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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 16.

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 21 1897.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### HINT TO CONTROVERTISTS.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

There is something indescribably wearisome in having to take note so constantly of misrepresentations of our religion by Protestants. If they were specially remarkable for picty in their own persons or could show their past fruitfulness in a line of saints, commandown persons or could show their past fruitfulness in a line of sants, commanding the respect of the world, may, if they could only agree amongst themselves about the plainest truths of the Gospel, and so exercise an united and, therefore, powerful action on society in the promotion of all that tends to the public good, then, of course, we would not believe what we know to be wrong from its beginning: but we might be led to think them only deceived, and, possibly, in good faith. But it is not so by any manner of means. For not merely has each sect its own particular hobby, which it calls the Gospel, and drums away about to the overlooking of all else, but even congregation differs from congregation, and St. Peter's wont look into St. Paul's, nor St. James' worship as St. Luke's; and the "Garment, seamless and woven from the top "(that is, Christ') throughout, is replaced by shreds and patches, the products of earthly looms, and no two of them the same in shape or size or color. Motley was the wear of buffeons or fools. Sad, inteffably sad, that any one should have diagraced Christianity by clothing it in such a robe! Yet people in this deplorable state,

such a robe! Yet people in this deplorable state, Yet people in this deplorable state, differing amongst themselves at overy point, a focus of dissension and disintegration, quarreling and nuctting to quarrel, wont keep to thouselves and try to find a remedy for their own ills, but must let their ugly tongues loose against the "Bride of Christ" herself.

If they attacked we for our possens!

must lot their ugly tongues loose against he "Bride of Christ" herself.

If they attacked us for our personal thortcomings it would be fair enough and a generous, useful rivalry might be excited between us and themselves. Sut this is not their way. They must have at the Church. Everything that ashedies do, no matter what, must so charged on her. Camob a Satholic say, walk ou St Patrick's Day, from motives of patriotism, or a Satholic say, walk ou St Patrick's Day, from motives of patriotism, or a Satholic shows a charged on her. Camob a Satholic shock and through the same of the same of

some words of a theologian with the sharp name of Dona Now, what have of Lona Now, what have can be a supported by the local part of the l

in a glass, up to its source in the God who gave it to us for our guidance and sanctification.

Anu amongst these benefactors of Christianity, perhaps the very first place should be assigned to St. Thomas. Yet even he was the simple servant of the Church. For her he laboured. St. Watched his offerts with encouragement and reward, admired his depth and cleances, and after his death canonized him for his holiness. But she never thought of putting hum in her own place, and transferring the duty of our obedience from her own divinoly bestowed power, to his logic and general ability. Nay, when he made a mistake, not in the passage quoted by one of the ministers, and too deep for his understanding, since corrected it in the gentle and loving spirit of a mother, who whon forced to put her darling to right, kisses him for her pains.

St. Thomas wroteunder the correction of the Church, as did all the Saints. To her they submitted their judgment in every thought and overy line. It was on her infallibility as their first principle or postulate, they took their start, and on that they reside at the end of their labours. How unscholarly, then, in theory, and practically how unjust, to hold us accountable for any thing they said or wrote, unless that has the stamp of Infallibility as that has the stamp of langlibility as twose nod they were ready and bound by their first principle, to change or give up entirely winstever it disapproves then and St. Augustine and the Gregorya, and dear St. Bernard.

ready and bound by their hres principle, to change or give up entirely whatever it disapproved.

St. Thomas then and St. Augustine and the Gregorys, and dear St. Hernard and ten thousand others are great authorities in their own line, they are the illustration and the glory of the Christian intellect. But the Church is the one sole thing or person to whom Chirist said: Go teach all nations and lo I am with you to the end. Her we believe, by her utterance we are bound. So far as the theologiaus speak her words they are our guides and bonefactors, independently of her no more than isdue to their personal learning and abilities. We hope controvertists high and low will take a note of thus, and deliver us from both the irritation and ammemonate caused by their ignorance.

#### Irlsh Political Prisoners.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The regular monthly convention of the delegates representing every English speaking Catholic society in the city—national. Catholic society in the city—national, literary and temperature—was held Sunday atternoon in St. Mary's Hall, sixty dolegates being present. The object of the league, which is the advancement of the Irish people at home and abroad, having been gone into, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

#### HON. MR. COSTIGAN'S POSITION.

Following are the main portions of the Speech on the Address, delivered in the House of Commons on April 2nd by Hon John Costigan: With regard to the Manitoha school question. I must say at once that I had hoped that the policy of the Government would have been more in accord with what I consider has been the verdict in favor of the policy we adopted, and that a reasonable settlement would have grown out of it. That brings mee the paragraph in the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. in which we are asked to say that we are pleased to learn that after negotiation, a satisfactory settlement has been made. Standing in my place here, entertaining the views I have always entertained, with the record I have made for myself, for consistency of teast, in a humble sphere. I could not subscribe to the statement that that was a satisfactory settlement, nor can I subscribe to the assection that the Manitoha school question is buried. Not at all. There is no funeral, and if it would delight hon, gentlemen to attend the funeral of that question, it will have to be a mock funeral, for there will be no corpuse. That funeral cannot take place yet. That question is not settled. There has been no reference in the settlement that I can see to the grievances declared to exist by the Privy Council. There has been no reference in it to the reasonable domands of the minority, and therefore it is a very great mistake for hou, gentlemen on either side to say that this question is dead and hursed. You might as well as you that the full force and vigor. That question to day, so far as the rights of the people are affected, is just as much alive as the constitution itself, and it will last as long if not reasonably disposed of. Thore is but one way to bury the minority are not restored their rights, and that is by burying the guarantees given by the constitution to minorities. There is but one way to bury the powers that passed to the propole are affected, is just as much alive as the constitution is wrong in that respect does that give the reasonable done of the propole of the prop

argue that point. I have he speakers who have prece styles and say that the question has not speakers who have prece styles and instalment. I do no ii a fine of argument taken by son. howe spoken on that subject. Because. I want it clearly understood that on that question I am not speaking for party purposes or as an old Consorvative, but that I am speaking as a friend of the constitution. I happen to be a fine that I am positing as a friend of the constitution in high per to be a fine that I tail you soldennly Mr. Speakers shall but I till you soldennly Mr. Speakers shalling in my place as a member of this House, that were I a Protestant would take exactly the same ground. I speak as I feel about I and I speak candidly and honestly, I do not attack the Government or any member of the Government for any expression they may have used in or out of Parliament to show this sottlement because I have reason to know it is not satisfactory to the minority. You may talk about carrying by-elections, but outside of the one principally affected, that does not affect my because to know it is not satisfactory to the minority. You may talk about carrying by-elections, but outside of the one principally affected, that does not affect my position. Well, yes: It does affect because it weakers my position; but it does not have a sympathy is concerned, as I am, are satisfied. That does not affect my position. Well, yes: It does affect because it weakers my position is the french and the spiral man the spiral my position of the same roas on the same continue an agitation for the sake of the spiral man the spiral my position of the same roason I condemn that policy as unworthy of houses mer, I will be no party to attack ing the Liberal Government on the same located to the House, and I state it clearly and distinctly, for having used double arguments for political fight I have ever fought, stracking the Liberal Government on the same unworthy grounds. I have never in any political fight I have ever fought, stracking the Liberal Gove

of Public Works which staggers some people who sympathire with the minory relative in Mantha. The hot gentleman took a number of schools in Untary or the Mantha in the Company of the Company of the Mantha in the Company of the Mantha in the Company of the Mantha in Mantha in the Company of the Mantha in the Manth

Mgr. Merry del Val.

A despatch to The World from Quebec on Wedneedsy-says: Monsignor Merry del Val attended mass in the Seminary chapel yesterday. He was tendered a reception at Laval University, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Theology was conferred upon his Excellency, and an address was also processed to him. The delegate will leave here on Wodneeday morning for Valleyfield, where he will spend a few days with Mgr. Emard, proceeding thence to Toronto, where he will be the guest of Archbishop Walsh till Friday next week.

#### THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland

urions Breach of Promise (ase -Communication with Western Islands -The Pope at Father hom traquet atrim.

In making reference, in Belfast, to the death of the Protestant Archibishop of Publin, Rev. R. R. Kane said—The Archbishop, whom we lament, was also a model citizen. It is but a few weeks since he stood on the samplatform with the Ruman Catholic Archbishop of Publin to express his views on a question which is much agitated at the resent, and with respect to which his Grace thrught his native land had serious cause of complaint. Many Irishmen speak on this subject as if it were imputy and treason to be love England—the predominant partner—capable of doing injustice to Ireland, as if England had never done any injustice to Ireland, hereas history is full of the cruellest injustice done to Ireland the predominant partner in the relations between the two countries. As a patriotic Irishman, and as an honest man, the Archbishop approached the consideration of the subject, and his speech was ass luminous and convincing as any that has been delivered either in or out of Par liament on the subject. We are living side by side with people whe passion stely love Ireland, and it can but prebeen delivered enther in or out of Far-liament on the subject. We are living side by side with people whe passion ately love Iraland, and it can but pre-judice our religion in their eyes it thoy see us indifferent to the welfars of Iraland, and ever preferring another country to our native land.

of Ireland, and ever preferring another country to our native land.

Dr. Kelly, Rector of the Diocesan Collego, Eonis, has been appointed Bishop of Ross in succession to the late Most Reverend Dr. Fitzgerald. In the voting at the meeting of the parish priests of the diocess last December Dr. Kelly was dignissimus. The other two names sent forward on the occasion were those of Mgr. O'Leary, P.P., Clonakily, in the Diocese of Ross, and Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., Macroom, in the Diocese of Glyne.

At the first meeting of the Tralee Board of Guardians those present included the two newly-elected lady guardians, Miss Rowan and Miss Dosovan, Mr Jereninal Roche, J. C., outgoing chairman, was unanimously re elected chairman.

convoyan. nr seremish Roche, J.P., outgoing chairman, was unanimously re elected chairman.

At the Nass Quarter Sessions, before his Honor Judge Kane, an old man named Michael Mooney, St. years of age, sued Lieutenant Londsdale, Jad Bat. Royal Dublin Fueiliers, for £35 damages for assaults alleged to have been committed on the 1st and 2nd February, and for false imprison ment on the first occasion. Plaint if sole was that when walking along at a place called Basin lane he observed as outple of dogs preceding a gentle man in plant clothes. One of the dogs—a setter—charged at him and seught him by the shoulder and the hip. He warded off the animal's attack, and it was making a second charge on him when he kicked it off. The military lieutenant came up, and fourishing a stick over witness's head called on him to follow him to the police barracks. Mooney, however, evinced no desire to comply with Lieut Lonsdale's request, and so the latter knocked the old man off the footpath out into the wasertable, demanding if he knew who he was epsaking to Mooney simply replied that he didn't know or didn't care, and "Lonsdale targed his back and left him." Evidence having been given, his Honor said that the conduct of either plaintif or defendant was not above comment. He gave a decree for £2.

Something is post.

ment. He gave a decree for £2.

Something is buing done by the Congested Districts Board to open up by the temporary service of a steamer communication between the western isles, Clitden and Westport. The object of the Congested Districts Board is to facilitate the traffic from the slands off the coast. Hitherto the islanders have suffered very considerably from the absence of any reliable communication with the shore. The terrible diseater in Clew Bay two years since, when a number of the Achill islanders were drowned, brought home virilly the uncertainty and the perils of the existing system of reaching the mainland. The danger, so far as the Achill Island is concerned, has been removed by the railway since made to the Sound, which is easily crossed by terryboats and the heavier traffic crosses swittly and safely in hookers. The difficulties of communication between Achill and Westport were, how ferryboats and the heavier traffic oroses swittly and asfely in hookers. The difficulties of communication between Anhill and Westport were, how ever, as nothing compared with those that caist up to the present between Innisbofin and and Clare Island and this port. An occasional hooker and moet frequently an open boat was there only method of reaching the shore or of bringing their cattle to the fairs or returning with goods, such as food or clothing. Neither the hooker her the open boat could venture the trip except in the finest weather. The uncertainties of the return prevented the hookers from seeking the trade, and the speciacle was wintessed some days before a fair in this town or its vicinity of cattle being brought over in frail open boats. Innishbofin is 32 miles from this out in the Atlantic facung a rockbor deoset, Clare Island is 19 miles out, Claggin Point

issix miles south of Innishbofin, which is 15 miles north of Chiden.

issix miles south of Innishbofin, which is 15 miles north of Chifden.

Recomment.

The news of the death of Rev. H. Nagle has caused poignant grief to his hosts of admrers and friends throughout the West of Ireland, and particularly to those of his native diocese of Ephin. He was widely known and his genial disposition and fervent piety emeerely attached to him all yith whom in the various missions he was in he became acquainted. For the past few years, indeed, his health was anything but robust, but no one expected the end was so near. His extraordinary zeal, however, must have frittered away thus hitle of health before his friends dreamt of it.

Tippstar.

Au extraordinary breach of promise case has been tried at the Nenagl Quarter Sessions before County Court Judge Anderson. The case derived an exceedingly novel feature from the fact that the parties were entirely uncqual in years, the defendant, Terence Donne, being of rather maure age while the plaintiff, Miss Oatherine Direy, is a young lady of preposeesing appearance, who does not seem to have long passed out of her teems Miss Darey is a farmer's daughter, residing with her parents at Kitregane, near the village of Lorrha, eight or nine miles from Nenagh, and Mr. Terence Dunne, also of the respectable farming class, lives in the same locality. The plaintiff got £100 damages. Miss Darey, the plaintiff, gave evidence, a portion of which was as follows:

Did you ever speak to Dunne before the 16th of November? No.

Did you instruct Mr. Corthet to say that young giris were to be pined who had to marry such men as defendant? No. Is Dunne an old man? Yes.

Wr. e you anxious to marry this old man? Because he was well off.

No. Is Danne an old man? 1es.
W. re you anxious to marry him? I was.
Why were you anxious to marry this old man? Because he was well off.
Was it the deposit receipt for £450 you were marrying?
I was marrying both (laughter).
Was the deposit receipt the principal item—would you think of marrying him without the £450? No.
Did you hear any disparaging remarks made regarding Danne, or any thing said that was calculated to matthim when the marriage arrangements were in progress? I did not.
Did you hear the remark made that the old fellow should have been married twenty years ago? No.
What was arranged about the fortune in Portumua?
It was arranged about the fortune on the morning of the marriago.

riago.

The Pope and Pr. Gasquet.

The Rev. Dr. Gasquet, O. S. B., has appecial Brief. of which the following is a translation:

LEO P. P. XIII. TO OUR BELOVED SON, Beluvet son, health and Apostolic Benediction.

a transmission.

LEO P. P. XIII. To Och Beloved Son, Francis Gaster, Bexpencities Monk. Beloved son, health and Apostolic Benediction.

We know by our own experience and by the report of many on what subjects and expert of the subject of the subj

SCOTLAND.
Cathelics and the School Board Elections Cathelles and the school Board Election.
An exceptional amount of interest has been attached to the Edinburgh School Board elections this year. The Catholic representative, Cason Doulery, in seeking re-election, had to cope with the serious drawback arising from the tuppoutarity of the late Board owing to the serious drawback arising from the tuppoutarity of the late Board owing to the serious drawback arising from the tuppoutarity of the late Board owing to the serious drawback arising from the tuppoutarity of the late Board owing to the serious drawback are serious from making known his consistent opposition to the extravaguese complisated of. District committees were formed, and a determined effort was made to organize the the Catholic vote. The result is undeed a trinuph. Canon Donlevy heads she had to the successful fitteen, polling 70 votes more than the nearcal successful competitor and 9,9% votes more than the hast. It has now become plain that it is within the power of the Catholics of Edinburgh to carry two seats on the Board, and we understand that a decommined effort will be made to do so at the first opportunity. Fasher Mullen has been re-tected in Duntermine and in de fortth place on the list of the successful candidates.

#### ISAAC BUTT.

Interesting Account of the Home Rule Leader

BY MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

The following very interesting appreciation of Isaac Butt appears in The Catholic Herald:

What an age it seems since Isaac

Butt was the principal personage of the Irish race, and with what swift-ness via shadow of forgetfulness has desc. ded on the unnershed grave in far away Stranorlar? Yet, barely twenty years have come and gone since he had the Irish cause in his since he had the Irish cause in his keeping. Those of a younger time, dazzled by the success which the land origis of 1872 80 brought on Mr. [Farnell's leadership, sometimes smile when I tell them Mr. Butt was, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, the only man of genius I ever had the privilege of knowing. Not that providing will ever them that the property will ever them that the provider will ever them to the provider will ever them to the provider will ever them to be the provider will ever them. anything will ever tempt me to un-dervalue

MR. FARNELL'S UNRIVALLED GIPTS as a leader of men, and more especially as a daunter of Englishmen. have come, said Wendell Phillips once at one of Mr. Parnell's American once at one of Mr. Parnell's American lectures, "to see the man that made John Bull listen." In that power he had no equal. It is not too much to say that he conquered Englishmen more effectually than if he had defeated them in half a dozan pitched battles in the field. And it must always be remembered to his credit that, although the famine of 1870-80 always be remembered to his credit that, although the famine of 1870-80 and Mr. Davitt's miracle-working Land League gave Mr. Parnell the opportunity of a National uprising for the very lives of the people, such as Mr. Butt, in his torpid time never Mr. Butt, in his torpid time never had, Mr. Parnell had already to a great extent created the opportunity for himself by making the bones of a dead Irish Party move in Westminster before ever the Irishtown meeting sounded in the trump of a general resurrection. Mr. Parnell succeeded by reason of his American qualities as a cool and hard hitter. He was dealing with a power that never sorupled, and he could be as merciless as his adversaries. He was capable to an astonishing degree of sentiment,

adversaries. He was capanic to an astonishing degree of sentiment, BUT HE WASTED NONE OF IT ON OPPONENTS. The mother of Parliaments was to him a place where two gangs of office seekers, recking with hypocrisy, cruelty and greed, would do as much or as little for Ireland as expert Irlah fighters could extort by throwing their swords into this scale or that at critical moments, just as the price of their services went up or down It is true that once the Liberal Party were definitely pledged to Home Rule, he adopted a wholly different attitude; but it was first necessary to flog them out of their Coercionist heresies, and he was never troubled with the smallest constitutional scruple as to snything except the feasibility of the means for administering to them that wholesome discipline. This view of

means for administering to them that wholesome discipline. This view of THE DUTY OF A PARLIAMENTARY LEADER, was bitterly antipathetic to Butt's whole mental constitution, which was that of a deeply read statesman satisated with the traditions of English liberty and believing the fight to be one with statesmen like himself courteous as knights of chivalry and animated with principles as lofty as those of Burke and Fox. He was the worse practical Irish leader, but he lived on a mental level on which zone of his contemporaries in Parliament except Mr. Gladstone could habitually deep Mr. Gladstone could habitually deep Mr. Alionalist his would have been infalibly one of the greatest names of the century. He spent his most golden years, on the contrary, as a racketing young Tory; casting about for beliefs, and in the meantime dissipating his glorious gifts in a career that left him an unbearable burden of debts and follies to crush him in his old age. It was one of the services for which that it was his relations with that it was his relations with the

It was one of the services for which the Irish cause is indebted to renal services in the treatment of the Special Commission of '65 '67 which kindled into a steady fame the Nationalist sympathies that had always been flickering somewhere in his Torry speeches or in his Trinity College essays. But he was already old, embarrassed, fettered in a thousand ways by his youthal errors, and with the exception of gentle John Martin he was the only man of name with any power to restore life to a cause which was plunged in apparently irrecoverable failure after the Fenian broke up.

Those who are discouraged by the anties of a few turbulent dissensionmogors at present have little conception of the slumber of death that was on the country when Mr. Butte first amnesty speeches broke on our ears. There were one or two excellent Irishmen in Parliament, notably Guorge li-nry Moore and John Francis Magure, but any national programme

had no more to do with Irish elections, and still less of course with English elections, than if the Irish cause, as well as its captains, had been sen tenced to death by Judge Koogh after the rising of '67. Middle aged men shrank from the very name of Nationalist as they would now from the name of Anarchist. An occasional funeral procession, if it is not paradoxical to say so, was the one symptom of life in the country—that and the interruption or total suppression by the popular voice of any attempt at conditutional agitation. I remember as if it were yesterday the suppression of the tenant right meeting proposed to be held by Sir John Gray and the late Dean O'Brien of Newsatle West in the Limerick Cornmarket. It was carried out with superh audacity by Mr. John Daly. He and his men took charge of each speaker as he arrived at the gate of the Cornmarket, marlied him through a double hime of young men to the coposite gate, and conveyed him courteously but firmly outside.

ONE OF BUILT'S MUST FORMIDABLE DIFFI-

ONE OF ICIT'S MET FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTIES

was to get even a hearing for his agitation from young men, deeply depressed no douth by the horrors and failures of the Fenian cycle, but firmly determined to allow no revival of the Parliamentary agitation of the old kind which smelled to Heaven One of his appeals for a tiral remains very distinctly in my memory. A banquet was being given to the first batch of amnestied Fenians in Hood should be the first batch of amnestied Fenians in Hood should be the first batch of amnestied Fenians in Hood boy, completely over awed by the immensity of Dublin, was sent up by the Cork Herald to report it. I turned out that it had been resolved to be wiser, in those dangerous times, to have no newspaper report of the speeches, but as a friend intimately known to

THE PAMOUS JOHN NOLAN and to Mr. P. F. Johnson of Kanturk, who were the organisers of the banquet, I was made personally welcome at the board. But had been engaged at the Four Courte during the day in the trial of a man named Barrett for firing at a Galway landlord, and the jury were sitting late to finish the case. It was not until the diuner was over and the speach-making begun that the great counsel arrived with the news that he had been victorious and the prisoner acquitted. Fusiled with the triumph, he stood up to speak, and in a life of pretty large experience I have never yet heard a more body-and-soul-thrilling speech, with two exceptions—one being Captain Mackey's speech from the dock in Cork, when he had the very judge in a flood of tears, and the other Mr. Gladstone's lion-like flowing-tude speech the night the Home Rule Bill of 1886 was beaten. Butt's speech was almost wholly a plea to the released Fenian leaders to give him a chance for seeking Irish freedom by conciliatory means. He was argumentative, pathetic, passionate, by turns; but the passage that will always live in my memory was that in which in language actually blazing with the divine free of eloquence he declared that if the methods he pleaded for failed, he would not only give way to those who would lead where all the nations of the free had gone before them, but that, old as he was, his arm and his life would be at their services in the wenture. At John Notan's suggestion I had taken a note of the speech, and when the banquet was over I went up to Mr. But to beg his permission to publish the speech with which the blood of everybody present was still tinging. He was dismayed at the request. He said he had been told there were to be no reporters present, and that the publication of the speech would ruin all hope for his contemplated movement. I told him 'at of course his wishes would be respected, but he continued to show so intense an anxiety on the subject that, in order to completely reassure him, I threw my notebook into the fire, where it peacefully bur

not only
AN INTERESTING PIECE OF HISTORY, AN INTERESTING PIECK OF HISTORY, but one of the most memorable outbursts of golden elequence that ever left human lips. Some rumors orept into the English papers that Mr. But had made an extraordinary speech at the banquet, and the Ohief Secretary was asked on the subject a few nights afterwards in the House of Commons, whether Mr. Butt, as Queen's Gounsel, would not be brought to account for it. But of course there was no record of the speech, and the matter went no further, and the fast gave me some comfort for returning to Ock empty-handed after destroying a notebook which would now be worth more than its weight in gold. His difficulties in obtaining the assent of the extreme men to any constitutional agitation had not yet been got over on the night before

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE GREAT HOME RULE

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE GREAT HOME BULE CONFERENCE, in the Rotunda, in 1878, at which the Federal Home Rule movement was founded (a Conference of which Mr. Alfred Webb and Mr. Junn Ferguson are almost the sole survivors in the active politics of to-day.) On the previous hight it was still doubtful whether the Conference would not end as Dean O'Brien's meeting in the

Limerick Cornmarket had ended I happened to be again a witness of the private consultation on the subject between the leading men who had come up from the country to deliber ate whether their ought to be any truce with Parliamentary agitation. There can be no harm in writing now that the most influential men among them were Mr. Jee Ronayne (the never-to-bergetten member for Cork City) Mr. C. G. Doran of Queenstown. Mr. Mat Harris of Ballunasloe, Mr. O'Cominer Power and Mr. John Walsh of Middlesbro'. I cannot at thus moment recall whether Mr. J. F. X. O Brien was of the party on that par ticular occasion, although I am quite sara he was one of the most determined that, within certain limits, Mr. Butt's projecteshould havefair play. Thetem per and large minded patriotism displayed in that debate were worthy of an occasion to which probably Irsland owes the fact that all that has been achieved since by Mr. Butt, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Davitt was ever attoupted. Mr. Butt assented readily to the qualifications with which his movement was to have free fling, and when Mr. O'Connor Power got up in Mr. Butt's support the next day from the midst of the little group who re presented the Extreme L-ft of the Conference a sigh of relief went through the cognoscent, who knew what a cloud hung over the birth of the movement.

But to the end, barring the one glorious month of the Kerry election, Butt's Movement Nexue Marker Carolit The Populan Maginaria.

BUTT'S MOVEMENT NEVER CAUGHT THE POPULAR IMAGINATION.

No public Home Rulo demonstration was ever held in any of the great towns of Ireland outside Limerck, and we are painfully familiar with the conflict at the O Connell Statue, where again John Daly bore a daring, if not judicious, park. But Isaac But was beloved in Limerick with a passion which he experienced nowhere else in Ireland. In the old Farmere' Club, in which was Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, Mr. Wm. Bolster, Mr. Mat. O Flahetty, Mr. Joe Gubbins, and many more who have passed into the silent land (Mr. John Finucane, M. P., is almost the only surviver of the genial band). But had unfinching allies, and Mr. Henry O'Shea, the secretary of the famous Butt election Committee, which survived Butt's leadership and even life, and Mr. John Ellard, the Town Clerk, among the eity men, were always of the number of his fastest friends. One of Mr. Butt's most excellent inventions (and one which has fallen sadly into disuse) was his annual "account of his stewardship" to his constituents in the Lumerick Theatre. But he had to return year after year with a melancholy story of nothing accomplished; and to the troubles of an apathetic country and a worthless party he added embarrassments of his own which were sometimes tragicomical. Once when he had arrived in Limerick to prepare for his election it was ascertained that there were bailiffs watching in front of his hotel and were clamouring for away out of the city by backways, and arrived safely in Killaloe in the evening. The people in Killaloe in the evening. The people in Killaloe in the serion of his presence and little guessing the cause, brought out the band and lighted a tar-bar-el in front of his hotel, and were clamouring for specialtities once in the darkness, flying from the ghosts of his youth. An uninterested country was, of course, represented by twee again in pureit, and he had to quit Killaloe and its awkward hospitaltities once in the darkness, flying from the general many many tortures; and while he found little sympathy in his own ranks or in his own country h

hall in celebration of their triumph. One other scene—the last in which I saw him—lingers sadly in my memory. It was

In the Molesworth Hall in Dublin, in which Butt was for the first time beaten by a narrow majority by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar and Dillon. Who that heard him can ever forget the bowed and broker old man's heart-breaking appeal to give him back the days when he had a united country behind him? Irland is weefully rich in such tragedies. The days in which Mr. Parnell in his last tragic struggles went through a similiar ordeal in his turn were not more pitiful. Those who deposed Mr. Butt were absolutely and inevitably in the right; but the pity of it—the drooped shoulders, the genial old face, the vast arched forchead, with the rings of silver halr tossing about it, the vice in which you heard the last rattle of dying genius! There was this difference between the seene in Committe Room No 15—that the people's paring with their leader was effected without the slightest trace of the hidders personalities that will make the latter scene eternally diagraceful in Irish recollection. The thing had to be done; but it was done sorrowfully and cleanly by a surgeon and not by a butcher. I saw Butt carry on a genial chat with John Dillon just siter he had spoken the last word against his leadership, and, if my memory does not deceive me, I think it was the arm of his victorious successor, Mr. Parnell, the great old follow took in leaving the hall, with the glorious courage of the days of chivalry. I never saw Butt again. Many months afterwards I was returning from Egypt, having just escaped from the grave by one of his and before I reached Ireland he was already sleeping in his quited Donegal churchyard, not very much remembered perhaps amidet the favor into which the Irishtown meeting was already throwing the lountry. The first heart, however, us a meeriful and loving heart, whatever passing guest of passion may blow over it; and as time goes on I have no doubt Irishmen will more and more fordunate times built up to such a woudrous height and in their later, whatever passing in the south of his provides and softness, but who

Death of Mr. Michael J. Murphy.

is a secretained that there were bailed such the present of the election it was ascertained that there were bailed such the present of the city by back ways, and arrived safely in Kilaloe in the sevening. The people in Kilaloe, hearing of his presence and little guessing the cause, brought out the band and lighted a tar-barrel in front of his hotel, and were clamouring for a speech when word arrived that the bailed were again in pureuit, and he had to quit Kilaloe and its awkward hospitalties once in the darkness, flying from the ghoests of his youth. An uninterested country was, of course, represented by

A VALUELESS PARTY—

the queerest amsignm of Tory country gentiemenlike Col. King-Harmanraging at the Diesstablishment of the Church, stern Independents like the late Sir Patrick O'Brien, who was at least amusing, and placemen of all stripes and winnies, waiting for their price. Nobody could have made much of such material. Butt was, in addition, an old man suffering from disease of the heart and from incessant pecuniary tortures; and while he found little sympathy in his own ranks or in his own country he was petted and genulnely admired in the great assembly which was for him peopled with a thousend spirits of the mighty dead. The fact, which appears to be certain, that

HE REJECTED AN OFFER OF THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF IRELAND

At a moment when scores of bill discounters were on his track it is sufficiently which recommended itself to the Irist people and impressed English opponents. His deposition from the lead ership was as inservisable as the fate of a Greek play and as itagic. I was proved the honesty and incorruptibility of his policy. But his policy had no single element of hope in it. When he stigmatised Mr. Parnell's steady and remorseless tactics of of Great Flaisian in Liverpool elected Mr. Parnell in his place. I remember side of Glore the members of the St. Patrick's church and or of the leading old gentleman as he afterwards as at atomer at the Adalphi Holed with the men who had deposed him and

#### The Domain of Woman. TALES BY "TERESA."

THAT BOOKS FHE CHADLE BULEATHE WITH D

A Miss Elizabeth Smith celebrated her ninety second birthday recently by riding a bicycle, accompanied by her friend, Miss Jane Martell, aged eighty

seven.

Shades of our great grandmothers, what think yo of this? Is it not enough to make you turn in your graves, this latest exposition of the newness of the old woman?

Thenly the man?

truy, the word is coloning to an dim, the old order is changed, our grandame-will now go a wheeling, not as formerly, in bath chairs propolled by an exceedingly propor manservant in gold laced livery, but on the over active and

Where, oh where are the powder and patches, the stiff broades, "wi' gowd would stand their lane," the high backed chairs, and sweeping curtaies of our prim and proper grandmothers, to whom the manners of a gentleweman and the corresponding homage of the sterner sex were as the apple of their

A vision rises before me of a stately old dame, soft voiced and of graceful manners, always the pink of neatness, whose curtaies were a sight to behold, whose curtaies were a sight to behold, and who, in spite of snow white hair, and ucarly ninety years, was upright as a dart, with scarce a trace of failing sight or hearing, and whom mother called "grandmamma," to which title salied "grandmamma," to which title we children added the prefix "great." She was nearly ninety six when she died, and 'was a small child among a group of little cousins, but I remember. her distinctly. To such comparatively new beings as we children were, she seemed to be almost as old as the world of little cousins, but I rememb itself, and whenever we heard the severe admonition, "I was never al-lowed to do that when I was a little some so do that when I was a little girl," we used to woulder vaguely what sort of a little girl great grandmanma had been, and whether her back was so straight in consequence of her having constantly worn the backboard with which she sometimes threatened us whenever our shoulders bulged out, as they very often did.

Dear old lady! I know now that she

was the perfection of s. gentlewoman, and I have often been grateful for that slight glimpse at the fast vanishing ors of "the old school.

The wonderful stories she could tell The wonderful stories she could tell at the days of the Regency were eagerly bistened to by little ears that were just beginning to hear of the wonders of history, but it was not often that she would condescend to telk about them, questions she would not listen to and we seldom asked them as the invariable make we will be to be the world with the contract was "obliders must not be to we seldom saked them as the invariable reply was, "children must not be too inquisitive." But it was more concerning family matters that the reproved andue curiosity; I believe she was altimated improve our minds. Upon the silecties of behaviour and speech she was strict. Did a giddy little miss give atterance to an expression that might be considered to violate the cauous of good taste, though it was mere milk and water compared with some of the words at present in use among even the best circles, the culprit would be met with a severe glauce and the request, "never lat me hear a great granddaughter of

as present in use among even the best eircles, the culprit would be met with a severo glance and the request, "never let me hear a great granddaughter of since use such an expression."

Sometimes we were permitted to see her trinkets, all old fashiouted even then, but all good and genuine, sham jewellery was an abomnation that me lady should wear. On take the seed of black ways were a district of the forchest step of much in vogue in her your death of the forchest step of much in vogue in her your death and the your death of the

silencing reply, "oblidren must not be lequisitive." The proposition of the proposition o

young people it would be well to have more social gatherings, musical evenings.

I have looked in vain for some augustee to this atthough the idea was a mont excellent one and should meet with approval by all Catholic mothers who have an eye to the well-boing of their children in years to come. The silence which followed your suggestion night be indifference, or just pure forgetfulness, so I ventured to write and ask you if your would kildly speak again of this most important matter.

pure torgentiness, so I ventured to write and sak you if you would kindly speak again of this most important matter.

The season for parties is over, or nearly so and the summer with its numerous excursions and pie nies will soon be here. Our young people will go of course to many of these. It is quite natura: that they should want all the only-most they can get, but they mix up with all denominations, and what is the result? A number of mixed marriages and only food knows the lives made wretched in consequence and the numbers who loss their faith altogother. Let us try by all means to keep our young people together more than we have done. We hear of many things done by other denominations for their people, young and old. Can we not do just as well or even better. Permets.

It would certainly be a very good thing if we could give pienies &c. in the summer for the purpose of bringing our young folks more together:

As far as I am concerned I cannot do much more than suggest ideas for others to carry out, though I can, of course, help to the actual of siving a notice in this column of any entertainment or social gathering that may be on the tapis. If I had time and money enough I have sufficient energy to set things going in certain quarters, but, unfortunately, the means are wanting, without which it is impossible to work in some ways.

tunately, the means are wanting, without which it is impossible to work in some ways.

I think some of my readers will probably indulge in a slight ancer with the romain ways and the will have to start everything who sale will have to start everything who suggests herself." Well, why don't they come forward and give people some ideas of their own?

As "Patricia" says, this matter is a very important one especially to mothers and fathers who might thouselves do a very great deal more than they are doing to find suitable Catholic companions for their girls and boys.

Suppose Mrs. D and Mrs. A put their heads and their resources together and get up a kind of surprise pione for their young people, to which the younger members of their particular congregation who are known to them might be invited.

The destination might be some pretty

invited.

The destination might be some pretty spot easily accessible. Toronto abounds in such delightful places; and for the provender, of course the young ladies would be only too delighted to show their skill in making boothsome chibles. The two promoters of the affair with one or two other elders for company would be quite sufficient for the proprieties.

prictics.

I believe there are many Catholic joung men who would be very glad to meet with educated and refined young women of their own faith if only more opportunities were furnished.

I have a great mind to have a pionic like that myself this summer; who will come?

There are many well to do Catholics who have beautiful grounds: they might give a garden party occasionally to the young people of their congregation, a social affair without any invidious distinctions.

tion, a social affair without any inviduous distinctions.

I think if we only realized the great good that would result to our churches from organized social gatherings, &c., we should make moreefforts in that direction. Apart from the increased feelings of friendilness, our young men and women would not be in so much danger of making mixed, and very often most unsuitable marriages.

The Church is annually losing a large number of children from this cause alone, and when we occusive that it is our own culpable apathy and negligence that is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs surely it will rouse us take of affairs surely it will rouse us take of affairs surely it will rouse us to take come action in the matter.

Our men, especially the younger ones,

take some action in the matter.
Our men, especially the younger ones,
are growing abocitingly indifferent.
Many of them habitually neglect their
duties, and the number one usually sees
in church is out of all proportion to the
older men and the women.

in church is out of all proportion to suchder men and the women.

How her a good Catholic wife can keep a man in the right way it is impossible to estimate: that a Protestant one will take every stom of fervor or devotion out of his mind, if she does not lead him from the faith attogether, is undeniable. Parents should think of this; it is one of the duties before them to find suitable companions for their children and to guard them in every way possible from the danger of losing their faith.

Tarresa.

#### THE INISH BRIGADE

THE ISISH SHIGADE

Lattesting Lecture by Dr. A. Comma Bople.
London, March 28.—This evening
Dr A. Comon Doylejdelivered a most
interesting lecture on "The Irish
Brigade" before the members of the
Irish Literary Society at the Society
of Art Rooms, John street, Adelphi.
Mr R. Barry O Brien, B.L., presided,
and there "as a large attendance of
prominent Irishmen in London.
Dr. Coman Doyle, who was most

woman. "Like Mrs. Guneral, alivays tomposing her mouth to say," peaches, postoces, prues and prominent whether woman in the say of t

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ally their French friends. As to the view which the Irish regiments took of their own postion, it could not too often be insusted that though, no doubt, they became embittered later on, in these early gears of their existence there appeared to have been no strong national feeling as Irishmen against Englishmen. Ireland had never been an independent whole, and the idea of nationality was not one which was familist to the age. They looked upon themselves as loyal British subjects who were supporting what they believed to be their rightful king against their enimies. They no more thought of the independence of Ireland than the Highlanders who supported Charles Stuart thought of the independence of Sociland. He (the lecturer) only knew two occasions where armies composed mainly of British troops were defeated upon the continent last century—they were Almanza in 1707 and Fontenoy in 1745—and on each of those occasions Irish troops helped to turn the fight against them. Sin would be punished in this world, and if they sowed pensil laws in Irishand they would reap humiliations abroad (applause). The British Government of the day showed what they thought of the value of the Irish soldiers in she service of France by at once passing severe laws by which any recruit leaving Ireland should lose all civil rights and be liable to death if he returned. George the Second was reported to have cried out when the news of the battle of Fontency reached him. "Accursed be the laws which have deprived me of such subjects." In 1814, when the French King was restored to the trion of his ancestors, the surviving officers of the Irish Brigade, but it must have failed for the conditions which produced the Brigade had happily and finally passed away. With Catholic emancipation the struggle between Britain and Ireland passed from the camp to the Senate House, and a long succession of successful attacks upon bigotry and prejudice had at least some prospect of an enduring and natural bond be twen them. (Applause).

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., of Ireland, was certainly a most extra
ordinary phenomenon. The existence
of a military organisation of this unatural sort for so long a period was
unique, he thought, in the world's
history, and told more than words
could do of the abominable misgovernment of Ireland by Great Brisin in
the 18-th century. During a century
the history of the Irela Brigado was
entwined with the military history of
France. Their lives were spent in
fighting against Great Brisin or the
allies of Great Britain. He found in
his notes 89 engagements in which allies of Great Britain. He found in his notes 89 engagements in which they had burned powder. They helped the French to victory. They covered the French rotreat in three continents. They fought against their presenters. Again and again their presence turned defeat in victory for their adopted country. The cases of Gremona and of Fontenoy were admitted on all hands. And then at last mider laws provailed in Ireland. Some limited measure of justice was due to the native population, and instantly the Brigades in France began to dwindle and disappear. The student of history who endeavoured to collect information about the Brigade found his materials very limited. There was, of course, O'Calleghan's industrious but rather agravating history, and there was O'Connor's well written but incomplete work upon the subject. Then for the latter days of the Brigade there was Mrs. O'Connell's recently published book, 'The last Colonel of the Irish Brigade.' He had no doubt that among old Irish families who had been intimately associated with the Brigade, such families as the Dillions, the Nugents, and the Walshes, there mus, be letters and papers about the natter; but it was a curious thing that during 180 years the Brigade nover found among its officers one single man to give any intelligible account to the world or their arms, their organisation and their exploits. After the raising of the Siege of Limerok in 1991, which terminated the Jacobiu war in Ireland, 24,000 mon, all good trained soldiers of great endurance and history—for they went only from a small stage to a larger one, and suchanged the obsours warfare of their lowerly island for a service which filled the eyes of Europe and which had made their names famous the history of the last entered the property. The War Minister of Louis the 14th, the French monarch, seized upon the old their segments to fit them into the French military establishment. This was very hard upon the officers of the old Irish regiments to fit the surface of the sea one of the Brigade during t

#### HEALTHY STOMACH !

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doses. I have only used two bottles,
and am happy to say it has made a new
man of me. I strongly recommend it
to fellow suffereer. C. FEARGE, Dry
Goods Mcrchant, Forest, Out.

#### Confessor to the Queen or Spain.

Lisbon, April 10.—The Rev. Father Peter Hickey, Superior of the Irish Dominicans in the Church of Corpos Sauto, has passed away after great suffering. He was coulessor to her Majesty Queen D'Amelia. He was a kindly hearted man, and was highly esteemed by both rich and poor. His decease took place last Mouday night, and the remains were interred on Wednesday afternoon.

Communities Curres.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in himself on the community of the

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## The Catholic Register Co.,

Safter intended for the Editor should be so ad-essed, and must arrive not later than Mendays of a week to insure publication. Discontinuance: The publishers must be notified a little when a subscriber while his paper stopped. If arrease must be naid. hy icker when a successful and All arrears must be paid.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897,

#### Calendar for the Week.

April 22 - 9. Rufus.
23-8. George.
24-8. Fedelie.
25-Low Sunday. S. Mark
26-8S. Cletus, Marcellinus
27-8. Egbert.
23-8. Paul of the Cross.

Chevalier John Heney, of Ottawa. elebrated his seventy-sixth birthday on Friday, the 10th, and is receiving general congratulations and wishes of happy returns, in which The Resister cordially joins.

Aubrey Beardsley is reported to have een received into the Catholic Church Despite the unquestionable genius of this young man, it is to be hoped that his religious conversion will also involve his attachment to more healthy ideas of

The jubilee of the Archashop of Philadelphia is an event that many who Philadelphia is an event that "Eany who cannot be present would wish 10 participate in. There are few more widely known and beloved prelates, who have sprung from the missionary Irish race. The archdiocese of Toronto. we are pleased to say, will be officially represented. Father Ryan, revtor of St. Michael's Cathedral, who, like his Grace of Philadelphia, is a son of 'gallant "ipperary," has been deputed to attend the jubilee celebration. Father Ryan, who left thus eity on Monday Ryan, who left this city on Monday afternoon, will be the personal repro sentative of the Archbishop of Toronto

we have no desire to hurry Bishop sullivan in the arduous work of translating Peker Dens in proof of his recent statement from the pulpit of St. James' Cathedral that. "Some people think a lie permissible under certain conditions. In a book used in universities of the Roman Communion this view is taken." The pressure of the Lenten work is now over: it, we suppose, provented the preparation of an earlier reply to our last request for information. We have received a number of letters in connection with this matter, and feel called upon to say in this issue that all we desire of Dr. Sullivan is to make plans what he wants to say. We believe he has placed himself in a serious position, and we are prepared to make the truth plain to him just as soon as he has put his statement in such form that there can be no room for misunderstanding about it. ing about it.

St. Patrick's Day is never suffered to pass in the army in England without its "wearing of the green" incident. There is always the private who will wear the bit of green stuff" in defiance of the anger of his superior officer, there is al-ways the technical dispute between them, and subsequently the publication of the incident in the newspaper and the question concerning it in the House of Commons. This year the officer who ordered the private to re-House of move the shamrock was a Catho Lieutenant Blundell by name. I private's name was Grindle. Altho Th e latter got 168 hours' imprisonment bad the best of the conflict, the he had the best of the conflict, the Munister of the Crown being obliged in the House of Commons to seek relage in the quivocation that Grindle was pan-shed not for waaring the shanrock but for rolusing to remove it, and the War Office directing that the punishment be expunged from Grindle's record. It expunged from Grindle's record. conveys but a paltry notion of patriotis in the army to see incidents such as th constantly recurring. Prejudice alone inspires the officers who object to the

The following extract from a letter dated March 14th, from Athons, Greece. dated March 14th, from Athons, Greece-written by the Rev. J. O'Connor of Sences Fall, U.S. who is travelling through the Old World, having visited the Holy Land, is interesting reading at the present time: "Beautiful Athons! It would take an artist or a poet to de-scribe it. It reminds one of the World's Event Chicago. The buildings are scribe it. It reminds one of the World's Fair at Chicago. The buildings are all of white marble or tight cream color. The streets are wide and pred with marble, and they are clean too. It is

auch a contract to Constantinople. We spent a week in the latter city of narrow dirty, filbly streets. Through the Aurican minister we had the honor of seeing the Sultan on his retuent from the mosque to his palace. It was a gala day and all the people turned out. About 40,000 soldions were on the streets. A grand welcome awaited us here (Athena and we are the list - of the day. When we arrived at the Port we carried the Stars and Stripes as a precarried the Stars and Stripe as a pre-tection. It was telephoned to Atheus, and a delegation of stude in senie to the port after miles to welcome us. We could not understand why we were choored by the people. Has were taken off as we passed, and the streets were crowded. At the hotel a committee waited on us and invited us to a recep-tion that evening given us by the stud-ents of the University. Of course we went and had a big time of it. When-ever we are seen call the states passed a the Senate of the United States passed a resolution of sympathy with Greece in carried the Stars and Stripes as a pr-tection. It was telephoned to Athens resolution of sympathy with Greece in her struggle for Cretc. The papers are full of us. Harrah for Greece

With the political rumors set afloat concorning Mr. Costigan The Rea-rease is in no way concerned. The hon. gentleman seems to be very little concerned shout them himself. But Mr. Costigac's speech in the House of Commons is one that no Catholic paper can let pass without the warmest approval. Elsewhere we reproduce those portions of Mr Costigans speech which we appreciate as being entirely free from partisan leanings. They deal with the school question and with the celebration of the jubile on the reign. They stamp Mr. Costigan as an Irish Catholic public man of whose record in parliament all Irish Catholics may well feel proud. They impire a feeling of genuine and general regard over the design expressions of the speech. which contain the suggestion of a desire for retirement from politics in the near future. It is our earnest hope that Mr. Costigan will remain in Tarliament. There is not earnest hope that Mr. Costigan will remain in Parliament. There is not another member on either side of the House whose retirement would cause more keen regret to those who regard him as their representative; nor is th him as their representative: nor is there one, we believe, whose retirement would be regarded more distinctly as a loss to the experience and honor of the Legistature by the best judges of the matter on either side of the Speaker's chair.

The Kingston Whig does not admit that THE REGISTER has stated correctly the issue on the Sunday car question in connection with the bicycle vote. If connection with the bicycle vote. It the bicyclists oppose the running of cars, our contemporary believes that they do so because they wish to preserve the boly calm of the Sabbath. There may be a wide difference between the spiritual convictions of the bicycle vote in Kingston and Toronto; we only speak from facts as we witness them. College street, Toronto, the main road to High Park, is crowded from early morning til Park, is crowded from early morning tull late at night on Sunday with wheels rushing in opposite directions. This street is also the chief trolley track to the park. The cyclists have rendered the road positively dangerous at any hour on Sunday, especially for children. There is no church in High Park; and the cyclists have made it a resort for exactly the reason that would animate exactly the reason that would animate the cycloless should the cars be concede ed to the latter. The placing of the cars on the atreet would interfere with its undisputed Sunday possession under present conditions by the owners of wheels. From these facts we would be its undisputed Sanday possession under present conditions by the owners of wheels. From these facts we would be sate in concluding, in case the bicycle vote went against the cars, that the wheel owners had voted from purely selfish motives. Sloce the note to which The Whig objects appeared, The World has informed us that the over whelming majority of the bicycle vote will be cast in favor of banday cars. That is quite a different thing from the contention of The Whig, that the cyclists are solicitous only for "holy calm" of the Sabbath. Anyone who lives in the neighborhood of College street, Toronto, must know, however, that if to take a reasonable amount of recreation on the Sanday be a sinful desceration of the Sabbath, then the bicycle vote in Toronto is the greatest local agency of this desceration. Far be it from us to say that the wheelmen and wheelwomen of Toronto do not attend church on Sunday, in addition to enjoying the health-giving breezes of High Park All we insist upon is that the Church going and the recreation secking rusts be kept separate because no churches are to be found in the park or vicinity, and because it is an indisputable fact the almost the whole of the Toronto bicycle vote can be enumerated in High Park in the councies of a fine Sunday. If then, the bicycle vote is cast again the running of Sunday cars, there is room for no other conclusion than that the owners of wheels are determined to deny to people who walk that easy access to the park which 'hey at present monopolize. Our point is that the decision of this question will not depend on the Sabbath. Recping character of the cuty; but of the correctes of the majority principle based, as it usually is, on selfishnoss.

Put the Boot on Your Own Foot

Mr. Tardivel, a French-Canadian brother journalist, has succeeded in giving the "Dana Vaughan" humbug a hold upon the Canadian imagination Serious secular papers now give cir-culation to the announcements of M. Leo Taxil that he will shortly produce Miss Vaughan on the stage. There is certainly enough sensational nevelty in the subject to enlist the interest of a large section of the newspaper press; but it appears to us that those organs of Catholic opinion, in which the free advertising of Taxils entertainment was tegun, have a duty imposed upon them by the successful development to date of the fake. It is difficult to estimate the credulity which led these Catholic editors to help Taxil in at-tracting public notice to the unwind ing of his mysterious yarns in the carly stages of the enterprise. We take it that Mr. Tardivel is a fair example of the rest. They became after a fashion fascinated by the creations of Taxil's unagination but ught themselves safely anchore common sense by trusting in a public investigation. They overlooked the fact that Taxil's desire was not a public investigation, but a public show in connection with which he would look after the box-office receipts. We are actually to have this show, if the great public are foolish enough to patronize it. It would spoil any possible appreciation of the entertain-ment to state who is to take the part of the mysterious" Diana Vaughan.

The leading Catholic publications of Europe and America have not spared any of the parties to the great hoax. The April number of The Month however, puts the position of Catholics in a clearer light than we have yet viewed it. It notices with approval and strongly recommends the b recently published his disciples by Fatl blished against Taxil and his disciples by Father Portalie, S.J., under the title of "La Fin d'une Mystification." The Month says

It is to our thinking quite inexplicable how in this, the country of Titus Oates and the "Papal Aggression," Catholics should be found to swallow down any extravagant and prurient absurdity which M. Leo Taxil may choose to invite them to believe about Freemas onry, with exactly the same voracity with which our forefathers testant Allianze at the present day, credit every silly story to the discredit of Papists and Jesuits. Father Portalic has done well to expose the imposture which M. Leo Taxil, Dr. Hacks, or some other malicious persons unknown, have invented to fill their own pockets have invented to fill their own pockets, and we are especially grateful to him for showing how strongly, if somewhat tardily, the saner Catholic opinion in Italy and France has come round to the side of common sense. We must own to feeling ourselves humilisted as Catholics when we find respected ecclesiaaties defending in our public journals the cause of a mysterious personage who has announced positively the birth of the grandmother of Antichrist on Soptomber 29th, 1896, and who prophesies the grandmother of Antichrist on Sopt-ember 29th, 1896, and who prophesies the future election of a Pope who in the year 1997 will renounce Christ and in-augurate the public worship of Lucifer.

If the common-sense reflections of the greatest of our Catholic magazines apply to England of the past and present. it is certain that the . Munder ve a livelier interest for Canadian the necessity of denying the misrepresentations of reckless or malic parsons. who tell them that they worship sticks and stones and have n intelligence higher than idolatry. W could name some of our confreres who ought to know better than give nce to the gullibility of Mr. Tardivel.

#### Gulliver's Cables.

The following letter rafers to matter which may have passed out of the minds of some of our readers:

Ballykilbeg, Co. Dov

Sth April, 1897.
To the Editor of The Catholic Register.
Sir—I have been honored by having sent to me a copy of The Catronic REGISTRS, of March 25th, in which the fiction of the papers appears as a leading article.

notion of the papers appears as a lead-ing article.

Telegrams from Great Britain via the United States are often pure inventions. rollegrams from Great Private Via faited States are often pure inventions, and the one you refer to had never the mallest foundation in fact-

Your obedient servant WM. JOHNSTON.

The telegram alluded to appeared here as an ordinary press descatch. It represented Mr. Juhnston, on the floor of the House of Commons, as appealing to the Imperial Government to prohibit the proposed participation

in the 98 Centenary of an Irish American regiment. The Register alluded to Mr. Johnston's alleged demand upon the Government as extraordinary, and quite out of sympathy with the spirit of the age, oven among men of his own way of thinking. The Resister has had numerous occasions for realizing the grea tertility of the imagination of cable correspondence It appears that they regard all Irishmen and all Irish regard all Irishmen and all Irish affairs a fair game for grote-que misrepresentation. We may have been very dull not to have detected the features of a hoax in this particular matter, but we fraukly admit that we were taken in, as most people on this side of the occan raw, for including side of the ocean were, for instance deceived by the description of the great Irish Race Convention as a sort of "Donnybrook Fair." The catle The catle correspondents should try to remem ber that all persons are not equipped with an equal capacity for such hu and since they cannot be broken off their jokes, and persist in putting them upon the suffering public of this con-tinent, it might not be a bad plan for the future to label all alleged humor, so that people may know what they ar

#### La Patrie as a Church Paper.

When Mr. Henry Bourassa, the new editor, entered upon his duties for the first time on the 6th of this month, the public were at once informed in a pleasant little press despatch that the paper, La Patrie, was to be submissive and loyal to the Church in dogma and discipline. As far as we are aware this obedience was not imposed on Mr. Bourassa by any one, but was a purely voluntary de-claration on his part. The newspaper itself containing Mr. Bourassa's open-ing article is now to hand. We transate a couple of paragraphs which ill enable our readers to judge of the

truth or otherwise of the despatch above referred to. Mr. Bourassa 8**8**98 :

I need not repeat it, as to the matter of religion, La Fatrio is and will remain frankly Catholic; not Catholic of this or that school or shade, but Catholic according to the heart and spirit of the Church: believing in dogma as the Church teaches it; obedient to discipline as the Church applies it. I wish to understood. By the Church I do not mean this or that particular authority in the Church but the Church universal, directed, to day, by Leo XIII. That directed, to day, by Leo XIII. That great pontiff commands in virtue of his great pontiff co great pontili commands in virtue of his mastery of political and social science and the breadth of his personal views, the respect and admiration of the whole world, and even of those who do not scknowledge his doctrinal authority

Was it necessary at all that La Patrie should come out as a Church paper? We do not pretend to be able to say one way or another; but its pretended obedience to the Church pret appears now to have a motive. Take the facts. It professes obedience in dogma and discipline; but it will yield obedience to no one under the Pope. It must consider its mission in the world rather important. Admitting that the editor is quite as great a man as he thinks himself, let us ask him this question: Suppose in one of the public departments at Ottawa, a sul ordinate were to say to his immediate superior: I cannot re-cognize you and intend to obey none in authority over me except the pre mier himself. How would the service work under such a system It may have be the best intention in the world that Mr. Bourassa volunteered to make In Patrie practically a Church paper; but to our thinking it would be much more becoming in him to have left the Church out of consideration altogether. The Pope, if His Holiness has ever heard of Mr. Boursssa and Lu Patrie, is unlikely to have the time at his disposal necessary for controlling personally the policy of our mighty French-Canadian contem-

#### Turkey's War.

On Saturday last war was declared against Greece by the Sultan. The opposing forces on the frontier of Thessaly immediately came into conflict, and the fighting has since been waged with increasing energy. So far the reports are favorable to the Turks, who have driven the Greeks out of all the fcontier defiles with great slaughter. The Pass of Milouna, one of the chief strategic positions occupied by the Greeks, has been lost, and the Turks are, according to latest advices,

battering against the Greek headat Larissa. On the other ouartera hand the Greek operations age the new forts erected by the Turks on the talf of Arts are admitted to be successful, and the fall of Provesa is imminent. There the Turks have lost heavily.

Meanwhile the diplomacy of Europe is perfectly effent. Germany alone shows feeling against the Greeks but Russia gives no sign. The secret of the situation defi-s conjecture to such an exent that, like the riddle of the sphinx, it is given up on all hands. The bonds that bind the Greeks and Rassians together may stand the strain of a sharp and dec-sive campaign in which Turki h torce would be clearly which Tark: h force would be clearly demonstrated. But every prophesy of the future of this war is the veriest guess work. The one fact is that a religious war has broken out in Europe: and whether diplomacy can prevent the configuration ration spreading over the whole continent, time alone can tell.

#### An Easter Offering.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER The forty days are en Of suffering mortal pain, The Lord of Hosts has rise And wiped away all stain.

Hosanna, Lord of Heaven! The Easter bells ring out, While argel hosts re-echo With eager joyous shout

He gave the souls in darkness The glorious light of day, And all the duugeous opened To Heaven's benign ray Hosanna

The mighty Name of Jesus
O'er all the world holds away,
While earth with heaven rejoice
For Christ has risen to day, Hosanna-

The sweetest boon that over To sinful man was givon, The precious Name of Jesus That makes him heir to heaven. Hosanna--Lucie A. Mackenzie.

#### A Silver Jubilee.

Canaveral, Florida

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Hodgson celebrated the twenty-lifth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday, April 10-h. At eight o'clock the holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by the Rov. Father Walsh, in Our Lady of Lourdes church, at which the members of the family Walsh, in Our Lady of Lourdes church, at which the members of the family received Holy Communion. In the ovening a number of relatives and immediate friends assembled at their residence, 10 Biecekor st., which was beautifully decorated, and wherein a most enjoyable evening was spent. Hearty congratulations and good wishes were extended by the guests, who hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson might be spared to enjoy many years of happiness, and to celebrate their golden jubilee.

#### C. M B. A.

At the last meeting of Branch 16, C. M. B. A., the following resolution was on the motion of Brother A. E. Cain, seconded by Brother C. N. Ryan, nnaninously adopted:

"The Brothers of Branch 15 have with feelings of deepest regret to a record the death of one of our charter members, our esteemed Brother, F. W. Rohledor, who, with his wife and only daughter, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call suddenly from this world of sun and suffering; be it, therefore,

world of sin and success.

(Resolved—That we, the members of free,

"Resolved—That we, the members of resolved—That we, the members of understanding the steem and appreciation for our high exteem and appreciation for our decessed Brother, who, by his oxemplary life and kindly mapure, had wen the respect and love of all his fellow-mem-

bors.

"That we hereby extend our sincere sympathy to his sorrowing brothers in their sad bereavement.

"That this resolution be inscribed in the minutes and copies sent to Tus Carnonc Reserve and Causdian for publication.

#### The Consistory.

ROME, April 19.—The secret consistory to day was largely attended. The Pope elevated the Archbishops of Lyous, Rennes, Rouce and Sautiago de Com-postela to the Cardinalate, and formally preclaimed the previously named Bis-hops of Buffalo, Cheyenne, Wilmington and Mobile.

#### The Passion and Resurrection.

Holy Office of the Church.

rription of the Beautiful Geremonic Hely Week and Easter Sunday at the Lathedrat

The beautiful and impressive cere monies of the Passiontide were per-formed with more than usual solemnity in St. Michael's Cathedral during Holy Week. Whatever may be the impression created in the minds of non Catholics by these solomn rites of the Catholic Church, it is certain that they had a most beneficial religious on the hearts of the Catholic worshippers, who manifested by their silent devotion their fullest apprecia tion of the holy office of the Church.

The presence of his Grace the Archbishop, surrounded by the priests, in the sanctuary lent additional colat and impressiveness to the sacred ceremonies.

On Wednesday began the office of Tenebrae, or Darkness, so called because towards the end the lights are extinguished and the church is reloped in partial darkness, to commemorate the deep mourning of the Church for the Passion of her divine Spouse, and also to recall to mind the darkness which covered the earth at the time of the Crucifixion. In a triangular stand, placed at the epistle side of the altar, are set 15 candles o yellow wax, seven on each side; and candle is extinguished at the end of such pealm, until finally they are all put out. But the white candle is taken away at the intonation of the ralm "Benedictus" and concealed at the altar.

This ceremony dates from the 4th cen-This occumony dates from the 4th century. According to liturgical writers and interpreters these lights regresent Christ who was called by holy Simeon "the Light to the Revelation of the Gentiles." Their extinction is emblematic of the darkness of Paganism and the mourning of Holy Church for the death of Christ. Amularies tells the death of Unitst. Amularies tells us that the white candle signifies Christ personally. It is not ex.inguished but merely hidden from view, to show that Christianty was not annihilated with the death of our continuous and the death of our continuous a

to show that Ornstianty was not suministed with the death of our Saviour, but merely cincelled with Him for a sime in the sepulcine. The harmonized chant, Lamentations of Jeremias the Prophet, by Rev. Fathers Rohleder, Coyle and Treasy, was another feature of the service, which was much appreciated. Certainly the finest satisfactors religious. which was much appreciated tainly the fluest sentiments, r ments, religious teeling and patriotic love, are blended together in these beautiful passages of the old Testament.

the old Testament.

In his style and manner of writing
Jeremiss was the most pathetic of all
the prophets. He saw the holy city
of Jerusalem polluted by the vices of the proplusts. He saw the holy city of Jerusalum polluted by the vices of its people, the holy places descerated, and the laws of God openly despused and trampled upon by his fallow countrymen. Inspired by the Holy Ghost he foresaw the impending calamity which God had prepared for the punishment of this ordinate race, and never cessed to admonish the people to be converted to God. How powerfully and foreibly he speaks of the national vices of the Jewish people, of the wondrous favors they have received from God and of their continual ingratitude to Him! Finally with what deep and tender pathos he portrays the ruin and desolation of his unhappy country, which shandoned by God was cast down into the great depths of human misery and national and moral degradation, so that they were obliged to seek help and succorrom those whom they had in the hey day of national pride and glory despised as their slaves. "Our inheritance is turned to aliens; our homes to strangers. We are energied by the necks, we were weary and no reat was given us. We have given our land to Egypt and to the Assyrians, that we might be satisfied with bread. Servante have ruled over us. They oppressed the women in Sion and the virgins in the city of Juta."

Juda.

Juta."
The Church applies these beautiful and expreseive texts to the sinner who, like Jerusalem, has turned from God, but admonsibles them at the same time of the goodness and mercy of God to those who repent.
"Jerusalem, Jerusalem, be converted to the Lord your God."

verted to the Lord your God,"

On Thursday the church was beautifully decorated. The Arobbishop
solemnly blessed the holy oils in the
presence of a very large number of
priests from the different parts of the
diocese. His Grace was assisted by
Rev. Vicar General McGann, archpriest of the Mass, and by the RevFattuers Ryan and Haud, deacons of
honor, and Rev. Fathers Coyle, deacon
and Latberry, sub-deacon of the Mass.
The ceremonies were fully carried out,
Rev. Dr. Treacy was master of cere

monies. After Mass a procession took place to the altar of Repose which was ablaze with electric lights and lighted candles, interspersed with ceautiful flowers. Great credit must be given to Miss Foy for the pains she taken with the suitable decoration the church during Holy Week; also J Mrs. McConnell, the Misses Sultivan and Miss Moran.

On Thursday evening after the service of Tenebrae, Father Hyan preached an able and eloquent sermon on the mystery of the Blessed Eucharist, dwelling on this wondrous condescension of divine love that searchees everything for the children of men.

Friday morning Mass of the Presenciated was celebrated by the Rev Father Ryan, assisted by Fathers Rohleder and Coylo. Father Treucy was master of ceremonies. His Grace the Archbishop assisted as usual in cope and mitre.

the Archibishop assisted as a decrepe and mitre.

After the ceremony of the Adoration of the Oross, His Grace addressed the people and explained the meaning of the beautiful erromony. The people then came forward to perform the ceremony of Kiesing the Oross at the ceremony of Kiesing the Oross at the ceremony of Kiesing the Oross at the ceremony of the Grace, who was assisted by the priests. In the evening Tenebrae was chanted as usual, all the Tamantations being sung in harmony by the presse. In the evening Lendbrae was chanted as usual, all the
Lamentations being sung in harmony
by Rev. Fathers Rohledor, Coyle and
Treacy. R.v., Father Ryan presided
at the office. The Stations of the
Cross then took place. At all the
evening services the cathedral was
througed with vast crowds, both
Catholice and Protestants, from different parts of the city, who were most
favorably impressed with the devotion
and solemnity of the public worship of
the Church. Rev. Father Rohledor
performed the ceremony of the blessing of the Pasheal candle and Baptismal
water on Easter Saturday.

On Easter Sunday morning Rev.

performed the ceremony of the blessing of the Pasheal candle and Baptismal water on Easter Saurday.

On Easter Sunday morning Rev. Father Ryan celebrated solemn High Mass, coram pontifice, Father Treacy acting as deacon and Mr. Domohoe being subdeacon. The choir rendered Haydn's Twelfth Mass in excellent style. After the first Gospel his Grace the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and addressed the unusually large audience on the iessons to be learnt from the mystery of the R-surrection, which was at once the characteristic proof to which Jesus appealed for truth of His divinity, the cornerstone and foundation of the Ohristian religion and the ever present symbol and pledge of the future resurrection of our bodies on the last day, when we shall sing the alleluias of one sternal Easter in the kingdom of God. His Grace spoke upwards of half an hour and was most eloquent and impressive. In the evening the church was beautifully decorated and illuminated on all sides. A large audience that thronged the church to the very sisles greeted the prescher, Rev. Father Ryan, who lectured on the doctrine of the Real Presence, taking for his text. "He has risen; He is here." Rev. Father Treacy chanted the Vespors with deacon and subdeacon. The choir rendered Wisgami's Musical Vespors in excellent style. Misses Elliot and Flangan gave the due presided over the choir. The services throughout Holy Week ending on Easter Sunday night were carried out with unusual magnificience and must have impressed the vest crowds who attended with the grandeur and beauty of the Catholic ritual.

#### Raster Sunday in St. Peter's Church.

Easter Sunday in St. Peter's Church.

The large congregations which attended the morning and evening services in St. Peter's Church folt that the brightness and ryo of Easter pervaded the place. The contrast between its former dinginess and the freshness and cheerfulness of its interior since its recent decoration, was never more strikingly felt. The altar was profusely adorned by flowers, arranged in a most sasteful manner. A sot of beautiful candlesticks presented by the Children of Mary and a very fine altar lamp, the gift of a generous parishioner, added very much to the effect. The singing of the school children at the first, and of the choir at the second Mass was worthy of the occasion. The ladies of the Altar Society deserve the greatest credit for the excellent work they have been doing at all times as well as on this occasion. Much praise is also due to Sister Emelinda who prepared the children of St. Peter's choir, to its capable leader, fir. Godfrey and to its obliging organism in, and the success with which it has been crowned. The Easter collection was highly honorable to the people of the parish, all the more so, because it was the result of their own unsolicited generosity.

was index, the parish, all the most the parish, all the most the result of their own unsome generosity.

The devotion of the Forty Hours will open next Sunday at St. Peter's Church and His Grace has kindly intimated that he will be present on that occasion.

The results of the local elections in Nova Scotia give the Liberals under Premier Murray 34 reats. against 4 for incomplete Murray 34 reats 4 for incomplete Murray 34 reats 4 for incomplete Murray 34 reats 4 for incomplete Murray 34 reads 4 for incomplete Murray 34 reats 4 for incomplete Murra

#### The School Question in History and Law.

By N. MURPHY, Q.C. VIII.

Oliver Goldsmith sends one of his heroos a trip to Holland to teach the Dutch the English language, but he could not succeed in his mission because

could not succeed in his mission because he was iguerant of the Dutch language. The bringing back of the French language to the schools was a necessity, in order that those speaking that language could learn English, and that other knowledge than that of the English tongue could be imparted to them before they had first mastered that tongue. If this be correct, Mr. Laurier should not claim as a concession to him, or as a suncelume of a crimence the remeasure. claim as a concession to him, or as a remedying of a grievance, the removal of a bar to the very carrying on of the common schools, so far as the French pupils were concerned. The imparting of religious teaching under the new Manitoba bill is an impossibility and the introduction into the bill of the clause resulttime, the entherlies. rmitting it is a subterfuge

Horo is is:

Roligious teaching in public schools is to take piace between 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the alternoon, and it is to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge incuttee any portion of the school district, or by any person duly authorized by such clergyman, or by a teacher, whom so authorized, but this religious teaching may take

ized, but this religious teaching may take place with this religious teaching may take place with the religious teaching may take place with the religious teaching the teach teaching the achieved the rural district, or by perents of at least 25 children attending the school in the case of a city, town or village.

Une duly certificated Roman Catholic chacker is to be employed in acy village or rural district where the average attendance in any school of Roman Catholic oil den is 25, and one duly certificated Roman Catholic chacker in towas or cities where the average attendance is 40

teacher in towis of critics where vin average attendance is 10

The time for religious teaching, 3 30, arrives in a country school house. One half hour is devoted to it. Which clergyman shall have precedence in a one-room relicol house (the general accommodation provided outside of cities) or which section of the pupils, Protestant or Catholio, will retire during a Manitoba winter day to await their turn for religious instruction, should the half hour be divided between two clergymen or toachers?

surn for religious instruction, should the half hour be divided between two clergymen or toachors?

I caunot agree with the Hon. Mr. Scott, Q.C., Socretary of State, when he says that the effect of the decision of the Privy Council is that the minority have no rights which can be protected. On the coutrary the Privy Council while in one case declaring that the minority have no rights under their claim that Soparta schools existed "in practice" at the time of the Union, in another case decide that under the Confederation Acs and the different Acts of Mauitoba, notably those of 1871 and 1884, the minority have rights which have been infringed on by the Maultoba Act of 1890, that by such infringement of those rights grievances have been created and the Dominion Parliament may (i. e. must) rectify them if Manitoba should not, after due notice.

I have already alluded to the objection that Manitoba having neglected on due notice to remove these grievances the power of Manitoba to legislate in such "asters became vested in the Dominion Parliament, and have never been revested in Manitoba, who consequently is powerless to legislate on the subject; and I think the objection tensible.

The duty of righting the wrongs of

Dominion Parliament, and have never been revested in Maniloba, who consquently is powerless to legislate on the subject; and I think the objection tenable.

The duty of righting the wrongs of the minority then rests with the Dominion Parliament. What rights given to the minority by the different school Acts of Maniloba have been taken away by the Act of 1890?

Under the different Maniloba school Acts common schools were established, an advisary board of fourteen, one half Protestant, one half Catholio, was established, an advisary board of fourteen, one half Protestant portion of the board to govern the Protestant portion of the board to govern the Protestant schools and the Catholio schools; the Government grant for school purposes to be devoted equally between the two—Protestant schools and the Catholio schools; the Government grant for school purposes to be devoted equally between the two—Protestant schools in the support Protestant schools, or Catholios to support Catholio schools, or Catholios to support Protestant schools, maps and globes for the content of the common men and globes for the regard being har free common for the beautiful the common hard globes for the regard being har free common for the beautiful the schools, and French of the Protech schools; the selection of books having relation to religion or morals under the superintendence of competent religious authorities. This was afterwards enlarged so as to include text books, histories, &c.

The scattlement made by Mr Laurier, went he further settlement he hopes to make, does not include any of these rights which were taken way by the Maniloba Act of 1890, and which the Privy Council in effect say should be restored.

I cannot explain the matter better than by quoting again from Sir Charles than by quoting again from Sir Charles than by quoting again from Sir Charles than by quoting aga

Tupper a speech on the Address delivered March 20th, '97:

The hon Premier took ocre not to mention other provisions of the settlement which presolved by the provision of the settlement which provided by the provision of the settlement which provided by the provision of the settlement which provided by the provision of the to Bonan Catholice, for it is to be easeled that 'No separation shall take piace during secular work,' and no provision is made for meeting the conselections services of Bonan Catholice in any other matter than purely. The settlement contained is the Manitoba Bill of 1897 involves therefore the following: The settlement contained is the Manitoba Bill of 1897 involves therefore the following: R.man Catholice to obtain advantage of the right to have either religious exercises of their conceinces and in or when, an average attendance at a particular school in the conceinces and a form a certain figure, they may have a Roman Catholic tescher and a Roman Catholic priest to give religious exercises.

The cascher must be fully qualified under

very text books to which exercist conscien-

Outside of Winnipeg and large towns berefore, the "average attendance" reader therefore, the "average attendance" readers the Bill practically inoperative. For the children must gather from frandwise and make a record of attendance at the same school, under the existing system before their parents or guardians can obtain for them he right to have the religious teaching between 5.39 and 4 colock each day or to have a Roman Cathole teacher teach from Protest ant school-books.

between, 3.39 and 4 o clock each day or to have a Roman Cathole teacher teach from Proter ant school-books.

Sir Charles but echoos the views of the Privy Council as to those schools when it says:

Moreov-r, while the Catholic inhabitance menals liable to local assessments for school purposes the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of the council o

#### Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:
Whoreas Almighty God in His infinite goodness has seen fit to call to his eternal home Mr Edward Chute of Dixio, the beloved brother of our worthy Brother John Chute.
Resolved—That we the officers and members of Division No. 1, A.O.H., do hereby concey to Brother John Chute and other members of the family our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, Resolved—That a conv hereaf he for the support of the convenience of the support of the support

mont,
Resolved—That a copy hereof be forwarded to John Chute recorded on the
minutes of this Division and published
in The CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic
Record.
WM. RYAN, Sec.

They Never Fall.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with I sward lies, but by nsing Farmeles and though the year of the state of the sta

#### I. C. B U., Branch No 2.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.
TORONTO, April 19th, 1897.

TOKONTO, April 19th, 1897.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His influte goodness to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Philip A Cummings.

Resolved—That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we extend to the relatives of our esteemed Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affilication, and trust that God will give them strength to bear their sattriat with Christian resignation.

Resolved—That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the meeting, one sent to his family and one each to This Carronte Recistras and Catholic Record for publication. R.I.P.

Committee { R. SMITH.

#### Latest Stratford Items.

Branch No. 13, C.M.B.A., of Stratford at its regular meeting held Wednesday evening, April 14, extended a resolution of condolence to Bro. John Lyons on the death of his son and also to the widow of Bro. William J. Cowan, of Perfolia branch, who was killed at the G. T. R. station here on Wednesday last April 14th.

station here on Wednesday last April 14th.

We crave the privilege of making a few remarks about the C. O. F., which order has mot with such good success both in the United States and Canada wherever a court has been established. The successful management of the order has had a widespread announcement and as a financial institution is without a parallel in the history of Catholic Societies. The C. O. F. is fast spreading in Canada and in the United States and is certainly meeting with favor by all the eminent divines in the province and elsewhere We are glad to add the following particulars.

C. O. F. was organized in Chicago in year 1838 by a few ardent spirits who thought they saw the necessity of such an organization which would combine both sick benefit and insurance.

Rev. Father Ryan of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto was one of the prime movers at that time he being then in Chicago.

The order has grown steadily since

clocted bi-annually whose officers are clocted by the delegates of the different states and provinces decoted annually the state and provincial Convention. The convention-for this Province will be held this year in August in the town of Cornwall.

The convention-for this Province will be hold this year in August in the town of Cornwall.

Each state and province is entitled to send one delegate to supreme convention for every 500 members.

The next supreme convention will be hold in 1899 in Barlington, Vermont.

The order is governed in this Province by Provinceal Chilof Hanger, W. T. J. Lee of Toronto, who was elected first fromtonia Chief of the order in this Province in 1895 and was again unanimously elected in 1890 at the convention in Toronto, Prov. Vice-Chief Rauger C. S. O. Bouldroan, Prov. Secretary Morel and Prov. Treasurer, Goo. W. Seguin are residents of Ottawa where the order has 13 ceurts with a membership of 1.500.

A board of five trustees composed of W. E. Mailens, 1. adon, Ont. 1. John A. Chisholm. Cornwall, Out. : Charles P. Baby. Windsor. Out.; J. P. Bryson, Poterboro, Out. assist the Provuncial Chief and his officers in governing.

"The Slege of Linterick."

"The Siege of Limerick."

MONTEKAL, April 20.—The members of the dramatic section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society produced the romantic drama, "The Siege of Limerick," at their hall on Young street, last evening. The performance was a very creditable one. The performance was in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and was attended by a large audience. The cast was a strong one, and the many critical situations were heartily applauded.

#### ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S JUBILEE.

An imposing Celebration in Honor of the Philadelphia Prelate Philadelphia, April 15.—Perhaps

the most imposing jubiles celebration ever held in this country will be the one that will take place here next week in honor of the 25th anniversary one that will take place here next week in honor of the 25th anniversary of Archbishop Ryan's consecration. The celebration will open on the morning of the 20th with a grand parade of the pupils of the Catholic schools for boys. All the Catholic schools for boys and the procession on the evening of April 21. Among the last named is the Finisdelphia Brigade Association. Archbishop Ryan's courtesies to the Grand Army posts, ins religious celebrations of Memorial Day in his Cathedral, and his many patriotic addresses have greatly endeared him to the veterans of the Civil War and to the people geverally, irrespective of religious dividing lines. Col. Edward Morrell will be the chief marshal of the jubilec procession.

The religious celebration of the jubilec in the Cathedral will bring together an immeuse representation of the American episcopate and priest hood, and the reception on the evening of the 21st at the Academy of Music will be a social event unsurpassed in general interest in the city's history.

Archbishop Ryan was a priest of the architocese of St. Louis, and for twelve years Coadjutor to Archbishop Kennick. The Oatholise of St. Louis took special action not long ago at a great pupular meeting presided over by Arcubishop Kann, and an affectionate address on their behalf was prepared by this committee: Poter L Foy, H. J. Spanuhorst, E. T. Farish, John B. Denvir, M. E. Smith, F. J. Wade, William Druce, Dr. J. J. Kane, Conde B. Pailen, R. Grabam Frost, John M. Dickson, H. Vurhagen, W. I. wodock, and M. Dakson, H. Vurhagen in Indiation in Philadelphia.

#### Dread Fresh Massacres.

New York, April 20—(Special.)—
The Journal's London special says
there is reason to believe that Turkties victory in Milotina Pass will be
the forerunner of a terrible recurrence
of massacres in Armenia, and if so,
it is more than doubtful whether the
Powers, who dared do nothing when
Turkey was inert, will venture to
raise a single wort of protest when
the has a her isack the presuige of a
glorious campaign and the support of

#### The Red Cross Ignored.

ATHENS, April 20.—Colonel Manos, in command of the Greek forces on the frontier of Epirus, has telegraphed to the Government here that struks have bombarded the military hospital at Arts, sittough the R.d Cross flag was housted over the hospital.

#### KIDNEY WAR.

Now Insidiously it Wages, but how Quick the Surrender, and how the Fing of Irace is Surriedly Hesisted when that Great General, South American Edsacy Cure, Turns his Guns on the Disease.

This is what James Sullivan of Chatham, Oat, writes: "For years I was a great sufferer from Kidney trouble. The disease bosme so acute that I was confined to the house, and was greatly indicted with insonant. I was permanded after using many other remedies without relief to procure a bottle of South American Kidney Cure I had relief almost from the first dose. I have persisted in its use, and after using six bottles I am well and strong again. I can work fourteen hours out of twenty-four and feel very little, if any, fatigue. It is the best modisine I have ever used."

#### The Diamond Jubilee

The Diamond Jubiles

The Daily Chronicle is responsible for the statement that "It is expected that a Catholic service will take place in the Pro Cathedral, Konsington, at the same time as the which the Queen is to attend at St. Paul s. Nothing definite has been settled, but that would be following what occurred in connection with the jubiles celebrations of ten years ago. On that occasion Cardinal Manning and the special envoy sent to Loudon by the Pope both tock part in the service at the Pro Cathedral. Cardinal Vaughan is proceeding to Home in May, but he will, of course, be back in London some weeks before the celebrations."

#### Turkish Yassal States

Turkish Yassal States.

Athens, April 20.—A despatch received here from Cairo, Egypt, says that at the request of the Turkish Government, the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian Government, and has ordered all Greeks to leave Egypt within a fortnight.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 20.—A news paper of this city announces that the Turkish Government has called upon Bulgaria, as the Vassal of Turkey, to hand passports to all the Greek consuls in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Cabinet is now considering the question.

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You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case an-emia—there is a fat-fam-ine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back--your doctor will tell you that.

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n il of such organi apply at once, ron. 876 to \$400.

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come of expert work.

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#### DOMESTIC READING.

Idieness travels very lessurely, and

The man who looks for difficulties will find two where he only expects

Virtue is self subjection to the incuple of duty, that highest law in

ne soul. He that pleases nobody is not so nuch to be pitted as he whom nobody

much to be pitted as he whom nobody can please.

A knowledge of the forms of court esy is less essential than the practice of its facts.

No man can be provident of his time o is not prudent in the choice of s company

If you put up with the small worries of life, the large ones will become diminutive.

Mammon is like fire: the most necful of all servants, if the most frightful of all masters.

Hast thou seen anyone wise in his own concert? There shall be more hope of a fool than of him.

Moderate your desires, so that with the you may be content, remember-g that contentment is in itself a

The remembrance of the divine Heart of Jesus is a sort of consolation and joy: oh, how good it is to make one's dwelling within !—St. Bernard.

Ejaculations are short prayers dartup to God on emergent occasions. They are the artilery of devotion and their principal use is against the fiery darts of the devil.

datts of the devil.

When we do anything for God, the very least thing, we never know when it will end, nor what amount of work it will do for Him. Love's secret, therefore, is to be always doing things for God and not to mind because they are such very little things.

Our life is March weather, and serene in one bour. We go forth austere, dedicated, believing in the iron links of Deatiny, and will not turn on our heel to save our life; but a book or a bust, or only the cound of a name, shoots a spark through the nerves, and we suddenly chauge.

merves, and we suddenly change.

There are people in the world who are honestly incredulous of anything more than what the, find in themselves. These people yield you a sort of reductant admiration while they think you mercenary, but, if you disclaim the mercenary intenticus, they change thair minds only just sufficiently to their minds only just sufficiently sonsider you a hypocrite.

For converse among men, beautiful persons have less need of the mind's commending qualities. Beauty in itself is such a silent orator that it is itself is such a silent orator that it is ever pleading for respect and liking, and, by the eyes of others, is ever sending to their hearts for love. Yet even this hath this inconvenience in it—that it makes its possessor neglect the furnishing of the mind with nobleness. Nay, it oftentimes is a cause that the mind is ill.

that the mind is ill.

If all the prayers of loving hearts from the beginning of the world, and all the seraphic worship of that thrones and pracipalities in Reaven, and the burning devotion and love of the Virgin Mother of God, and the million woices of the universe, of all creatures of Heaven, and carth, and sea, were offered up in one universel and adoration, they would not qual or even approach in value and efficacy the infinite value at a single Mass.

Of all ganctities in the Church

Of all sanctities in the Church, St. oseph's is that which hes deepes own and is the hardest to see distruct down and is the hardest to see distunct ly. We feel how immense it must have been. The honor of Jesus and the office of St Joseph towards His Mother and Humself all point to an anusual effusion of graces upon him, while the lights which transpire, as it were, through chinks in the Gospel, indicate amost divine and at the same time a nucst dearly hidden life. time a most deeply hidden life,— Father Faber.

To say "I am resigned" is to acknowledge defeat at the hands of life, to accept it, and in passive endurance to give up the fight for happiness a brave soul cannot do this, because it would be ashamed; and a wise soul cannot, because it feels that, as it must continue in the world, as it must continue in the world. wise soul cannot, because it feels that, as it must continue in the world, simply common serie commands it to gather all of the good that the world may still present. To dwell in resignation is to look forward with nothing more than patience. But the brave man, the wise man, holds to his birthright of hope, and looks forward to a time when, although he does not yet understand the way, in some sure way he will re conquer and re-establish contentment.

#### CRUEL SCIATICA.

CRUEL SCIATICA.

Incommant Pain Tormented Packed Life
Depaired Depaired P.O., Co. of
Grey, writes these strong words: "For
two years I was completely laid up with
scattica. I doctored without any permanuent rollef. I had given up hope,
and friend saw the notice of a cure of
what seemed a parallel case to mine, by
South American Rheumatic Cure, and
knowing my little faith in the efficacy
of any remedy, he procured a bottle
himself and brought it to me. I took
it, and, to make a long story short, it
saved my life. In a day or so I was out
of bed, and in three days I was able
to bralk to Durham, a distance of four
miles, to purchase anothe bottle. I
am now on rely oured.

#### PIRESIDE FUN

Well, your sister is married y your turn." She - "Oh Now it's your turn. George, ask papa!

" What is his profession? " "He is a poet and artist." "U—um. Yes but what Joes he Jo for a hving?"

"Sice says she's twenty-two, but she's thirty-five. I can read it between the lines." "What lines?" "Those on her face."

"Osmond's new girl baby is sending her cards round." "Well, let's hurry and call on her before she learns to talk."

A man recently drank a pint of yeast m mistake for buttermilk. He rose three bours earlier than usual next

morning.
"You geniuses are getting so thick that you will soon browd common people off the earth." "No, we won't most of us are so lesy."
"Vinnie: "Minnie will never marry until she meets her idaal" Viotta: "What is her ideal "Viotta: "What is her ideal "Viotia: "A man who will propose."

The aeme of politeness was reached by a mining superintendent who posted a placard reading: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."

"Is this wine of the famous 1865 vintage!" "Alas, no! It is of the year 1864." "That's easily remedied. Why not keep it a year longer?"

The Husband (during the quarrel):
"You're always misking bargains.
Was there ever a time when you didn't?" The Wife; "Yes, sir, on my wedding day."

Amy: "Yes: "he is very persistent. He says he would go to the ends of the earth for me." "Alice: "Why not send him? It would take him some time to get back."

"Don't you think it would encourage men if they could read their obituaries while they are alive?" "No; they would get so condited that we couldn't live with them."

"Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you that she was engaged to ma?" "No. I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married."

"That is very nice, Mabel, but it strikes me, Ive heard it betore." "It's Van Griggor's latest." "Oh, that accounts for it. Most people have heard Van Griggor's new things before,"

Teacher: "You know, Johnny, if you cut an apple in two, each part is called a half," Johnny: "Not if my brother Dick cuts it. The part I git ain? never more'n about a quarter of it, ma'am."

Author: "I am troubled with insomnia," I lie awake at night hour after hour thinking about my literary work." His Friend: "How very foolish of you! Why don't you get up and read portious of it!"

Philanthropist: "Yours is the first hand organ I have seen for some weeks. Got too cold for them, I suppose." Organist: "Eet ees so, signor. Zee peoples keepa windows shut and notta pay us to mova on."

"Papa," said Jacky, "would you like to have me give you a birthdry present?" "Yes, indeed." "Then now is the time to double my weekly pocket money, so's I'll have the money to buy it when your birthday comes."

"Do you think, professor, that the theory that Mars is inhabited has any practical value!" "Do I think so?" returned the professor. "I know it, Some periodicals pay 20 dollars a pago for articles on the subject."

Jones had been quite ill. One day the doctor called and found him in a bath-tub. "Why, man, are you crays. You must be anxious to die." Dain-up.
crasy. You must be anxious to die."
No, I am not," protested poor Jones;
"but didn't you say that your last
medicine was to be taken in water?"

#### "HE HATH THE FALLING SICKNESS."

Epilepsy or the "Falling Sickness" has been known for many centuries, and for as been known for many centuries, and for as the control of the state of the state

not one hat could conquer this insidious disease.

But here is Samuel Duffin, residing in the Township of West Nissouri, eight miles from the City of London, who makes a worn statement before a Notary Public, that about eight years ago he had a particular to the country of th

ing to get reitet. It neithe treed Koolenay, three which contains the new ingredient. Cure which contains the new ingredient of the tree was the tree with the tree with the tree will have love a good appetite, sleep well every night, and best of all, the files have almost entirely left me. "My friends see a thange in my appearance, and see me what I have beer doing, I gladly tell them I have been taking Koolenay, tell them I have been taking Koolenay, and terrible suffering, I have been given a new leave of life by Koolenay Cure, the Greatest Medicine of the Age."

The price of Koolenay Cure is \$1 so per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send to the Ryckman Hedicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Chart book free on application. One bottle last over a month.

#### PARM AND GARDEN.

Get out your seed pans and boxes now. Shallow eigar boxes are nice for sowing many kinds of seed. Sift your soil through a coarse steve. Save the rofuse. Now into the bottom of your pans and boxes put a thin layer of quite fresh horse manure; with a stick of wood pound the annure down hard; over it place the refuse from the sifted soil; fill to within one or two inches of the top with the sitted soil mixed with one fourth sand, if you have it; water and set in a mode rately warm place for a few days, then water again, enough to moisten the soil; make tiny furrows one inch apart, and plant such seeds as a saters, verbenas, pansies, etc., one inch apart, in the rows. Cover lightly with the soil, and with the hand press \_\_mly down on the seeds; now dampen pleces of old flannel by winging lightly from warm water; on your little seed end put this 'wet blanket,' and set where it will be warm; usually the soil can be kept moist enough by witting the blanket when it gets dry. Set the seed gans on warm bricks, or on heasted blocks of wood, for a little while at a time every time. Watch for his seedlings and as seon as they appear remove the blankets and set in the light, but not in the sun for several days. Do not keep them too wet, and do not let the sun shine on them during the middle of the day until they are quite stout plants. When they begin to get a bit crowded, take out every other plant and set in another box two inches apart each way; continue transplanting as often as the plants appear to get orowded.

Prof. W. P. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, says on the aubject of keeping up soil fertility: "Soils have but very little capacity for holding nitrogen in soluble compounds, as nitrue soil and ammonia, while ordinarily phosphoric acid and potash are easily hold. The bank which holds the phosphoric acid and potash is reasily hold. The bank which holds the phosphoric acid and potash are easily hold. The bank which holds the phosphoric acid and potash are cashly hold. The bank which holds the ph

grass and clover, green crops to be plowed under, etc., is sound practice. Green manuring cannot increase the quantity of phosporic acid or potash, as the plant returns only what is received from the soil; neither does the plant prevent their loss, as the soil has the capacity for their retention. As green manuring plants are vigorous growers, the feeding roots are provided with an acid which exerts a powerful solvent action. The myriads of roots ramify through the soil, dissolving phosphoric acid and potash as they grow. Unnoccupied soils in late number or autumn lose soluble nitrogen. A growing crop should, therefore, be kept on the fields. Green manuring enables the farmer to conserve soil nitrogen. It enables himton a soil of the soluble nitrates which has effective handmaids, warmth, air and bacteris, have been producing, under lock and key and to hold them there during the periodatumn, winter and early springwhen that active thief, heavy rain, is most likely to abscond with them. Clover, peas, vetches, lupine and a few other plants aboort nitrogen from the air: the supply of nitrogen in the air is exhaustless, and nitrogen is the most expensive plant food.

How to Root Sups.—Take a shallow dish and fill with sharn and weten.

How ro Roor Sines—Take a shallow dish and fill with sharp sand, wet this very wet, but not so that it will be muddy, or so that the water will stand on the surface. Insert the slips in this sand and never lei t get dried out; this is the secret of success—keep the sand wer all the time, and remember that it dries out rapidly. If you want to root a geranium slip choose one that is strong, large, healthy and not woody. Almost anything will root in this wet sand. If you want to root a good many slips, a box or something that could be overed with glass would be best. Fill this partially with sand, and have no drainage; insert the slips and cover with glass would be best. Fill this partially with sand, and have no drainage; insert the slips and cover with glass, put the box in a sunny window and raise the back and so that the box will be thrown with its entire surface to the sunshine. Slips will root rapidly, and when well rooted they will be transplanted. If you begin early you will have plants for summer blooming, and those that have bloomed during the winter may take a rest and have their hude plinched off to fit them for service another winter. It is a fact that a plant will produce more flowers as it grows older if it is cared for. Of course plants may get too old, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Now a word about potting rooted slips: These must be handled with care, and here is where the novice makes a mintake. On one put a timy rooted slip or a good sized rooted slip into a big pot, use a very wanll one; it will not put the plant back to transplant it from time to time, it will do it good, it will make it strong and stooky, instead of letting it grow up spindling and weak.

"It is a Grant Puntac Benepir."—These significant words were used in rolation to Dr. Thomas' Ecazorae Onte, but ye a good sized rooted slip into a big pot, use a very wanl one; it will not put the plant back to transplant it from time to time, it will do it good, it will make it strong and stooky, instead of letting it grow

## Chats With the Children.

A fight between a bear and a python is described by an Laglishman recently returned from Madras. It cocurred in the hill country of the Presidency. The enake had crept out of the jungle to got some fresh air, and when the bear came along the same path neither animal would allow the other to pass. The serpent was a big python, and wound itself around he bear. Brunn, roaring all the while made desperate efforts to but the sanke and so force at to let go us grp. The snake refused, and it seemed as if the bear would be slowly crushed to death. Meanwhile, the furious light ors had wiggled to the side of the hill, and the bear, quick as thought, threw himself down the side. Cawinding uself partly to eatch hold of a tree, the surpent gave Brun the chance he had longed for, and he faxed his jaws into the enake. Then a fearful struggle caused—the enake hissing abominably and leshing the bear's head, the bear roaring and worrying the reptile. By and by both combatants were lost to the view of the natives who witnessed the strange encounter; but when they were next seen it was clear that Brun was setting solely on the defeesive; but the bear rushed in upon it in a final outburst of rage, overbore the snake and crushed its head to pieces.

THE USE OF FRIENDS

We should not expect too much of our friends, nor load them down with needless burdens. They may be willing to stand by us to the utmost, to bear what we impose upon them; but we must not forget that they have their own duties to perform and their own cares to attend to, and that there is a limit to human patience and endurance. A selfish use of those who love us and those who are interested in us becomes exacting, and too often goes beyond what is wise or expedient in its demands. As the result, there is a failure to fully respond to the continuous calls. Thoughtfulness and consideration should ever characterize the manner and extent of the favors and attention which we solicit at the hands of others.

SEVEN NOTABLE BRIDGES.

London Bridge in constructed of London Bridge in constructed of grantte, and is considered among the innestspecimens of bridge architecture. The present structure was commenced in 1824, and completed in seven years, at a cost of over half a million pounds. The Bridge of Sighs at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the Judgmant Hall to the place of their execution, was built in 1688.

The Bridge of the Holy Trinity at Florence consists of three elliptical arches of white marble, and stands unrivalled as a work of art. It is 322 feet long, and was completed in 1669.

The Nisgara Suspension Bridge was built it 1846-1856, at a cost of £80,000. It is 245 feet above high water, 320 feet long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200.

The Rulio, at Venice, is said to have been built for the relative of

feet long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200.

The Rusto, at Venice, is said to have been built from the designs of Michael Angelo I consists of a single marble arch 98 feet long, and was completed about the year 1622.

Brooklyn Bridge was commenced, under the direction of Mr. Roebling, the designer of the Nisaara Suspension Bridge, in 1870, and completed in thirteen years. It is 6,980 feet long, and 195 feet high. The cost of huilding was little less than 28 000,000.

The Lagong Bridge, built over an arm of the China Sea, is five miles long, with 390 arches of stone, 70 feet high, and 70 feet broad, each pillar supporting a marble lion 2 feet in length. The cost of the bridge is unknown.— "Cassell's Saturday Journal."

Boy, your mother's dreaming; there's a picture pure and bright.

That gladdens all her homely tanks at morning noon and nights:

A picture where is blended all the beauty born of hope,

A view that takes the whole of life

of studenthy, totally distance of the future when r boy shall stand the equal of his grandest fellow-men, r boy, whose heart with goodness she has labored to imbue, all be, in her declining years, her love

Shait so, in her deciming years, her love proud and true. She's growing old; her cheeks have lest the blush and bloom of spring, But, oh, her heart is proud because her son shall be a king:

Shall be a king of noble deeds, with goodness crowned, and own The hearts of all his fellow-men, and

she shall share his throne Boy, your mother's dreaming picture pure and bright,
That gladdens all her hom

That gladdens all her homely tasks at morning, noon and night.

A view that takes the whole of life within its loving scope,
Oh, boy, beware! You must not man that mother's dream of hope.

THE SION OF THE CROSS.

One of the most striking incidents in connection with the departure of Prince George of Greece for Crete coin connection with the departure of Prince George of treeces for Orcto courred just as the torpedo boat on which he had enthanked had commenced to steam slowly out of the port of the Pranus. The whole of the latter, as far as the eye could see, was simply black with people, all of them cheering their favorite and shouting wishes of good luck in the popular and patriotic enterprise which he was taking in hand. Prince George is not a saint nor yet a very religious man and he is absolutely free from all affectation and pose. Let some chord seemed to strike him as he stood alone at the stern of his small craft, and suddenly baring his head, he made with a sweeping gesture three times in succession the sign of the cross in the oustomary Greet fashion in full yiew of all the people. There was an intentancous hush as if by enchantent. Every man, woman and child of that mighty crowd followed his example in making the sign of fath, and then the cheering burst forth with renewed and with a hundred fold in creased enthusiasem and intensity as the boat slowly made her way out to sea.

SAVED FROM DEATH BY A BIRD.

Sea.

SAVED FROM DEATH BY A BIRD.

The Greek Emperor Basilius had condemned his son Lee to death on the false accuration of a couple of trusted courtiers that he had formed a plot against the life of his father. The Empress in her sorrow and augusth tried her utmost to melt her husband's heart, but in vain. On the day before the execution she sat sur rounded by her ladies bemoaning her son's dreadful fate. A favourite parrot which occupied a cege in the Empress's apartment was moved by her orders to a lonely spot in the grounds of the palace, because she could not endure its chattering and screeching, in her grief and despair. Not long afterwards the Emperor entered the park and seated himself on a bench. He had not been sitting long when he heard a plaintive voice uttering the words, "Oh I Leo, my ron, my son! followed by a heattrending cry. It was the partot, which had heard its unhappy mistress repeat nothing but there wor is during the last fow weeks to the palace, and immediately ordered his son to be set at liberty. Not long afterwards the matter was cleared up and Luc's innocence established.

## THE ONLY ONE.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure where all other Remedies Fail.

BRIGH,'S DISFASE NOT INCURABLE

But there's only One Cure in the World, and that we have Named.—Hundreds Testily to Cures,—Never a Pailers Recorded.

I used to be said, "If you have Bright's

I used to be said, "Hyou have Bright's Disease, it won't be long before people are walking slow behind you." Bright's Disease affects brainy men particularly. The brainier and more active a man, the more liable he is to 'Bright's Disease. Bright's Disease is a disease of the Kidneys. It is the name given to the fatty degeneration of those organs. It is caused by excessive eating of rich food. It may be caused by exposere to cold and moisture. It may be caused by improper living.

But it's not with the cause we have to deal. It is with the cure.

It used to be thought that Bright's Disease was incurable. We know better now. Restore the Kidneys to health, and you may eat what you like, and the dealer of the dealer of the said of t

as hard or us as the dealing Bright's bid defiance to death-dealing Bright's Disease.

But woo to the man who Joesn't take care of his Kidneys! When they cease to filter the blood, the blood resis with posson. Urine actually flows in the veins. You die a lingering death. The spine and extremities first; the brain last. Dying at the bottom while living at the top!

Bright's Disease may be cured by DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, which restore the Kidneys, making them filter the blood properly. DoDD'S KIDNEY PILLS are the only specify for Bright's Disease.

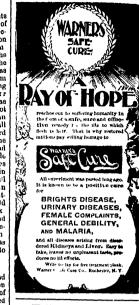
The were compounded just for the purpose. They will cure your Kidney Try them Fifty cents a box. F. sale at all druggists

Wm. G. Wans, 340 Queen East, To onto, says:—"I have used thirty-sboxes of Dodd's Kidney Fills and a cured of Bright's Disease after all cl had failed."

nad failed."

T. E. Canio, 769 Queen East, Toronto, says:—"Never expecting a cure of Bright's Disease, I have been agreeably disappointed by a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Covetousness is like a conflagation Coverousness is like a conflagation, frequently insignificant in its mospition, but its force becomes greater as time goes on, and it expands until it aweeps everything into its embrace. Abuses grow until they are masterful, cruel, and destructive.



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# A Double by 7. N. JOYCE Release Release Recret

Upon the summit of a hill, high over a beautiful valley and against a background of vivid green pines, a Gulhie cathedral reared its brown ivide turnets in solitary state. So strongly were the rays of the setting run ascending from below the western edge of a shin-ag lake, directed upon the base of the ghatching cross that, the an ovening benediction, it seemed to haver in mid air over the restless world.

world. In the seemed world.

Obliquely gleaming through the stained glass windows, the soft tints illumined the angels carved over the arch at the entrance until they seemed ready for upward flight on wings of purest gold.

Within the sacred cliffee and the fair an

ron at the character and the respective probability of upward flight on wings of purest gold.

Within the sacred clifice, although many of the faithful kept vigil in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament during the Forty Hours Devotion, a sweet and solemn stillness reigned.

On the lowest step of the sanctuary, with his carnest eyes raised in pleading eloquence to where the exquisitively carved tabernacle with its treasure of divine Love nestled among the flowers and ferns, Willie Carroli knet and prayed as he nover had prayed in his life.

The softly lighted air was shooded with the delicate perfume of flowers. The flames rising out of the hearts of the gold rose petals in the tail can delabrae, quivering and flickering in silent service before the throne of the Most High, shed a sweet radiance over the kneeling form of the boy.

A wonderful love entered and suffused itself within him, taking possession of his immost sout.

Sweet Jeaus, low before Thee, We bend in fear and love in shildcen's voices floating up through the June valled roof, fell upon his ear.

Sweet Jesus, law before nee,
In children's voices floating up through
in children's voices floating up through
in children's voices floating up through
the dim vaniled roof, fell upon his car,
and a new confidence, born of tenderness, vibrated through his frame so
thoroughly that, when half an hour
later he arose from the step, his
young face glowing with hope and
victory, this boy of twelve had offered
himself, his whole lifs, to his dear Mas
ter, the Saviour, whose grace had stirred
the depths of his soul, that his father
might be exonerased from the almost
inevitable fate which awaited him on
the morrow, prison and the stamp of
guilt.

the morrow, prison and the stamp of guilt.

Balow in the valley, from the lacedraped window of a cottage, set somewhat back from the street among avenues of leafless shrubbery, Mrs. Carroll looked out of tearful eyes upon the dimmed beauty of the evening. Chimmering through the depths of the green and brown branches of pine, lights of gold and the palest of blue wock forth from the illumined background, but the twilight, slowly depending, soon left on the landscape only a dense darkness of woods, with here and there a bit of brightness shining for a moment and then fading away, leaving the space it had lighted more gloomy than ever.

"It is like my own life," thought the sadly, "the hope and the sweet nees gone out." The words of the Momorare were upon her lips, but he heart's desolation was plainly depicted apon her white face.

Her attention was suddenly diverted

heart's desolation was plainly depicted apon her white face.
Her attention was suddenly diverted when a fine equipage drawn by a pair of horses with silver trappings on the turness come to a full stop at years of the common of

t was arrs. Day who stood on b 1.1reshold.
My dear Mrs. Carroll," said she, I have come to offer you my sympthy, and to help you to dry those tears if I can. Although there is little comfort derived from words when one is unable to remove the root of the evil, still there is consolation in knowing there are hearts grieved for us."
"You are very kind," faltered the of stricken woman, as she motioned sitor to a seat, "to take this sea, considering we are unknown to you."

and the considering we are unknown to you."
"Cotentraly," observed the strange late quite your little son on the client where the constant with the constant wherefully so said this, but when he added at. ly, "he is like the only child I ever had," the steady voice quivered for a moment.

Her listener detected this, and a great wave of pity awept through her heart for the lonely mother, whose son she concluded had died.

"However, I was going to say, my kusband returns from the city to morrow and I mean to tell him all the good I know of Mr. Carroll, so I have some to hear it all from you.

The poor woman arose and advanced

come to hear it all from you.

The poor woman arose and advanced to her visitor with outstretched hands, "You have come in answer to my prayers," she exclaimed tearfully. Then lifting her face so that her eye were on a level with those of the Saviour in an engraving of "The Agony in the Garden," she added in grateful tones, "Oh, my God, I thank

as my husband will be. It is not he who decides the -innocence of persons

who decides the—innocence of persons in cases like this. However, I am sure he will speak in his favor."

The afflicted woman sank despairingly upon a couch, and covered her face with her hands. "Then there is no hope left," she sobled. "none whatever, not anything in the world can save him, the evidence is sestrong although he is innocent left." "There, there, my dear, Mr. Carroll, said the other soothingly, "why, you must pray.

"Pray I' repeated she hopelessly, "I have prayed; but what prayed; and the standard sainst such proofs, such false proofs; the night watchman, the patrolman, and the roundsman, all of their statements are precisely the same." Then drying her oyes at her visitor's building, she began: "My husband has held the position of cashier in the wholesale department of Rohies solvhing house for four years. While in their employ his salary has been raised frequently, so well have they appreciated his service. He was trustworthy always. I believe they are sincers in their efforts to avert this misfortune from us. And yet not anything that they can do, can swerve the finger of blame from pointing steadily at my husband. The money, five theusand dollars was missing on that morning. My husband alone understood the combination of the safe, and after supper on the previous night, he returned to the office, being somewhat worried about whether he had properly locked the safe. The money was tacro and every thing as usual when he left. He had some conversation with the night watchman on duty there, and which they proved were the same that bound the little bundles of the missing notes A neighbor's child, whose oath would not be accept that some red rubber bands were found in our orchard, and which they proved were the same that bound the little bundles of the missing notes A neighbor's child, whose oath would not be accept that some red rubber bands were found in our orchard, and which they proved were the same that bound the little bundles of the missing notes A neighbor's child, whose oath would not be a

to pray for your enemies."

Mrs. Carroll looked up wearily.

Mrs. Carroll looked up wearily.

"You cannot understand the depth of my sorrow," she sighed. "My boy's father branded as a thief; besides his ornel suffering and our powerty. O, Mrs. May, I am desolate in my misery, so desolate that you could never know, you who have known no want that wealth could not remove."

The visitor bent her beautiful face with its crown of white waving hair toward the bowed head of the heart-broken wife.

toward the bowed head of the heart-broken wife.

"Listen to me, Mrs. Carrol," said she, in a steady voice, "I tell you I have a grief so much greater than yours that all the wealth of the world could not r.move it." Her large, calm eyes were slowly kindling, and her listener gazed in astonishment.
"The wealth of which you speak has done but little for me. While it surrounds me with luxury, jewels and costly gowns, and serving people who wait upon my lightest word, I warn ostronger shield upon my heart to guard it from the memories and the words that wound, or the sorrow which has filled my life.
"My allent house is lonely and often

filled my life.

"My silent house is lonely and often most unbearable; yet, wherever I go, my empty, aching heart is with me; his vacant chair, his untouched books, his rooms still undisturbed as when he left them, for, dear Mrs Carroll, I stood beside my husband when he sent our only child, my son, an outcast into the world; I stood beside him when he said the words that broke my heart, and I was powerless to countermand them."

heart, and I was powered with mounded love, and her form quivered with emotion, as she continued in a low tremutous tone. "I saw his boyish head bowed low upon his breast when he passed down the staircase, and when he turned his white wan face to me, his mother, the face that war engraved upon my heart, I heard my husband's voice in harsh discordant tones.

Then lifting her face so that her eyes were on a level with those of the Saviour in an engraving of "The Saviour in an engraving of the Saviour in the Garden," she added in grateful tones, "Oh, my God, I thank Thee!"

"Ney, my dear," responded the other quickly rising and gently clasp ing her arm, "I would not encourage you with talse hopes. I am powerless, the save of the sorrowing eyes is ever before me, and my heart is aching from him every moment. While my life is passed in plenty, I know not wince you with talse hopes. I am powerless,

tiches. My son alone, homeless, disinherited among strangers."
It was now Mrs. Oarroll's time to offer consoling words, and while the cadence of their voices rose and foll a sweet peace seemed to descend upon thom, and when Mrs May took her departure they had both resolved to pray for the one who committed the thefit, that his heart might be softened, as well as for the man who had been accused. Mrs. Carroll shuddered as she thought how nearly she had been to cursing him.

Slowly down the cathedral aisle the procession moved in solemn grandour. Beneath the trembling canopy of gem bespangied snowy silk, berdored with bands of heavy gold from which depended waves of glietening fringe, the Bishop bore with stately grace, in the shining monstrance, the Holy Sacrament.

ment.
The soft lights of the tapers shed a radiance upon the assemblage, and waves of incense ascending, flooded the air with fragrance. A tall well-drossed man hurriedly entered the church and seated himself with the

dressed man hurriedly entered the obversed man hurriedly entered the boys in the wing.

His checks were thin and flushed, and oyes had a brightness in them strange to see. A curly-headed youth at his side imparted the whispered information to him that everybody in the oburch knelt in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament and that he should do likewise. As no head was paid to this timely admonition, the little fellow concluded the man was deaf, and gravely ruminated upon the possibility of putting him on his knees by force. Meanwhile, sweet rose-crowned little girls were nearing the ring in advance of the procession, and scattering flowers in His pathway who trod on earth a thorny one; still clouds of meense arose thicker and nearer. Clear and sweet sounded the notes of the little bell carried by Willie Carroll. That bell had a holy mission in the world, and Willie loved to hear its high quivering resonnue. The little children's voices sang out sweetly and plaintively to the one who loved them.

O Lord, I am not worthy,
That Thou shouldst come to me,
But speak those words of comfort
My spirit healed shall be.

My spirit healed shall be.

Suddenly, to the intense astonishment of the boys in the ring, the man who had remained seated until that moment, with an awful sob, prostrated himself in the siele before the king of heaven and earth, and remained in that position until the procession had seemed the altar. TI Brother in charge of the boys sen a message through the ring to the effect that a Memorare was to be said by each of them for the man who seemed to be a peatient sinner.

Memorare was to be said by each of them for the man who seemed to be a penitent sinner.

In a few moments, the sisles were filling rapidly, and the people were leaving the church. The man had arisen and joined the moving throng. Seized with a suddon weakness, he looked about for a place of resting. He was on the side of the aisle next the wall. There were no pews at his right, but a confessional hung with dark green curtains stood before him. Somebody almost pushed him into it. He isoked behind to see who it was who was elbowing his way so roughly, and only the Brother with a face of humility and meckness, moved slowly ahead of the boys, a faintness again stealing over him, and the boys crowding upon his heels, he stepped into the only refuge and mechanically such on the bench. The slide was drawn beek and a voice so tone genile and soothing said: "How long it"

"How long!"

onession?"

"How long!"

It was the good Bishop himself who had responded to the humbler request of the Brother, and who awaited the sinner whom he had promised to send to him in the confessional

Willie Carroll was seated beside the prisoner in the court-room. One hand clasped his father's hand, the other, since the commencement of the trial, was thrust into his cost pooket. He looked often at his mother, always hoping he would not see her crying and wishing she were not so pale. Mrs. May whispered words of encouragement in her ear, but she added: "Try to say 'Thy will be done." The lawyers and the very learned men, whose cloquent pleading proved irresistible and convincing in many famous cases, would scarcely uredit the fact that the calm little boy with the grave, earnest face, was pleading his father's case in a higher court than theirs as he told the beads in his pocket.

At length the trial came to an end,

pockst.
At length the trial came to an end, and the judge addressed the jury. Long and earnestly he adjured them to reflect carefully upon the evidence, to weigh well each trivialpiroumstance, and above all, to be just in their

and above all, "o be just in their decision.

When they had retired a few moments, Willie began the last decade.

The judge moved unessily in his chair. He felt he knew what the verdict would be. There was no other way. He would like to believe the man innocent for his wife's sake, but the law was unflinching, unyielding, and would take its course.

Willie told his father to cheer up, as he had but two more Hail Marys to say.

to say.
The jurymen entered and seated

The word burned like fire in his head. He heard the noise in the court room, his mother's low mean, and felt his father's clasp tighten on his hand.

"Pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen,"
He finished with white lips.

A voice arose over the murmuring

A voice arose over the maintaining throng.

"He is not guilty!"

"The man who would not kneel in the church," exclaimed a small boy in the gallery to his companion, "till I made him!"

the gallery to his companion, "till I made him "

A ory from the depths of a mother's sad heart rent the air, and Mrs. May raised her hands in supplication to heaven, and fainted.

The judge's face became livid. Three times he attempted to rise from the chair into which he had sunk, and as often failed.

Willie Carcoll's pleading had won. "From the roof of the garden adjoining." continued the man, "I descended the skylight." A cough, which nearly choked his utterance, seized him, but, resisting it, he added, "the notes I have with me." Then, in loud stentorian tones, the judge exclaimed authoritatively, "I will take charge of the prisoner." \* \* \* \*

The servants in the spacious household of Judge May moved noiselessly to and fro, and spoke in subdued voices. A hush was over everything. Although it was searcely dask, a soft rose colored light burned dim in the wide hall, and tinted with long sha dows the snow on the lawn. At the top of the staircase the door of a room opened, and Mrs. May pass ed quietly out bearing two lighted candles. A maid conling into view with a tray, started suddenly back, and exclaimed:

"O, Masm—is it?—Is bo?"

"What is the matter, child? Oome up with the toast."

"Nothing has happened, thank God. It is Obristmas eve, and I mean

up with the toast."

'Nothing has happened, thank God. It is Olristmas eve, and I mean to leave the candles lighted all night. It is an old outlom. Have you never heard of it?

heard of it?

On an onyx table before a beautiful crib, she deposited one. Then moving to where, at the opposite end of the room, over the mantel, hung a picture of the Holy Mother at the foot of the Oross, she placed the other. Long and appealingly she looked into the face of the sorrowful Mother, until deep selve shouther feature.

"O, bl'ssed Mother, protect him!" she moaned. "Thou who didst wit-ness such a sight, pity my son and me! O, holy Mother give me strength!"

me! O, holy Mother give me strength!"

A step at her side startled her, and she turned to see Willie Carroll.

"Ah, my dear, dear boy," said she, laying her band affectionately on his head. "you have a good mother. Tell her my son is no better. It is God's will —" Then following her own train of thought, she asked dreamly: "What will become of you whea you grow up?"

"A priest, ma'am, if God wills," came the snawer earnessly.
An hour later the muffled bell at the hall door was rung vehemently. The man who responded repeated the order which had been given him, that he was to admit no one.

Notwitustanding this, however,

he was to admit no one.

Notwithstanding this, however, three officers in uniform filed in and instructed the servant that they wished to be conducted to the hidng place of the man who had confessed himself to be guilty of the theft in the courthouse. Further, they informed him that he would save himself trouble by obeying them without delay.

by obeying them without delay.

In a dazed manner, the man pointed up the broad staircase to an entrance on the left. Softly the door opened and the mother stood facing the advancing men. Proud and beautiful she looked, her white hair shining against the purple velvet curtain.

"Madam," exclaimed the leading officer, "we have a warrant for the arrest of Gerald May."

With a slight ware of her hard all.

arrest of Gerald May."
With a slight wave of her hand she
motioned him to follow her within the
room. The men passed through the
entrance into the spacious chamber.
Two tapers were burning on a table
at the bedside. No other lights were

there.
"Now, God forgive me," gasped the foremost officer, dropping on his knees when he caught sight of the form on the bed, for death had just preceded him within that quiet chamber. Gerald May was dead!
The good Bishop returned, having left the grief-stricken father in his room.

room.

The mother, whose white head was bowed with grief a few moments since, now stood on guard by the side of her dead son, with a gleam of proud triumph visible in her moist eyes.

"He has paid his reckoning in a higher court han yours," the Bishop said.

The Life of Dr Chase

The Lite of Pr Chase
As a compiler of Chase's Recipe Book, his name is familiar in every household in the laud, while as a physician his works on simple formulas left an imprint of his name that will be hand, d down from generation to generation. His last great medicine, in the form of his Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, is having the large public patronage that his foitment, Pills and Caterch Cure are having. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially adapted for all Bronchial and Ashmatic troubles.

# Cripple for Life.

DOCTORS SAID CONCERNING RICHARD B, COLLINS

hpeat Months in the Toronto Hospital Without Any benefit Pink Pills Care Him After All Other Treatment Falled om the E-ho. Wearton Unt.

The Airr Au \*\*\*

\*\*Time E-cho presents to its readers the following plain statement of fact, with the simple comment that a medicine that can parform so remarkable a cure is simply invaluable, and it is no wonder that the aggregate of its sales throughout the country tenoremus:

\*\*\*I. Richard B. Collins, hereby make the following statement, which can be confirmed by any number of witcosess in this section of the country. I first began to complain about five years ago. I had then been working in a first handry, and was wet almost the whole time, summer and winter. I was then confined to the house for three mentls. This was my first attack, and on getting better I commenced work again the first of the following February and continued at it until the next Jamary when I took a much worse attack. The doctors pronounced it rhomatism and after treating me for that disease until



about the first of May, they discovered that my trouble was disease of the hip joint, and advised to go to an inceptial. I went to Toronto and stayed in the Inspital five weeks and then returned home. I however, did not recover, and was compelled during the following aummer to go back to the hospital where I remained three mouths, getting were all the time. I was told I could not be cured, and when I left I was only able to walk by the and of crutches. I then came home and was not there long before I was taken to my bed. I continued in thus state until January following when I was advised by several timed in this state until January following when I was advised by several directions of the first host I began to improve and by the time I bad completed without crutches, and have never used them since. I was able to do light work in a short sime, and in January last (1891) I commenced working in the woods and have not cruble from the hips unless over-exerted. During the last three years I have spent fiveline, of the property of the last three years I have spent fiveline in the property of the last three years I have spent fiveline in the property of the last three years I have spent fiveline in the property of the last three years I have spent fiveline in the property of the last three years I have spent fiveline in the lips and well. I may say that before I began the property of the last three expected to be alive in the morning. Theumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor staxis, nervous the north of the sciatica, and the sciatica, and the sciatica, and built up of the complexicons

So act that your deeds may be as so many counsels and parables. If you wish to draw from your words rules of conduct for themselves and carry out the orders you give them.

carry out the orders you give their.

The manner of a well-bred man has a certain confident diffidence which is particularly attractive. It is the consciousness of power, combined with respect for the opinion of others.

Forgive your neighbor whatever you would have him forgive you; do for him what you would have him do for

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For a Matter of Same Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, above dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a year believer in Dr. Chacke Kidney, is a press believer in Dr. Chacke Kidney, and the for indigestion, constitution, deapers and the formal production of the control of the control

and Rindred completed an and sufficed awfully which theumanism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Cheeley, Ont. "He also had souch of disb-tes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chaye's Kilney-Liver Pife completely cured blm." Sold by all de-lers and Edmanson, B tes & Co, Toronso, 23c.

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Sociam n., April 18t, 1 p m., April 9th, 2 p. m.
Labrador. April 18th, 1 p. m., April 17th, 2 p. m.
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#### An Honored and Distinguished Canadian

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G. Canadian High Commissioner in London

Canadian High Commissioner in London.

[Watter For Tur Resours:]

In this biographical sketch we propose to speak of an honored and worthy individual who may be rightly regarded as one of Oanada's most philanthropic and deservedly respected public men. Although Sir Donald A. Smith was born and educated in Scotland, he is so closely interwoven with the history and progress of Canada that we may regard him. to all intents and purposes, as a Canadian pure and simple. For here he has spent the best years of his active commercial and political life, and here too he has amassed his great wealth, and in doing so he has demonstrated to the rising generation how honorable position may be attained and competence secured by the right exercise of the human faculties and by strict adherence to the sacred principles of honesty, bonor and fait dealing in all our relations with our follow-men.

On his first coming to Canada, and

ciples of honesty, tonor and fait dealing in all our relations with our fellow men.

On his first coming to Causda, and for long years afterwards, Sir Donald Smith was connected with the Hudson Bay Company,—we think he is gover nor of the Company now,—and from that immediate interest grow his early association with the new province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. His abode, for many years, was at Silver Heights. Winnipeg, and as his strong, shrewd and solid personality developed greater strength and influence his name and fame penetrated into the remotest parts of the Dominion, and after he had served the above-named communities in every conceivable capacity that sould be serviceable to his fellows, he elected to give up many of the minor functions to take his seat in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa, and finally he took up his residence in Montreal. And that great metroplis has been an immense gainer by his presence in it, for out of the generosity of his heart, and his abundant wealth he donated five hundred thousand dollars towards the founding of an hospital, and Lord Mountstephen gave an equal sum for the same purpose. So that Montreal now possesses a house of refuge for the needy and afflicted, equal to any of like purpose on the continent.

But this is only one prominent instance of Sir Donald's generosity

now possesses a house of refuge for the needy and afflicted, equal to any of ike purpose on the continent.

But this is only one prominent instance of Sir Donald's generosity and goodness of heart; hundreds of other charities and deserving institutions have been relieved and benefited by his princely gifts.

In this impulse that prompts the bestowal of super-abundant riches agon struggling organizations and charities, there is a combination of wisdon and well meant liberality, for while the bountful giver in these cases has been endowed with the capacity to build up a gre-t fortune, he has the enlightenment of mind to see the claims of his less fortunate fellow creatures, and the noble desire to help them by a distribution of his abundance. He also testifies to his wisdom by his clear recognition of the fact that money of itself can bring no happiness to its possessor. One of America's greates multi-millonaires has recently solemnly declared, in New York, that "the poorest man is he who has nothing but money"

It is easy to imagine that a man

ly declared, in New York, that "the poorest man is he who has nothing but money."

It is easy to imagine that a man of Sir Donald Smith's wealth, prominence and experienced judgment would be eagerly sought after whenever a new enterprise needed moral or material help. He has been long connected with all the principal projects that have gone to make the Dominion what it is to-day, a growing, progressive and aspiring nation with prospects and possibilities that are in the first degree encouraging. No matter whether you take up the list of those able men who push on the great railways or manage monied institutions like the Bank of Hontreal, you will find the name of Sir Donald A. Smith actively in association with every kind of upbuilding and progressive enterprise. I could give detailed account of all the offices he holds, or has held, through the long stretch of his carcer, but that would absorb all my alloted space. If we turn to his parliamentary carcer we find a splendize ecord placed to his oredit. In political faith he is a Conservative, but, being a broad-minded man of calm judgment and keen perception, and of independent means and character withal, he is apt to value party or partisan strife at its intrinsic worth, and is far more likely to gather into his mind the elements of whatever appears good to him from both political parties, and once he is convinced that measures or men are worthy his counterpance and respect appeare good to him from both political parties, and once he is convinced that measures or men are worthy his countenance and respect will be given to them. Anyone who listened to his plain, earnest and forceful speech in parliament, on the Manitoba school question, about this time last year, could not help admiring the deep carnestness, fairness and sincerity of the man. In that well reasoned and sensible utterancy you could detect no party bias or feelingst all. It was a close argument in favor of peace and remedial justice to the suffering minority in Manitoba. Having been so long a recident there and having such deep interest in the place he knew all the cuts and ins of the school difficulty, and when he spoke words of truth, reason and justice touching the matter, he was applieded.

by fair minded men on both sides of the house. He went down with the ulter commissioners appointed by Sir Chartes Tupper's government, to effect e settlement with Premier Greenway, and if they did not succeed it was not for want of reason. conciliation and justice on his part.

On the recall of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., to lead the Conservative forces in Canada. Sir Donald A. Smith was appointed to succeed him in the High Commissionership in England, and that honorable appointment he still holds, despite the defeat of his party on the 2nd of June last, and the saumption of power by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's New Covernment. Doubtless the present far seeing and broad minded head of the administration considers himself fortunate in having Canada's commercial and political interests represented in England by a man of Sir Donald Smith's calibre, influence and experience. The respected kincht is at present on a visit to Canada, partly attending to official duties and partly taking pleasure in meeting old friends to greet him in every part of the land.

As an example of his kindliness of heart and utter freedom from any taint of bigotry, may be mentioned his contresty to the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Merry del Vall. Sin Onald's house in Ottawa has been placed at the Delegate of disposal during his sojourn in Canada. And the other week when he met the Archbishops of the Dominion in conference in Montreal, the High Commissioner entertainment the Delegate and venerable Archbishops at dinner, and which entertainment the Delegate and venerable and apparators he have been placed at the broad and humans lessons of tolerance which keep an open place and the proper of the Dominion in conference in Montreal, the High Commissioner entertainment the Delegate and venerable and serving. A man of his encormous wealth and independence could atford, with mustry, to frow upon the portion of humanity that were not supposed to harmonize with his views and serving. A man of his encormous wealth and independence could atford, with purso and word

PAGE IN R OWN COS

(FAME OF OWN COMMENCENT)

All public and high schools as well as separate schools, rural as well as town schools, have over a week's holidays in the Easter season. The schools closed on Thursday afternoon last the 15th, and re-open on Monday morning 26th.

D. G. Baxter, architect, is prepar-ing plans for a fine block, to fill the gap caused by the burning of the National Hotel in St. Marys. It is to be built in such a way as to be used for four stores or for one large departmental store.

mental store.

The accounts for the administration of criminal justice in the County of Certh, for the quarter ending March 31st have just been audited. The amount upon which the government proportion is paid is \$1.051 62. In addition there are some bills which are payable by the county entirely, the most important being \$33.64 for the service of jury summonses, and \$9.50 for the examination of lunaties. The total amount of the sheriff scharges for the quarter is \$35.38 of which Mr. Idington gets \$171.64 for his services as County Crown Autorney and Clerk of the Peace. The holding of inquests cost the county \$35.65.

Mr. William McGrath, one of the

cost the county \$35 65.

Mr. William McGrath, one of the oldest employees of the Grand Trunk shops here, died at his residence Louise street on Saturday April 10 Deceased had been troubled with paralysis and unable to work for about a year and for the past few weeks had been very ill until death came as a relief to his suffering. Mr. McGrath was born in Tippera. Veoland, and came to Canada about thirty years ago first settling in Brautford and from there going to Dunnville, and working there in the Grand Trunk shops until they were burnt—28 years ago—then

first settling in Brantford and from there going to Dunnville, and working there in the Grand Trunk shops until they were burnt—23 years ago—then coming to Stratford, working in the employ of the Grand Trunk Co. until unable to work. Mr. McGraw, was a quiet, industrious workman and a devout member of 61, Joseph's Roman Catholic Chursin of this city. He leaves a wife and a family of seven girls to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

Branch No. 13 C. M. B. A. at its regular meeting held, Wednesday evening April 14th, extended a resolution of condolence to Bro. John Lyons, on the death of his son. A resolution of condolence was also extended to the widow of Mr. J. Cowan, of Forest, who was killed at the G. T. R. station here, on the 15th inst. by the morning Express. Mr. Cowan, was stepping on the coach of the train while in motion when his foot slipped throwing him under the wase instantaneous. Mr. Cowan, it was learned was a member of the Branchigof the C. M. B. A. of Petrolia, and as soon as it was known that this was instantaneous. Mr. Cowan, it was learned was a member of the Branchigof the C. M. B. A. of Petrolia, and as soon as it was known that this was the case, Branch No. 19, here took charge of his remains until they were ready for shipment to his bereaved widow. Mr. Cowan was on his way to Toronto, and was only a member of the C. M. B. A. for about two months.

Beginning this week a three days mission will be given to the men belonging to the different Oatholic societies of this city by a visiting priest.

A Life Savep.—Mr. James Bryson, Cameron, atatas: "I was conflued to

A Life Saved.—Mr. James Bryson, Cameron. states: "I was conflued to my bed with Inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physiciaus. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas." Echecrate Ott., stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

#### LATEST MARKETS.

TOBONTO, April 21, 1897.

Receipts of grain on the street to-day were very limited, only 300 bushus of oats selling at 24 to 250. No wheat was offered, but local buyers will pay higher prices, in sympathy with the Chnego market.

If any and Straw—Supply fairly large; prices steady, 15 loads of lay selling at 21 to \$14, and \$10 loads of straw at \$5 to \$7.

Dressed Hoge—Offerlogs were not large on the street. Choice light sold as high as \$6 30.

White wheat,	<b>\$0</b> 0
do red 0 75	0.00
do gooss 0 63	0.0
Buckwheat 0 324	0.0
Rye 0 314	0.0
Oats 0 22	0 2
Pons 0 40	0.4
Barley 0 25	0.0
Hay12 00	14 Ŏ
Straw 6 00	7 0
Dresend hogs 5 25	6 3
Bggs, new laid U 09	őő
Butter, lb rolla 0 12	0 2
do tubs, dairy 0 09	ŏī
Chickens 0 4J	ŏô
Tarkeys 0 10	0 i
Ducks 0 60	U 8
	ŏč
Geese, 0 08	0.0

Potatoes 18 0 28

Butter—Deliveries h. 7s been very liberal these last lew days, .us good butter keeps at a teady prices. .large dairy rolls, 1350 to 1450; dairy pounds, 140 to 167, dairy tubs, 80 to 120; creamery unbs, 180 to 190.

Eggs—Receipts are very liberal and prices to 180 to 180; resemble the second prices are very liberal and prices be not the second prices of the second prices. The second prices was to 180; dairy liberal and prices. So to 90; turkey, 100 to 110.

Polatoca—No change; market dall. Ca lots are quoted at 180 to 200 and soors lot at 26 to 280.

Baled Hay—Supply large; demand not active. Prices range from \$7.00 to \$10.

Baled Straw—Carq on track here nominal at \$5 to \$5.00.

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