition to the Mayor of the Capital City asking that some public steps be taken for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in the West and South of Ireland. The fact that Hon. John Costigan's name stands at the head of this committee is s guarantee that the step taken has been well considered. During the th or two there has past month or two there has been published in The Redister such a mass of evidence showing the intensity of the distress that had the facts stated been put forward with reference to any other country than Ireland, a great wave of public sympathy would have swept over the Dominion. But the world is for ever hearing of Irish distress, and even in the generous cities of Toronto. Montreal and Quebe these officially authenticated accounts of hunger and sickness failed to evoke surprise or startling effect. It looked as if the public heart had grown in different to an oft-told tale; but thank God there are Irishmen in Canadi whose love for their country and race can never allow them to become ac customed to the horror of the condi tions from which these recurren tions from when takes recurrent famines spring. Every time that humanity is called upon to come to the relies of Ireland, a protest is raada against the official system in which the svil is so deeply acased. We'nope that the work initiated in Otlawa will be taken up here. in Month all Otlawa be taken up here, in Montraal, Quebec Halifax, St. John, Kingston, Londo and other office. Let Irish Canadian show the world that their hearts ar s warm as ever for the old land.

An Honest Englishman

In another page of THE REGISTER to-day we publish the report of a remarkable alternation that tool place on the floor of the House of Commons between Mr. Gerald Balfour and one of the Government followers, Mejor Rasch, member for South-East Essex, with reference to the Irish Chief Secretary's recent jibe about champagno and a trip to the Riviera for the victims of the prevail-ing Irish famine. Mejor Rasch is a man of extensive tracel and experience and his army life has, no doubt, long ago worn off the impressionable or sentimental surface of his nature He was ashamed of his parliamentary leader and told him so in a mani way-at least he said he was "sorry for him, and under the circumeta he could not have put the rebuke in more severe terms. Mr. Balfone had been complaining of the unfairn Irish attacks upon him, asserting tha his words had been misread or mis interpreted by bitter opponents. Yet Major Rasoh, a friend and political follower, assured him that he had read the offensive speech in The Times and unless Mr. Ballour did not mean what he said, he was deserving of the pity of his friends in addition to the contempt of his opponents. Mr. Bal-four's is the spirit in which England, the self-appointed "Auglo-Saxon" guardian of humanity, answerethe wail of famine from the country she has ruined by misrule.

A Cuban Republic

Dr. Lambert, in The Freeman's Journal, New York, tells 1 th Association that the character of the Ouban population argument what lation furnishes no argument ever against the sweet reasonal of American plans for the future of the island. He says there are Spaniards, Cubans of Spanish origin, Negroes, Chinese and others in the United States as well as in Cuba. Therefore,

why not make Ouba as successful a blic as the United States? this proposition a sorious one? We cannot so receive it. What would the white people of the United States say if Europe were to insist that the republic be governed by the black governed by the black men, the yellow men and the half breeds? But this, as we understand it, is very like the proposition which the United States is forcing upon the population of Cuba. There, as in the nited States—although the cases are no means parallel—the minority black, yellow and mixed. The majority by an overwhelming vote be fore the war declared in favor of a certain form of government, viz, the This might have paved the way for a true republic; but the United States said, "No, you must have a republic right now on the principle of black ascendancy." Such was the meaning of the order given to the Spaniards to clear out and leave the blacks to oc-cupy the land. The policy of the United States would be much more reasonable if it were openly intended to annex the island and do what the Spaniards have been unable to do. viz., to enforce law and order among the Ochana

Dr. Lambert adds that he has no board of any "Anglo-Saxon" gush over Cubal How very strange! Why even The New York Sun has Why even the New York Sun has an agreable word to say for Joseph Chamberlain's wonderful "alliance." But England is playing this game for a stake. For instance, she would give many things for possession of the Philippines.

A Temperance Suggestion The Plebiscite Bill has passed it

third reading , the House of Com-mons and the vote will be taken at

ome convenient time in the fall. Si

Wilfrid Laurier has stated that no matter how small a majority may declare in favor of prohibition, it will be the duty of the government, after such a declaration, to consider whether the time has not come for temperance legislation. This may be saying little or much. At all events it gains a certain margin of time. But would it not be more reasonable on the part of the Government, if sotion in pursuance of the popular verdict be seriously in-tended, to operate against the public demand for dribk rather than against the present legalized sources of supply? The popular vote is not going to injuriously affect the demand for dring in the least. Drink is, and always has been, imported, manufactured and sold to supply the demands of the public. It is a well understood economic principle that supply is regulated, in fact is governed, by demand. Therefore as long as the demand continues there will be supply, had or good, legalized or illicit. And it seems to us that the policy of the Government should be directed against the demand, if it is honestly derired to make the people temperate. Besides. make the people temperate. Besides, from the Government point of view there would be the additional advantage that this way of approaching the problem would require much more time. Of course, it be may asked, what the Government do? Well, that is for the Government to find out for itself. It is now committed to trying to drive the cart before the horse. Once it has adopted the right way of counteracting the evil of intemperance we feel sure that sugges-tions will come in from every quarter. In our own small circle of acquaint ances we know quite a score of per-sons who are made desperately dry by reading Hon, David Mills' n reading from David Mills numerous interviews with himself on the current theories of the day. Every little grievance of that kind remedied would help the good cause.

Canada and Irish Distress.

The Ottawa Free Press of Thursday last in a long editorial on the present distress in Ireland, quoted the circular issued by the Bishop of Down and Connor, the evidence of the Lord Mayor of Dablin, the Registrar Gen-Lonnor, the evidence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Registra General's statistics, and many other truetworthy accounts which have led our contemporary to the "conclusion that nothing short of stavration—famile in its most terrible aspect—threatens tens of thousands in the south and west, if indeed it is not already felt."

Continuing the Free Press says:

"This is certainly a deplorable state of affairs, and such as should strongly appeal to our hearts and sympathies!

m such a way as to result in practical charity and substantial acts of bene-volence. Oau we not do something here in Canada to seek our own people, there of our own kith and kin? Not long ago the appeal in behalf of our famine-strong follow-subjects in India was promptly, generously and unanamously responded to throughout the Dominion. Is there any reason why we should close our ears, and our hearts and our pookets against the wall of anguish and pain which se constantly picroing the clouds wrong from the fevered tongue and parched lips of the hungry and the starving in Iroland? Rellef com parched lips of the many, starving in Ireland? Relief committees could be started in every city, and willage in Canada. Let town and village in Canada. Let Ottawa take the lead in a movement co laudable and uccessary. Following the example of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, it will be, beyond doubt, a duty very pleasing and congenial for our own worthy mayor to convene and preside over a meeting of our fellow-citizens to consult together shoul the best means of succouring the im-mense number of people who are in want of the bare necessaries of life in those counties of Ireland above mam ed. When the committee shall have been organized and a treasurer ap pointed, the Free Press will cheerfully open its columns to acknowledge all sums contributed to the Distress Fund The well-to do will gladly avail them selves of the opportunity of contributing to this most deserving and charit-able object, which needs no recom-mendation when brought under the mendation when brought under the notice of any one with a kirely Christian heart. The poor, too, out of their scanty earnings, will ungradingly holp, as is their wont, in the meritorious work of clothing the naked and feeding the hungry, who, with their wives and little ones, piteously plead that they may be preserved from the horrors of famine. In 1880, when Irerors of famine. In 1880, when Ireland was similarly but more extensively efflicted, the Parliament of Canada d the magnificent sum of \$100, 000 to relieve the prevalent distress It may not be too much to expect that the present Government wo to some extent a precedent so laudable and magnanimou

The State Funeral

ne's personal wish was that his clay night be returned to the lap of mother earth close to the home of his friends and family. The man was title proof in life; he would be simple in the dignity of death. But the state would have it otherwise; the crown, the empire, the constitution could all bring honor and boast out of the public demonstration over his But there is some of the irony of fate in it all; and perhaps son triumph for truth and right also. In the golden decade of the dead here's life all the boasted champions of the crown, empire and constitution had proclaimed him the ambitious wrecker of a century's imperial progress, would "sever the Union"; he would "sever the Union"; he would 'dis member the empire"; he would "imperil the crown." How naked and pitiable are all those loud p lies to day! Gladstone dead is ed as the statesman of his country without a peer, and not because his erst while "patriotic" opponents are willing to forget his "follies," but because the glowing spirit which stirred him to those very "follies" is the halo of his greatest achievements. So that the state parade at Westminster Abbey on Saturday last is not without its promise of triumph for Gladstone's principles, and especially for the principle of legislative justice to Ireland which received re-iteration from him only a few days before his death in his last message to the Irish people.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Visit Cath-olic Children.

Orrawa, May 30.—St. Joseph's Separate school, College avenue, was honored this morning with a visit from Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and the occasion was marked with a ceremony that befitted the first visit over paid by a Canadian Governor-General and his lady to a Canadian Separate school.

tions of fiage, bunting and pictures, and an exhibition offithe various work done by the pupils.

His Excellency in the course of an address to the childron said although home was now in view, his dominant feeling was that of regest at parting with his many friends in Canada. Ho would seave with rotustance. All the boys before him were to help in the work of improving and developing the country. They were Catholice, but close the country. He referred to the late Mr. Glad.one, whose picture was in the room, see a man whose manuor was simple, natural and considerate. Mr. Gladsone should be an example to all. His Excellency closed by stating that the pupils not only St. Joseph's schoole, but of all the schools in the city, should a his request be granted a holiday on Thuradest June 6th. On their holiday, St. Joseph's oppils would remember the their school.

Towards the close of the visit, Rev.

visit of Lord and Lady Aberaceu we there school.

Towards the close of the visit, Rey. Dr. Fallon, as paster of St. Joseph's partsh, thanked Lord and Lady Aborbore for their visit. It was most appropriate, the ead, and the children would remember it as one of the brightest days of their life. Before leaving the school His Excellency had the boys' class questioned in history and received satisfactory answers.

Rev. Edward Strubbe, Montreal.

Rev. Edward Strubbe, Mostreal.

Montreal, May 29.—On June 7th
Rev. Father Edward Strubbe will
celebrate the 26th anniversary of his
ordination. Such an anepionous event
could not well pass the notice of the
people of St. Ann's parish, where he
has so long labored, and accordingly
arrangements are now in progress to
commemorate the occasion. The
exercises will partake of a religious
and festive character. High Mass
will be sung at St. Ann's Church in
the morning, followed in the evening
by a social gathering at St. Ann's
Hall, Ottawa street, where a substantial testimonial will be presented and
address read.

Father Strubbe was born in the city
of Bruges, Belgium, 60 years ago.
After finishing his elementary studies,
he entered the Seminary of Roulers
for the study of philosophy, and was
finally ordanted a price at the Seminary of Bruges in 1899. After ordination he was appointed principal of an
academy for boys in the town of Thiell,
which position he held for nine years.
Father Strubbe clways had a strong
desire to follow a missionary's career,
and leaving the quiet academy life he
soon joined the Redemptorist Order
and came to Canada in 1884 with Rev.
Father Catulie, and has been stainend
at Montreal rince. Father Strubbe
has been spiritaal Director of the Sia
Ann's Young Men from the foundation
of the society, and in fact, was one of
the prime movers of its organization.
He is a capable and eloquent speaker
in both languages, a proof of which is
the constant demand for his services
in the missionary field.

Four years ago the Reverend gentleman paid a visit to his aged mother,
who still resides at Brugse. Mr. Chas.
Strubbe, a brother, is in business in
Montreal as a contractor.

. A. O. H.

A. O. H.

Division No. 4, A.O.H., held their regular meeting Sunday, May 22od, there being a good attendance. The vice-president Bro. Re. J. Taulty, presided, Bro. Geo. Doffy, the newly elected provincial president addressed the meeting on the recent convention held at Nisagra Falls. The provincial president claimed it to have been the most accessful convention ever held by the A.O. H., in the province. The order was found to be in a flourishing condition both numerically and financially, the growth in two years being nearly 1,000. Bro. Daffy ably reviewed the work done at the convention which was both satisfactory and encouraging to the members. The insurance department of the Order viewed the work done at the convention which was bolt satisfactory and encouraging to the members. The insurance department of the Order received the greatest sitention. Bro. Brennan a very enthusiastic member of the Order, and president for York County, was sleeted insurance secretary. The insurance department is on a sound financial basis and much is expected from the new secretary. The insurance department to join the insurance department to join the insurance department to poin the insurance department to poin the insurance department to poin the process of the property of the mesting at the recent convention and w.r. much apprecised. The mesting adjourned after singing the National Anthem to meet Sunday June 12th in St. Aun's Hall, Power street. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to our meetings.—Troes M. Harus, Cor. Sec.

Father Rohleder's Silver Jubilee

Rev. Father F. F. Rohleder will complete his twenty-fifth year in the holy priesthood on the 25th of this present month. The event will be celebrated in the Cathedral with which he has been so long concreted by solonn High Mass. Addresses from the clergy and the people will be presented; and on account of the great encouragement and aid that the great encouragement and aid that the reversed chancollor hes always given to church music all the Catholic choirs of the city will participate in the music of his jubilee mass.

Canadian Statesmen Eulogize Gladstone.

Chiana, May 26 .- Once in a while the Commons of Canada has an ora-torical treat, and to-day was one of these occasions. The Premier was not present when the committee was not brevolt when the committee was struck to draft a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Gladstone, but fortunately for the House and the country Sir Wilfrid was able to day to move the adoption

of the report.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: I beg feave to lay upon the table the report of the committee which was appointed a few days ago to prepare resolutions of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone. The report is in these terms :

The committee appointed to prepare resolution of condolonce on the death f the Right Hon. W. E. Gledstone have a submit the following resolution to the Jupan.

of the submit the following resolution to the House:
Resolved—That the House of Commons of Canada desire to record the profound sense of the loss the Empire has anstained in the death of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
For a period of more than half a centry Mr. Gladstone has been one of the most consplicuous figures in the Parliament of Great Britain. Four times Promice of the Walter Kingdom, his tenure of effice was distinguished by the inauguration of sound fiscal and political reforms of the greatest and most farreaching character, and he passed away, full of years and honors, among a nation's tears, the most illustrious man of his generation.

The people of the Empire are his more of Commons of the product of the Empire are his

tion's tears, 'ho most illustrious man of his generation.

The people of the Empire are his mourners, and the House of Commons of Canadas lays reverently on his bler this ributo in teatimony of the respect and affection with which they regard the great stateman who has departed.

J beg to move, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, that the report be now adopted.

Mr. Speaker, overybody in this House will, I think, agree that it is emimently fitting and proper that in this universal expression of regret which ascends towards heaven from all parts of the civilized world, we also should join our voice and testify to the very high sense of respect, admiration and veneration which the entire people of Canada, irrespective of creed or race or party, entertain for the memory of the great man who has just closed his earthly career. England has lost the most illustrious of her some, but the loss is not England's alone, nor is it confined to the great Empire which acknowledges England's suzerainty, nor even to the proud race which class it has loss of mankind. Mr. Gladstone gave his whole life to his country, for the work which he did for his country was conceived and carried out on principles of such high elevation, for purposes so noble and aims so lofty, that it was not his country alone, but the whole of mankind that benefited by his work. It is no exaggeration to asy that he has raised the standard of civilization, and the world to day is undcubtedly better for both the precept and the example of his life. His death is mourned, not only by England, the land of his birth, nor by Scotland, the land of his birth, nor by Scotland, the land of his birth, nor hy Scotland, t of right against the tireless champion, the dauntiess, the tireless champion of the oppressed against the oppressor. It is, I believe, equally true to say that he was the most mavelous mental incarnation which the world has seen since Napoleon-certainly the most compact, the most active and the most universal.

the most universal.

This last half century in which we live has produced many able and eirong men, who in different walks of life bare attracted the attention of the world at large, but of the men who have illustrated this age, it seems to me that in the eyes of posterity four will outlive and outshine all others—Cavour, Linsoln, Bismarck and Gladstone.

stone."
After a critical review of the careers of these Italian, American and German statemen Bir Wilfrid continued: "As a statemen, it was the good fortune of Mr. Gladstone that his career was not ascociated with war. The reforms which he effected, the triumphs he achieved were the result of his power and influence over his fellow men. The reforms which he achieved in many

ways amounted to revolution. They obanged in many particulars the faco of the realm. After Sir Robert Peel Ind adopted the great principle which vertually carried England Irom protection to free trade, it was Mr. Oladstone who created the financial system which has been admitted evereines by all students of inance as the basis of Britant's success. He enforced the extension of the suffrage to the masses of the nation, and practically thereby made the Government of monorchical England as democratic as the government of any republic. He diseaselsheld the Irish Church, introduced reform into the land tenure, and brought hope into the breasts of those tillers of the soil who had been the peasmats of Ireland for so many generations, and had labored in depair. And all this he did, not by force or volence, but simply by the power of his olcquence and the strongth of his personality.

Great, however, as may be the acts of the man, after all he was one of the human flesh, and for him, as for everybody else, there were trivial and low duties to be performed. It is no exaggeration to say that even in those low and trivial duties he was great, he ennobled the common realities of life. His was above all things a roligious—cesentially mind roligious, in the highest sense of the term.

And the religious contiment which dominated his public life and his speeches, that same sentiment, according to the testimony of those who knew him best, also permeated all his actions from the highest to the humblest. He was a man of strong and pure affections, of long and lasting friendship, and of his demestic life no words of praise can be added to it. It was simply ideally beautiful, and in the latter years of his life as touching as it was beautiful, as I think it is, the one distinctive feature of his character, it seems to avalain away what are called

it was beautiful.

If this be, as I think it is, the one distinctive feature of his character, it seems to explain away what are called the inconsistencies of his life. Inconsistencies there were none in his life. He had been brought up in the most unbending school of Toryism. He became the most active Reformer of our own times; but, whilst he became the header of the Liberal party, and an active Reformer, it is only due to him to say that in his complex mind there was still a vast space for what is known as Conservatism. His mind was not only Liberal but Conservative as well, and he clung to the affections of his youth as long as, in questions of instalcal moment, he did not find them clash with this sense of right and abhorrence of injustice of which I have spoken. But the moment he found his Conservative affections clash with what he thought right and just, he did not headed. Thus he was always devotedly, filially, lovingly attached to the Church of England. He loved it, and he said himself in many of his speeches, he albrered to it as an establishment in England, but the very reasons and arguments, which, in his mind, justified the establishment of the Church of England, compelled him to a different course as far as that church was concerned in Ireland. In England the church was the church of the mation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority, of almost the unanimity, of the nation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority of lowers and the church was always in the form of the minority of the nation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority of the nation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority of the nation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority, of almost the unanimity of the nation. In Ireland it was the church of the minority and therefore he did not heeliste. His course was clear, he removed the one church and maintained the other.

So it was with Home Rule. But coming to this abject of Home Rule, the church of the minority and therefore he did not heeliste. His course was cle

Sir Charles Tupper: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise for the purpose of speaking on the resolution which has just been submitted to the Hour- in terms so admirable and ro elequent by the Leaver of the Hous, as on a

recent coession I had an opportunity of making reference to the ead event which has plunged the eviliard world in mourning. I only rice for the purpose of formally seconding the resolution, and making way for the resolution of Victoria (Mr. Oostigan), who, I am sure, will only be too glad to avail binned! of this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the race to which he belongs for the great services that the endment departed statesmen rendered them.

MR COSTIOAN'S SPEECH.

that the endment departed statesman rendered them.

Mr. Costigan: Mr. Speaker, it is particularly because of a reforence made to myself by the leader of the Opposition that I venture to say a word on this occasion. The death of the Right Hon. William Ewart Glad stone, one of the greatest statomen that England over produced, and in most respects the most commanding and wonderful presonality of the ninetenth contury, is ovoking expressions of genuine grief and mourning from all over the world. And one of the greatest tributes that could be paid to the nemory of the illustrious deal is the universal recognition of the inadequacy of those many-longuad expressions to fully voice the sorrow of mankind and their recognition of the worth of him for whom the earth mourne; but I feel it to be specially my duty to say that in mo part of the Empire will sorrow more thrill mere' hearts than in Ireland, nor is it only the hearts of Iriehmen within that ancient and glorious kingdom that swell with grief for this mighty tribune of the people, but the hearts of Iriehmen and their descendants in all lands and on every see. Mr. Gladstone's efforts in the sacred cause of Home Rule for Iroland en deared him to the fries people. His sympathy and his efforts gave to the Home Rule cause the dignity and the strongth and the safety of a great constitutional movement, and this not only in the United Kingdom, but wherever Iriehmen and their descendants work for the Motherland. That grand measure of reform has been delayed, it is true, but only delayed, and in the struggle that Ireland's cause has had the sincere approval and generous advocacy of a man so great and so good. [Applause]

Mr. Hisdstone's State Funeral.

Mr. Gladstone's State Funeral.

LONDON, May 28 .- In Westminster Abbey, in the northern transept, where England's greatest dead rest, the hody of the late William Ewart Gladstone was entombed to-day with the ceremonies of the nation he had served and of the church he had loved. Hus grave is beside that of his lichlong adversary Disraeli (Licord His grave is beside that of his life-long adversary Disraeli (Lord Bescontfield), whose marble effigy looks down upon it decked with the regalla which Gladstone had refeased, But two future Kings of Great Britain But two future Kings of Great Britain walked beside the great Commoner's coffin, and all the nobility and learning of the State surrounded it, though the wish of the deceased had been for simplicity. This official futures!, the first since that of Lord Palmerston, was rendered an imposing spectacle by the magnificance of the building in which it was solemnized. The coffin rested on an elevated bier, before the allar, its plainness hidden between a pall of white and gold, embroidered with the kext, "Requieceat in pace." Six tall candles burned beside it, and on either side stood the supporters of the pall. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were at the head of the coffin, and ranging behind them were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords; Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Wernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Wernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons; Bir William Wernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, the Mayors of the principal did. The Princess of Weles and the Dachess of York occupied the Dean's pew, opposite, in tiers of temporary saxis in the north and south transepts, were assembled the members of the benging and representatives of other civic and political organizations, while the long nave was crowded with thousands of men and women, among them being most of the celebrities in all branches of English life, and every gallery, balcoury and niche high up among the ralters held a oluster of deeply interested speciators. In all 2,000 persons were assembled in the aboby, all olt

IQUOR DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED

Rheumatic Slavery Abolished!!

Polynice Oil

nported from Paris, fifty cents per bottle int upon receipt of price in a money order

DR. A. ALEXANDRE

ecialist from Paris, 1218 G. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Nutritious, Healthful.

COWANS HYGIENIC COCOA

absoultely pure. It builds up and engthers the system, Sold in time only —by all Grocers.

from Westminster Hall in the follow ng order: Four heralde in court dress, bearing

ing order:
Four heraide in court dress, hearing the arms.
The Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully.
Clerks and officers of the House of Commons, robes and wige, carrying the mace in their midst.
Four hundred members of the House of Oommons, in marching four abreast and westing frock coats and high lats, with the solitary and conspicuous exception of Mr. John Burns, the labor leader, who were his usual Derby hat and short coat.
Four heraide secorting half a deen frivy Councillors, not members of Parliament.
More heraids ushering the officers of the House of Lords.
The Lord Chancellors in their robes, with a mace bearer.
Two hundred members of the House of Lords, attired like the members of the House of Commons, with the exception of the Bishops, who were robed.
Then came a group of members of Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry, followed by representatives of various coyal families and the foreign Ambassadors, including Colouel John Hay, the United States Ambassador
After them came the Duke of Community, se-

After them came the Duke of Cam-bridge and the Duke of Connaught, es-corted by equeries, and the Earl of Pembroke, representing the Queen.

Fembrook, representing the queen.
Then came the funeral car, plainly draped with black and drawn by two borses, preceded by the Earl Marchal of the kingdom, the Duke of Norfolk, with the supporters of the pall walking beside the car.

beside the ear.

After the ear walked Stephen Giadetone, the chief mourner, and the near
relatives and friends.

The only sound that broke the
silence while the cortege passed was a
broken voice, which shouted, "God
give ye rest, old man."

An Old Printer Conc.

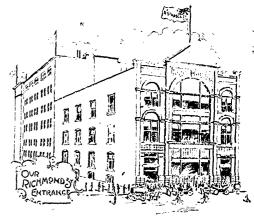
The circle of old typos who learned the "art preservative" in Toronto before its incorporation is growing smaller—so small indeed that it may be said to have vanished from sight. Old the less than half a dezen of that school of printers who are still in the fitsh John Gannon was numbered at one, till Monday last, when he was summoned to give the final account of his stewardship here below. Our departed friend died in the fulness of years and in the odor of sanotity. His was such a death as must be expected

parted friend died in the fulness of years and in the odor of sanctity. His was such a death as must be expected in the case of one who had observed the commandments and carried into practice the precepts and examples of that Church which bids us love one another for the love of God. To say that his last moments were peaceful and happy is but realizing the reward which follows a life well spent—for as we live, so we die.

The Patriot—a weekly newspaper published by the late Robert Dalton was a power in politics in the early history of Upper Canada. In the office of that journal were several lads who mastered the "case" and made considerable progress in the art of the composition. There were the Late James Austin, President of A. Dominica Bank; M. Teefy, J.P., Posimaster of Rehmond Hill, and father of Rev. Dr. Teefy, President of St. Michael's College; James J. Mallon, one of the City Assessors; and the subject of this short notice, John Gannon, Austin, shortly after finishing his apprenticeship, left The Patriot in a but and quit the printing business allo-

Simpson's Store Growth.

The Wenderful Growth of the Robert Simpson Company's Department Store Results in the Purchase of an "Anney.



Splendid growth has characterized the business of the Robert Simpson Company during the past few months. New life, new energy and greater ambitions found a sure flooting for rapid growth on the foundation of a business that had always the good-will and confidence of the people. The result has been evidenced by the need for more selling space. The big slove became too that was attracted. Mr. H. H. Furleys resulting to the contract of the company of the contract of the contra

that was attracted.
Mr. H. H. Fudger, president of the com-pany, and general manager, with the pre-scionce gained by a long business training, soon realized that the store must grow in size did they wish to hold the now business. It was decided to secure more selling space.

The was decided to secure more selling space.
The company purchased a building which is of itself a very large store. They have acquired a commodious building facing on Richmond street, and runoling north along the line of Knox Church property until the abuts on the Simpaon building. The steel cage construction of this latter building has made it a very simple matter to make the connection with the new premises, there being nothing to do but to remove the brickwork. The floors were found to be an early constructed and in the course of a few days a customer estering on Queen street will find stretching out before him in a long vista a pathway lime building has been dead to the course of a few days a pathway lime building has been successed.

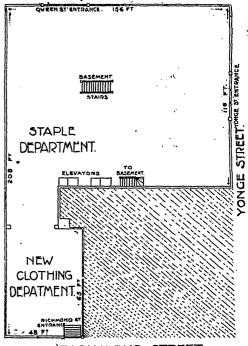
The new building contains three fleors colded the basement, each 50x70 feet. The saxement itself is so lofly that a Mezzunlou oor or gallery will run along the east side, naking a private cutrance for employee an atoretoon for their bicycles. The intention is to devote the main floor ones's goods, shiefly clothing, and it will be a sound to be a soun

fit of proh marvellously good values as may be for in the company's piles of ready to wear. shing.

The second and third floors will for the present be devoted to the mail orders dapartment and lockers for the employes clothing.

The illustrations presented herewith give an idea of the Richmond street front, and also a floor plan, showing what a large portion of the business block of Toronto is now covered by the business of the prosperous R. Simpson Company.

QVEEN STREET



RICHMOND STREET.

GROUND WIGOR PLAN E. SIMPSON COM DEPARTMENT STORY

gether. That was the turning-point of a career which led '5 tortune. Teely also quit printing for a more lucrative commercial pursuit. Cannon, fascinated by the varieties of his profession, hung on to it, and for over fifty years was reckoned a first-class hand in all the first-class printing offices.

hand in all the first-class printing offices.

Steady and saving in his habits, Mr. Gannon had prepared for the drawbacks inevitable on the approach of old age. He had ample means to fall back upon in his declining days, and spent the last few years of his life in ease and comfort. Never in rugged health, but rather of delicate constitution, he yet edjoyed a span not wouchasted to many. It was only within the space of the past live or six months that ha felt seriously ill; but the warning was naither unexpected nor unwelcome—as it never is to those whose life, it may be said, is a preparation for death. Mr. Gannon was well fortified for the awful charge from time to eternity, and his end was peaceful and edifying. He breathed his least in the midst of his relatives,

ingled in prayers for

whose tears commingled in prayers for his soul's eternal repose.

On Wednesday the remains were taken to St. Michael's Cathedral, where the Mass of Requiem was offered up by Rev. Father Ryan. They were removed thence to St. Michael's Cemetery, where they were interred. May they rest in peace.

Confirmation at Barrie

His Grace the Archbishop of To-ronto will adminster the sacrament of Confination at Barrie on Sunday next.

Father Cruise Goes to Rome.

Rev. Father Orules, pastor of St. Heleu's Church, has gone to Italy for a few months. St. Heleu's is being steended from St. Essel's until the return of Father Orules.

The Pope Proposes Peace.

London, May 31.—A London news agency asserts that the Pope has for-warded peace proposals to President Mo-

Farm and Garden nerspeasoagusagaaaa

Methods of Sewage Disposal.—By running it through drains into a creek or ditch, or on top of the ground in a neighboring farm, swamp or waste land.

a neighboring farm, awamp or waste land.

At the Black Creek factory, near Stratford, the waste water is forced through pump-logs into a ditch come distance from the factory, at which place the water filters through the natural soil into a creek. This plan is said to work very well. The danger of polluting the water or grass if dairy cown have access to the stream or pasture makes this plan, without filtering, very objectionable, although experiments made at Rugby farm, England, showed that the productive capacity of an acre of grass was increased three or four fold by applying sewage, and no bad recets on the milk given by the cows was reported.

By Irrigating a Field near the Factory or Oreamery.—To do this properly a storage fault is needed in order that the sewage may be applied when needed by the crop. In cases where the building is above a sloping, sandy or gravelly field the sewage may be profitably applied for the growing of such crope as corn, potatoes, mangels, best grain, fruit trees, nursery stock, gras, hay and garden truck. Italian xye grass is said to be specially benefited by the application of sewage, and this grass has the power of absorbing large quantities of it.

The sewage may be run into a tank and thence be pumped and applied to the soil. In most cases this is to expensive. Where the soil is sandy or gravelly much of the liquid may soak away, but owing to the danger of polluting the water in the well, and the sir about the factory, this plan is not to be recommended. Makers should be very careful not to use impure water for setting the vate, washing butter, or for any other purpose, if it can be avoided. It is a safe plan to have the sides of the well comented, to guard age nst possible pollution from impure water in the surface soil. If there is any doubt about the purity of the water send a sample to Guelph or Ottawa to be analyzed.

The sub-earth system works well for private houses and is used at some public institutions. A portion of land is thoroughly underlaid with a system of drain tiling. The sewage is conducted into these tiles, and allowed to dusted into these liles, and allowed to soak away in the sub-soil. As there is danger of polluting the well, unless the tiling is a long distance from the building, this plan can be recommend-ed only where the water supply comes from a distant spring through iron piping, or where the water supply ormes from town or city waterworks.

The filter bed system seems to be the best and most practicable plan where drainage from the bed can be obtained. After the sewage has been properly filtered it is safe for animals to drink. Town sewage water, after properly filtered it is safe for animals to drink. Town sewage water, after being filtered, has been found to be purer than the water in wells of the same town which was used for drinking purposes by some of the people. A properly constructed filter bed is more than a strainer. In addition to causing mechanical changes in the sawage, the process of filtration involves biological and chemical changes whereby the water becomes purified. The intermittent downward filtration system has been proved to be a success.

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, brouchilds, catarth, lumbago, tumore, rieduments, excerisate nipples, or inflamed breast, kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive remedy, Dz. Thomas' Eclec-

"Now I'm ready to treat you," said the doctor, emerging from his private office. "A little whisty, with soluer on the side, please," returned the patient, absent-mindedly.

ngooauapuaanaaaaaaaaaaga g Domestie Reading ធ្វី ឧទ្ធិឧត្តនាធាននេះបានបានពេលនេះបានប

The great sea, faultless as a flow The sea complains upon a thousan

The spirit of the changeful sec.
Andrew Lang.

The washing of the oternal seas.-

The bine and heaving plain. -- William Morris. A full sea glazed with muiled moon-light.—Tennyson.

light.—Tennyson.
The crashing thunder of the rolling wave.—O. J. Armstrong.
Where fleres rain flashed, mingling with dimlit sea.—Aubrey de Vere.
He who has too good opinion of himself drives all others away from

him.

Let the men who despise religion learn first to know it; let them see it as it is—the inward happy crists by which human life is transformed and an issue opened up towards the ideal life. All human development eprings from it and ends in it.

from it and onds in it.

The happiness of the winner involves the misery of the loser. This kind of action is therefore essentially anticopial, sears the sympathies, cultivates a hard agoism, and so produces a general deterioration of character and conduct.—Herbert Spencer.

The sunlight falls upon a clod, and the clod drinks it in, is warmed by it itself, but lies as black as ever, and sheds out no light. But the sun touches a diamond, and the diamond almost chills itself as it sends out in radiance on every eide the light that has fallen upon it.

The communicating of a man's self to his friend works two contrary effects, for it redoubleth joys and cuttath grief in half; for there is no man that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more, and no man that imparteth his griefs to his friend, but he grieveth the less.—Bacon.

I submit that duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence; it is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life.—W. E. Gladetone.

There is a certain limit to be observed in our ammements, that ve do not abandon curecives too much to a life of pleasure, and carried way by such a sink into immorality; sport and merriment are at times allowable, but we must enjoy them as we do sleep and other kinds of repose when we have performed our weighty and important affairs.—Cicero.

It is one of the misfortunes of our age that we have so little leisure. The hate of life brings many disadvantages; it hinders thoroughness of work, it destroys largely our reverence for life, since we hardly cherish much respect for that we do hurriedly. The result is that the world is fall of hasty judgments; men are driven to deside almost before they have had leisure to deliberate. The spirit of this haste infectious; people ask for rapid conditioning; those who counced de hiberation are allowed out of the way. If the multiliude of oracles there is co

A Montrealer Claims an Earldom

A Montrealer Claims an Barldom.

Mr. John Dillon of 868 Sherbrooke
St. Montreal, lays claim to the earldom
of Roscommon. Mr. Dillon is a genial
Iriahman of the old school. He is sittl
quite active despite his seventy-eight
quars. He spends considerable time at
his devotions. Mr. Dillon displays an
antuberance over his prospective good
fortune, but facetionally observe that the
Dillons will haste very thing the are
entitled to. The old gentleman was
born in County Longdord, Ireland, and
after removing to Digland, finally
entity and the control of the control
active removing to Digland, finally
entity acts ago to crossed over to Canada
and has resided in Montreal ever since,
Its wife died wessely-four years ago,
leaving eleven children. His eldest son
John lett here twonty three years ago,
and has not been heard from since.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Compared to the Consumption of the Consumption of

The following advertisement appeared in the "Record" newspaper:
"Wanted a second-hand set of commandments. Old fashlomed ones painted on wood would do."

Mr. Balfour and the Irish Famine,

In the House of Commons, on May 16, Mr. John Dillon in a foreible address chancuged the administration of Mr. Balfour in connection with the famine in the west and south of Ive land. He quoted an article written by the editor of The Mark Lane Ex by the editor of The Mark I are Express, after a visit to Iroland, in which the writer said he folt ashamed of himself and his country, and express ed the hope that some strong man with a claim to be a statesman and a philanthropist would be found to come forward and remove this stain (Nationalist cheers). The honorable member quoted an extract from the agricultural excremendant of the ner quoted an extract from the agri-cultural correspondent of the Man-chester Courier, which was practically to the same effect. He stated that he was ashamed and dispusted at what he had seen, and that unless he had seen

to the same effect. He stated that he was ashamed and disgusted at what he had seen, and that unless he had seen the condition of the starving people he could not have believed that such a state of things existed. That, he (Mr. Dillon) need not say, was testimony from an entirely imparital source.

Mr. MacNeill said that he understood the object of the Union was to promote the prosperity of Ircland, but certainly, considering the condition of things that existed in the West and South of Ireland as proceen; it did not look as if the Act of Union was doing much in the way of promoting prosperity (Nationalist cheers.)

Major Racch, Conservative member for South Essex, England, said he had some idea of the country alluded to by the honorable member for Mayo. He regretted that on the cocasion when the honorable member fore the comment of the House the Government did not acquiesce in his suggestion, because exceptional distress, whether it took place in Essex or in the West of Ireland, required exceptional remedies (Nationalist cheers). Whenever English members from Irelan, had given them a sympathetic hearing and all the support they could (hear, hear). With reference to the attack made on the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been c

when an assess way as any acceptance of the Chief Secretary—Has my honorable and gallant friend read the report of the resect P

Major Rasch—I have read it.
The Chief Secretary— In what

report of the resech?

Major Rasch.—I have read it.
The Ohief Secretary—In what paper?

Major Rasch.—The Times (loud Nationalist cheers).
The Chief Secretary seemed greatly taken aback by the rep., and after an awkward pause said something the exact purport of which did not reach the Press gallery.

Major Rasch.—All I have ventured to say was that I thought he had been somewhat unfairly attacked, and that those statements should not have weight attached to them.

The Ohief Secretary—had in the meantime risen and faced Major Rasch, who occupied one of the benches directly behind him. Speaking in reply to the Major's last observation with passionale vehemence and deliberation, while the natural pallor of his countenance disappeared to give place to a heated fluch, he said, "What he said was that it was impossible that I should have really meant what I read. I state most distinctly that I did mean what I said (ironical Irish cheers), and that there was nothing in what I said in the least degree calculated to he in any way offensive to anyone (ironical Irish cheers).

Major Rasch—If the right honorable gentleman meant what he said, all I can say is that I am sorry for him (loud Irish cheers). I should not have intervened in this cleate at all except to express recognition for the sympathy that we have received from the Irish therews.

Mr. S. Smith was astified from evidence in his possession that the distress in the West of Ireland was intense, and considered it a disgreed to things should exist close to their own doors.

Mr. Carson, (Unionist)—said he wished to disasvoy joining in any

of things should exist close to their own doors.

Mr. Uarson, (Unionist)—said he wished to disavow joining in any statesk upon the Chief Scoretary. So far as he could judge, there was negenoral scoeptional distress in Ireland at the present time, but as regarded certain districts and certain portions of the west and south-west, so far as his information went the distress was of a most exceptional kind (Irish cheers). When these people or those interested in them had to put before the House of Commons or before the British nation what they called exceptional distress, unhappy indeed must be the lot of those poor people. At the best of times their living was of

the lowest order, a class of living which could only be called an existence, and what they were crying out for now was only that they might be allowed to have their mere existence. They should deal with the immediate necessities of the case (Irish cheers) If this distress continued for any length of time it would oreat once il-feding towards the English Government in these particular quarters than any amount of polities sould ever do. He poined in the serious appeal to ber Mejesty's Government to take this matter at once in their hands. The general problem of the distress had also to be dealt with, and he thought a reat deal more might be done through the Congested Districts Board if they were given more means (cheers).

Mr. W. Redmoud thought the speech of the member for Doblin University must bring conviction to the minds of honorable gentium in that there did exist in Ireland an exceptional state of distress which called for exceptional treatment.

The Ohlof Scorciary said he had already explained the phrase which had been alluded to. He had aiready explained the phrase which had been alluded to. He had aiready explained that he meant no sort finent or sooff against anybody in Yreland or out of Ireland, and the only regret he had was that what he had aiready explained that he was held the said should have been the subject of so much miere, resentation. The honorable member for Mayo complained that he had shown no sympathy, but it was difficult when being attacked for being callous and hard-hearted to give any expressions of sympathy.

The Ohlef Scorciary, continuing, said he had had to defend himself. It

for being callous and hard-hearted to give any expressions of sympathy. Mr. Wm. Redmond.— You need not talk about champagne (Nationalist obsers).

The Chief Secretary, continuing, said he had had to defend himself. It had not been a pleasant task for him, but a necessary one. Relief was given in every case where the relieving officers eame to the conclusion that relief was necessary. He mentioned a few in which persons were said to be needing relief, but who had cattle or pigs, or whose stook of potatoes were not given relief. As a matter of fact, the majority of those who were receiving relief had one or two head of eattle. Mr. McBride.—Which they caunot sell. (Nationalist obsers). The Chief Secretary.—That may be Mr. Flavin.—is the right honorable gentleman aware that the man Griffin, who died of starvation, yet had one head of cattle which he was obliged to keep in order to pay his rent?

The Chief Secretary.—I am not aware he died of starvation. (Nationalist cheers).

The Chief Secretary—I am holding a sworn inquiry into that. Until I know the result I am not going to state what he died of starvation. (Nationalist cheers).

The Chief Secretary—I am holding a sworn inquiry into that. Until I know the result I am not going to state what he died of starvation in minimising the extent of the complained of was not the language of the Chief Secretary, but his deliberate action in minimising the extent of the distress.

Mr. Homphill said the Chief Secretary would be received in Ire-

action in minimising and executed distress.

Mr. Homphill said the Chief Secretary's speech would be received in Ireland with the moet intense feelings of disappointment and bitterness. It could not be coubsed that there were hundreds of families starving on the Wast Coast.

could not be doubled that there were hundreds of families starring on the West Coast.

Mr. Duckworth appealed to the Chief Secretary to take some means to alleviate the distress.

Ool. Saunderson admitted that there was much exceptional distress in the South and West of Ireland. Seed potatoes had been given by the Government, but they should go further by providing spraying machines.

Major Jameson said the Ohier Secretary might say that this distress was exaggerated, but he could tell him from his own personal observation that he had unfortunate people in his own division absolutely starving.

Mr. Davitt said at the present time

ints own personal observation that he had unfortunate people in his own division absolutely starving.

Mr. Davitt said at the present time the British people were sending their subscriptions to the West and South West of Ireland, and the landlord in his (Mr. Davitt's) own native county were threatening the people with eviction in order that they might get some of the English subscriptions for their rent. He need hardly remind the Chief Becretary that the flatress at present prevailing in Ireland was a small question compared with the necessity of applying a permanent remedy. (Nationalist cheers) He had beard with great satisfaction that the Chief Secretary had promised to try and think out some kind of permanent remedy. In doing so he (Mr. Davitt) could assure him he would have the hearty sympathy of his political opponents. (Hear, hear.) His contention was that the recurring troubles had their source in economic causes. (Hear, hear.) Wat was the obvious remedy? Until those poor people were given enough land to cultivate on which they would be able to grow vegetable food they must invitably have these recurring famines. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if the Chief Secretary came before the House, and before the British people with a sebame that would over this problem once and for ever, there would be no difficulty in getting the necessariar summed districts would have a very strong objection to being bought out provided they were fair.

ly dealt with. If that was done then the Congested Districts Board could be allowed to dealt with the land in the way of cultarging the holdings, and also employing skilled agricultural instructors to teach the people. (Oheren, Mr. Horace Plunkett said the speech which they had just heard was one of the most helpful in connection with the distress that they had hitherto listence to. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Kilbride warned the Ohiof Secretary not to place too much reliance in the reports of his oliceals. (Nationalist cheers.)

Alt. Flavin said surely the Irish member had no interest in eaying people were starving if they were not starving.

pic word starving it they were not starving.

The Chief Secretary said he admit-ted that there was distress in Iroland, but there was no famine, and there was no starvation, and no case of death from storvation could be pointed

death from storvation could be pointed out.

Mr. Kilbride—Is that what you want?

The Ohicf Secretary—No, sir, that is not what I want, and I have taken, I believe, adequate mease to prevent it. I have taken the responsibility upon myself and won't throw the responsibility on anybody else. I won't throw it upon the Treasury, and I believe the system I have adopted will preve successful in the end. (Ministerial chosers.)

Mr. I flon's rection to reduce the salary of the Ohief Secretary was voted down by the Government majority.

Against an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Against an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Under the capiton, "An Anglo-Saxon Alliance Not in Order," Dr. Albert Shaw wites in the current number of the Review of Reviews: The plain people, it is true, who constitute the bone and sinew of the British nation, are to-day, as they almost always have been, in sympathy with the United Strees. But it is about the to a very great extent that the intelligent citizenship of Germany is friendly to America. The Germans are in moch closer relationship with American life than are the English. We have millions upon millions of people in this country who, if no tora in Germany themselves, are descended from parents or grandparents of German birth. The naturalized Americans born in England, on the other hand, are a very limited number indeed. The plain people of Germany have nothing in common with the theople of Spain, while they feel that America, where all of them have relatives, is their second home. France, it is true, has many traditional and intimate itse with the neighborin Spatiards; but neither the French people nor the French Government—specially the existing republican regime—would willingly abandon the tradition of friendliness toward the American republic. As for Russis, the maintenance of a throughly good understanding with the United States has for more than a generation been one of the fixed principles of har im perial policy. On our part, we have no possible consision to develop any friction or ill-will in our relations with any of the great European powers. An of fensive and delenive alliance with England the principles of our old-time policy. In order to play our particular part in the affaits of the world, it does not now seen either necessary or desirable that we should bind ourselves by any alliance whateover.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vander yoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes "We have been using Parmelee's Pills and find them by far the best pills we over used." For Delicate And Dantillara And Dantillara and Constitutions these pills ach like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant mildly acciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A Big Spanish War Fund.

London, May 27.—The Chronicle this morning says, under reserve, that France has loaned Spain 400,000,000 france, of which amount 40,000,000 france have already been furnished. The paper suggeste that Spain has possibly given the Canary Islat: s as security. It is mosent to be a re-echo of the report that the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands had advanced a largosum to the Spanish reseaury.

St. Patrick's Literary and Tem ance Society debated "Did Champ act wisely in allying himself with Algonquies against the frequest?" J. Dunbar upbeld the negative side Rev. Father Minnehan used his I as the affirmative. Mrs. Rose, president, president

A note from the offices of Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canadian Commissioner in Iroland, informs us that the address has been change to 14 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

Coverangeton Cared.

An old physician, retired roce practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple regeable removely for the speedy and permanent care of Cosempton, Bronchitti, and an india section of the property of the pro

Chats with the Children Ensunnonanaschoomerase

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

St. ANHONY OF UADUA.

Have you over saked St. Anthony to find something you had lost?

If you had faith in his power he would be sure to grant your request. Ho is called the Wondor-worker because so many miracles are worked through his into-cession.

St. Anthony is cepscially fond of children; there is a heautiful legond about him which tells that on one cession while he ves staying at a gantleman's house the host saw a regist light under the door of the saint's room, and, fearing fire he peeped through a crack in the door and saw St. Anthony kneeling beside a small table on which lay an open book, and upon the book stood a lovely little boy who was etroking Bt. Anthony face with his little hands. The great light came from the child, and the gentleman knew it was a vision of the Infant Jesus that he was privileged to see.

So St. Anthony of Padua is always represented with the child Jesus standing on an open book held in the hands of the saint.

Little boys should sak the protection of St. Anthony through the love he bears for the little Saviour, and if ever they are tempted to do anything wrong they should say; "Dear St. Anthony, help me to be like the little Jesus whom you love so much."

St. Anthony of Padua is a very beautiful saint, and one of the most powerful with God, Who will grant him anything he sake.

You must not forgot to tell the saint that you only sak for anything to be given you if it is the will of God, because God knows what is teet for any and he always gives us the best thing, though it is not always exactly what we ask for.

CUSIN FLO.

TOP DOLUGO

THE FRIZES.

The second prize in the puzzle contest won by Cousin Camilla Casserly is a prayer book; "The Crown of Mary." The third prize, which has gone to Cousin Martina McGoey, is a pretty story book; "The Hop Bloesoms," by Canon Schmid, I will tell you next week what Cousin John Doyle has selected for first prize. I should like the cousins to tell me what books they like to read and who are their favorite authors. The standard books as they are called, the works of such authors as Charles Diokens, Sir Walter Scott, Lytton Bulwer, Macsulay, etc., everyone reads, and the principal Cabbolio writers like Mrs. Sadlier, Roes Mulholland, Katharine Tynan, Hannah Lynch, etc., are well known. There are many more of course but excepting Miss Ellis Loraine Dorsey, Father Finn, and two or three others who write for young people the rest write only for the "grown ups."

I want the cousins to tell me what books they like best, and what book has influenced them the most, and it they wish to know what are the nicest books to read I will tell them.

Cousin Flo.

PHZZLES CHARADES.

My first is a domestic animal; my second is a beast of burden; my third is a name for a prize; my whole is a serious accident.

serious accident.

My first is is human; my second is a amail word; my third all natious try to avoid; my whole is found at see. 8

My first is worn by every lady; my second is one who fashions anything; my whole is the person who makes my first.

WORD REBUS. If the B m t put: , if the B. putting: . DIAMOND ACROSTIC.

A letter; a bad boy; a domestic animal; a quarter of the globe; a decorating liquid; a letter.

Cousin Tom Matthews sent replies to the last puzzles in the first series but of course it is no use recording the marks as we began a new series of puzzles last week. But Tom began well, and he must persevere. So must the other cousins who make a start, send your replies regularly, no matter whether you can enter all the puzzles or not, because you sannot be sure whether you have the correct answers, and even one mark is better than none at all.

A Wife Equal to a Gold Mine.

My husband was in debt, and I being anxious to holp him thought I would sell self-beating fishirons and I am doing sploudidly. A cent's worth of finel will heat the iron for 0 bours, so you have a particulty even heat. You can iron in heat the iron sell all nearly every had been as the first sell at nearly every though which some I make \$1.00 on caching and have not sold less than the control of the control

\mathbf{Q}_{-} Strange Duel.

;

Posts S. I. to The Second Month Review

44 AN'I you look where you are stepping, sir, and not walk into other people like that?

"I beg your pardon. But as both of us were walking fast and turned the corner together from opposite directions, our recting was an unavoidable accident. However, I apologize, though your rudeness would amply justify me in not complying with the formality."

passing me in not complying with the formality."

"It was not an accident, sir. You did it on purpose. Because you are a pricest, sir, you think you have the cight to insult people just as you please. I know you priests. I was a Oatholic once myself, but I gave up that nonisones long ago. I won't callow anyone to insult ne, sir, be he pricest og pope."

"My friend, is it a quarrel you are tooking for, or a trap you wish to lay for me?"
"And whom do you call your friend.

for me?"
"And whom do you call your friend,
eir? I wish you to understand, sir,
that I am not the friend of any man of
your cloth. And then what do you
mean by asking if I intend to entrap
you? Do you mean to insinuate, sir,
that I am a highwayman or a cutthreat?"

throat?"
"You may be neither, sir, but you certainly are a very quarrelsome fellow, to say the least. Your early education must have been sadly neglected."

"My early education, sir has been as good as, if not better than, your own. I am a graduate of one of the most renowned universities of the country, sir."

"Well, you are no credit to your Alma Mater. I am sorry you will not, accept my apology. Now, as I am on my way to an urgent sick call, you will please excuse me. Good day, sir."

will please excuse me. Good day, sir."
As Father Hingston walked away, the incensed young man stood for a few moments following him with fisshing eyes, and gesticulating violently. His face was livid with rage, and his lips worked couvulsively.
"I'll teach him a lesson, yet," he muttered, grinding his teeth. "The priestly coward!"
He was about to walk away when some one tapped him genily on the shoulder. He turned about quickly and saw standing before him a young man of about twonty-five, tall, athletic and well dressed.

man of about twonty-five, tail, at interest and well dressed.

"What do you want with me, sir, as what do you mean by treating me with such unwarranted familiarity?"

"I he your pardon sir. Knowing

and what do you mean by treating me with such unwarranted familiarity?'

"I beg your pardon, sir. Knowing that you are a stranger in this town, and seeing you gesticulating wehemently, I thought I might be of some service to you. Can I do anything for you, sir?"

"Yes; show me the way to the priest's house."

"Ah! you're a Catholic. I am pleased to meet you, sir. My name is Condon, and I am President of the St. Vinnent de Paul Bociety. As you know, one of our works is to look after poor Catholics. I'll be happy to show you the way to Father Hingston's house. I am sure you'll be delighted with your visit. Father Hingston's house. I am sure you'll be delighted with your visit. Father Hingston's house. I am sure you'll be delighted with your visit. Father Hingston is a perfect gentleman. The townsfolk simply worship him—Catholics and Protestants alike. He—"

"Before going any further, sir. I want you to understand that I am not a Catholic, although I was baptized one and made my First Communion. I won't allow anybody, priest or pope, to lead me by the nose, you understand, sir? I am a free-born American oitisen."

"Are you? Well, now, I am glad."

I won't allow anybody, priest or pope, to lead me by the nose, you understand, sir? I am a free-born American ditizen."

"Are you? Well, now, I am glad to know it. From hearing you tak I sever should have imagined it "Yes, sir, I am, and I don't believe in anything."

"Ch, indeed. You're not the only one that don't believe in anything."

"Go, no, too, wish to insult me, as your priest insulted me a while ago. But I'll get even with the coward."

"Father Hingston insulted you the a coward! Look here, sir, you had better measure your words when you speak of Father Hingston. He insulted you! He, the most refined gentleman, the very soul of honor and kindness, to whom all of us, young and old, tich and your, confide our troubles and sorrows, always sure of a kind, sympathetic word in return! Father Hingston as oward! He who exposed hims.' fearlessly to danger during our late spidemio!

"Like all priests, sir, your Father Hingston is a lazy, good-to-nothing fellow. I hate priests."

"Look here, sir, we had better put a stop to this. You have lost your temper and I might lose mine; and the result might be disastrous. I know why you hate priests. Its for the very sams reason that the devil hates them: because he sees in the priest the representative of that God who judges, condemns and punishes sin. As both the devil and the impious deaples and hate the Master, so also do they despise and hate the Master, so also do they despise and hate the Master, so also do they despise and hate the Master, so also do they despise and hate the ministers. But it's no use westing words trying to convince you of your folly. And now, for your own good,

I would advise you to leave town as soon as you can. And, above all, do not talk to anyone close as you have talked to me. Patience is not the strong point of the Cathollos of this town, especially when it comes to m sulting their pricet. Father Hingston's house is the last one on this street, a plain wooden building with bay windows and a veranda. Take oare how you speak to him. He is forbearing, but the townsfelk are not, and they night wreak their just vergeance on you. And then we have no graveyard for strangers. Good day, sir.

and they might wreak their just vengennee on you. And then we have no graveyard for strangers. Good day, sir.'

Bo eaying, young Condon sauntered off, leaving the sol-distant free-born American to his own angry thoughts. "The impudent jackinapes! to call Father Hingston a good-for-nothing fellow, a man whose time, talouts, purse, health and life beloag to every-body in the town. And this coarse little fellow talks of teaching him a lesson. If Father Hingston were to give him a sound beating, the seounderly work in the town. And this coarse little fellow talks of teaching him a lesson. If Father Hingston were to give him a sound beating, the seounderly work in the seound beating, the seounderly work in a sound beating, the seounderly work in a sound beating, the seounderly work in a high perhaps it's better not. I'm sure Father Hingston will bring him back to his senses by more Christian means. I don't believe there's a man living he can't win over by his kindness. In fact, I think he could win your the heast of the most rabid \(\text{A} \). P.A. and porsuade him to put a picture of the Sacred Heart on the American fac, instead of the little red school house."

In the meantime, Father Hingston was administering the least rites of the Church to a dying old frishwoman. He heard her confession and anounted her. A fow minutes later, with the names of Jesus, Mary, Joseph on her dying lips, she appeared before her Jurige, whom she had served faithfully and loved tenderly during her long life of suffering. Before dying, she asked Father Hingston: "Father, what do you want me to ask the Sacrod Heart for you in heaven?"

"Ask Him," answered Father. Hingston, "to touch the heart of in obdurate young man who has, for a long time, resisted the grace of God."

"I will, Father. Jesus, Mary, Joseph!"

"I will, Father. Jesus, Mary, Joseph !"

"I will, Father. Jesus, Mery, Joseph!"

It was two o'clook in the afternoon when a dark/saced young man stopped before the garden gate of Father Hingstor's modest presbytery. The tall, straight muscular and kind-faced priest was just then pacing up and down the verends. At sight cf the young man, Father Hingston put down the book he was reading, and wont to meet his visitor, whom he greeted most cordially.

"Come in, my young friend, come in. I am delighted to see you."

The young man started at the words, but did not seem to herd the kind welcome. Together they entered the slitting room. Father Hingston garden to the motive of my visit," said the young man an arm-chair and sat opposite to him.

"I presume, sir, you know the motive of my visit," said the young man.

"Well, think I do," replied Father Hingston, "I suppose you come to apologize for your strange conduct towards me this morning. But then, I beg of you to forget the past as I forgive your insults. You are young and impulsive, an I your words were—"

"My words were weighed and measured carefully, sir. I want you to understand, sir, that I have come here not to talk or to be talked to, but to obtain a suitable and entire satisfaction." He ratered at Father Hingston to see what impression his words had made. But the priest's occurie-mone had lost nothing of its calm and self control, there were the same unmistakable signs of strong resolve and ulter seorn of all dangers, tempered by kindness.

"And pray, sir, what satisfaction can I offer you?" asked the priest, coolly.

"Sir, you have insulted, revited, resmpled a free-born American stitzen.

san I oner you? saked the priest, coolly,
"Sir, you have insulted, revieled, trampled a free-born American citieen. Now your insults can be washed out only in blood, and unless you are the most cowardly of men, you cannot be fully me the satisfaction I demand of you?"

fuse me the satisfaction I demand of you."

The young man sank back in his chair, as if exhausted by his outburst of senseless passion. But his angry words had an unexpected effect on Father Hingsion. His facial nerves seemed to relax for a moment. The strong lines of receive unished from his countenance, and to tunm succeeded those of fun and merriment. Then he broke into a short, sudden laugh.

ed those of fan and merriment. Then he broke into s short, sudden laugh.

"Do you mean a duel?"

"Eractly, sir.".

"But you must be mad! A duel because you ran into me and I ran into you while turning the corner of a street! You are joking, sir! And then, look at me. Think of the character hidden beneath this soutans.

"All I see beneath that soutane, sir, is a black, cowardly heart."

"Then you insist on fighting?"

"I do, sir, nothing else will satisfy me, sir."

"Very well, then. Please step into the next room with me, where we may discuss this matter more at sees, and without fear of interruption. Walk in, sir," he added, as he opened a door communicating with the sitting room.

the next room with me, where we may discuss this matter more at ease, and without fear of interruption. Walk it, sir, he added, as he opened a loor communicating with the sitting room.

The young man moved to the threshold, and then stopped as if this work is the stopped as if the communication of the

rooted to the spot. His eyes wan-dered about the apartment. His

rocted to the spot. His eyes wandered about the apartment fits face were the expression of one setzed by awe, or whelming and itresistate.

"Walk m, sir, walk in," said Father Hingston, encouragingly. "At 1 an obstacle, I see. I will remove it for you." He setzed a heavy vaulting horse which stood two or three feet in front of the door and swung it aside as if it had been a toy. "You see, he said, smilingly, "I would be quite an acquisition to a football team; I can interfere and tackle oreditably yet, in spite of my thirty-eight summors. Now, please walk in."

Still the young man stood irresolute. The vision before him seemed to have frozen the blood in his veine. At lest he entered, or, more correctly, staggered into the apartment.

"A strange room for a priest's conselled, it was a strange room. Every article of furniture belonged to that class known as "athletic supplies." There were rowing mechines, vaulting horses, parallel bars, Indian clubs, dumb-bells, swinging rings, chest-expanders, fencing-folls, puncaingbags, otc. The walls were literally covered with photographs of uniformed athletic, baseball and football teams. A round table in one of the corners was littered with gold and silver cups and other athletic trophics of antique and most fantastic designs.

As the eyes of Father Hingston's visitor fell upon this table, they glistened with something more than mere admiration.

"Well, sir, is not this a place well with deliver of the principle of the principle."

As the eyes of Father Hingston's visitor foll upon this table, they glistened with something more than mere admiration.

"Well, sir, is not this a place well suited to our purpose? Are not the surroundings well calculated to impire and help us in our talk about the arrangements for our coming duel?"

"Are you an athlote, sir?" gasped the young man.

"Well, I used to be, in my young days. And now, though a priest, and comparatively stiff, I indulge in athletics simply to limber up and keep loading to the see of my young men's sodality. Yes, I have always been a firm believer in the ryoung men's sodality. Yes, I have always been a firm believer in the practice of athletice. I look upon it as an important factor in a young man's training. Iu my opinion, strengthened by experience, the 's nothing that contributes so much to-wards soundness of heart and mind as soundness of body and musels. Mens soan in corpore sanc'h as always been one of my favorite mottoes. I have lesarned from experience at college and here, that tothing keeps a young man straight, physically and morally, so much as manly and well regulated exercise. Nothing would do my young, sodalists but to have me as their instructor. For this reason I have 'to keep in training,' as the sporting phrase goes. This very evening, at ive o'slock, I have to give a number of them a few lessons in marksmanship, for, you see, we have a shooting galley in the year."

At these last words, the young would-be declist fells cold shiver run over his whole body.

"Do you give lessons in fencing, too", yes. In fact, fencing is my forte. You see, in fencing, it to feet.

too?"
"Oh, yes. In fact, foncing is my forte. You see, in fencing, all the muscles of the body come into play. And then there is nuthing like it to give a man a 'good eye,' as we say. But as my time is limited, we had better settle that business for which you came to see me."

But as my time is timited, we had better settle that business for which you came to see me."

"Well—before, ull—well, uh—I would like, sir, with your kind leave, sn, to examine some of these trophies which I see on that table yonder."

"Octainly, sir," answered Father Hingston, with a significant twinkle in his clear, bright eye. "And I shall be pleased to give you the history of some of them."

Together they approached the trophy-laden table. "Wonderful! Wonderful!' the young man kept repeating to himself, as he examined the precous and artistically wrought objects one by one After reading each inscription, he would invariably turn to Father Hingston, and sye bim from head to foot with a most scrutinizing look. A stranger would have found it difficult to tell what the young man's thoughts really were. But to Father Hingston, the young man's mind was an open book.

"I prize these objects very highly,"

nook.
"I prize these objects very highly," said the pricet. "Are they not beautiful?"

"Yes, sir," auswored the young nan. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed, as he took up the centre piece, a solid gold oup resting gracefully on the sinewy shoulders of an Apolio and aumounted by a winged Mercury: "Is this the famons '68 cup?"
"The same," replied Father Hingston, with unassumed indifference.
"And how did you come by it, Father?"

"And now did you come by it, Father?"

"By winning seven of the eleven events at the intercellegiate meet, my friend."

friend."
"And is it possible that you are Chauncey Hingston, the record breaker of class 71?"
"That's my name, and my class, my friend. And now may I sak your name?"

"He stands before you, Father. But he is no longer the model Catho lie boy, but a most wretched, ungrateful, and despueable secondrel who has insulted you most shamefully and—" He was interrupted by Father Bimeston, who took the young man's hand and shook it frankly and aftectionately. "My dear Mac, let us go back into the sitting-toon," he said, as he took the young man by the arm.

"Father Hingston." began young McManuz. "you cannot imagine how low, how may you cannot imagine how low, how may not imagine how low, how may not imagine how low, how may not interest and the little comedy that followed."

"But.—"

"There is no butting, in my house. Tell me what you have been doing with yourself these last fourteen years? By this time you ought to be a most successful lawyar."

"I ought to be; but alas! I am nothing but a vile, wretched, dissipated spend-thrift. I have squandered my talents, my money, my time, in search of pleasure, and I have found nothing but disappointment, missry and mental suffering. Ever since I gave up the practice of my religion, I have never onlyed a moment of real happiness. My tomper has been soured, my health limpaired, my mind obscured my will weakened. In fast, my whole oxistence has been poisoned. If I had the courage to burst assunder the heavy and losthsome chains that bind me to the earth, I would—"

"You would make a good confession, my dear Mae, and repair the past and he happy, as happy as you were at Shaftsbury, when you practised your roligion."

"Confession! Religion! I have lost all faith. I am confronted with too many objections against—"
"Some of the Commandments," Father Hingston supplemented. "That's what fOatholies mean generally when they speak of objections against their religion. A good confession, Mae, the Commandments," Father Hingston supplemented. "That's what fOatholies mean generally when they speak of objections against their religion. A good confession never falls to estite all their doubte. Is that not your geat objections against their religion. A good confession impressive manner, "the want of falth, in most cases, means an unwillingness to live according to faith, it means lack of strength and courage to follow the distates of right reason and conscience. With the most part of the so-called unbelievers, owardice to combat and conquer their animal appetites and to subdue their passions, is the true reason and ultimate ause of their in

May the good and mereiful God reward for the with the state? asked Mac, anx iously. "How is that?' asked Mac, anx were then a most virtuous, edifying young man; and I attributed your most herole conduct to the cole and the your most herole conduct to the cole and the your most herole conduct to the cole and the your most herole conduct to the cole and the your were a Catholic. This set me a thinking, I studied the Catholic officiation, and the year after taking my degree of LiLD. I was instructed and baptized by a good, simple and holy prices of my native city. Resolved to Cook gord and pricet eleven years ago. I have been in charge of this parish for nearly gight years, and I am very to God and devet do to me."

"How I envy your happiness is within the reach of every one. The great secret is to look for it where it is to be found. There is nothing in this life that is more talked of and more to complete. Men mistake pleasure for joy, thoughlieseness for peace, whilst wealth, honors and the unbounded in dulgence of their appetites and edicites, are believed to be the sources of happiness for pace, where your and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with that knowledge. To look for happiness is naything and the primes and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with that knowledge. To look for happiness in anything and the primes and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with that knowledge. To look for happines is naything and the primes and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with that knowledge. To look for happines is anything and the primes and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with that knowledge. To look for happines is anything and the prime and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with the area to wast of the primes and ourselves, and secondly in acting in conformity with the wast in the primes and ourselves, and second in a prime and the pri

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Father Minchan on Rev. Dyson Hagne

The following has appeared in The

Globe is readers were treated to an ext bade typest of the first of a series of acraoms on the Anglican Prayur Book by the Rev. Dyson liggue of Wyeliffe College. As long as this gentleman's utterances are confined to the walls of Wyeliffe and the Ohurch of the Redomen no one will deem it worth while to contradict them in your columns. But when they are sertlered kroadcast by The Clebe that inportant and enterprising paper will certainly allow its Catholic readers, whose church has been assaited, the right of solf-actoreo. Defence is not very difficult in this husanes. Indeed ratestal himself could not some up to the performance of the glide professor of Wyeliffe. Could the gallant knight who mare facured olivers has been assaited, the right of solf-actoreo. Defence is not very difficult in this husanes. Indeed ratestal himself could not some up to the performance of the glide professor of Wyeliffe. Could the gallant knight who mare facured olivers have been deaded to the contract of the contract of the glide professor of Rev. Dyson Hagues "A man after he was converted was still the same man that he was before. In the same man shoften it was reformed was still the same church and the conversion he was a calcus Christian. Yet as he was the same man as before it would follow from the reasoning of the Wyeliffe professor that Judaism and Christianity are the same human as before it would be well as the same human as before in the same in talth. And it is difference in faith which makes different churches. Were the members of the Church of the Rodemer to be converted to Presby-terisaism to-merrow they would be physically and intellectually the same, yet us one who knew what he was talking about would say that they belonged the same church as before.

After this brilliant illustration we are repeated for a decidedly original handing of the face of history and are not disappointed. We are told that little is known of the carly church in England, and immediately after it is stated that "its form of government, to descri

Bot Rev. Dyson Hague claims one crowning Wyolifitic glory for the early hurch in England.—"Is was totally independent of the Church of Rome. From the eighth contury, however, the Church of England became more and more identified with Rome, and from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century the Church of England was governed from Rome." Here we have the following assertions; First, up to the eighth century the church in England was to the England became more and more, but was not with her. Thirdly, the church in England became completely under Roman rule from the thirteenth to the sixteenth conturies.

Now let us test these statements in the light of English history, and we will take as our guide not a Catholic, but a vigorously Protestant historian, Green. Writing of Christiantly in Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, he states that: Before the landing of the English in Britain the Christian Church extended in one unbroken line across westorn Encope to the furthest coast of Ireland The compost of Britain by the pagar English her beard thing of the English in Britain the Christian Church of England and broke it into two unequal parts." (Greon's History of the English Poople, Vol. 1, page 63) Here it is distinctly laid down that before the Anglo-Saxon invasion the Christian of Britain. Armed the series of the England was the History of the England was the History of the England was the History of the England was the Christianity was introduced amongst the Anglo-Saxon conquerors by the Mook St. Augustino and his companions, who were sone by Pope St. Augustina and the Anglo-Saxon conquerors by the Kingdom of Heavenhard of the King at last; to Columba, "The Point in Mook St. Augustino and the day on the William of the England was mainly through the south of the King at last; to Columba, "The Feel owewen them were simply matters of discipline, namely; the form of towner of the King the King at last; to

and was not questioned at all in material of faith in the National Council of Whithy in 644. Reparting the so called reformation in England Dr. Dawson lisque has the hardined to speak of it at the "work of God," and of its authors as the great reformers whom God raised up. Macaulay, a bitter foe of Rome, writes this of Oranner, the chief of three; "Saintly in his professions, unscruppalous in has dealings, scalous for nothing, bold in speculation, a coward and a time-server in notion." (History of England, Vol. I., page 57).

Rogers, who is not a Catholic, in his Political Economy, page 122, describes the gody fruit of the so-called reformation in England in the following words, which will conclude my criticis and for how of the teeming misropresentation, which will conclude my criticis and of the Wydliffe professer: "Before the reformation and during the time in which the various monasteries were in boing the wants of such poor as were reduced to pennry by great necessity were relieved through these sources of theirty. Lands wore generally distributed. . guilds supported their own proor . absolute want was on the whole unknown. The scane changed after the period refored to. The monastiolands were divided amongst the repair distress the propulation and misery were kept down by excessive persecutions."

Toronto, May 12.

A. O. H.

A. O. H.

Division No. 1 A.O.H. passed a resolution of condolence on the death of the father of Brother William Ryan.

Ryan.

Division No. 1 D O.E. Auxiliary to the A.O.H. held their regular meeting in their hall on Temperance street on Thursday, May 25. Miss Alno O'Leary occupied the chair. Four applications for membership were received and three candidates were initiated. Much regret was felt for Division No. 1 when their esteemed young president, Anna Roach, tendered her resignation from that offices having held it for three years. The popular young County President, Miss Katle O'Brien, then took the chair and declared nominations opened for the vacant office which resulted in the election of Mrz. Richardson as president of Division No. 1 for the balance of the meeting a choice selection of music and literature was fully appreciated by the members and visiting members and literature was fully appreciated by the members and visiting members and literature was fully appreciated by the members and visiting members present. Mr. Ruttledge, president of Division No. 1 A.O.H., gave a very enthueiastic speech and Miss Agnes O'Leary recited the "Battle of '98." After a short addrase from the County President the meeting adjourned to meet on June 9th.

Wedded at the Cathedral.

Wedded at the Cathedral.

After the 9 o'clock Mass in St. Michael's Cathedral on Wednesday morating Dr. Joachin William Guinane was married to Miss Helena Adamson of Grosvenor street. Mr. Edward Slock was best man and Miss Florence Adamson bridesmaic. Rev. Dc. 'reacy was the officiating priest. The wedding was quiet.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DE-REMEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmeleo's Pills. They not only cleanes the stomach and bowols from all bilious matter, but they open the excre-tory vessels, causing them to pour copious effacious from the blood into the bowols, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

Altoe: "What a gallant person Mr. Dunkley is. He never addresses me without beginning 'Fair Mise," Dorothy: Ob, that's force of habit. He used to be a street car conduc-tor."

LATEST MARKETS

The receipts of grain on the street market here to day were small. Wheat and oats were saider. Barley was firmer. Wheat—Wheat—Wheat—Wheat—Wheat was a cent lower, 300 outside selling at \$10 40 at 106 for white, tandard; \$109 to \$1 12 for red and \$102

r goose. Barley-Was firmer, one load seiling at

Barley—Was Enner, one tone setting as 42c.
Oats—Were a cent lower, 400 bushels selling at 37c to 38c.
Feas—Were steady, a just selling at 60c.
Hay and Stiaw — The receipts were small, three loads of hay sold at \$7.50 to 88.50; these was no staw offered, and prices were nominal at \$5 to \$6.
Dressed Hops—There was none offered and the prices were nominal at \$6.25 to \$6.60.

TORONTO MARKETS

ingdom of Heaven-		
power to Columbia?"	Wheat white standard \$1 04	\$1 06
but answer 'no.' The	do goos 1 02	0 00
ctory of Rome in the	do red 1 00	1 12
(Green ibidem, pages	Barley 0 /2	0 00
	Oata 0 87	0 38
is the testimony of a	Rye 0 534	0 00
an to the surremacy	Buckwheat 0 51	0 00
Saxon England in the	Pest 0 60	0 00
wenth century (A.D.	Hay 7 50	8 50
ding to Ray. Dyson	Straw 5 00	6 00
h in England did not	Dressed hogs 6 25	6 50
fused into the Church	Butter, 1b rolls 0 16	0 00
e thirtoenth century.	do tube, dalry 0 14	0 16
testimony of the	Spring Chicken 0 60	0 70
Christianity in Bri-	Chickers 0 55	. 60
with Rome before	Eggs 0 10	0 101
	Tarkeys 0 10	ŏ iĭ³
n invasion. That	Poratoes 0 65	0 70
cut off British Christ-	Beef carcases U 05	0 061
at of Reme for a	do hind 0 06	0 08
seuls that misunder-	Beef, fore 0 04	0 05
matters of discipline.	Yearling lamb 0 09	0 10 .
re and the observance	Spring do 0 03	0 06
authority of Rome	Mutron 0 05	0 08
e matters of discipline	Vesi 0 08	0 08
C TTOOL OF MINISTER		~ 00

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Dominion Bank.

Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh An nual General Meeting of the Stock-holders, Held at the Banking-House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wed-nesday, May 25th, 1898.

nesday, May 25th, 1898.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking house of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 22th, 1898.

Among those present were noticed:—Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason Mesers. S. Alcorn, William Ince, Thos. Long, William Ramesy, J. Lorne Campbell, W. R. Brock, W. Crecker, A. E. Webb, John Long, E. Leadiny, M. Boulton, E. B. Ocker, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Cockehult, H. M. Pellar, W. M. W. M. Chen, W. Lowis, J. Risley, Wm. Spry, Thes. Walmsley, J. Risley, Wm. Spry, Thes. Walmsley, J. N. Niven, John Fietcher, H. D. Gamble, George Robinson, R. D. Gamble and othere. It was moved by Mr. E. B. Osler, seconded by Mr. E. Leadiny, that Sir Frank Smith do take the chair.

Mr. W. D. Matthews moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Brock, and C. S. Brock and S. C. S. Walter, W. R. Brock, and W. S. D. Gamble do act as secretary. Mesers. Walter S. Lee and M. Boulton were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the resport of the Scretary read the resport of the Bank, which as a follows:

To the Sharsholders:

The Discotors to the Sharsholders.

1898 -Belance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1897..... 29,925 75
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1898, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts. 182,482 30

\$212,388 05 Dividend 3 per cent., paid let Aug., 1897, \$15,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid let Nov., 1897 45,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid let Feb., 1893 45,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent.

FRANK SMITH, President.

FRANK SMITH, President.

Sir Yrank Smith moved, seconded by Mr.

E. B. Osler, and
Resolved --That the Report be adopted,
It was moved by Mr. S. Alcorn, seconded
by Mr. T. Walmiey, and
Resolved --That the shanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during
to mast vost.

ing be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Mr. Wrn. Headric, acconded by Mr. J. Risley, and Resolved:—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers, and Agents, Insepectors and other officers of the Bank, for efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. Geo.

Reserved:—That they all be how opened for the election of seven Directors, and that same be closed at two o'clock in the same be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polied, and that the armitineers, on the close of the result of the poil.

Mr. Thomas Long moved, 'sconded by Mr. W. S. Lee, and
Mr. Thomas Long moved, 'sconded by Mr. W. S. Lee, and the the continues and the continues a

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Li	abilitie9			
Capital Stock paid Reserve Fund\$1	up		1,500,000	0
Balance of Profits	32,388			
Dividend No. 62, nevable May 2.	45,000			
Payable May 2. Former Dividends unclaimed.	73			
Reserve for Inter- est and Exchag.	112,090			
Rebate on Bills Discounted	34,084			
	01,001	<u>~`</u>	1.723.637	2

\$3,223,637 20

\$17,671,098 09

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\$11,078,685 80

\$17,671,003 09

R. D. GAMBLE,

General Manager.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, 20th April, 1898.

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