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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.-No. 16.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARDINAL'S **FUNERAL**

Religious and Public Ceremonies in Ouebec

CHURCH, STATE AND PUBLIC

(SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER)

GLERI-Report of the Feneral Sermon.

[Seretal to the Property.]

Quener, April 18.—The remains of the late Cardinal Taschereau were this atternoon translated from the Palace to the Basilica, amid overy manifestation of reverence that religious and civil ceremony could impart. The procession started at three o'clock, the coffin being conveyed on a hearse drawn by six howses. All business along the streets in the line of march was suspended and the stores closed. Mourning drapery was displayed on every hand. The following public buildnus were conspicuously draped: the Court House, City Hall, and Post Office, also the Chateau Frontenae and the railway offices. The Basilica itself was heavily draped. The route of the procession was lined with a fringe of military, resting on arms reversed, with a large military staff. The escort was under command of Liout. Col. Farley, with Captains Ray and Sharples, and consisted of about 150 mon from the 9th Battalion, 100 men from the Royal Canadian Artillery, 75 men from the 8th Battalion, and 50 from the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.

Battalion, and 60 from the Queen's word Canadian Hussars.

His Eminoneo Cardinal Gibbons re-cited the sacred office, and the following archbishops, bishops and clergy assisted in the ceremony: Archbishops Begin, Quebec; Langevin, Winnipeg; Dahamel, Halifax; Bruchesi, Montroal; Bishops MoDozald, Charlottetown; Dowling, Hamilton; Emard, Valloyfield; Larocque, Sherbrooke; Morean, St. Hyacinthe; Decelles, St. Hyacinth; Labrecque, Chicoutimi; Blais, Rimouski; Gravel, Nicolet; Lafleche, Three Rivers; Harkins, Providence, R.I.; O'Connor, Peterborough; Sweency, St. John's; Vicar-General Routhier, Ottawa; Chalican, Charlosch, Resich, Montroal; ar-General Routhier, Ottawa; Chalit, Sherbrooke; Racioct, Monteal;
Farrelly, Belleville; Vicar-General
thier, Brockville; Vicar-General
ty, Kingston; Rev. John Hogan,
ance, Rev. F. Lamarche, Toronto;
G. Gicolari, Erinsville, and others,
he casket outside was covered with
ke cloth, caught up by tasselsing racefolds. The crucifix upon the top
the plate were of brass. The
plate interpretable of the plate had the
and place of birth and death of the
dinal Archbishop of Quebec.
seides the French national societies,

Cardinal Gibbous sat upon the throne specially creeted for hun. Immediately behind the relatives of the doccased were. Major Denison, representing the Governor General; Lieut. Governor Jotte, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Scott, Hon. R. R. Dobell and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, of the Fedoral Government. Bishop Doun of the Anglican thoceso of Quebec, was represented by his son and chaplain, Rov. D. E. A. Dunn. The consuls, members of the Local Government, the press and learned professions, the Mayor and City Council, and the military staff were all provided with reserved eats. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Begin and Cardinal Gibbons saugh the Lubers. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Begin and Cardinal Gibbons saugh the Lubers. A command Gibbons and Cardinal Gibbons saugh the Lubers. A command Gibbons of Chicouttin, and Archibashop Duhamel at the shield. Archibashop Duhamel at the shield. Archibashop Duhamel at the third. Archibashop Bruchesi at the second, Archibashop Duhamel at the work of the Child
Soptomber, 1811; certificate of deacon, 12th March, 1812; and certificate of priest on the 10th Soptember, 1813; Arch-epsecopal bull of 2th December, 1870; certificate of spiscopal consectation, 19th March, 1871; cardinalate bull, 15th March, 1806; mande-ment on his clovation to be archbishop, March 19, 1872, mandement in favor of the Church of Ste. Aune do Busupre, 12th May, 1872; mandement in favor of the 10th May, 1872; mandement in favor of 10th May, 1872; mandement in favor of 10th May, 1872; mandement in favor of 10th May, 1872.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:

Yours fraternally, W. T. J. LEE, Prov. Chief Ranger. Chevaller Heney's Birthday.

Mr. Heney was born in Portliffe, County Cavan, Iroland, in 1821. He came to Canada in 1844, and lived in Quebee for two years. He atterwards took up his residence in Ottawa where he has lived over since.

On his arrival here he associated himself with his namesake, the late John Heney, Buffalo, and stayed with him for sax years. He was married in 1819 When he Lad left his naucosake, Mr. Henoy ongaged in the leather and shoe business, and continued in this until 30 years asgo.

sake, Mr. Honey engaged in the leather and shoe business, and continued in this until 30 years ago.

He then undertook government contracting, which he still continues.

Mr. Hency has always taken an active part in all things appretaining to the welfare of the city.

For 30 years he represented By-ward in the city council and gave the atmost astisfaction to his constituents. On account of his stanich temperatee principles—for he has been a temperatee stronger of the city. When you will be a superated with the titte of Chevaller, and presented with two gold include. Hency that been contributed as a "delegate from Ottawa, the great his his delegate from Ottawa, the great his hone of the held in Leinater Hall, bublin.

Mr. Hency is still hale and hearty and looks as the will spend many more years as a respected resident of the capital.

The debate in the House of Commons on April 12, anent Hon. William Mulock's proposal to reduce the rate of interest on deposite in the Government Savings Bank, brought out the following facts. Mr. Foster when not long in office had recommended the reduction of the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent because the prevailing rate of 4 per cent, was so much greater than the rate at which money could be borrowed on the London market that the Government was not justified in asking the tax payers to pay the difference, consequently the reduction had been made. But that difference all the tax payers to pay the difference, consequently the reduction had been made. But that difference all not exact between a 8 per cent, and a 2½ per cent, rate; besides it was a wise policy to give he lenders in the country a slightly higher rate than was paid to lenders outside the country.

Ona_year ago when Mr. Fielding out the rates to 8 per cent. Mr. Foeter had no fault to find, but the reasons given for the existence of savings banks that they were necessary in order that the people might have a sure and safe place of deposit. That was not correct because the Canadian banking system had always been so sound that the eafety of deposit there was never questioned. The reason for the existence of savings banks that the safety of deposit there was never questioned. The reason for the savings banks was this; to encourage habits of thrift and economy among the people. The depositors were men earning small incomes, whose yearly savings were too small for permanent investments, but who placed the little margin between income and expenditure in the banks and so added little by little to a store laid up against - rainy day.

Why was Mr. Fielding so concerned about aiding the banks to reduce the rate of interest? Canada was paying on the new London loan, including interest and cost. 2½ per cent, and yet Mr. Fielding would pay only 2½ to Canadians of deposits in the savings banks. It has been a grave mistake to reduce the little means. It gav

The proprietors of Parmelee's Pilis are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pilis for Dyspesia or Liver and Kidney Compliants. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a cathartic.

FREEMASONARY.

(WAUTEN 103 THE REGISTER)

We have just been reading a pamphlet, by Rev. M. Fouquet, on the subject of Freemasonry; and the effect of it upon the mind is simply bewildering. What with "binary" and "ternary" creeping up into "quatemary"; what with "augles, "squares" and "circles," with trowels" and "apcons," compasses "and "crosses"—all of which float on the atmosphere of the book—we are more confused than helped in the attempt to master the idea or constitutive principle of the Craft.

Nor is this much to be deplored, for, indeed, we have no intention whatever of adventuring upon the troubled waters of an enquiry into the meaning and purposes of Freemasonry. That very mysterious body keeps itself well in the dark. Its deliberations are held, chiefly, in the night; and as if strong botts and hars were not enough to keep its voice from reaching the outside, there are oaths and imprecations, said to be of a fearful nature, intended to secure the same end. In consequence the Fraternty must be judged more by its actions than by its constitutions. It is felt rather than seen. And, indeed, here in Oatario, except accidentally, or locally,—as when an unscrupulous man uses it for his own purposes—it seems harmless enough, the occasion of a parade once in a while, and (a friend told me) a firstrato excuse to madam for coming home rather late at night.

But notwithstanding that here it has not the character, as far as we can see, of Continental Masonry, we should nover torget that it is at ennuity with the Church and under her ban. No one can be at once a Catholic and a Mason. At the threshold of the lodge hangs the feature word of excommunication, and whoseover crosses is by the very act severed from the communion of the falthful, and cannot participate in the sacraments.or.other. spiritual riches of the Church until he has committed.

the Church until he has completely ren unced the Masonic allegiance.

People sometimes say, "Why is this?
We cannot understand the grounds of such a law." And to this the answer is not far to seek. If we never obeyed a law until we understood its grounds, and approved them, I fancy there would be very little use for legislation either in Church or State. But the common-sense of mankind revolts at the idea of sense of mankind revolts at the idea of everyono's being his own king. The thing is too absurd to be reasoned about at all. The world, like the day—ordinatione persoverat dies—must be guided and controled by rule and regulation, if order, and with it progress and peace, are to be locked for. Hence wherever man is found there is, at least, some semblance of law, and the grades of civilization are pretty accurately distinguished by the more or less perfect state in which that law exists and is obeyed.

vided for. This is the reason why St. Paul, a deep philosopher as well as an Arpatle, it is a unsparingly sector unou sects. Their very existence implies of their control of th

Motherland Latest Mails from ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

Cort.

Memories of the stirring times of the Pan of Campaign and the coer cion regues were awakened in Mitchelstown district last week when it was announced that Mr. William Herr, of Knocksgarry had passed to his eternal repose. As a zealoute and devoted lieutenant to John Manderville the deceased rendered yeoman in service in the agrarian movement, which caused the political world to "Remember Mitchelstown."

ansed the political world to "Remember Mitchelstown."

Dabils.

The number of emigrante who left Ireland last month was 326 m excess of the number for March, 1807, the flures being 2 300, as against 1,974. Of the total 2 071 went to the United States, 66 to Canada, 58 to Australasia, 81 to the Cape, and 29 to other places.

A day such as this Passion Sunday has not been witnessed for many years in the Pro-Cathedral. It was an occasion of greats olemnity, the unveiling of the beautiful new Altar of the Saored Heart. This important work, which enhances considerably the beauty of the Pro-Cathedral was undertaken by the zealous Administrator, Father Downing, and to the great energy which he displayed dering the progress of the work, and espicially within past weeks, is due its completion for the great and memorable festival. The new alter is, porthaps, one of the loyeliest specimens in its way of religious art in the city of Dublin. It is a companion to that of the Immaculate Conception, which was unveiled on the 8th December last, and occupies the corresponding place in the edificand, like it, is in the true classical style to harmonies with thearchitecture of the church It is in the Corinthian order, and the elaborate moulaings and carved crests are enriched with gildings and precious stones.

Kerr, Viscountess Castierosse has been

Kerr.y Viscountess Castlerosse has been

Viscountess Castierosse has been returned at the head of the poll as poor law guardian for Killarney. She was nominated by her father in-law, the Earl of Kemmare, and the contest proved an exciting one. Her ladyship received 688 votes—a majority of 140 over the second candidate, Mr. Sheehan, ex-M P.

The Archbishop of Dublin makes the following touching reference to the illness of Mr. G. adstone in a pastoral letter of dispensation from the Lenten fast in Dublin: "I trust that it will not be considered out of place if I venture to add some few words upon another subject. I have been asked to remind the faithful of the diocese of a duty which we own to the aged and suffering statement to whom treland is mainly indobted for more than one great measure of justice.

Withdrawn for ever from the contentons of public life, Mr. Gladstone in his present estate of patient suffering attracts the sympathy not only of those who in his years of energetic public service venerated him as a potitical leader, but also, and perhaps even more especially, of others who in public affairs were his streunous opponents. From a respected Irish public affairs were his streunous opponents. From a respected Irish public affairs were his streunous opponents. From a respected Irish public affairs were his streunous opponents. From a respected Irish the last few days, that if any opportunity presented it teelf, I should ask the faithful of the diocess to discharge some portion of the debt of gratitude which we owe to Mr. Gladstone by now remembering him in our prayers before the Throne of Mercy.

I feel grateful for the suggestion. Doubliess, through the letter, it will be the means of obtsining far our venerable benefactor of former years any fervent prayers, and, in particular, a prayer that God, in whom he always trusted, may now, in his hour of suffering, he pleased to send him comfort and relief, to lighten in heavy have to be berefactor of former years.

have to be borne for his greater good.

Mr William O Brien is pressed by an earnest petition from Knock, South Mayo, and from other districts that the constitution of the West Mayo United League be so far chlarged as to embrace the whole county. No wonder that the vigorous organisation in West Mayo has inspired emulation. It has, as Mr O'Brien points out, done great work in the brief term of its ex stence. Faction has disappeared under its wholesome influence, and landgrabber and evictor have been again der its wholesome influence, and land-grabber and evuctor have been again taught to know their places in the co-minusty. Coercion and violence have only served to strengthen its hold on the people. Mr. O'Brien's view is that if the priests and people want the Lesque elsewhere there will be no difficulty in its establishment.

difficulty in its establishment.

Tipperart.

Mr. Joseph O'Ryan. of Cashel, sends to the press an appeal against "the threatened isolation of the far-famed Rock of Cashel," by the railway amalgamation scheme in the South. The Grand jury of South Tipperary many years ago approved a baronial guarantee to construct a light railway from the City of the Kings to the Great

Southern and Western system. The latter company proposed to contribute the extra cost necessary for a broadgauge line. But the scheme fell through in the Privy Oouncil. Should the amalgamation of the Great Southern and Western and Waterford, Immerick, and Western lines take place. Casale will be hemmed in within the iron limits of the new Company, and there will be no reason to stimulate the letter to any expenditure. "The most notable National monument in Ireland" will thus remain out off from the ordinary tourist. Mr. O'Ryan urges that it should be made a condition of the amalgamation that the new line be constructed.

the new line be constructed.

A special Crimes Act Lourt was held at Ballyforan, about nine miles from Athlone, the president of which was Mr. S. O. Nowell, R.M. John Corbett, Coolatubber, farmer, John Fallon, Oarrownadurley, farmer, and Patrick Fallon, Garrynaphont, were sent to jail for assaulting John Burke, Turrock. Burke is at present the occupant of a farm from which James Killion, a late member of the Roscommon Poor Law Board, was evicted.

ENGLAND.

mon Poor Law Board, was evicted.

ENGLAND.

The Bedy of Edward 11.

The Rev. Arthur Ribbins, Chaplainin-Ordinary to the Queen at Windsor,
has been creating an absurd myth
about the discovery of the lost body of
Seward the Sixth in the course of
some excavations near the Great
Western Terminus at Windsor. The
Rev. Arthur Robins, started on the
hypothesis that the Catholics would
have hidden the body because Edward
was disliked and disagreeable to them,
proceeds to the assumption that the
body in the coffic uncarthed was that
of the boy King, because it was in a
beautiful leaden casket and had on it
a silk shroud finely embroidered. The
Mayor of Windsor, who saw the body
and irreverenty turned it over with a
crowbar to look for a wound, says the
face, which was brown as mahogany,
was that of fifty and that there were
no traces of smallpox on the face—
that being one of the disorders of
which Edward died. Ourious to relate
the portion of the body in the shroud
from the neck down was not in the
slightest degree discolored—which
shows that the earth in the vicinity
must have the property of preserving
human flesh. It has been contended
for a long time that the body of
Edward the Sixth is not in his tomb
at Westminster Abbey, and it is believed
it has before now been discovered in
various other places between Greenwich, where he died, and Windsor,
where he is supposed to have been
buried.

Boser Tickbess.

Just at present the daily papers are

Beer Tiebess.

Just at present the daily papers are full of reminiscences of Rodger Tiebestore, his Storphurst days, etc. Amonget them is Storphurst days, etc. Amonget them is the following:—No man was better liked among his brother officers than Roger. But in those days the painful ordeal of practical joking awaited every young officer, and Roger Tiebeborne was no exception to the rule. Anong the idle jokes practised upon Roger was that of atturing a young monkey in bedgown and nightesp and tying him down in bed. This and other escapades got to the ear of Lady Doughty, to whom, it may be remarked, he had conveyed the secret of his love for her daughter, Miss Kate Doughty. A strong attachment grow up between the two cousins, and frequent visite were made to Tiehborne whenever opportunity offered. His aunt did not discourage the idea that he should marry his cousin, but there was a grave religious objection—the twain were first cousins. On Christmas Eve, 1861, Roger joyfully set his foot in Tiehborne park once more. The two young people had exchanged presents, Miss Doughty giving Roger a keepeake volume of Father Faber's hymms. Buddenly, whilst seated at breakfast, Roger was sent for by Sir Ldward, who requested that for serious reasons the engagement should be broken off, and it was arranged that on the next morning the young manshould leave the house for ever. A few days afterwards, Sir Edward, who requested that for serious reasons the engagement should be obtained, and that the marriage should not be for three years, the young pair not to see each other or correspond in any way during that period it was on the 22ad of June, 1852, that the young people walked together for the last time in the garden of Tichborne that if I marry my cousis Kate Doughty, this year, or before three years are followed. In make on this day a promise that if I marry my cousis Kate Doughty, this year, in the for three years are over, at the latest, to build a church or chapil at Tichborne to the Holy Virgin, in thankegiving for the p

A New Zealand Blehop in London.

The Most Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, who arrived in London after a visit of six

months to Ireland, is staying at the Presbytery of the Marist Fathors, Leicester place, Loicester square. His Lordship expresses the warmest approcuation of the welcome extended to him in Ireland, where he vinted and preached in almost every diocese. Dr. Grimes will proceed to make his visit to stome and will probably return to New Zealand via the United States.

to Rome and will probably return to New Zealand via the United States.

SCOTLAND.

M. Bechilde of Bailda Units, 13th Century According to some Scotch historians, two members of the Royal family resigned all the honors and dignities belonging to their stat and left their native country to serve tool in poverty and obscurity. These were a brother and sister, bearing the names Alexander and Matilda, the latter being the Kings of Scotland was the relatives of those holy recluses. Alexander, having concealed his origin, became a laybrother in the Otsteroam monastery, for his sister, after taking leave of him at the gates of the monastery, took up her abode in a small hut about ten miles distant Here, her Royal origin being unknown to all who came in contact with her, she spent long his in dire poverty and austerity. She would refuse all alme, working laboriously for her and contemplation. Miracles are said to have proved her power with God, both during her lifetime and after her happy death, which took place some years after that of her brother.

Grabbing Irish Relics.

We are glad to see, remarks The Dublin Freeman, that the Council of the Royal Irish Academy do not itsend to let pass unchallenged the "grabbing" policy of the British Museum authorities in connection with the recent "treasure trove" in Dongal. The Council have drawn up at timely and cogent memorial to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, in which they put forward an unaversable claim to the prosession of these ornaments. Indeed, spart from any historical or national grounds, which of themselves are of the highest importance, it is only common justice to the Royal Irish Academy that these objects should be handed over to its care. Since its mocrporation in 1736 the Academy had applied itself with zealous carnestness to the formation of a collection of such objects which would be not alone a testimony to the attistic taste and mechanical skill of our ancestors, but would be of the greatest value to the students of Irish antiquities. In these efforts the Academy has attained a measure of such chemarkable specimens of ancient Irish act as the Tara Brooch and the Ardagh Chalice have been secured to the nation, as well as many other objects of the highest antiquarian value. In this truly national work the Academy, as the memorial points out, has had the sympathy and the financial support—small thought the latter was—of the Government authorities. In the case of the Tara Brooch and the Ardagh Chalice have been secured to the Risinguary of St. Lachtini so this in that of Ardagh Chalice in 1874, and again in 1884 in the case of the Reliquary of St. Lachtini sparticularly valuable, for in that instance the object had been to such a such as the present case is a much stronger one. The remarkable hoard of gold objects now under the cursum that it is particularly valuable, for in that instance the coject had been bought by the London Science and Art Department at the Fountaine sale, and the Teessury, recognising that its most natural and appropriate restungipace was in Dublin, with the other historic Irish antiquities, orde

"My good man, did you ever take a bath?" "No, mum; I never took anything bigger'n a silver teapot."

But the water of the think our time to

Transport of the con-

Criminals and Their Religion semblance of crime imputed to it by worthless statistics. There is nothing in the official record more than "apsemblance of erime imputed to it by worthless statistics. There is nothing in the official record more than "appearance"—and that as unsubstatisfial as I uputation could make it. The prison population on the denominational basis can have but one excuse offered for its meetron in the public records. If it is morely intended to show how many criminals the various denominations are endeavoring to relatin, and in that way adding the cause of order in the state, the thing is comprehensible. But, as a matter of fact all the denominations do not accept the duty of trying to refer the duty of trying to refer the duty of trying to refer the duty of the continuous distribution of the continuous and the country of the duty of the continuous duty. But most of the section she gives them as a blessed duty. But most of the sects, who would not touch their own with a forty foot open in the prison statistics as material for slaudering the Church that does the work of the Master unshamed in the prison as in the palace.

(6. 6. F. (Whiter For The Red-Tre!)

Mr. Douglas Stowert, luspector of Ponitiontiaries, has made this year's report regarding the prison population of Canada more interesting than we remember to have ever seen it before. The criminal class is steadily growing throughout the Dominion, every year from 1893 to the pumediately present showing an increase on the jumediately presented. crease on the immediately preceding record. One lesson contained in the statistics agrees with universal experi statistics agrees with universal experione. The great majority fall into crime before reaching the age of thirty, and that if a man escapes the pais to long that if a man escapes the pais to long that if a man escapes the pais to long the part of the period of strongest temptation. There are in the prisons of Canada 181 convicts under the age of twinty, and only 22 over the age of sixty. There are 37 convicts under the age of thirty, and only 25 over the age of sixty. There are 37 convicts under the age of thirty, and only 25 over the age of sixty. There are 37 convicts under the age of thirty, and only 25 over the age of thirty and 25 over the age of thirty and only 25 over the age of thirty and only 25 over the age of thirty and 25 over the age of th

The progress of this Order, the Chief Ranger writes, is becoming somewhat phenomenal, and it is with pleasure we notice the list of new Gourts established for the month of March, namely: No. 822, Cour Mercier, Sanford, Me, Will Paquette, Organizer; No. 828, St. John Court, Rib. Lake, Wis., M. G. Fleckonstein Organizer; No. 828, St. John Court, Rib. Lake, Wis., M. G. Fleckonstein Organizer; No. 828, Sacred Heart Court, Cleage, Li., Rav. J. F. Bowen, Organizer; No. 826, St. Frederick Court, Cudah, Wis., Jacob Hermes, Organizer; No. 827, St. Catharines Court, Austin, 11, H. Kayes, Organizer; No. 828, Emmet Court, Cherokee, Ia., Robert Sanders, Organizer; No. 828, Emmet Court, Cherokee, Ia., Robert Sanders, Organizer; No. 829, Washington Court, Muneapolis, Minn, E. J. L'Herault, Organizer; No. 880, St. Patrick's Court, Henderson, Minn, Henry Robol, Organizer; No. 880, St. Patrick's Court, Henderson, Minn, Henry Robol, Organizer; No. 881, Eveter Court, New Haven, Ia., Rev. T. A Barry, Organizer; No. 884, Hotthaus Court, Hamilton, Ohio, Joseph Hoolm, Charley, Charley, Charley, Charley, Charley, Charley, Charley, Organizer; No. 835, Marshall Court, Marshall, Minn, Rev. A. Buckier, Organizer; No. 887, Ohilton Court, Childon, Wis., Dennis Carroll, Organizer; No. 838, St. Dominic Court, Childon, Wis., Dennis Carroll, Organizer; No. 838, St. Dominic Court, Northfield, Minn, J. A. Rutherford, Organizer; No. 837, Ohilton Court, Childon, Wis., Dennis Carroll, Organizer; No. 838, St. Dominic Court, Northfield, Minn, J. A. Rutherford, Organizer; No. 837, Ohilton Court, Lighland Park, Ill., John F. Coleman, Organizer; No. 841, Eden Valley Ourt, Eden Valley, Minn, Fedinand Peters, Organizer; No. 842, Sto. Ceeile du Bie, Ste. Ceeile Min, Rev. T. G. Plant, Organizer; No. 847, St. John F. Coleman, Organizer; No. 847, St. John Steph Jurisdiction is as follows:—Illinois, 10,477; Indiana, 707; Lowa, 1,778; Vermont, 2,995; Wisconsin, 7,58; Orfanio 4,592; Quebec, 10,094; total, 53,808.

C. O. F.

The Author of the "Stabat Mater."

HAROLD DES GLAUBENS.

HAIOLD DES GLAURENS.

In the Monastery of St. Clara, at Lodi, not far from Rome, is a tomb with this inscription, "Here repose the remains of Blessed Jacopone, of the race of Bane-letti, member of the Order of Franciscans, who became foolish for Christ's sake, deceived the world as to himself, but therefore drew Heaven to his possession. He fell asleep in the Lord, March 25, 1290."

world as to himself, but therefore drew Heaven to his possession. He fell asleep in the Lord, March 25, 1290.

This Jacopone is the author of the immortal Stabat Mater. As the cpitiaph intimates, he had been a man of wealth. He was born in Umbris, of an illustrious family. His baptismal in ame was Jacob, but afterward he called himself Jacopone, or ally Jacob, and desired through self-shasement to be known by that name only. His parents destined him for the study of law, and with great success he devotiand, and the self-shasement of his world himself to his calling and became a famous advocate. At the same time the love of the world, and of his own comfort self-sid upon his heart, and all his thoughts and efforts were directed upon joys, luxuries, and honours, to the exclusion of heavenly good. His wittous wife, on this account, concealed from him many of her works of piety, and exteriorly seemed to second all his desires. One day she visited a public play. The seat broke beneath her, and with many other noble ladies she was mortally injured. At the news of the accident Jacopone hastened to the spot. He found his wife her was mortally injured. At the news of the accident Jacopone hastened to the spot. He found his wife who shortly cavired in his still breathing, and when he tore her body loose, to give full play to her hold ladies she was mortally injured. At the news of the accident Jacopone hastened to the spot. He found his wife who shortly extered in his arms, worked an entire change of sentiment within him. He resigned his position, divided all his possessions among the poor, and entered the Third Order of Franciscans which had been instituted but a short time previous. From that time forth, Jacopone meditated how to guin self-matery, curb his paseions, and do penanees for his former follies. He particularly undetook to bring upon himself the soorn and dersion of the world, and thereby atone in some measure for his former desires after honours.

therefore did things which he reckoned would call upon him contempt and ridicule, and succeeded, though many of his fellow-outzens would not admit the reality, since he who played the role of a fool, at times spoke words of the deepest wisdom. He continued this life for ten years, though mean-while employing astonishing, and traly oftentimes unreasonable methods of mortification. At the expiration of that time it was made clear to him that it would be more meritorious to place himself under obedience to a spiritual superior, and thoreupon he begged admittance into the First Order of the Franciscans. It cost great efforts before he succeeded, owing to the fact that it would be unbecoming to admit one who was universally regarded as a fool into a respectable body of men. But when he proferred, as evidence in his favour, a 'lymn he had composed on the 'Contempt of the World," the Fathers changed their opinions, and he was admitted

All his efforts were now by still stronger measures to bring himself low. He accepted the severest ponances, and employed himself in the most mental occupations. When in the dead of the night he meditated on the question, "Lord, my God, what art Thou, and who am I? his heart glowed with such flames of love that he desired all possible torments for the ward, of purgatory, and of healt." Owing to his great love of Ohrist, he answered, "All sorrows and pains of the world, of purgatory, and of hell." Owing to his great love of Ohrist, ne declared himself with freedom, and attacked the sinc and orimes and evils in every condition of life. Languishing with love for Christ, and whitened with ago, but weakened by penances and trisls, he fell dangerously sick. Thenceforward all his solicitude was cast on God alone, and he so burned with desire for Him that he could not master it. While upon his sick bed he composed a number of epiendid hymn, among which was the immortal 'Stabat Mater," that Palestrina, Pergoles, Astorgia, and many moderns have since set to music, but none of them succeeding in i

Complete Home Rule for Cuba

Complete Home Ruie for Cuba.

Washington, April 13.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has written a letter to Henry E Burton of Middleton, Conn., which says:

"Dear Si: :—I enclose herewith in reply to your letter of yesterday's date copies of the new constitution for Cuba and Porto Rico. The Cuban parliament (the House of Representatives elected by universal sufficage) will meet May 4, the interview of which you send me a copy is a correct statement of what I said to the representative of the Associated Press.

"Ignorance of cortain facts and exaggeration of others, has created a fire'itious state of opinion that certainly could not exist if the exact truth was known. It is next to impossible now to convince the average American that autonomy is a reality, that the Cubans themselves have the power in Cuba and that the government of Spain cannot appoint a single civil officer in the island other than the personal staff of the governor general.

"I regret to say it seems to me too late to now change American public opinon, misled to such an extent in the Cuban question that it has actually arrived to the verge of insanity."



e. Dung girls suffer a vast amount of un-esary pain and misery for lack of frank confidential instruction about their own sical selves.

seives
se

Dr. R. V Figne, and and Surgical Institute to the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo. N Y More than 90,000 cases of obstinate female difficulties have been absolutely cured by this wonderful "Prescription." It heats strengthens and completely rejuvenates the strengthens and the strengthens are strengthens and the strengthens and the strengthens are strengthens.

300 Plomain of Woman DO E DO DO DO DO ESTA CO

"Can we have transfers to the Belt ine, east and west?"
"No, ma'am, this is the last car."
Mary looked blankly at me; 12 o'clock m., and each gong different ways, my lockloss self nearly two miles west! You must come home with me, lovees."

Toresa."

"Impossible, my dear, they would go out of their wits at home if I never turned up all night. All kinds of dreadful visions would be conjured up; there is no help for it, I must walk the rest of

"Well, I guess I'll got out before we got to Bloor, Wellesley is the nearer road."

road."

The nearly empty car rattled on, and soon the conductor called "Wellesley."
Mary hastily bede me farewell, and scurried across the road, soon being lost in the gloom of the trees. Wellesley is a badly lighted street and I knew Mary was nervous, so I put up a short petition for her safety; then I faced my own nestion.

position.

"Bloor!" I tumbled out, dropping one of my gloves, the conductor rushed after me with it; and with a rattle and one of my gloves, the conductor rushed after me with it; and with a ratile and clang the car swopt past, and I was alone in Toronto at ten minutes past 12 at night, with a two mile walk before me! Feminine independence is all very well in broad daylight; but in the small hours of the morning, with the world shreaded in inky blackness, save for the all-too-infrequent electric lights, looking like goblin well-o-the-wisps, danning like goblin well-o-the-wisps, danning like goblin well-o-the-wisps, danning like and the standards of the deserted sidewalk, it is—well, not quite so desirable or attractive looking. I am not nervous but I should have felt decidedly more comfortable had thore been six feet or so of masculine humanity beside me on that particular occasion. Not a soul in sight. Well that was no matter, I should not mind if I met no one all. How the loose boards "attled, and what a noise my footsteps made on the wooden walk!

boards' rattled, and what a noise my footsteps made on the wooden walk! The lights swung here and there, and the shadows dauced like imps out for a holiday; a great gleaming eye appeared far down the black vista of road, gradually swelling and widening as it crept nearer, and an empty car tore past at the top of its speed. What a silence and loneliness it left behind it! It was difficult to be live that hundreds of human beings were asleep within a few feet of me. It seemed to be in a deserted city, not a light shone from any of the windows, oven the upper ones were blank and dark.

even the upper ones were observed and action of the control of the

"I feel quite Dickennoussas, ""
splendid thing he would have made out of this."
"Well, so can you, can't you?"
"Of course not, what are you talking about; it will meke some 'stuff' I dare-say, but as for writing like Dickors, its impossible, nobody—— gracious! there are not not the other side of the read!"
"Well, what of it? He won! cat you; don't be a coward, you have got ten naish asven! you, you silly?"
A notion that he might steal across the road and creep up behind, assaled me next, so I tried to walk sideways! like a crab, that being the only way of black void behind at the same time.
But nothing appeared; so I regained confidence and marched on, right about through my beach, and I found myself marching to the time of "The Old Brigade."

rigade."
"Steadily shoulder to shoulder,
Steadily blade by blade,
Marching along, sturdy and strong
Come the boys of the old brigade."

Come the boys of the old brigade. My military meditations were out nort by a stumble over a locae plank. "Bother these wooden aidevalks; sy make one walk as though one had sen indulying in a champage supper." A light bothed for a moment in an per window, then were out. "Some benighted reveiler," per-tage, nurmured the listening citizen, returning from a carouse in a state of

"No, no, upon our word of honer, we "No, no, upon our word of honer, we sook nothing except—let's see, what did we have for surper? Angel cake, jelly, dum cake, sandwich, ice cream and

offee."
"I wanted to try the Charlotte Russe," complained the party inside.
"For shame, you had cuite enough; why didn't you ask for some?"
"Didn't like to—here's Spadina Varence."

Avenue."
"W.what's that crossing the road?"
"Only a dog, stupid, don't be so silly,
you are walking home with me, aint

on ?"
" I wondor who you are ?"
" Why, yourself, of course."
Another verse, Kipling this time

"Robin down the logging road whistles
'come to mo;

Spring has found the maple grove, the
sap is running free;

All the winds of Carada call the plough-

ing rain—
Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your love again."

Deschoterian Church

Bloor street Presbyterian Church gleamed white and glostly in the danc-ing light, the great arched doors looking

ilko the outrances to a vast cavern, and the cornors offering possible lurking places to fairies and imps and gen. Nothing sprang out, however, as we i writed past. A sedemn, blue-coated "behby stood at the corner of a street and eyed as in a stern, su-picions," I wonther what you're-up to "sort of manner; but we didn't care, we were nearly home.

" Far and far our homes are the seven seas,
We to us if we forget, we that hold by
these:

these; Unto each his mother beach, bloom, and bird, and land— Masters of the seven seas, O love and understand."

Was that a boy or a man co

Was that a boy or a man coming towards us?

We watched the black figure apprenensively: it grow no taller as it advanced; but we saw it was a man. scarcely up to our shoulder, and dressed up as though he had been a-courting.

"Pool, you little whipper snapper, who would be afraid of you?"

"Porhaps his mother doesn't know he is out," suggested the other party.

"Yory likely not. Here's our street, thank goodness!"
We dream of demon care, and dancing lights, and weird policemen all night; and, oh! didn't we feel proud in the morning, while relating our adventures to an awestruck audience!

Hol for the island! The paddle wheels of the big ferry beats will soon be splashing and churning the limpid waters of the bay, carring their freights of holiday-making humanity to the green lawns, cool grots and silver sands of our pretty watering place. What a splendid beach there is at the Island; plenty of soft sand for the mothers and hables to sit on; plenty of pebbles for the boys to say ducks a water to paddle and splanh about in. We ought to have better and oleaper means of reaching in bisland. At present families living in the extreme northern points of the city have a twofold expunse in their excursions across the bay. They have to pay car fare down to the wharf and a second fare on the ferry. If it could be arranged that only live cents would carry a passenger from the citylinists to the island, a very considerable boon would be conferred upon many poor families whose only chance of getting a breath of fresh air is by taking a trip across the bay. What a splendid promenade could be constructed on the lake front. There are miles of frontage between Island Park and the breakwater; one can almost imagine that one of the walk for the ubiquilous bleydist. The lake shows at its best from the breakwater; one can almost imagine oneself looking across the cas, charge arranged dash a gainst the woodwork. But walking on the breakwater; is by no means pleasant; loose boards, as one's eyes are chiefly ongaged arching dash a gainst the woodwork. But walking on the breakwater; is by no means pleasant; loose boards, as one's eyes are chiefly ongaged arching dash a gainst the woodwork. But walking on the breakwater is by no means pleasant; loose boards apring up every now and then; great spring up every now and then; great spring up every now and then; great spring dash a gainst the woodwork. But walking on the breakwater is by no means pleasant; loose boards apring up every now and then great white elephant. What do nine out of ten people are perfectly satisfied with them. The majority would far rather in the tower

The Legend of Perce Rock.

Miss Barry ("Francoise") has been lecturing before the Montreal Women's Club on the legend of the Rock of Perce. "I give it to you," said Miss Barry, "as it was told to me by an old weather-beaten fieberman, one heautiful August evening, as our boat slowly came in sight of the famous Rock of Perce Many years ago, when the banner of the Fieur de Lis was still floating over our bastlons, a young France, when was stationed at Versailles, was suddenly called to lead his regiment in an expedition to New France, where war was raging between the colonists and the Iroquois. Raymond de Nerac, for that was the fair Blanche de Beaumont, and the sorrowful parting of the lovers, outpendered endorshle by mutual vows of fidelity and hope. Time wore on, and the gallant

sorrowful parting of the lovers, only rendered endorable by mutual vows of fidelity and hope.

Time wore on, and the gallant soldier was still detained at Quebee, until at last, weary of waiting, Blanche agreed in spite of all opposition, to join her lover in the New World. So, one fine August morning, Blanche, accempanied by an uncle, boarded avessel bound for New France. But unfortunately, the vessel never reached its destination. When about his way on their journey they were attacked by a Spanish pirate ship. A desperate battle followed but the brave Frenchmen were finally forced to succumb to the overpowering number of their assailants. Blanche proved herself a ministering angel to the wound-

ed and dying, and her uncle, who was mortally wounded, die' in her arms.

After plundering the vessel the victors proceeded to massaore all on board the unfortunate vessel, and Blanche de Beaumont, whose exceeding beauty had been noted by the obief of the buccaneers, was the sole survivor. Den Paole, the pirate captain, tried every possible noteement to persuade Blanche to become a wife, but, all in vain, neitlee threats nor entreaties could eause Blanche to falter in her devation and love to her lover, the Count R. 1 more die Nr ac. When driven to the last extremity, Blanche told her cruel captor of her betrothal, and Don Paole, after ascertaming where his rival was stationed, hu upon a diabolical plan which he at once proceeded to put unto effect. He steered for the waters of the St. Law rence, until he was in sight of Quebec, so that he might torture Blanche with the sight of the place where her fond lover was axiously awaiting her, while she was powerless to reach him. Realizing to the full the cruel intent of her tormenter and how completely she was at his mercy, the fair captive in a frenzy of deepair, broke from her guard and threw herself into the sea. The enraged captain made every possible attempt to recover the body of ins victim, but all to no purpose, and at last the fruitless search was abandone?.

The day after the sad occurence the vessel. driven by a fair trong wind, was

nis victim, but ait to no purpose, and at last the fruitless search was abandoned.

The day after the sad occurence the vessel, driven by a strong wind, was approaching the Rock of Perce. While all or board were intently gazing at this freak of nature, the spectral form of Blanche de Beaumont, all clad in white, suddenly appeared. All were transfixed with terror; the steering of the vessel was forgotten, and it had not gone far when, at a motion of the ghost, who let her hands fall on the doomed ship, it was suddenly transformed, with everyone on board, into a solid rock. This strange piece of rock, which retained the appearance of a ship at full sail, stood at the month of the river, near Oap des Rosiere, and has slways been known as "The Phantom Ship," or "The Shiphead Rock." Little by little, the incessant rolling of the water did its work of destruction, piece after prece crumbled away, but there is still enough left today to mark the spot where stood the phantom ship and to recall its legend.

Soon after the death of the fair

legend.

Soon after the death of the fair Blanche the chronicler adds that the gallant Captain de Nerao fell in battle, and thus at last were the lovers reunited At the present day, when the mist gathers on the see, surrounding the Rock of Perce and giving it every fantastical shape, the fishermon delare that they can recognize the forms of the two lovers revisiting this mortal world to make sure that the doom of the tormentors of Blauche de Beaumont has not heen lifted, and that they are condemned to endure it for all time."

Tramped 3,300 Miles Over the Ice

Winnipeo, April 18.—Charles H. Walker, a shipwrecked whaler, arrived at Edmonton last night, having walked from Point Barrow, on the Arctic Ocean, to the town of Edmonton, an approximate distance of 3,800 miles. Walker is the boatheader of whaling steamer Orea of the Paclific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco. The boat left San Francisco on April 7, 1897, together with the Freeman, Newport and Jennie B. The boats usept in company and after a fairly good whaling season were frozen in. All the vessels were nipped in the ice and wrecked. The crews abandoned the boats on September 21 and took refuge on board the Belvidere, which vessel, together with the Fearless, was also frozen in. These last two ships belonged to other companies. All the vessels ware frozen in off the east coast of Point Barrow, in extreme Northern Alasaka. Walker left the wrecks on November 1, together with two Eskimos, and struck Herschel Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. There he procure, of the condition of the wrecked whalers and toget relief for them. Walker suffered great hardships from cold and exposure, but was able to secure supplies from ports of the Hudson Bay Company. The first point of communication he reached was at Saddle Lake, whence he sent despatches to the whaling company. The frozen-in whalers number about 500 mes. April 18.--Charles H

NON-SECTABIAN.

ines All Meet on a Common Level and are of One Accord in Proclaiming the Healing Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder— It Believes in Thirty Minutes.

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to tell it." Rev. Jas Murdock, of Harrisburg, Pa., says this of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Fowder after having been cured
of a very malignant form of catarrh.
He is not the only great duvine on this
continent who could, and who has
presched little scrementes on tae wonderful cures effected by this famed
remedy. What names are more familiar
to Canadians than the R. Rev. A Sweatman, Lord Bishon of Toron-to, and Dr.
Langtry, of the Church of England; the
Rev. Mungo Fraser, of Knox Presbyterian church, Hamilton, or the noted Mothodist preacher-traveller, Dr. W. H.
Withrow, of Toronto. All these men
have proven what is claimed for Dr.
Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and have
given their written testimony to it.

Farm and Garden

A few days ago Professor Wright, of the Glasgow Technical College, recorded in a lecture the results of some experiments in the manuring of potatoes carried out in Scotland last some experiments in the manuring of potatoes carried out in Scotland last year. The three essential classes of fertilsers, he explained, being nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potase, it was deeded to supply them in sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, the sulphate of potash, and to attempt to ascertain the most profitable quantities to use. Identical trials were carried out on two farms, no farmyard manure being apphied. As a result of the experiments Professor Wright came to the conclusion that the most profitable dressing would be 9 owt of sulphate of aumonia, and 8 owt of the sulphate of potash, basing his opinion, however, on the financial results, and taking the price of potatoes at .65 per ton. When they are much cheaper the extra doses of manure, he thinks, might not pay with the quantities the same as in the experiments he described.

Now is the proper time for sowing seed of many varieties of annuals, in order to bring them into flower early in the season. At this time of year the seed must be sown in boxes in the the seed must be sown in boxes in the house. In sowing flower seeds much depends on the manner in which it is done, as only under favorable conditions will a good proportion of the seeds germinate. Failure in inducing good seed to germinate may be placed ofttimes to either one of two sauses—first, that the soil in which the seed has been sown was allowed to dry out at some time, or the covering on the seeds was too heavy. It is quite essential that the soil be kept most at all times and never allowed to become dry, and also that the covering sifted on the seeds after sowing is merely sufficient to cover the seed. The following method of sowing seed in boxes in the house, if followed closely, will seldom fail, provided the seed is good and fresh: Take an ordinary soap or starch box about 10 inches deep, and say 16 inches long by 12 inches wide, and sew into three parts lengthwise. The top and bottom of the box thus form two shallow boxes about three inches deep. The centre piece may also be used by mailing on a bottom. These flat boxes are what the fiorist terms "flats." In these flat boxes place about two inches of a light, porous soil, and smooth it nicely on the surface. Water the soil well, after which press the surface of the soil down frmly and soildly. Everything is now ready for sowing the seed. In doing this use no more seed than seems necessary, for the seedlings are held to only the seed seed and carefully. After sowing, take a handful of light swamp soil (this should be perfectly dry), or if either of these materials are not he hands, should be evenly sifted though the flugers over the seeds. Pri on just enough of this soil to over the seeds, and no more. This applies mainly to small seeds. Large ones may be covered more without danger and with benefit. After covering the seeds saturate a piece of brown paper (such as bakers and butchers use) with water, and lay it over the surface of the soil. Let this applies mainly to small seeds. Large ones may be covered more without danger and water directly on

F. J. Berry has been telling the members of the Illinois Farmers F. J. Berry has been telling the members of the Illinois Farmers' Institute that good houses will become higher and higher priced for many years to come, as there is an increesing demand and as most all Europe have turned their attention to our American horses, which are giving entire satisfation. It seems to be the gen. al impression that all countries in Europe will want American horses for many years. Breeding is reported to have ceased there, as they can buy American horses much cheaper than they can rase them on their thickly populated and highpriced land. We believe there will be no let-up to the export cemand and that it will increase all the time, for nothing can ever stop the demand unless it should be extreme high prices and the scarcity of good horses.

It should be our main aim now to produce a fixed type of coaci, horse, and when this is accomplished we shall have the most profitable and salable horse the world has ever produced.

and the state of the control of the control of the control of the state of the control of the state of the state of

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ction with any other Drug Store.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, arrived in Montreal on Thursday last. He is on his way to France for the purpose of ascisting at the chapter of the Oblate Order in the election of a new General of the order. Whilst abroad he will also visit Rome and pay his respects to His Holiness the Pope Archbishop Langevin delayed his departure on account of the demise of Oardinal Taschereau.

"What was the peculiarity of Methuselah?" asked the teacher. "He lived to be very old without ever learning to ride a bike." answered the smart boy.

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TRAVELLING AGENTS: RICE MENGOLAN EAST

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THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898

Calendar for the Week.

April 21-S. Auselm, 22-SS. Soter and Caus 22-5. Soter and Caus.
23-5. George.
24-S. Fidolis.
25-8. Mark, Evangeliat
26-Our Lady of Good Counsel.
27-S. Egbert.

The Redistre corduly units in the ongratulations to Chevalier John Honey, to Ottawa, upon the attainment of his 7th brithday, and wishes the warm-carted and patriotic Delegate many happy returns.

Mr. Douglas Stewart, inspector of penitontiaries, declines to be made further use of as the plant tool of the partisan commissioners who conducted the recent investigations at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul. It is high time for Mr. Stewart's protest. The compriseioners were regular gauge the commissioners were really giving the inspector very bad treatment all along. inspector very bad treatment at along. Their object was to demonstrate the utter incapacity and untrustworthiness of as many Conservative appointees as it was considered safe to dismiss. Although, as a matter of fact, they only found it prudent to take away the employment and character of Catholics, found it pruces to comployment and character of Catholics, and in doing so obliged Mr. Stewart to some extent to become their abottor, his co-operation in the execution of their "reforms" clearly involved himself officially. He, too, was a Couservative appointed without any particular claim by reason of previous experience upon the office he now holds. He used to be or John Thompson's private secretary. If he possessed the proper secretary. If he possessed the proper business capacity for the inspectorship of penitentiaries when he got the post, was his business to have reported Long ago the abuses and mismanagement the commissioners preleaded to have discovered at Kingston and St. Vincont de Paul. If he did not report them—if they were not inventions—and if he admitted tacitly the justice of the operations of the commission, he was hardly a competent servant of the public. He has come to see the logic of the case since the strange transactions of the commission brought anarchy upon the St. Vincent de Paul pentientiary. In his report to the Minister of Justice he has at last put himself right before the pullic. ong ago the abuses and mis

Mr. Stewart's report suggests that there is a movement on foot to make a number of new offices under the govern-ment for hangry partisans. The idea ment for hangry partisans. is to create a "Penitentiary nitentiary Board" for the management of the penal institution taking away from the department of the Minister of Justice the responsibility of clearing out all the present officials This idea (it was the practice prior to 1875) was also recommended by the 1875) was also recommended by the penitentiary commission appointed by the Conservatives in 1879, and the Liberal office-seckers in pressing the the same view would thus be able to silence some Conservative critics out of their own mouths. But Mr. Stewart is adive to the possibilities of the change. In order to damage its chances and to put himself right, he completely shows up the humbug of partisan commissions. Here is what he easy. "The system vests the control of all ponitentiaries in the Minister of Justice, but as tiaries in the Minister of Justice, but as a matter of fact succeeding ministers have been harrassed and embarrassed to such an extent by the persistent inter-ference of local political organizations that the control of the patronage, includ-ing the selection of officials, has been virtually delegated to local and irre-sponsible organizations, whose chief aim has been the potency of the institution as a political factor in the constituency in which it is situated. It is quite ancaront that so long as this de our apparent that so long as this de jure departmental control, but de facto local ues, the whitewash brush of denartmental officials and the far brush of special commissioners will be alike in-effectual in removing the stains which are occasionally exhibited to public gaze eral commissioners will be alike in That is required is such action a "Inst is required is such action as will relieve the prisons from the grasp of the tenseles of line local political octopeda. The burden of maintaining the institutions is imposed upon the whole of Caada, and it is but reasonable that the privileges which attach to the patronrgo should be equally extensive.

Calling it the "tar-brush of special ommissioners" is very severe indeed.

Here is a man who knows what he is talking about from "inside" knowledge of the work of the commission, who has his official position to lose for his bold-ness. And he speaks candidly of the "tar-brush." Yes, that is it exactly, it was a "tar brush" that was used upon several respected Catholic employes in order to make an appearance of excuse for their dismissal. The Globe and La Patrie are now howing for Mr. Stewart's official head. He was persona graft with these precious organs of scheming partisans while he remained silent, and allowed his silence to compromise himself as a man and as of the work of the commission, who has remained silent, and allowed his silence to compromise himself as a man and as a public servant. They never thought of impeaching his honesty and efficiency as long as his silent consont was given to the reports and recommendations of the partisan commission, practically con-demning himself thereby As soon, however, as he published a manly however, as he published a manly protest they raised the hue-and cry after him. The Giobo's Ottawa correspondent taunted him with neglect to report the things the partisan commisson had pretended to discover, forget-ting that if, as he saye, the alleged abuses were merely the daubing of the partisan "tae brush," he could not, nor could any impartial and responsible person, have reported them. La Patro is still more forecing than The Albeis still more ferocious than The Globe That sheet calls Mr. Stewart "A Model Tory," and says "While the Conserva-tives were in power Mr. Stewart held his peace, while to day he takes the pen to denounce political nominations. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Stewart should have been dismissed long ago, and we may add that it is not too late to sottle accounts with him, as a matter of fact, all the officials in the Depart-ment of Justice who have had anything to do with the system and the keeping of the penientiaires of late years, should be dismissed without mercy and with Tory," and says "While the Conserve issed without mercy and with out delay." Unfortunately for The Globe and La Patrie, they dare not court a thorough investigation of the peni-

It is to be hoped that the debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Mu-lock's proposal to roduce the rate of intercest on Post-Office Savings Bank deposits has been widely and carefully road. The chief facts brought to light are given elsewhere. It will be admic-ted, we think, that those facts leave Mr. Mulcek and the auproctors of his reace. Mulock and the supporters of his pr sition without any excuse at all for their economy. Indeed we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the reducforces to the concustor state and recursion is a "grab" by the capitalist class. This is not saying too much in face o all the facts. The business relations o government towards the industrion government towards the industrious working people through the Post Office Savings Bank must in the first place be rightly understood. The Antigonish Caskot indicates the nature of those relations very accurately in the following paragraph:

"There are a good many people who, quite irrespective of party leanings, will agree vith the views expressed by The CATHOLIC REGISTER of Toronto, on the subject of the reduction of the rate of

CATHOLIC REGISTER Of Toronto, on the subject of the reduction of the rate of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, which is to be cut down from three to two and one-half per cent. The question is of course a large one and needs to be approached in a broad spirit. There is, at first sight, some force in the argument that the Government cannot afford to pay those depositors a higher rate of interest than that for which it can borrow money elsewhere; but it was never contemplated that the system should be a purely business one of borrowing the savings of the people at the lowest possible rate. The best evidence of this fact is that the amount allowed to be deposited that the amount allowed to be deposite has always been strictly limited. the intention were only to borrow the lowest market rate there would b no reason for confining each depositor to so small a sum. The evident intento so small a sum. The evident inten-tion was the encouragement of thrift among the people, wealthy investors being excluded by the limiting clause If this is not effectual, some means could probably be found of making it so, and of confining the benefits of the system to the class for which it was intended."

the Post-Office Savings Bank was in-stituted, Mr. Mulock's argument that the Government is bound to borrow all its money on the lowest possible terms pears to be only a very poor sort of text indeed. Furthermore, it was learly demonstrated on the floor of the that the Government, for next half century, will pay one and one-half more for its London loans than it helt mast context, which pay has been than it proposes to allow the honest and thrifty workingman of Canada. Again, the most conservative of the loan companies allow three and one-half per cent. on all deposits, so that it is not permissible to doubt that the reduced rate in the Government Savings Bank is deliberately designed to check the increasing habit of the thritty class of wage-earrers of investing their "the savings with the Government. The results to be looked for are these: (1) that the people's savings will be withdrawn from the Post-Office Bank, and (2) that the disposition ial ings will be withdrawn from the ed. Office Bank, and (2) that the dispo

Such being the intention

towards thrift must be seriously checked.

If the deposits be withdrawn to a large amount from the Government Savings Bank, and transferred, for the sake of better terms, to chartered banks butter terms, to chartered banks and loan companies, the change will not be a desirable one, for one reason, if for acother, that in Canada speculation is, in great part, the life of banks and deposit scoking corporations.

The entire question of government finance is bound, sooner or later, to force itself in an unpleasant manner upon the attention of the people. The politicians have so dulled public opinion politicians have so delicd public opinion in Canada that the great body of clectors appear to concede to politicians in power permission to do as they please subject only to the criterium of politicians in opposition. There is little or no independent and afforded to delative or the control of the politician parties do not control enough combined integrity, and means of impartial communication with the people, to make it safe for parliament to monopolize the right of demment to monopolize the right of de eding questions involving a conflict between the interests of classes. Take between the interests of classes. Take for instance the interests of the capit talists vs. the working classes—this very question of the Savings Bank deposits. How many men in parliament and in the government have financial relations with banks and loan corporations, and would be personally benefitted by the savings now in the Post-office bank? We make no allusion to Mr. Mulock whatever But we say that until the meaning of the phrase, "the independence of Parliament," is as well undersood in Canada as it is in England. ence of Parliament," is as well under-stood in Canada as it is in England, there will be need for the greatest vigilance against the influence of capi-talists and corporations working upon the government. This ill-starred shav-ing of the poor man's "savings," for the improvement of the rich man's "investments," does not look much better than several other recent trans actions that have provoked a great and righteous outcry.

THE REGISTER has already to put-self on record as advocating the i position of a reasonable rate of posta THE REGISTER has already to put it sent on record as advocating the imposition of a reasonable rate of postage on all newspapers, American as well as Canadian, using the Dominion mail service. Publishers who affirm that they are running their presses for the hucor and glory of God alone, or for the disinterested improvement of the public, and at a straight loss, should go into their chambers and thoroughly examine their consciences. The public should be wary of such entirely needless self-sacrifice. But what we most emphatically object to is the special treatment—the discrimination,—outlined by the Post-master General. This discrimination under one head alone, still makes the common tax-payer responsible for the cost of carrying and delivering all political literature turned out of party common tax payer responsible for the cost of carrying and delivering all political literature turned out of party printing offices at all times. This is the sole and certain object of the exemption clause in favor of country weeklies distributed within ten miles of the publication office. None of the patry newspapers object to this exemption, because they stand to share some of the benefit of it all round. All the political literature that is not dumped into the mails directly from the Government offices, where it is "franked," is published in the shape of "supplements" to the big partisan sheets of Toronto, Montreal and other cities. Those "supplements" are shipped to the offices of the country weeklies, where they are folded into the local prints and reach the household of the elector froe through the mails. This is knavery and fraud the mails. This is knavery and fraud that must be protested against. Are the honest, non-partisan tax payers of Can ada to be saddled with the cost of parti-warfare in election times? Have hones warfarein election times? Have honest men no rights in Canada; and are they to be robbed by politicians who, while canting of "good government," dip their arms deeper than ever into people's pockets? If newspapers are to be free from a legitimate postage rate, let there be no making fab of one and flesh of another; but if papers like THE REGISTER are to be made naw a layer for the lice are to be made pay a levy for the lies and avoirdupois of future crops of "campaign literature," it will not, at be without protest. Mr. Mulock' postal "reform" is a tax on trush and independence, and a bonus for falsehood and subserviency.

The Canadian Baptist.

The Canadian Baptist is not on our exchange list. Its recent reference to an article of ours has, however, been an article of ours has, however, been forwarded to us by a member of the Catholic Truth Society. The Baptist, we observe, has nothing at all to say on its own account; but it challenges the attention of The Register to a lecture delivered in London, England. by a Congregationalist named Horton. The Baptist takes the lecture in fall from The Christian World Pulpit. Protestant readers are re-Pulpit. Protestant readers are re-quested by our Toronto contemporary to go to the sources of history for themselves, not to take Dr. Horton's

statements on his 'mero ipse dixit." We would infer from this remark that Plic Baptist is unable to give us any information whatever shout thus Dr. Horton; and we have never before heard or read of the reverend gentle man. The lecture, which occupies nearly two pages of The Baptist, we have read From beginning to end re cannot find a name, a date, or a fact put forward openly, or in a way to give the opportunity of appealing to my authority other than Dr. Horton himself. We have, then, to deal sole ly with his argument, based upon his assertions—assertions made not in the language of vulgarity, although haldly and boldly enough. The only course left open to us, therefore, is to refute Dr. Horton out of his own mouth, a thing that happily is always possible with an untruthful witness. His open ing statement is to the effect that Ing statement is to the cheet that England in the next generation will probably be a Catholic nation. We sincerely hope that this is good prophesy. His reasons for making it

Every one must have observed that a great change is coming over the English character.

Is a large proportion of our strategree and soon leaders in modern England have already becoming, and many more are daily becoming, and many more ore daily becoming. Romanists.

The strategree is a large property of the strategree ordination through a papal channel. There are eight hundred numeries with twenty thousand nuns established in England within the last comparatively few years. . . In the year 1894 the present Pope, Leo MIII, addressed a letter to all the princes and peoples in the oarth, and especially to the Protestant princes and peoples. In that letter he says, using the constant language of the Pope, that he is the vicegereut of the heavy, using the constant language of the Pope, that he is the vicegereut of the Almightly God. . . . We are all one in Jesus Christ. The Pope desires that we should all be one in him. . . . If that claim is true, we must all recognize that we should bow to the Pope and do what he tells us. But if that claim is the should bow to the Pope and do what he tells us. But if that claim is false, it is not onough for us to repudiate it. We must battle strenuous the most darin, blasphemy in history.

So far we have no call to take issue with Dr. Horton It is in his method of " repudiating" the authority of the church that we desire to point out confusion and absurdity. This at-tempt at "repudiation" is divided under three heads. He begins with a comparison of the present state of socalled Protestant and Catholic coun America (Catholic) is compared with North America (Pro testant). Spain (Catholio) is placed over against Italy. Austria (Catholio) is contrasted with Germany (Protest-ant). Ireland (Catholio) is taunted as the impoverished next-door neighbor of purse-proud England. "By their fruits ye shall know them," quotes the glib Dr. Horton, when he has drawn up his list of comparisons.

Catholicism has impoverished her nations, Protestantism has enriched her peoples. Catholicism spells de-cay, Protestantism plenty. This sort of argument is so utterly incapable of holding water that one hardly knows where to begin an enumeration of all the holes in it. In the first place Christianity must be a mockery of the poverty-preaching Christ if its only Christianty must be a mockery of the poverty-preaching Obrist if its only fruits worth boasting are national progress, power and wealth. The test of Christianity, we should have thought, is its fruit of harvested souls, not its hoardings of gold and conquest of testings. Christianity does not teach territory. Christianity does not teach that when any of us stand before the Judgment-seat it will be wise to whisper to the Son of God that we would, if we could have brought our purses with us to secure His elemency. But enough of this! We prefer ridicule less shocking errors.

Surely it is silly in the extreme to

hold the rise and fall of modern nations the sole test of the visible fruits of God's church on the one hand, and Protestantism on the other. Nations in obedience to the inevitable laws of and death, rose and declined before the Christian era began. The civilization of Ohina, that claims an antiquity of 100,000 years B. C., and that is admitted to date from 2,000 B. C., manages somehow to survive in the world still. Again Dr. Horton con-fines his boast of Protestantism exclusively to the present condition of the nations. If, for the sake of argument, we admit that Catholic Spain is now in the decadent stage, is it not undeniable that she was even more Catholic than she is at the present hour when, in the words of Dr. Hor ton, she was " the undisputed mistress of the world?" Is it not equally undeniable that Catholic Spain was once as much the envy of the world as Britain's empire is to-day? Does not Macaulay ask us to look forward and

behold the imperial figure of the uture New Zealander standing upon a broke a rob of London Bridge, view ing the rains of the modern metropolis? With regard to With regard America, it is evident that Dr. Hor ton is repeating stale stories. Re, however, says in this regard nothing that can be taken hold of. To com pure north and south America as if they should keep abreast of each other in the murch of settlement and industry is even less reasonable, than to wonder why the great industrial cities of the United States are not in the southern instead of the northern States. Climate has more to do with those matters than Christianity. the next place let us ask upon what authority Dr. Horton designates north America "Protestant?" Is it because the majority are Protestants? is not enough, besides the Catholics are increasing so rapidly, and the movement towards the church in the centres of enlightenment is so rapid more rapid even than in Englandthat the conditions may in due course be reversed. By what right does Dr. Horton call England "Protestant?" when he himself declares, " It is quite within the range of possibility that another generation will see the country you love brought to the condition of Italy or Spain. And here we have another of his contradictions. In one sent. ence he holds Italy up as a "bogey" before Protestant eyes, and in the next before Protestant eyes, and in the next boasts that " since Italy has achieved her unity" she has "become again a great nation " Alas I that is n any of poor Italy's real friends can say for her. She has, on the contrary, been bankrupted by the most corrupt school of politicians on the corrupt school of politicians on variation of the earth. Obviously it is tional greatness, strong as proof

the Pope.
It is at home in England, however, that Dr. Horton is most at see in his logic. In fact he has got the English end of his argument almost indesribably tangled up. We have seen where he says the aristocracy, the social leaders, and the clergy of the Church of England—the educated and cultivated classes in short-ar rushing for refuge to the bosom of the Catholic church, or, as he, with a lapse into vulgarity, puts it, are "daily be-coming Romanists." Very well. In arother place he declares to his audience: "I am bound to tell you the truth, because on every hand I find poor, ignorant Englishmen and women, (he is speaking to, and of, Protestants) absolutely without knowledge of the simple things that I have stated to Very significant indeed. night." Very significant indeed. It is only before the "poor, ignorant."
Protestants, who have no means of knowing whether they are hearing truth or falsehood that Dr. Horton Ιt dare make such statements; the edu cated and cultivated people, who have all the means of knowing better, are flocking for truth to the Church of God.

Holy Writ, to have gone to war with

Perhaps it is when he derides Ire land for her poverty and faithfulnes to the ancient faith that Dr. Horton makes the most astounding spectacle of humself. If Ireland is poor it is not the Catholic Church, but rathe England, that made her so. Dr. the transfer of transfer o time the butcher-shop of Eng-England is alone responsible of that i land. England is alone responsible for Ireland's poverty and decay. The great Dr. Johnson, a loyal and honest Englishman, and a Protestant to boot, years before the Union, said to an Irish friend: "Do not unite with England; we would rob you." England carried the Union to rob Ireland and keep her poor. She has succeed-ed in both respects. What is the use of boasting of the worldly success of a religion that is responsible for the cruel treatment and condition of Irecruet treatment and condition of Ire-land England before the co-called "Reformation" was relatively a more powerful, and infinitely a happier, nation than she is to-day. That can be proved from history. We have not space to dwell upon

We have not space to avent upon all the erowding contradictions and absurdities arising out of Dr. Horton's test of the Christianity of Protestant-ism on the basis of worldly prosperity. In the second branch of his argu he reiterates the familiar dicts of the "Protestant Alliance"; but steers clear of data, and so evades other re-futation than to say he is either lying or ignorant. The third division of his

subject is devoted to a description of the 'vices of the Pepes." Here again Dr. Horton is readily silenced out of his own mouth. In one part of his lecture he remarks :

and I must also ask you to remember that I am as mindful as anyone of the many virtues and Christly lives of in-numerable members of the Catholic fold. If I had to give you a lecture upon the cnarm and beauty, the author-ity and sweetness, of Catholicism, I think I could say as much as most Catholics.

Dut De Horton ever hear or read of the virtues and (hrist-like lives of any Popes? He can preach to "poor ignorant" men and women of the 13th century about the alleged vices of a Pope who lived one thousand years ago, but he can say no word for the scores upon scores of Pontiffs to whom all historians allow every attrithe scores upon scores of Pontiffs to whom all historians allow every attribute of saintliness and wisdom. Even to the "poor, ignorant" men and women who listened to him it would have been unsafe for Dr. Horton to insinuate vice against living men; and porhaps he regarded it as a persuasive line of attack to frankly declare what had to be admitted, because the character of the Catholics of England, as a class, is to day beyond reproach. Go where you will through British and you will find them, from the Duke of Norfolk to the coal-heaver on the Landon quays, spoken of as citizens and subjects whose words are as good as their bonds, whose lives recitizens and subjects whose words are as good as their bonds, whose lives are clean, whose public spirit is at all times manifest to the nation. Furthermore, in overy outy in England, where the "eight hundred numeries" that have freightened Dr. Horton so badly are situated, the blessed work is recognized and prased of those noble women who have given up home, family and friends the better to serve their dear Lord. O! Dr. Horton, whoever you may be, you are not to be trusted when you go back a thousand years to bring the assertions of history against an occupant of the chair of Peter, even though you grant to the Catholics by whom you are surrounded "virtues and Ohristy lives;" and to their religion "beauty, suthority and sweetness." If the Catholic Church are before all men's eyes who wish to see; and she is not afraid to fruits let it not be judged by the bad alone. The fruits of the Gatholic Church are before all men's eyes who wish to see; and she is not afraid to dissouss her history before any impar-tial court of enquiring minds.

War and Its Possibilities

Although the last possibility of peace between America and Snai not disappeared, the events fully convince that it is the desire of the United States Government to go to war for the Cuban prize. Both Houses of Congress, on Monday, came to an unted agreement on the war resoluns, thus leaving Mr. McKinley no alternative but to send an ultimatum to Madrid. The compromise declaration ssue of a victorious war would leave Cubs on the hands of the Americans Spain is given no chance of offering further concessions. She has already given Cuba a government on the Canadian plan, and has offered, immediately upon the restoration of order in the island, to withdraw every soldier and civil severate and leave soldier and civil servant and leave behind only a governor-general as the representative of Spanish sovereignty. But the United States says "No; you must take your flag too, or our ships and armies will expel you." If war was ever forced upon a nation, it is forced upon Spain by the United States. From English organs of public opinion, and from prominent exponents of English policy in Parliament and in the universities, we hear that the United States is warmly approved, on the groundthattic Augle Saxon race alone groundthattic Augle Saxon race alone soldier and civil servant and lear lish policy in Parliament and in the universities, we hear that the United States is warmly approved, on the groundthattho Anglo Saxon race alone should have the right to rule in the New World. An eminent professor of Oxford says the United States will recognize this great principle. That professor has much to learn; he should leave his books and his insular survoundinge, and come to America to learn exactly what sort of an ass he is. It is a new thing to hear England claiming part-proprietorship in the Monroe doctrine. If that doctrine applies to Caba, it has equal force in Canada; and England may yet have to learn from experience that Americans have much less respect for the position on this continent of their ancient enemy. Britain, than they have for the gradually withdrawing shadow of Spain, from whom their boundless constnert first received a name. The dominant idea in England seems to be that because Uncle Sam is in a bullying spirit it is better to humor him, as long as he confines his attentions to the Spaniard. There is no smoerity whatever in the Englash attitude. Canadians must don his attentions to the Spaniard. There is no cincerity whatever in the English attitude. Onadians must consider ovents independently and look to what the fature holds from their own point of view. It may be that civilization has destined the "bound-less continent" for the growth of republican institutions; but in the Cuban problem there are no pleasant omens for those of us who are still outside the republican fold.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

rending account of the distress in the West.

Sir.—As the Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party is anxious that more publicity should be given to the distressing facts, known only to those who are straining every nerve to help the people in their sore need in West.

For Irisala, I should like to confirm from my own experience. Miss Maud frome's letter publisheding The Freeman of Wednesday, Mauch 30th. I feel as she does, that 'I am powerless to describe the sulfaring I have virtuessed,' both here and in Mayo—and I confess I dread most deeply what the next hive mouths must nevitably bring. The people are 'lost' for want of timely high. Here, it is true, as obsowhere, many people have either and the my high past, they could not pay for them, or perhaps "the only old cow" be taken for the dobt. As a poor widow said to me, "Why should I ask thom, when I still owo 5s arrears for the last seed." She had nothing to put in the ground therefore famine for horself and children was actually before her for next winter as well as the summer of the method in the cases seed bog her continued in the cases seed bog her continued in the cases seed by head nothing the part of the last seed." The last seed is the summer of the most winter as well as the summer of the missed part of the method in the cases seed by head nothing else, and the shopkeepers refused them method the cases are the part of the pa

cise, and the snopheopers reduced them meal.

This week, in the parish of Ballyna-kill, Co. Galway, it is true, 20 tons of beautiful seed potatoes have been distributed by the parish priors (as a grant from Dublin or Manchester, I am not sure which, sax stones on the average being given to each family holding land. This new seed is a great boon for the future, but the actual produce to be hoped for from sux stones for next winter's food is hardly a cheerful outlook.

Throughout this parish, Ronvyle Dispensary district, which covers many squre miles, there has been a terrible seourge of measles and complications; almost everyone in every cabin being knecked down by them; the misery and suffering greatly intensified by the bad weather, and because the poor mothers had no nourishing food, even milk to give the children. "Yellow meal makes them sick, and so does the black tea," I have been told over and over again, to ence as a child of 4, suffering from measles, "died from drinking the oold water;" and I saw myself in that cabin, a week afterwards, the poor mother had at in cup with warm water and sugar by the turf fire to give a poor little lad of 6, "cheed up" with brouchtis or measles; "they had nothing else." Last year a kind farmer when had "great pity for the children," lent a family a cow, but "it died on tiem." This was ter again he lost hem and the poor mother tool the season when the man are added to the was were allowed the was "afraid they would lose the cow, as they had no rood for themselves or the cow, and she would do so them again." A decent was were allowed the was "afraid they would lose the cow, as they had no rood for themselves or the cow, and she would do not them again." A decent man came to me yesterday for the price of a coffin for his "fine little boy of three." who had died for want of care and neurishment, and having lost a young Commenta pony worth £15 by an accident last week, he had been re-tused by three shopkeepers a stone of four. The tears rolled down ms faces as he told me the story. He showed me those wretched blue papers, meaning processes for rent and shop debte. Four other children have been down with the measles, and I faar from what I hear, as Miss Gonne truly calls them; "family now and to be powerless to help. A far the story of the story of the story. He was a libear and the lost of the far the story of the story of the story. I have been down the his part of the story of the story of the story. I have been down the his work of the

to sell another, and she said—" No one asked me why I brought her, and they had to sufter on. What the men want is work, not charity. If he tries to get it he goes to the priest, who seeds him to the guardian, who, in turn, sends him to the relieving officer. If he gets his name down it probably will be struck off by the guardians (ex-office), or by the local towerment Board inspector. Then there is nothing for it but star vation from now until August for men, women, and little children. There are thousands of tamines in this position at the moment in the congested districts. They are "processed" for shop debts and for rent, and some are in danger of eviction.

for rent, and some are in uauger or oviction.

The cruci and heartless way in which the people are being treated is enough to make them for ever rebois against the Sassanceh () yerament; and I cenfess "a sacred wrath" takes possession of me, too-Sassanach though I am when I see so much suffering uncared for, and. "the slow hunger" unrelieved. Every day I hvo I feel more strong by the truth of the words of a noted Protestant historian and Young Irelander—

ly the truth of the words of a noted frotestant instorian and Young Irelander—
"That if Ireland had control of her own laws, the onjoyment of the fruits of her own mdustry, there would be no need of public relict and public alms." But until that good day comes, the people must be saved from the results of the present ovil system in which vest numbers of our follow-countrymen, the peasants of one of the richest nations the world ever knew, have not leave to live."

"Famine is in thy cheek, Need and oppression stareth in thine

oyes
Upon thy back haugs ragged misory;
The world is not thy friend
Nor the world's law"
—Yours sincerely,
ANY M MANDER.

Tully, Letterfrack, Co. Galway, April 2, 1898.

THE DISTRESS IN COUNTY GALWAY. The Superioress of the Convent of Meroy at Tuam writes:

The Superioress of the Convent of Mercy at Tuam writes:

Drail Sim. On behalf of the distressed, the sick and dying poor visited and relived by us, I appeal for assistance to the kind and charitable sympathizers of God's poor. Our only means of helping them comes from the proceeds of an annual bazaar and the contributions of the charitable, which if withdrawn the good work cannot be continued. Even in the most prosperous of times the amount realized by the bazaar was in adequate to the wants of the poor. In a year such as this piuching want, bordering on famine, is experienced in the poor streets of our towns, so that it has become more urgent on us to extend the scope of our cippeal and enlist additional co-opeastors in our work of charity. Untold good may be done by even a little help given in time. Hundreds are relieved in the course of the year from this fund Indeed, the boon is not confined to the poor of the neighborhood, for they come from long distances, surround our gates, and fill the air with their pitoous cries for help, and beseeching us advocate their wrotched cause with the wealthy. Unfortunately, the means that were at our disposal are now exhausted, so that this work of charity cannot be continued unless apported by those who are blessed by God with the goods of this work of charity cannot be continued unless apported by those who are blessed by God with the goods of this work of charity cannot be continued unless apported by those who are blessed by God with the goods of this work, I continue of the forthcoming bazaar, I remain, sincerely yours in Christ, Sister Mark Fri. Stoker.

Sister Mark Fri. Stoker.

Convent of Mercy, Tuam, Co. Galway. April 4th, 1898.

THE DISTRESS IN WEST CLARE

The following resolution of the Kilrush Board of Guardians shows the pressure that is being brought to bear upon an indifferent government:

indifferent government:
Resolved—That we, the board of guardians, inaving regard to the fact that the amount that it has been necessary to expend in outdoor relief for some time past has been very large, and that this rate of expenditure must in all probability continue for some time to come, are of opinion that the resources of the union will of themselves be in adequate to meet the extraordinary demands on them, and, as we are not prepared to adopt the scheme or relief prepared to adopt the scheme or relief prepared to adopt the scheme or relief prepared to another than the second involves the think that and a course and involves the think that are also the control of the rates any health of the rates and the course of the relief prepared to the relief the request that we already preferred, and give us before the close of the financial year a small free grant."

Miss Jane Barlow has a fine, but pathetically painful poem in the London Speaker, entitled, "A Mismderstanding." It is a picture of a mother's effort to soothe the craving of here children and her own aged mother for food, in this year of hunger in the West of Ireland. But "to young and old, were they all to understand." So:—

Many a time I wished to God, Not so much that He'd contrive For the creatures bit and sup, Since the highly's upon the land; Scarce a spud left, scarce a sod, Thit the folks can hardly live, And I wouldn't ask Him aught That He mightu't have to give—But I wished they would be let Have the sense to understand, So that less they'd grieve and fret, and be sure I grudged them naught. "Tis my bitter griof," she sand fret, and be sure I grudged them naught. To speak some witless kindly sought To speak some witless kindly sought To speak some witless kindly sought To speak some witless kindly sought. So far she looked felds of the sea, William of the season of the season of the season of the season. "Tis my beart's long girel," said she, "For they ne'er could understand."

The pens of these noble women whe have pierced to the sorrow of the West.

The pens of these noble women have pierced to the sorrow of the V may teach a public its duty even wall other appeals fail.

TEACHER AND PUPIL.

REPORTED FOR THE RESERVE.

THE REGISTER gives below a greatly condensed summary of the address delivered before the Educational Convention, last week, by Dr. MacCabe, Principal of the Normal School, Ottawa, on "The Personality of the Two, on "The Personality of the Teacher Re-appearing in the Pupil,"
The address orested very considerable interest, its author speaking before one of the largest audiences of the

sical, intellectual and moral is, to a great extont, a process of absorption, an absorption of surrounding elements into the body and mind, an arrange-ment, an assimilation of materials so as to incorporate them into the being to whose growth and development they are applied. In Leibnitz' phrace, the boy or girl is a social monad, a little world which reflects the whole system of influences coming to stir its sensibility. And just in so far as his sensibilities are stirred he imitates and forms habits of imitation; and habits they are character.

It is inevitable, therefore, that the

child, under limitation of heredity, nake up his personality by imitation out of the "copy" set in the actions, temper, emotions, of the persons who build around him the social enclosure temper, emotions, of the persons who build around him the social enclosure of his childhood. In this formation of the child's character by mitiation, the models set by the parents and by the teacher play a most important part. The influence of the parent is great; and it must be admitted that the teacher, who, for so large a portion of the time, stands "in the place of the parents" for a whole neighborhood, must exert, for good or ill, a power whose effects are eternal. It has been well asked, Was there ever a group of school children who did not noted a "iplay" school, erecting a through of the control of the parents of the cacher; And with what accuracy, with what naturalness, is this "taking off" done. How the gait, the voice, the gestures, the manner and mannerism, the eccentricities, the exhibitions of feeling or passion are faithfully pictured out. The large place which this "iplay" school occupies in the recreations of children shows the deep impression made by the And now to enter on details. The personal appearance of the teacher is

school life.

And now to enter on details. The personal appearance of the teacher is the first influencing element of the teacher's person and dress should not betray either slovenliness or foppshness, though, possibly, the latter is the lesser evil. The eleventy teacher will most certainly have slovenly pupils. He cannot cultivate, or appeal to, their teats for cleanliness and neatness of person, while he himself sets an example of the opposite. Any carelessness, or unbecomingness, in person or dress in the teacher will induce the same carelessness and unbecomingness in the pupils. These things are out of place in any one, but most out of place in any one, but most out of place in the teacher. The next influencing element of the teacher's personality is the spirit and practice of order. The first evidence of order should be in the teacher's regularity and punctuality of attendance. A teacher who wishes to check that banc of shool work—irregularity of attendance—must never set the example of irregularity. School regulations say that one of the teacher's duti-s is to see that the school-house is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time of opening in the morning. If this is faithfully carried out by the teacher, it will go a long way towards training them to habits of regularity. In the matter of punctuality the teacher should begin every part of the school work at the exact time allotted to it. And, as the teacher should open the school punctually at the appointed hour. Continuing the school work after the regular hour for closing, is considered by some a laudable, by others a questionable, virtue. I agree with the latter opinion. Teachers and pupils who do honest work for the period of six hours earn a relief at the exact moment set by regulations. Order demands it, trathic emands it.

regulations. Order demands it, health demands it.

In this connexion, I may refer to the want of punctuality in opening public meetings. How many times do we hear this dialogue: "Will you come to the meeting this evening?" "Yes; what is the time of opening the meeting?" "Eight colock!" "O, that means twenty minutes after eight, or half-past eight." And, indeed, very often this is the meaning. How has this come about? The force of example set in earlier days—not in the school-room, I hope—is responsible. Want of punctuality on the part of the teacher will be copied by the pupil, will be carried by him, into his after life, where the school boy "behind time" has developed into the man "behind time." A visit to some cohools during work or recess will give another illustration of order or want

of order. Books, rulere, penells, crasers, paper, etc., may be thrown oareleasly on desks, or under the desks, on window sills, on blackboard led, es, or the teacher he spoken of this several times, but look at his own desk or table. Is it a pattern for the pupils? Are the books, pencils, paper, etc., on the teacher's desk or table an example of orderly arrangement? If so, then pupil stable and the second part of the pupil stable and the second part of the pupil stable of the teacher. If not, then each pupil, in the disorder of his school material, it only a "copy" of the teacher.

Otherfulness, hopefulness, patience, confidence in the pupils, good temper, carnestness, love for the work of the school and for the pupils—all those, as elements in the teacher's personal ity, and consequently elements aborbed into the poresonality of the special parts of the pupils, may be treated as one topic. It is said that the teachers, in general, do not try to make their pupils happy, that in the language of Goldsmith describing the village teacher:

Well had the bedding tremblers learned to trace

Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace The day's disasters in his morning face.

wein that the boding fremblors learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face.
Dr. McLellan, in his psychology, in speaking of the origin of sympathy says: "Sympathy has its origin in the contagious character of feeling. Lughing and crying are both 'catching.' A person is depressed if he goes into an atmosphere of sorrow, even if the sorrow does not touch him personally; or even if he does not know the cause of the grief. Children are constantly manifesting such sympathy. This imitative sympathy is a factor which the teachers may largely rely upon, especially with younger pupils.' Dr. Arnold says that the chief characteristic of the teacher ought to be that he can rejoice with them that rejoice of the teacher ought to be that he can rejoice with them that rejoice. Ohildren are, naturally, cheerful and hopeful; they should find their cheerfulness and hopefuless strengthened by what they discern in the teacher's voice and manner. The world will give them enough corrow and pain; but if, by the teacher's example, they are trained to look on the bright side of things, trained to look for a "silver lining," in every cloud, they will in after life look back with gratitude to the cheerful, hopeful model of their school days. And the teacher who is earnest, who loves his work, and loves his pupils, will lead them where he wishes:

He, whene'er he taugt, Put so much of his heart into his act,

He, where'er he taught, Put so much of his heart into his act, That his example had a magnet's force, And all were swift to follow whom all loved.

Another influencing element of the teacher's personality is courtesy—courtesy in language and manner towards his pupils in particular. The teacher in the school-room should be a gentleman among—what his pupils ought to be—ladies and gentlemen. The courteous manner and language of the teacher will live in the courteous manner and language of the teacher will live in the courteous manner and language of the teacher will live in the courteous manner and language of the teacher. When the community. The refined language of the teacher will be assimilated in the pupils language. If all coarseness, slang, vulgarity and profanity are absent from the language of the teacher, this will go a great way to banish such characteristics from the language of the pupils. We know that coarseness, slang, vulgarity and profanity in language are prevalent at the present day. In fighting against this the teacher has "up-hill" work but a steady adherence to purity of language—using the wu 3 "purity" in its widest meaning—will go a long way towards refining the language of the pupils. In this connection may be mentioned the irritating effect of a loud, rasping voice, added to awkward gestures and movements of the body. A noisy teacher will make a noisy school. A quiet, gentle teacher, with will-energy and will-power, is sure to make a quiet school. The polite teacher will have polite pupils. The teacher who says, even to the "least" of his pupils, "if you please," and, "I thank you," will find the courtesy, a head power which will mark his actions through life.

Here I may be allowed to express my regret that "young Canada" is growing up sadly deficient in what i would call "reverence"—reverence for cid age, reverence for parents and those in authority, reverence for sacred things; sympathy with the lower animals in their wants and sufferings. It is the special work of the teacher, by example, as well as precept, to plant and nourish in his pupils this much needed reverence and dymmathy.

Another element in the teacher's personality, o

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything.

The teacher who takes his pupils on excursions, who introduces them to

the woods and fields, the lakes and rivers, the burds and flowers, who shows the beauty of earth and sky, and his own love for this beauty, will make on the young hearts and muds an impression for good never to be effected. With this love of nature, which the teacher by precept, but still more by example, will insuit into the minds and hearts of his pupils, he must by similar precept and examples with love of country. The teacher must be a patron "to his finger the "Pride in loyalty to our country, faith in a glorious future for it and for the people, should show themselved in every word, in every act, of the teacher. The pupils will catch the enthusiasm, the patriotism.

Among the higher elements of the teachers persenality—those which go to form and build up character—the first, which I shall consider is truthfulness; truthfulness in act as well as in word. First, "tuthfulness in pro-

inces, which I seal consider is truthulness in act as well as an word. First, "ruthfulness in act as well as an word. First, "ruthfulness in promises to the children. What the teacher promises to performed at all heards. What an effect on the Lapla heards. What an effect on the Lapla hear as a broken promise of the teacher, what an effect has a series of broken promises. How the pupils will apply in their conduct towards one another this lessons or readily learned from their model the teacher. The teacher should set the example of truthfulness un all matters connected with school work, in this full properties of the teacher in the crack state of affairs in school work, and discipline, in examinations, public and private. In any deception by the teacher the pupils are forced to have a share, and this characteristic will be carried into practical life. This is a serious matter to have any pupil is our schools say he learned lessons of deception from his teacher. Justice and mimpartially in the teacher's personality, and the effect on the pupils, as thus referred to by Professor Pulsars: "The moral training received in a well-conducted school, from observing the example of strict and impartial justice in the conduct of the master, his kindness to all, his paternal regard for their improvement, his patience with the slow, his encourage ment of the quick, his unrufild severity of temper, and his reluctance to punish, is far more important to the pupils well-being in the world, and his platence which as boy draws for himself, almost unconsciously, from a teacher's demanding the professor than any direct instruction." And now, I come, finally, to what has been prograpy called the wish is placed in the world. What are the guide and controlled by morality and religion. The grandeur of the work to which the teacher is called, and the awful responsibility—a life guided and controlled by morality and religion. The grandeur of the work to which the teacher is called, and the awful responsibility which is placed on him, is t

others, have answered this question. The Scriptures say: "Sack ye first the kingdom of God and her righteous ness"; and Carlyle says: "Love God, this is the overlasting Yea, wherein all contradiction is solved, whereon whose walks and works it is well with him." For the true teacher life means good; he finds strength and joy in this wholesome and cheerful faith. The true teacher loves knowledge because God knows all things; loves because God knows all things; loves because God knows all things; loves the souls of his pupils because the souls of his pupils because the souls of his pupils hecause the laws of Nature, the narmony of God's attributes. If the teacher's deal is secunific, he descovers in the laws of Nature, the narmony of God's attributes. If the teacher's deal is philanthrophic, he understands that love which is the sams, aim and end of his is also God. We need men of gonius who live for God and country; men of setion who seek for light in the company of those who know; men of religion who understand that God revenls "inself in science and works of Nature as in the boat of the seal purity of intention, to the conscience steadfastness, to the mind force, phability and light; or in other words, how to bring philosophy and religion to the said of the will, so that the better self shall prevail and each generation introduce its successor to a higher plane of life. To this end the efforts of all teacher's own life should be a guide to lead the way. The aim of the teacher's own life should be a guide to lead the way. The aim of the teacher is not to have single place but to have preater work is that his pupils are not to have mor

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures

Sale Rhoum, Eczema, Tester, Barbor's Itoh, and all lite skin diseases and eruptions. It gives rollef in a day, its curce are legion; its failures are few, Yoans of testing, and grows daily in favor of suffering humanity. Good for Baby's Skin, good for young, middleaged or old folks. 85 cents.

A meek lodger once told his land-lady that if he could have his milk and water in separato jugs he should esteem it a great favor.



You can always tell a good bicycle by the tire it wears.

Dunlop Tires on a bicycle mark the bicycle of high de-

Here's the Dunlop Tool Kit.



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These are the days when showers may be expected. A water-proof is always useful and often prevents a severe cold. The old adage says: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." These conts are guaranteed to keep out the rain.

FOUR DOLLARS
Coats with detachable caps, well made, a variety of patterns for

choice.
FIVE DOLLARS

Couts wit's sewn scams, deep, detachable capes, made from black paramatta or tweed.

At SIX DOLLARS

Coats made with capes or in the long cut box back style.

SEVEN DOLLARS AND A HALF The finest black paramatta coat that we have ever seen. It is made of excellent cloth and has a deep, detachable cape.

EIGHT DOLLARS

Coats with capes or without—the latter with velvet collar, box back style, a variety of shades.

TEN DOLLARS
Your choice of the finest coats of couts on the market.

......115 to 121 King Street East, Toronto

Oak Hall Clothiers

Chats with the Children 39990099999999

LITTLE MAY'S NEW DOLL. Sally Reg, her old, plain friend No more had gifts or graces; All day she praised Aminta's charms And hugged Aminta's laces.

Little May now lies in bed, But o'er she sought dream valley She flung Aminta on the floor And wout to sleep with Sally.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members have been enrolled in "Chats' "Couems' Band of Meroy:—Aloysus T. Claney, 121 Queen E., who has won the petture, his application being the first received; J. A. Doyle, 77 Ann street, Amelia Lavery, Caistor Centre, Ont. Libbie J. McDoneil, Robert McDoneil, John A. McDoneil, South Lancaster, Ont. The badges will be sent as soon as possible after the members send in their names; sometimes I have to send for more, so I cannot always forward them immediately.

Dear Cousin Fig.—I live in St. Mary's parish, and hearing that you were going to give a prayer-book to the boy who could write the best composition on the "Mission," I thought I would write to you, for there is nothing like trying—is there?

The mission opened on Sunday, the 20th February. The first three days, beginning with Monday, were for the children. One of the priests celebrated Mass each morning at eight colock, and in the afternoon one of the Jesuits gave a short instruction before Benefoldion. He explained how Jesus felt towards children, how the simple prayers were accepted by Him. He also told how the guardian angel goes to war with the tempter, how he (the guardian angel) is often victorious.

The mission was a beautiful work.

the guardian anges) is once vious.

The mission was a beautiful work. It made me feel as though I would like to begin life over again. I hope it made all the boys feel like that.

Dear: Cousin Flo, I hope you will find this fit to put in The Resister.

If I do not earn the preper-took I will have that pleasure anyhow, I hop.

Your sincere cousin,

Your sincere cousin,
Aged 11. A. F. DROHAN.
Toronto, April 2nd, 1898.

[There'is nothing like trying, cer-inly; and the harder we try the ore likely we are to su ceed.—O. F.]

tainly; and the harder we iry the more likely we are to su .ceed.—C. F.]

Drar Cours Fro—As i am a newcomer you will be glad to hear from me. I live in the town of Armprior, in which is situated a convent and a Catholic Church. There are four Sisters teaching school here. I am net fourth form and fourth book. There is Mass every morning, and every Sunday, which I generally attend. We had a mission here in August, which was held by the Redemptorist Fathers. The first three days were for the English-speaking people, the following three for were two priests, namely, Father McPhail and Father Bolleau. The latter priest held our mission. He saked questions, and for every correct answer he gave a picture. During the mission a number of boys and girls, whom I was among, received First Communion, given by our parish priest, Communion, given by our parish priest, Father Chaine, who is a kind, dutiful priest, and we were Confirmed by His priest. And we were Confirmed by His Lord Pembroke. The last day of the mission the priests erected a beautiful. large, life-size mission cross, which is planted in the church. The day of the erection every girl wore her First Communion clothes, and carried the picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help around the church. Every person hissed the cross. While the mission was going on a little bird flaw about the church all the time. The priest idd us that some one of vs would die before the year was ont. A few days following a little girl belonging to our school, Minnie Hornadge was her name, took sick and died. R. I. P. I went to see her when she was dead. I remain, your loving, Aged 12. Termsa M. Barrett. Arnprior, April 4th, 1898.

HISTORY OF AN EXERCISE BOOK.

An exercise book and ruler lay at the bottom of the school-room scrap-basket, when the following conversation took place between them:

"kir. Exercise Book," said the Ruler in a tiny voice, "you look so old, you must have a history; would you mind telling me it."

"Yes, Mr. Ruler, I have a history; but I am not of use for the world now;" and the Exercise Book sighed.
"Go on," said the Ruler.

"I was once a very pretty red dress below in the little of the time."

now;" and the Exercise Book sighed.
"Go on," said the Ruler.
"I was once a very pretty red dress belonging to a little girl," said the book; "but she was very carcless and one day spit some ink on me. That finished me. The next time the rag man came round I was given to him. I was then brought to a paper factory where I was put into a machine, and when I came out I was a nice piece of white paper. I was then put through another machine and when that was finished I was ruled with blue lines. After a little cutting, I was a nice book. I was given to a little girl, who said she would keep !

me very neat. She did so for a while, then she got careless, and all the me very neat. She did so for a wnite, then she got careless, and all the scratches and blots I got from her were dreadful. One day she went and told the teacher I was full. And here I am with you at the bottom of thus basket."

M. S.

> DITAGLES DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a color and leave something to write with.
Behead a grain and leave warmth, behead again and leave what everybody does.
Behead an outhouse and leave an article of furniture, behead again and leave a word meaning capable.

CHARADE.

My first is soft and sweet; my cond is hard and loud; my whole a musical instrument.

CONPADRUMS.

ONUMBERS.

1. If two fish were to get married, which two fish would it be?

2. If you described a courtship be tween two things in a drug store, what things would you mention?

Answers to Puzzles, April 7th.

WORD REBUS.

Death overtakes the undertaker.

ACROSTIC.
C anada
O tiawa
L ondon
U nsolved
M ontreal
B rantford
U nknown
S tratford

Please, lease, case. MADEG

MARKS.

J. A. Doyle, 5; Amelia Lavery, 4;
J. E. Thompson, 2.
Amelia. Yes, the address is Gousin Flo, Register O:...o; if you de vot put my name on the envelope it is opened in the business office first. Yes, if you leave open the flap of your envelope and write "Printer's copy" on it, it will go for one cent. You did not see through the arithmetical problem; there were really only 12 guests provided for, but the way they were counted made it seem as though there were 13. Glad to welcome you, my dear.

Lizzie. The patron of our Band of Meroy is St. Frances of Assisi. I am going to tell you some atorics about tim soon.

COUSEN FLO.

A Protest Against Uniust Dismissals.

A Protest Against Unjust Dismissals.

MONTREAL, April 18.—At the meeting of the Harbor board yesterday afternoon an interview took place between the Commissioners and and a delegation representing St. Patrick's League. This was coasioned through a report being sent abroad that Meesra. O'Brien and Sharkey, two employes, whose services had already been dispensed with, had been discriminated against. The delegation consisted of Messra. J. J. Ryan, J. McMahon, Andrew Gullen and James McCarrey. They were accompanied by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mr. Jas. McShane and Mr. J. H. Semple.

Mr. Ryan, as spokesman for the League representatives, stated that two of their people, who had hald important positions on the board's service, had been deprived of their positions. They did not question the board's right to discharge any employe, either for political or other reasons, but they did hold that when mem were discharged, as their compatrots had been, their places should be filled by men of their position of their own nationality and oreed. In fact, they were there to ask for justice.

Hon. Dr. Guerin was the next speaker. He said the Irish Catholic people felt aggrieved. It was a fact that they had had a certain patronage in the past, which patronage had dispepeared. If the Liberal Harbor Commissioners intended to crucify their friends they were taking the best means to do it by ostracising those of the Oatholic roligion and Irish race. He had no doubt that the spirit of justice and fair-play which actuated gentlemen of chatploard to make repartiem.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, M. P., Mr., James McShane, Mr. J. E. Semple and Mr.

tion.
Mr. M.J. F. Quinn, M.P., Mr. James
McShane, Mr. J. B. Semple and Mr.
Ryan followed with speeches in a
similar strain.

similar strain.

In reply Mr. Robert Mackay said:
If there had been any injustice inadvertently done, he was sure the board
would be happy to do its best to effect
a remedy. The chairrun also reiterated the same facts as regards the
discharge of Mr. O'Brien.

How I Made \$250 a Month.

How I Made \$250 a Month.

I have been selling Dishwashers and Household Specialties for the past two years, but until I began selling the Mound Oily Dishwasher I only made a fair salary, and in the past three months I have made more moneyselling the weather, which has all the sate timprovements, than I did in six months before selling the other dishwashers. If you only take two orders a day you make \$100 a month, but it is easy to average a, vo or more daily. The butsness is exceedingly pleasant and the work is light. Ladies can do as well as mon. No experience is needed. Anybody can do it. Write to the Mound Oily Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo., for particulars. C. A. L.

Domestie Reading ពង្គឹងកានាងឧបចានាងកាលបានចូលនាកាងដ

There is nothing selfish in religion; the more you give away the more you have. If you can keep all your religion to yourself, you may be sure you have a religion that is not worth anything.

We cannot benefit ourselves without benefiting others also. If we are
cheerful, happy, and well, we brighten
and unvigorate them; if we gam knowledge, we communicate it; if we grow
strong and courageous, we afford protection and infuse courage; if we are
noble and true, others breat 'ng our
spiritual atmosphere become also
nobler and truer.

Whether we intend it or not, we are always either helping or hurting others by our unconseious influence. Thus we can never stand aloof; we a never say "Though I do not help, nother will I hinder," for we are always doing one or the other. There is a self-indulgence, it is true, that is often yielded to at others' expense; but then it is also at our own, It may afflict them, but it likewise degrades us.

In every, circumstance, in every conjunction of adverse conditions, there is one rule: Pray without ceasing, duyour very best, and wait God's leadings in perfect peace. With the sea before them and the Egyptians at their back, the word of the Almighty Jehovah to Moses was "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." God is always strong enough to supplement our weakness, and "when He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?"

No man's brain is so full, and no man's eye so blind, that they cannot catch food for dreams. Each little episode of life is full, had we but the perception of its fulness. There is no such thing as blank in the world of thought. Every action and emotion have their development growing and gaining on the soul. Every affection has its tears and smiles. Nay, the very material world is full of meaning, and by suggesting thought is making us what we are and what we will be.

Woman brings us into the world, woman is our first teacher, woman makes the world what it is, from century to century. We can no more escape from woman, and yet continue to live our lives as they should be lived, than we can hide ourselves from Nature. We are in her care or in her power during more than half our years, and often during all, from first to last. We are born of her, we grow of her, as truly as trees and flowers come of the mother earth and draw their life from the soil in which they are planted. The man who denies his mother is a bad man, and the man who has not loved woman is a man in darkness.—F. Marion Orawford.

who has not vover woman is a man in darkness.—F. Marion Crawford.

Whoever enters our churches must be impressed with the profound reverence and adoration which the people manifest towards the altar. To the altar they kneel in entering; to it they kneel in retiring. Here their eyes are turned, here they remain fixed, and here their hearts ascend in silent prayer and adoratio, because here they know the King dwelleth, "the desired of the eternal hills." Within the silent tabornacle is the very Lord and God Who fills the Heavens with His glory. There is their Redemer, the Spouse of their souls, under the veil of the Sacrament. Israel of old had its Holy of Holies, oh, Israel! and your sanctuaries are poor and mean and miserable in comparison with the poorest of our churches. God was in His Temple of Jarusalem, it is true, but God is everywhere But Jesus Christ was not in that ancient Tabemacle. He Whore Body redeemed us. Whose flesh is the life of the world, Whose Blood sanctifies, was not there. But He is here with us, as He was with His disciples after His resurrection; for He promised to be with us for all days.—Father McKenna, O.P.

ST. HELEN'S CIRCLE NO. 2, TORONTO

The officers and members of St. Helen's Circle invited their friends to an open meeting on Monday last, for the purpose of laying before them the benefits to be obtained by enrolling themselves in the Association. The meeting was well attended by the ladies of the parish, and eight filled their application papers, and others promised to do so during the month. Addresses were delivered by A. McDonald, chairman of G. B. Executive, W. Lane, G.S., D. Shes, Organizer, and P. J. Crotty. Songs and recitations were given by Brothers M. Delary, J. Howell, P. J. Orotty, D. Shes and others. St. Helen's Branch and Orrole will hold their annual At-Home in Sunnyside Boat parlors or Firday 15th. At a special meeting of St. Mary's Branch No. 24, E.B.A, held March Stb, 1898, a resolution of condolence was unannuously adopted on the death of Katie O'Heare, daughter of Rec. Sec., Bro, John O'Heare.

W. Lane, S.T. ST. HELEN'S CIRCLE NO. 2, TORONTO

Lift up thy gates, triumphant, Heart
Eternal,
Heart of the God-Man. Heart that
througed on high,
Larger than that starred palace of the
gaty,
In glory reguest, and in love dost burn!
To Thee this day a People's beart doth
yearn;
To Thee all cagle-winged, yet tromblingly,
Makos way in Thee would live, for
Thee would die,
Zealous for Thee treestrial crowns to
source.

Zealous for Thee terrestriat growns sours.

Lift up your head, yo overlasting gates, And give a nation leave to outer in! The centuries ended of her adverse fates,

This day with God she hides her from the sin

Of prosperous realins that trample gifts divine—

the sur
Of prespectors realms that train,
divine—
divine—
Heart of the God man, make Thy captive Thme.

II.

tive Thme.
II.
Henceforth, O Erin, twofold life hast thou,
Regioned with God in that Great Heart
above,
Regioned below in that strong Church,
all love.

God's City, glittering from the mount-

To those alone whose hearts in meekness move,
To souls forgiving as that mystic Dove
That sanctified their first baptismal vow.
Oh! loyal proved through conturies of
war,
In peace he loyal to the Prince of Peace;
Oh! fixed and praised for spotless
Child and praised for spotless
To love at last brigg forth her full increase;
Iter 'hest fulfil! A nation vowed, go
forth
And plant the Savior's Cross above the
vanquiched Earth.

Aubray Dr Verr, in "Irish Monthly."

The Aztee Opal.

"Mr Mitchel," began Mr. Barnes after exchanging greetings, "I have called to see you upon a subject which I am sure will enlist your keenest interest for several reasons. It relates to a magnificent jowel. It relates to a magnificent jowel. It relates to a magnificent jowel. It relates to a the property of the mind in its solution."

"All Then you have solved it?" asked Mr. Mitchel.
"I think so. You shall judge. But, first, will you pernit me to allude to the chance which led to our acquantance?"

"Assuredly. Proceed as you please. I will give you my attention."

"Ye woul. It is little more than a year since I was travelling from Boson one night to this city. Upon that occasion I ownersed a curious conversation between the company of the content of the company of the content
proud of the achievement."

"So that, on the whole, it seems to you that in baffing a detective you showed more skill—that is to say better brain work—than he. Am I nor right?"

"Well, you put it rather unflattering, ly for yourself. But cortainly we used

"Well, you put it rather unflatforing by for yourself. But cortainly we used our brainess against one another, and I won."

"Now, then, Mr. Mitchel, we have reached the point where I may make a proposition to you. I have to day been called in to investigate one of the most singular cases that have fallen my way. It is one in which the usual detective methods would be utterly valueless. The tacts were presented to me, and the solution of the mystery could only be reached by analytical education."

"That is to say, by using your brains?"

"Precisely. Now you have admitted that you consider yourself more expert in this direction than the ordinary detective. I wish to place you for once in the position of the detective, and then see you prove your ability."

"Ah, I comprehend! You think that avoiding detection, such as I did in our recent affair, is easier than actually ferresting out a criminar!

"I do Therefore if you care to listen to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I can all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I know of the case to which I out all that I

in accordance with his plans, a sumptu ous dinner was served, as a sert of fare-well feast, the party expecting to separate

ous dinner was sorvee, as a management oday."

"What guests were on the yacht?"

"I will tell you everything in order as the facts were presented to me. Mr. Gray courserated the party of follows: Bos-des himself and his wife there were his wife's sister, Mrs. Eugene Cortlandt, and her husband, a Wall Street broker. Also Mr. Arthur Livingstone and his sister, and a Mr. Dennett Moore, a young man supposed to be deveting humself to Mrs. Livingstone."

"That makes seven persons, three of who whom are women. I ought to say, Mr. B trues, that, though Mr. Gray is a quainted with his wife or with the others. So I have no advantage over you."

Art. D. Gries, that, though art. very vs. a qualited with his wife or with the others. So I have no advantage over you."

"I will come at once to the currous incident which made my presence de arable. According to My Gray a story, the dinner had proprossed as far as the roast, where suddenly there was a slight shock as the yacht touched, and at the roast, where was eligible shock as the yacht touched, and at the same moment the lamps spittered and then out, leaving the room totally dark. A second inter the vessel righted horself and spad on, so that before any sort of pane ensued it was evalous to all that he dadage, had passed. The gentlement had a spad on, as that before any sort of pane ensued it was evalous to all that he dadage, had passed. The gentlement had a spad on, as the state of the state

instituted, but the opai could not be found."

"That is certainly a very significant fact," said Nr. Mitchel. "But was the search thorough?"

"I should say extremely thorough, when we consider that it was not conducted by a detective who is supposed to be an expert in such matters. Mr. Gray described to me what was dono, and he seems to have taken every precaution. He sent the attendants out of the salon, and he and his guests systematically examined overy part of the room."

the salon, and he and his guests aystematically examined every part of the room."

"Except the place where the opal was concealed, you mean."

"With that exception, of course, since they did not find the jowel. Not satisfied with the search by lamplight, Mr. Gray looked the salon so that no one could enter it during the right, and another investigation was made in the morning."

"The pockets of the seven persons presons were not examined. I presume the present was a salon of the present which is an indignity that he could not possibly offer to guestion. It is not possibly offer to guestion, and the said that it was an indignity that he could not possibly offer to guestion. It is not possibly offer to guestion and the said that it was an indignity that he could not possibly offer to guestion. The property of the present the could be not be search those of his guests who are innocent, he emphatically told me then the that individual to be treated as any other third, without regard to sex or social position."

"One can secreely hame him, because the opal is worth a fabulous sum. I have myself offered Gray 320,000 for it, which he refused. This opal was one of the eyes of an Axtee idol, and if the other could be found the two would be as interesting as any jewels in the world."

"This is the story which I was asked to unravel," continued Mr. Barnes, "and

the other could be found the two would be as interesting as any jeweds in the world.

"This is the story which I was asked to unravel," continued Mr. Barnes, "and I must now taken towards that end. It appears that lowards that end. It appears that lowards that end. It appears that lowards that end. It appears that however, that he had sent for a steeder, and it was no restraint was placed upon them by Mr. Gray. All kny lowever, that he had sent for a steeder, and it was natural that no end edition, and it was natural that no one that he had sent for a steeder, and it was natural that no one that he had sent of the seven persons who had been present at the dinner."

"Then you omitted the attendants from your suspicions?"

"I did. There was but one way by which one of the servants could have steelen the opal, and this was prevented by Mr. Gray. It was possible that the opal had fallen to the floor, and, though law discovered and have appropriated it on the following morning, had he been able to enter the salon. But Mr. Gray had looked the doors. No servant, however bold, would have been able to take the opal from the hady's neck."

"I think your reasoning is good, and we will contine ourselves to the crigical seven."

"After my interview with Mr. Gray I asked to have Mrs. Gray sent in to ma. She came in, and I noted that she placed herself on the defensive. Women frequently adopt that manuer before a detective. Her story was very brief.

The main point was that she was avare of the theft before the lamps word or of the theft the state of the control of the theft of the control
"That might mean anything or nothing."

"Exactly. But we are not deducing values yet. Mr. Dennett Moore came at one next, and he is a straightforward, honest man, if I sever sav one. He declared that the whole affair war a great mystery to him, and that while ordinarily he would not care anything about it, he could not but somewhat interested because he thought that one of the ladies, he could not say which one, suspected him. Mr. Livingstone also impressed me favourably, in spite of the fact that he did not remove his eigarette from his mouth throughout the whole of my interview with him. He declined to name the person who esuspected him, though he admitted that he could do so. He made the significant remark:

"Are he are a detective of experience."

"Are he detective of experience."

"Yes, he told enough for one to grees his suspicen and to understand the delicacy which prompted him to say no more. He, however, gave me a good point on which to question Mr. Cortlandt."

"Yes, he told enough for one to grees his suspicen and to understand the delicacy which prompted him to say no more. He, however, gave me a good point on which to question Mr. Cortlandt. When I asked the gentleman if any of the men happened to be in pecuniary difficulties he became grave at once I will give you his answer."

"Yes, he well have been a prosent. But has my yeary to say that, shough our hand, he are a my some reverses recently, and I can conceive that ready money would have been the him of heart of him. But for all that it is proposenous to believe what your questions that him he soveral persons present, but I made one or wor inquires from which I elicited at least two

souther search of the search o

"Why to my mind, it is very simple. Mr Gray, failing to obtain the opal from his wife by fair means, reserted to a trick. He removed the oil from the lamps and charted out a course for his apacht which would take her over then have been merely to cover his crime by insisting upon a thorough search, and even sending for a detective, he make even sending for a detective, he make the impossible for those who were prosent to accuse his hereafter. I'ndoubt Mr. Cortlandt's opinion will be the one generally adopted. Now, what do you think?"

you suspect, see an in barnes anguly irritated.

"Oh, that is immaterial," said Mr. Mitchel calmly preparing for the street. "I do not suspect Mr. Gray, so if you are correct you will have shown more ability than I. Come let us hurry." On their way to the dock, from which they were to take the little steam launch which was waiting to earry the detective back to the yacht, Mr. Barnes asked Mr. Mitchel the following question:

asked Mr. Mitchel the following question:

"Mr. Mitchel," said he, "you will note that Mrs. Cortlandt alluded to you as 'a crank who collects geins.' I must admit that I have myself harbored a great curicisty an to your reasons for purchasing jewels which are valued beyond a mere conservative commercial price. Would you mind explaining why you began your collection?"

explaining why you began your col-lection?"

"I seldom explain my motives to others, especially when they relate to my more important pursuits of life. But in view of all that has passed be tween us I think your curiosity justifi-able, and I will gratify it. To begin with, I am a very wealthy man. I in-herited great riches, and I have made a fortune myself. Have you any cou-ception of the difficulties which harass a man of means?"

a driving hyear. Hars you any conception of the difficulties which harass
a man of means?"
"Perhaps not in minute detail,
though I can guess that the lot of the
rich is not as free from care as the
pauper thinks it is."
"The point is this: The difficulty
with the poor man is to get rich, while
with the rich man the greatest trouble
is to prevent the increase of his wealth.
Some mun, of course, make no "furin that direction, and those men are
a menace to rociety. My own idea of
the proper use of a fortune is to
manage if for the benefit of others as
well as for one's self, and especially to
prevent its increase."
"And is it so diffice't to do this?

cannor money be spent without limit?"

"Yes, but unlimited evil follows such a course. This is sufficient to indicate to you that I am ever in search of a legitimate means of spending my income, provided that I may do good thereby. If I can do this, and at the same time afford myself pleasure, I claim that I am making the best use of my money. Now, I bappen to so constructed that the mest interesting studies to me are social problems, and of these I am most entertained with the ceuses and environments of simme. Such a problem as the one which you brought to me to-day is of immense attractiveness to me, because the anytronment is one commonly the arrivances to me, because the arrivance attractiveness to me, because the arrivance of the terminal supposed to preclude rather than to invite orime. Yet we have seen, despite the wealth of all concerned, some one has stooped to the commonest of all orimes—theft."

enchas stooped to the commonest of all crimes—theft."

But what has this to do with your collection of jewels?

"Everything. Jowels, especially those of great magnitude, seem to be a special cause of crime. A hundred carat diamond will tempt a man to theft as surely as the frise beacon on a rocky shore entices the mariner to wreek and ruin. All the great jewels of the world have murder and crime woven into their histories. My attention was first called to this by acidentally over-bearing a plot in a ball-room to rob the lady of the house of a large ruby which she wore on her breast. I went to her, taking the privilege of an intumate friend, and told her enough to persuade her to sell the stone to me. If astened it into my scraf, and then sought the presence of the plotters, allowing them to see what had cocurred. No words passed between us, but by my act I prevented a crime that night."

"Then I am to understand that your condensition of the plotters with that and in view?"

and I trust the enclosed obeque will remunorate you for your trouble."

Mr. Barnes not quite comprehending it all, had attempted to protest, but Mr. Mitchel had taken him by the arm, and hurried him off. In the cab which bore them to the club the detective asked for an explanation, but Mr. Mitchel only replied:
"I am too honger to talk pay. We

"I am too hungry to talk now. We will have dinner first."

The dinner was over at last, and nuts and coffee were before them, when Mr. Mitchell took a parcel from his pocket and Landed itto Mr. Barnes.

his puedos saying:

"It is a beauty, is a not?"

Mr. Barnes removed the tissue paper, and a large opal fell on the tableoloth, where it sparkled with a thousand colors under the electric

iableoloth, where it sparkied with a thousand colors under the electric lamps
"Do you mean that this is—" oried the detective.
"The Azteo opal, and the finest hark quin I ever saw," interrupted Mr. Mitchel. "But you wish to know how it comes to be in my possession? Principally so that it may join the collection, and cease to be a temptation in this world of wickedness.
"Then Mr. Gray did not steal it?" asked Mr. Barnes, a touch of chagrin in his voice.
"No, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gray did not steal it. But you are not to consider yourself very much at fault. Mr. Gray tried to stral it, only he failed. That was not your fault, of course. You read his actions aright, but you did not give enough weight to the stories of the others."
"What important point did I omit from we advantation?"

did not give enough weight to the stories of the others.

"What important point did I omit from my calculation?"

"I might mention the bare arms which Mrs. Gray said she felt round her neck. It was evidently Mr. Gray who looked for the opal on the neck of his sister-in-law, but as he had not bared his arm he would not have done so later."

so later.'
"Do you mean that Miss Living-stone was the thief?"

stone was the thief?"

"No. Miss Livingstone, being hysterical, changed her seat without realizing it, but that does not make her a thief. Her exottement when with you was due to her suspicious, which, by the way, were correct. But the us return for a moment to the bare arms. That was the clue from which lworked. It was evident to me that the thief was a man, and it was equally plain that in the hurry of the few moments of darkness no man would have rolled up his sleeves, risking the return of the attendants with lamps and the consequent discovery of himself in such a singular disarrangement of costume."

"How, then, do you account for the re arms?"

bare arms?"

"The lady lied; that is all. Tho arms which encircled her neck were not bare. Neither were tley unknown to her. She told you that he to shield the thief. She also told you that he husband wished to sell the opal to me, but that she had refused. Thus she defity led you to suspect him. Now, if she wished to shield the thief, yet was willing to accuse her husbrad, it followed that the husband was not the thief."

followed that the husband was not the thief."

"Very well reasoned, Mr. Mitohel. I see now where you are tending, but I shall not get ahead of your story."

"So much I had deduced before we went on board the yeacht. When I found myself alone with Mr. Gray I candidly told him of your sespicions and your reasons for harboring them. He was very much disturbed and pleadingly asked me what I thought. As frankly I told him that I believed he had tried to take the opal from his wife—we can scarcely call it stealing, since the law does not—but that I believed that he had faited. He t.-en confeszed, admitting the emptying of the lamps, but denied running the boat on the sand bar. That was purely accidental. But he assured me that he had not reached his wife's chair when the lamps were brought in. He was therefore much astonished at missing the gem. I promised him to find the jewel upon condition that he would sell it to me. To this he most willingly acceded."

"But how could you be sure that you would recover the opal?"

"But how could you be sure that you would recover the opal?"

of the plotters, allowing them to see what had occurred. No words passed between us, but ymy act I prevented a crime that night."

"Then I am to understand that you but yewels with that end in view?"

"After that night I conceived this idea—if all the great jewels in the world could be collected together and put in a place of safety, hundreds of crimes would be prevented, even before they had been conceived. Moreover, the search for and acquirement of these jewels would necessarily afford me abundant opportunity for studying the crimes which are perpetrated in order to gain possession of them. Thus you understand more thoroughly why I am anxious to pursue this problem of the Atec opal."

Ses. cal hours later Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Barnes were sitting at a quiet table in the corner of the diming-room at Mr. Mitchel had acted rather mysteriously. He had been closeted awhile with Mr. Gray, after which be had had an interview with two or three of the others. Then when Mr. Barnes had begun to feel neglected and tired of waiting alone on deck, Mr. Mitchel had come towards him, arminarm with Mr. Gray, and the latter sald:

"I am very much indebted to you, Mr. Barnes, for services in this affair,"

seriously injured if not ruined him Why have you done it?"

"How did she receive that?" asked Mr. Barnes, admiring the ingenuity of Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. Matchol.

"She began to sob, and between her tears she admitted that the opal and been taken by the man whom I suspected, but she carnestly declared that she 'and harboured no idea of injuring her husband. Indeed she was so agutated in speaking upon this point that I believe that Gray never thoroughly explained to her why he wished to sell the gom. She urged me to recover the opal, if possible, and purchase it, so that her husband might be relieved from his pecuniary embarassment. I then sent for the thief. Mrr. Gray told me his name, but would you not his to these how I had picked him out before we went aboard? I still have that but of paper upon which I wrote his name in confirmation of what I say?"

"Of course, I know now that you mean Mr. Livingstone, but I would like to hear your reasons for suspecting him.

"From your account, Miss Living

mean Mr. Livingstone, but I would like to hear your reasons for suspecting him.

"From your account, Miss Living stone suspected some one, and this caused her to be so agitated that she was unaware of the fact that she had changed her seat. Women are shrowd in these affairs, and I was confident that the girl had some reason for her conduct. It was evident that the person in her mind was either her brother or her sweetheart. I decided between these two men from your account of your interviews with them. Moore inpressed you as being homest, and he told you that one of the ladies suspected him. In this, of course, he was mistaken, but his speaking of it to you was not the act of a thief. Mr. Livingstone, on the other hand, tried to throw suspicion upon Mr. Gray." "Of course, that was sound reasoning after you had concluded that Mrs. "That was easier than I expected. I rimply told Mr. Livingstone when I got him alone what I knew, and saked him to hand me the opal. With a perfectly impeturbable manner, understanding that I promised secrecy, he quietly took it from his pooket and save it to me, saying:

"Women are very poor conspurators. They are too weak."

"What story did you tell Mr. Gray?"

"Ohl he would not be likely to longirs too closely into what is hould

"Women are very poor conspirators. They are too veak."

"What story did you tell Mr.
Gray?"

"Oh! he would not be likely to
inquire too closely into what 'should
tell him. My cheque was v hat he
most cared for. I told him nothing
definitely, but I inferred that his wife
had secreted the gem during the darkness that he might not ask her for it
again, and that she had intended to
ful it again at some future time, just
as he had meant to pawn it, and then
pretend to recover it from the thief
by offering a reward."

"One more question. Why did
Mr. Livingstone steal it?"

"Ah, the truth about that is an
other mystery worth probing, and
one which I shall make it my business
to unravel. I will venture two prophecies. First, Mr. Livingstone did
not steal it at all. Mrs. Gray simply
handed it to him in the darkness.
There must have been some powerful
movive to lead her to such an act,
something which she was weighing,
and decided impulsively. This brings
me to the second point. Livingstone
used the word 'conspiratore,' which
is a clue. You will recall that I told
you that this gem is one of a pair of
opals, and that with the other the
two would be ass interesting as any
jewels in his world. I am confident
now that Mr. Livingstone knows
where that other opal is, and that he
has been urging Mrs. Gray is give or
lend him hers as a means of obtaining the other. If she hoped to do
this, it would be easy to understand
why she refused to permit the sale of
the one she had.
This, of course, is
guesswork, but I'll promise you that
if any one ever own both it shall be
your humble servant, Leroy Mitchel,
jewel collector."

Dying Man Grasps at a Straw.

"Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has done so much for me that I feel I owe it to sufforing humani.y to give testing spells, pains in my left side, and swell-dankles. When I took the first dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure my friends thought I was dying; it gave me almost instant relief, and six bottles entirely oured me."—Mrs. F. L. Lumsden, Scranton, Pa.

A soldier was one morning brought before the commanding A soldier was one morning brought before the commanding officer, charged with the offence of telling a lie to the captain of bis corps. After the Colonel had heard the ovidence, he said to the defaulter: "Do you know what will become of your downpany?" To which the soldier promptay replied: "Yes, sir; I shall go to hell." "Worse than that, sir; worse than that," said the commanding officer. "You will be tried by a regimental court-martial."

How different the church appears on this Easter morning from the sadness and mourning of Good Friday! How coverything peaks of yoy and gladness! The sanetuary is articitically adorned with masses of beautiful flowers whose delicate tinted blossoms send up their subtle odor like incense around the altar of the Most High. Tall Easter lilies, chaste and beautiful, bend their subtle odor like incense around the altar of the Most High. Tall Easter lilies, chaste and beautiful, bend their stately heads as if in adoration before lim whe to-day has broken the fetters of death and risen triumphant from the silence of the tomb. Glorious geraniums, with their blood-red blossoms, whisper of that redemption—pannfully, butterly pur chased by the precious Bloods of freely shed on Calvary. Colored lights are everywhere—gicaming in the rich foliage of the plants, glowing midst the Easter lilies which form an arch around the beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart, and especially effective in furning a luminous cross above the high altar, reminding us of the cruel tragedy of the Cruenfixon. And a feeling of sadness mingles with our joy when we think of the awful price paid for our redemption. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Morris who preached an instructive sermon on the Gospel of the day. The beautiful Easter music was well rendered by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Kelman. At 7 p.m. Veepers were sung, followed by Benediction of Mr. Kelman. At 7 p.m. Veepers were sung, followed by Benediction of Mr. Kelman. At 7 p.m. Veepers were ung. followed by Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament, and as the glad "Regina Coelt" hursts forth one's heart goes out to that Blessed Mother—our Mother—bequeathed to us from the Cross Bitter, indeed, were the swords that pierced thy loving heart, O Queen of Heaven! Rejouc, rejoice and be glad for He hath arison!"

The beautiful sermon by Father Morris, on the Resurrection, brought vividly forward the two truths, the Divinity of Ohrist and the Resurrection of the Body; and as we list

There is no death, what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the prelude to that life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

It Don't Pay

It Don't Pay
To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay
to uny drinks for your self. It will pay
to quit, but the trouble has been to do
this. The Dixon Vegetable Cure will
absolutely remove all desire for liquor in
a couple of days, so you can quit without any solf-donial, and nobody need
know you are taking the medicine, which
is perfectly harmless, pleasant to taste,
and produces good appetite, refreabing
sleep, stendy nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. You'll save
money and gain in health and self-respect from the start—Full particulars
sealed. The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40
Park Avonue (near Milton St.), Montreal.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

The annual convention of the community of the Sisters of St. Joseph commenced its session at the convent of St. Joseph commenced its session at the convent of St. Joseph's, St. Alban street, on Wadnesday morning. About 80 of the Sisters who are engaged in the work of teaching in Separate Schools throughout the Province are in attendance. The sessions continued until Friday Among those who were present at the opening of the convention were Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education; Archbishop Walsh, Vicar-General McCann, Rev. Dr. Tresay, Dr. MacQabe of Ottawa, Dr. Dwyer of St. Michael's Hospital, Laspectors Soott and Tilley of the Normal School, Mr. Similar of Undon, Reparate School Inspectors White and Prendergasi. A number of lectures upon educational topics by leading professional gentlemen of acknowledged ability form an attractive feature of the programme.

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RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

eu Young Ladies Received at Loretto Abbey
—His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto
Officiates—Sermon by the Rev. Father Ryan,
Rector of ht Wichsel's Cathedral

(WRITTEN FOR THE RESISTER)

The formal separation from the world and the world's pleasures, as symbolized in the reception into a symbolized in the reception into a roligious order, seems to possess a peculiar attraction for those who find themselves bound up and engrossed with this same world's cares, pursuits and pleasures. The chapel at Loretto Abbey on Thursday morning, the 14th inst.—in its artistic decorations of Gowers and lights in the bright cares. flowers and lights, in the bright eager

flowers and lights, in the bright cager faces of students from minims to graduates, in the slight flutter of excitement in the reionity of the chioir-gave evidence that within the convent precincts too, anch events are of more than ordinary interest.

Shortly after nine o'clock the procession of clergy accompanied his Grace the Archbishop through the chapel into the sanctuary—Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., Verg Rev. V. Marijon, C.S.B., Revs. Fathers Ryan, S. Grogan, C.S.B.R., E. Murray, C. S.B., L. Cherrier, C.S.B., J. J. McEntee, J. B. Dollard, W. McCann, L. Minchan. The seven aspirants to the religious life—Miss Mand Cummings (Sr. M. Aucelina), Miss Fanny Bergin (Sr. M. Aucelina), Miss Fanny Bergin (Sr. M. Abclina), Miss Eduth Sullivan (Sr. M. S. Felix) Miss M. Oberrier (Sr. M. Cocilia) Miss Emma (O'Neill (Sr. S. Edn.) them—entered bearing candles and dressed as brides, with veil and wreath and long court trains carried by attendant angels. They were accompanied by the Superior, Rev. M. Ignatia, and the Mistress of Novices. The "Veni Oreator" was intoned by the chor. The eloquent Rector of St. Michael's preached a forceful sermon bringing to light the intimate connection between Christ risen and the spiritual life—the life of a religious. The qualities peculiar to the glorified body will be clothed—agility, the power of moving swift as thought whither-cover the mind wills, and immortality. The continued state of this existence. The religious by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and ustre, by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and ustre, by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and ustre, by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and ustre, by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and ustre, by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and ustre, by her vow of obedience is ever ready to follow with swiftness and every power of here sout the call of the Superior, while her resolution t

mighty God.

The aspirants then approached the railing and, kneeling, potitioned the Archbishop to receive them into the community of Loresto. After the usual questioning concerning the great sacrifice they would make, His Grace commanded them to lay saids the dress of the world and the lothed in the habit of Loresto. The white-robed aspirants withdrew from the chapet and from the choir came the Christian's profession of faith, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The procession re-entered and how changed; the shimmering robes had given place to the simple black habit, the laborately dressed hair and light gossamer veils to the conventional headgear of the religious. Kneeling again at the altar rail the Archbishop gave to each the white veil of the novice, the girdle and the rosary. The choir sang the hymn, "O Mother Blest" with intense devotion, characterizing the rendition of the constantly recurring petition, "O Mother of my God, do thou remember me." Mass was then celebrated by Rev. Pather Dollard, the Alleliuss of the Easter hymn awakening all to the realization of the season. At the offertory the voice that had broadened the Alleliuss, that had appealed so tenderly in the refrain "O Mother of my God, and the appealed so tenderly in the refrain "O Mother of my God," was heard to advantage in the solo, "Thy Will be Done." Miss Chayla possesses a glorious voice and her interpretation of this simple melody, and of the hymn at the communion, "My Child Give Me Thy Heart," was a revelation of art. At the conclusion of Mass the clergy, choir and congregation united in the hymn of thanksgiving.

The stately pile of buildings, the new Loresto Abbay, which have been in construction during the prat year are approaching completion. The ladies of Loresto have spared no expense in making the building one of the finest educational institutions in America. The appointments are perfect in every respect, class-rooms are sunny, airy and fitted with all the best modern educational requisites.

ALWAYS ON HAND.—Mr. Thomas H. orter, Lower Ireland, P. Q., writes: My Son, 18 months oid, had croup so ad that nothing gave him relief until a eighbor brought me some of Dr. ROMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, which I gave im, and in six hours he was cured, is the best medicine I ever used, and would not be without a bottle of it in whouse.

Mr. Swift MacNeill and the Union

The following appears in The Lon-

The following appears in The London Westminster Gazette:

Sir.—A correspondent in a letter to The Westminster Gazette under this heading asks for the foundation of my statement in your columns that the Union has "continued, in the words of one of its principal machinators, to check the prosperity of Ireland, which was growing dangerous." He thon Italiciaes "in the words of one of it principal machinators," and aelis what is the foundation of these words "outside Mr. MacNeill's exuberant imaguiation." An anonymous writer who presumes to impute bad faith to me is unworthy of a reply. Had, however, my authority for a statement of so grave a nature been requested in terms of ordinary courtesy, I would have thus replied. The notes of Mr. Edward Cooke "in favor of the Union' have been preserved among Lord Castlereaght's papers. Mr. Cooke was Assistant-Secretary during the period in which Lord Castlereagh's was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and was actively engaged in the direct bribery of members of the Irish House of Commons to support the Union. He was Lord Castlereagh's right-hand man and most confidential adviser. This relationship did not cease with the Union, and Mr. Cooke was placed, through the influence of Lord Castlereagh, in a permanent Secretaryahip in the Foreign Office. Mr. Cooke asks in this notes, "Will the Union make Ireland quiet? Who can judge for the future? Yet, although we cannot command futurity, we are to act as if futurity was in our power. We must argue from moral

can judge fcr the future? xet, although we cannot command futurity, we are to act as if futurity was in our power. We must argue from moral causes to moral effects. If, then, we are now in a disadvantageous situation, we must, of course, look to the causes which have brought us into this situation. What are they? Mr. Cooke enumerates six causes, placing second on the list, "The general prosperity of country, which has produced great activity and energy," ("Castlereagh Correspondence," III., pp 54.55.) Commenting on this passage in the year 1849, when it was for the first time revealed to the public by the pruning of the "Castlereagh Correspondence," Lord Cloneurry thus wrote: "When the criticisers of the Legislative Union in 1789 avowed to each other in their most secret communications the great object of their work to be a stoppage of the growing prosperity of Ireland, they probably did not dream of so complete an attainment of that end as their successors have achieved. In 1849. Mr. O'Connell had died before the publication of Valentine Lord Cloneury," 471-472).

Mr. O'Connell had died before the publication of the "Castlereagh Correspondence." He had, however, grown to man's estate at the time of the Mean of the Country of the Mean of the Country of the Mean of the Country of the Mean of th

J. G. SWIFT MACNEILL. Dublin, March 24.

The Holy Father and Dr. Lueger.

It has been announced that the Holy Father has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Gregory the Great on Dr. Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna. In some quarters this has been rather malignantly interpreted as an encouragement for the anti-semitic campsign with which Dr. Lueger's name has been more or lera connected. The true fact is that Dr. Lueger had been the intermediary through whom the city of Vienna presented its congratulations to the Holy Fathar on the occasion of his jubilee, and the Pope naturally desired tomake a return. This was brought out in the words which Mgr. Taliani, the Apostolie Nuncio, delivered when presenting the decoration to the Burgomaster.

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From the St.deev, N.S., Reporter.

Maay of our Cape Broton readers, especially those residing in Sydnoy and vicinity, will remember the subject of this article, and also know Miss Forguson whon residing at her home on Hardwood Hill, just on the borders of the town. From 1890 to 1895 slokness preyed upon Miss Forguson and from a bright and healthly girl sh 'ame an invalid, completely given up to weakness and despondency. In the spring of 1895 she left her home and went to the States, where she has a sister and other friends, thinking that a change of climate might bouefit her. While there she was attended by medical men, but without any improvement; in fact she gradually grow worse, until she used to spend the greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater part of overy day on the lounge at her sister's. Friends can be supposed to greater the supposed to greater the supposed to greater the supposed to the supposed to the many patent of the supposed to the many patent from the her sister to get her a box. Following the directions at trait, and requested for sister to get her a box. Following the directions carefully she began to take them. As day by day wout by sho began to feel the sister to get her a box. Following the directions carefully she began to take them. As day by day wout by sho began to feel the sister to get her a box. Following the directions carefully she began to take them. As day by day wout by sho began to feel the sister to get her a box. Following the directions, when he had be address t her address to have the hepother nu-warded to her at Arlington, Mass. Dur-ing the moment's conversation with her the above facts were fold Mr. W. A. Richardson, the editor, and with beam-ing countenance Miss Feguson willingly agreed to have him tell the people. How Dr. Williams' Fink Fills brought her from the gates of data to the enjoy-ments of health." He was astonished, as being well acquainted with her when in Sydney, howing how it she was, and seeing howing how it she was, and seeing her a physically changed person was enough to cause anyone to be amazed at the change. The above a replayed to the writing Miss Ferguson at No. 18 Hen-desson street, Arlington, Mass., the deason at Island Reportor, Sydney, O.B., or any one of the intimate friends of Miss Ferguson, Hardwood Hill, Sydney.

An Appreciation of Mr. N. Flood Davin.

An Appreciation of Mr. N. Flood Davin.

A writer in The Ottawa Citizen says: What a fine thing it is when, with a splendid memory, one is endowed with the power of thinking consecutively, and clothing these thoughts in cliquent language! The lecture delivered last evening by Mr. Nisholas Flood Davin in the Rideau Street Convent was a treat to everyone who had the pleasure of being present, and one's only regret was that such a short time must of necessity be devoted to each of the very interesting men to whom Mr. Davin referred. Indeed, one could hardly referrain from crying out when special favorites were mentioned, and saying. "Oh, please, Mr. Davin, don't hurry on to the next one!" and as my little son "Cosy" used to say to this same Mr. Davin, when bear stories were the order of the day—"Tell us more—more!" And this is just the charm Mr. Davin has in speaking—you are never tired or bored while listening to him—for, added to hiestrong personal magnetism, he has what Mathews so well call that "Doric simplicity of style" which is so nearly allied to the highest and most effective elequence. Mr. John happy and inmittable manner, so fluent, so correct, and in such perfect phraseology, returned a vote of thanks. phraseology, returned a vote of thanks

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