# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IX.-No. 19.

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday, May 12-. White-Fifth Sunday after Easter. Semi-Double.

Monday, May 13.—Red—Regation Day.
St. Stanislaus, Martyr. Double.
Tuesday, May 14.—White — Regation
Day. St. Paschalis I., Pope Double.
Wednesday, May 15.—White—Regation
Day. St. Isidore, the Husbandman, Con
fessor. Double.

Thursday, May 16.—White—Holy Day of Obligation. Ascension Day. Double first-class, with octave.

Friday, May 17.—Red—St. John Nepo-mucene, Martyr. Double. Sunday, May 18.—Red—St. Venantius, Martyr. Double.

### CURRENT TOPICS

The Late Ur. Scadding.

A Toronto landmark has indeed been removed by the death of Rev. Dr. Scadding. Henry Scadding was not only a pioneer of the city but a man who did more than perhaps any of his contem-poraries in the making of its history. His later life was bound almost wholly to the improvement of local historical records. His passing reminds us that a records. His passing reminds a start of great deal of history is going beyond recall as age takes off the old men and little remains to remember them by. Dr. Soadding did his part at least and did it out of love of country, for it brough bim no reward.

### Catholics and the King.

The address presented to the King by the English Catholics suffered some modification at the hands of his Majesty to furnish a draft copy beforehand and in this draft the signatories to the address made an allusion which had the appearance of being a protest or complaint against the accession declaration. This was clided, and the address with out it was a perfectly innoduous expression of loyalty. Our English exchanges say there is apparently now no probability of the declaration being amended as the Government are afraid to touch it without the content of the Opposi-

England's Coal Tax.

The Government succeeded in railying The Government succeeded in Failying its majority and passing the coal tax. Sir Edward Groy made a stronger speech than has been heard in the House of Commons since the Corn Laws. In reference to the threatened strike he was intensely serious, says Mr. I. N. Ford. He warned the Government not to record the mineral threat as a more to regard the miners' threat as a mere bluff. A strike would be tantamount to an ultimatum from one section of the community to the rest, and he then de-clared, in tones which left a deep im cuared, in somes which left a deep im-pression on the House, that such an event would be the nearest approach to civil war the country had known in many generations. Sir Edward Grey is still a generations. Six Edward Groy Smith a young man, but he is one of the soundest thinkers in Parliament and is generally regarded as a future leader of the Liberal party.

### Taxes the Theme.

Even the spring poetry has been affected in Eugland by the new taxes. Here is a sample from an Euglish liter-

The spring is here; through all the land The singing birds begin to woo; Our hearts are filled with rapture, and The Income Tax is one-and two.

Now by their mother's side the lambs Gambol in sweetest innocence; They do—and apropos of dams, The Income tax is fourteenpence.

The April skies are blue to-day. Ard somewhat blue are many men; Here's something makes the gravest gay And twenty shillings eighteen ten. Forth sallies the adventurous bee

To seek the honey to The blossom's on the almond-tree And two pence on the lacome Tax.

### Phonetic Irishmen.

Dr. Douglas Hyde has been censuring some Irishmen in the States and Colonies for changing their grand old Celtic onies for changing their grand old Celtic names for Saxon cass. Unmistakably are pronounced frequently as Kiel and Mulcay, and in many cases are spelt as such. Costello is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The "O" in such names as Hennessy and Shaughnessy is not alone discarded, but the pages are spelt as Haucey and the names are spelt as Haucoy and Shanesy. In great measure this emas-culation of Irish names is the fault of the native Americans, who, as a rule, mispronounce them. After a while an altered spelling sets in. The emigration days following the famine period found many Irish arrivals whose lack of entary education was directly traceable to iniquitous laws. Their Irish names were pronounced in gro terque fashion by the Yankees, and were spelled in a similar manner. The sub-sequent generation of the Celtic stock in America thus found themselves equipped names which, in many cases, it is difficult to identify with the

### Margaret Anglin Injurad.

Margaret Assiis injered.

New York, May 3,—Margaret Auglin fell and seriously sprained her right ankie during the second act of the performance of "Diplomacy" at the Empire Theatre, last evening. In the scene where she comes down stairs to greether antegonist, she caugher her heel and fell head foremost to the stage. She was carried off, and Dr. Burke was summoned. It was several minutes before the play returned, then Muss Anglis was compelled to take a seat to speak her

### LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

(For THE REGISTER.) Ottawa is a city of processions just now, in which Irish Catholics take a leading hand. For many years the frish national spirit slumbered, and although the religious sentiment was maintained with un flagging zeal, yet belief was prodominant that there must have been s leak somewhere. Twenty-seven years have rolled by since the Irishmen of Ottawa trod the streets of that city on St. Patrick's Day under the influence of iner using Irish airs and the green banner of our forefathers which rattled its folds in the front before aquinoctial minds. That was a day which I cannot easily forget. With the mercury strugeasily forget. With the mercury strug-gling with zero for a lower point, and the streets of what was then called in pure rony the "Dominion Capital" en-veloped in a mautle of snow not less than three feet deep, one would think Irish patriotism warmas it provar-bially is, would have been chilled in the face of conditions so impropitions; but the Irishmen of Ottawa numbering more than 2.000 strong turned out on that day. the Irishmen of Ottawa numbering more than 2,000 strong turned out on that day, marched to St. Patrick's Church which was then newly built where an eloquent sermon appropriate to the day was delivered, and then paraded the streets, pounding drums and pounding snow, until finally halting at the corner of Sussex and St. Patrick Streets, eloquent addresses were delivered by the late W.H. Waller, and also by the late Judge O'Connor, who was then Postmaster-General in Sir John Macdonald's Administratior, as well as by other

Administration, as well as by other gentlemen. Twenty seven years is a span in life quite long enough to have crowded into it a variety of changes, and we need not marvo! that many of and we need not marve! 'f.at many or those who took part is that demonstration have since crossed she line which separates earth from eternity; but I rojeice to say that their livas move and have their being a fair representation of the Irishman who, in those days, knew their rights and were bound to have them. Ex Alderman Staars was obied them. Ex Alderman Staars was chief marshall of that day, and as he was clothed in the full panoply of green and gold, he was, of course, the observed of all observers. The ex Alderman who is in the onjoyment of most robust her ith is still ready to participate in all cut cour or indoor Irish demonstrations when simed at the welfare of the oid land.

I have said that twenty seven years have passed since Irishmen trod the streets of the Dominion Capital whilst properly hunoring much of that which is most glorious in the annals of Irish history. Welt this unpleasant chapter had its weary longth brought to an end on the 17th of March last, when nearly 4,000 Irishmen to the stirring airs

had its weary longth brought to an end on the 17th of March last, when nearly 4,000 Irishmen to the stirring airs of "St. Patrick's Day," "The Minstrel Boy," "The Green Flag flying all Over," and marched from St. Patrick's Hail, Sussex Street to St. Joseph's Church where a discourse elequeus and appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Father Fallon. The gifted prescher who spoke under feelings of deepest emotion evidently felt that the proceedings of the day would mark a fresh epoch in the history of Irish movements at the seat on Government. The good Father may rest assured that the immense congregation which listened with closest attention to his thrilling language felt as he felt, and that they hold the corviction that they are fitted for something higher than that of mere shuttlecooks in the hands of the politicians. They forget not that an unwritten law which recognized their right to representation in the Provincial Legislature has been almost obliterated from the statute book of memory, and there are not wanting agus in the air that at the next election they will insist on the men who superintend the political machinery at Ottawa to see the air that at the next election they will insist on the men who superintend the political machinery at Ottawa to see that this law is fai hfully else know the reas in. RAMBLER

### Jubilee Indulgence and Suffering

Souls.

The question whether the Jubilee Indulgence of the present year may be gained more than once so as to be applied to ed more than once so as to be applied to the souls in Purgacory has been agitasted in many places. By a decision of the Penitentiary Apostolic of May 10, 1900, the Jablice Indulgence of the tioly Year could be repeated in Rome for the bone-fit of the suffering souls. But it does not follow that this interpretation of the privilege applies to the present exten-sion of the Jubilee.

According to a general rule, no indul-gence may be applied to the souls in Purgatory unless it is so specified in the Pargatory unless it is so specimen in the terms of the concession. Such a concession was made, as stated above, by the Penitentiary for the Jubilee of last year. The Bill of Extension, on the other hand, usua the words "vere poenitentibus et confessie, ascraque Communions refectis, plenissimam peccetorum suorum indulgentiam.remiss et veniam missricorditer in Domino semel concedimus et impertimus." The term semel allows no wider interpreta-

might be urged that the fact of the Positentiary admitting a repetition of the Jubileo Indulgence last year for Rome, implies a like admission for the present extonsion of the Jubilee, even without the express mention of it, on the principle of favores ampliandi. But the principle of favores ampliandi. But there is a difference between the Tublice of less year and its extension at present. Last year all (one pt a few specified in-delegences pro vivis) were suspended. The object was to induce a greater engagement on the part of the lateral te-avell themselves of the configuration. 

Indulgence by going to Rome. That particular object of bringing the faithful to visit the sanctuaries of the Holy City, has ceased. The feithful can gain during this year not only the Jubileo Indulgence, but also all other indulgences as usual for themsolves. They can also apply numerous indulgences, as at other times, for the suffering souls. The estensible reason therefore, which pe, mitted the repetition of the Jubilee in Rome no longer avails, and the extension allows the gaining of the indulgences but once for these capable of performing the prescribed visits or the works imposed on them by the confessor who has the faculty of commuting the visits.

To make sure that this interpretation

To make sure that this interpretation To make sure that this interpretation is correct, the ditor of the "Review" applied to Rome for a decision of the question, and in reply received a cable-gram stating that the indulgence of the Jubilee extension could be gained only once, as set forth in the terms of the bull. Possibly a special concession night be made hereafter, which would render the indulgence applicable to the render the indulgance applicable to the souls of the departed in Purgatory; but such is not the interpretation of the Pontifical Constitution in its present

### Pope's Allocation.

Rome, April 17.—Subjoined is a translation from the original Latin of the Holy Father's allocution at the recent private consistery: Venerable Brothers: "Accustomed as we have been to share our joys and sorrows with you, we cannot be silent to day on the causes which give us special reason for sorrow at the present moment. We are in deep anxiety at the fact that the difficult and embarrassing situation of Oatholicism is not amelicrating butgrowing worse every day—may is actually being extended like a contagion from one part of Europe to another.

ince a contragger from one part of Lategories, in Wo behold a whole host of men, divided by place but united by counsel, declare open war on all the benefits which Jesus Christ obtained for the which Jesus Onise obtained for the human race, and ungratefully and proudly reject those benefits. Hencethe, conslaught made in a neighboring country, undesarving of such a calamity, on the religious orders—an onslaught beneath which they are about to sucomb. Notiter haw nor quity, nor a past full neath which they are about to succume.

Neither law nor cquity, nor a past full
of glorious services have availed to
avert the ostastrophe. It has even been
decreed that it is no longer lawful for
the youth to be instructed by those who the youth to be instructed by these who have for such a long time given to the state its most distinguished citizens; and white ample liberty is allowed to all others it is denied to those whose rule of life is to live up to the perfec-

tion of the Divine counsels.

"The difficulties and troubles which we have to contend with at home hardly need to be brought before your minds. we have to contend with at home hardly need to be brought before your minds. In addition to the oppressive and humiliating condition to which the Roman Pontiff has been reduced, to the other outrages which have impeded the action and curtailed the liberty of the Church, we now reem to be threatened with another evil from which two main comequences are destined to follow—the profamation of the tancitity of Christian marriages, and the uprooting of the foundations of human society. This is the fulfillment of the promise that has been made that religion would be respected and public morals safeguarded!

"In the same way in other countries the one salient cuaracteristic of the situation ie, as we have already said, the determination to harass Christian institutions in a spirit of the deepest hos tility. It would seem as though the enemy had e tered into a general compact among themselves to bring shout these results. The means which they have used to compass their ends are manufold—by inflaming public opinion, by exciting public disturbances and breathing threats, by the publication of writings which rouse the cupidity of the masses, by breathing insults openly on sacred persons and things.

"All this is a bad augury for the future and it is but too likely that the

eacred persons and things.

"All this is a bad augury for the future and it is but too likely that the present calamitous times are destined. present calamitous times are desinted to be followed by times more calamitous etill. But the Church, putting all her trust in God, is ready to meet and undergo the trials and sorrows of the hour, with no fear for her future

### The London Diocese.

London, May 6.—His Location Bission McEvay to day went to a designation tour. He will be able at least London every Sunday us that and of Jesty. By that time he will have exemptated the task of visiting and admirationing confirmation in every purple of his diocese. The diocese comparable of his diocese. The diocese comparable of his diocese. The diocese was present the posterior of the Adventure, in present of Catholic affairs in the Landon discount to the Mount St. Joseph Origination. The Mount St. Joseph Origination. The Mount St. Joseph Origination. The Mount St. Joseph Origination of the Joseph Admired Comparable of the Mount St. Joseph Origination. The Mount St. Joseph Origination of the Joseph Origination of the Joseph Origination of the Joseph Origination will a new church in the Rest English, while a new church in the Rest English, while a new church in the Rest English periods of the diocese, four present residence of the diocese, for the diocese, diocese, diocese, diocese, diocese, diocese, diocese, diocese, diocese,

publishes A. Languest A. Langu

New Departure in Education.

New York Herald Praises the Good Work of the Christian Brothers.

Editorially the New Yorl. Herald says: Manhattan College, which is under the management of a Catholic religious the management of a Catholic religious order, is setting a good example to all other colleges, lay or sectarian. It has secured the services of a number of discoverer, inventors and securities, such as Zalinsky, Pupin, J. P. Holland, otc., to give lectures on the branches of knowledge with which their names are associated. The members of the freshmen class of the college are obliged to attend the full course, and admittance is granted to outsidere for a small price.

tance is granted to outsiders for a small price.

This, it will be seen, is on the line of the university extension movement, from which it differs mainly in the fact that it is run independently of the State or of any other educational institution. Nevertheless it uses the same method—that immortalized in the appologue of Mohammed and the mountain. It brings the college to the people when the people cannot go to the college.

Now, as it happens, has parity of the people caunch go to rollege. A majority of that metalizy consists of the active business of life. Hence, regular collegiate education is limited to almost a single class, and that a class which needs least to be brought to intelligence and power. It is of no small importance to the constry that the strenuous majority should be brought into vivifying contact with the latest results of human thought and achievement.

The American ideal is not to establish lordliness for the few, but manhood for the many. Fully conneed manhood is

lordliness for the few, but manhood for the many. Fully rounded manhood is achieved only through education. Mul-titudes, however, are tied to daily toil. titudes, however, are tied to daily toll. Only in the evolings have they any time to devote to mental improvement. It is of essential importance that even the poore t citizens should receive in the leisure they can spare from the work of their lives an education as liberal and as systematic as that which is enjoyed by their more fortunate fellows in the universities. The aristocracy of intellect is as oppressive to the mental aspirlect is as oppressive to the mental aspirations of the lowly as the aristocracy of weight is to the social aspirations of

little garrisons of cultivated people anxious to organize a more thorough system of advanced instruction under the aegis of the great universities. Be the aegis or the great universities. Before another quarter contury has passed it may be expected that England will be extend with university extension colleges, manned by itinurent teachers and governed by local authorities acting in co-operation with the national universities.

To this constructs the first serious move-

In this country the first serious movement in this line was made in 1890 by the University of Pennsylvania. In the the same year the State of New York allotted ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of the State of New York as a supervising body, operating through all other institutions of learning, to encourage and promote the higher education. The work had spread into all other parts of the country. But nowhere is the enthusiasm nearly so great as might be desired, and only by the hardest efforts of the promoters has the work achieved even approximate success. In this country the first serious move approximate success.

approximate success.
Co operation having failed of the recults that were expected, the independant movement started by Manhattan
College is an experiment that will be
wardend with the greatest interest by
all editors ionists.

Liberal Party and Home Rule.

The May sumber of the New Liberal Riview chatsins an arricle from the pea of Mr. John Redmund, M.P., on "The Liberal Farty and Home Rule," in which the chairman of the Irish Party gives and exceedingly o'ear and convincing exposition of the present attitude of the Nationalists towards the two English parties, and the circumstances which, in his opinion, must inevitably force the Liberals to again put Home Rule in the tront of their programme Having defront of their programme. Having de-ulared Ireland's entire independence of either Roglish party, with her complete indifference as to from which of them Home Rule will ultimately proceed, Mr. Redmond once more reiterates his absointe conviction that the concession of Ireland's demand is morely a quastion of time. It is an inevitable, he says, as was Catholic Emancipation, the extension of the franchise, or the creation of sion of the franchise, or the creation of a system of Local Govarnment. The very development of the Empire makes it inevitable, for Mr. Redmond points out that the present condition of impo-tance and sterility to which the House of Commons has been reduced is due not alone to the hostile tactice of the not alone to the heatile tactice of the Irish Party, but also in ever-increasing measure to the increased burdens im-posed upon it by the extension of the Empire, the widening of the franchise; the spread of democratic institutions and ideas, the increased education of the peak in and the over-widening influence. deem the increased education of the passed and the over-widening inflames. The future, in Mr. Redment of the passed of the passed of the control of the cont

edy, and in such a course iteland can well afford to pursue her own course "in splendid isolation," leaving it to English parties to please themselvas as to how and when they will deal with the Irish problem. But while that is so Mr. Redmond very clearly shows the great advantage it would be to the Liberal Party themselves to again take up the I ish question. They are hopelessly divided, he says, on the South African war, and they require some other great war, and they require some other great question to re-unite their shattered ranks. This question, Mr. Redmond suggests, is the Irish question. In doing so he is not forgetful that there have been backetiders in the Liberal ranks on been backsiders in the Liberal racks on
the Home Rule question, but he notes,
too, they are not to day the most pepular or powerful members of the party,
while the party, ar a whole, has gene
from bad to wore since the day on
which that backsilding commenced. The
remedy for their present helplessess,
Mr. Redmond believes to be to take up again the noble policy of Gladstone. Let them, he says, take up the bauner which fell from Gladstone's hands as he Let them, he says, take up the bauter which fell from Gladstone's hands as he died, facing the foe, and giving to them and Ireland this great policy as his dying legacy. The only alternative to this course, Mr. Redmond believes to be continued helplesaness in Parliament; for, assuredly, with an Irish Party of 80, counting 160 on a division, ready and willing to prevent the possibility of a Liberal Government not based upon Gladstone's, as distinguished from Rosebery's policy, they can have no prospect in our lifetime of a return to power, since no same man can conselve it possible for them to win a sufficient number of seats in Great Britain to wipe out the existing majority independent of the Irish vote. In a word, says Mr. Redmond in conclusion, the Irish question can do without the Liberal Party—the Irish question. Irish question.

#### Convert Ordained Priest.

Baltimore, May 1.— hev. Edward Buckey, son of the late Justice M. V. Buckey, of Washington, D. C., was ordsined this morning at the Cathedral by Cardinal Gibbons. Father Buckey was formerly rector of the Protestans Episcopal Church of St. John, at Newport, R.I Among the members of the congregation are the Vanderbilts.
While at Newport Father Buckey be-

While at Newport Father Enckey be-gan to entertain doubts as to the Episco-pal faith and resigned his charge. He went to Rome, where he investigated the tenets of the Catholic Courch, and finally became couverted. He then ra-turned to this country and entered St. Mary's Seminary this city, to study for the priesthood. He will celebrate his first mass in Washington at Holy Trinity Church part Squaday.

first mass in Washington at Holy Trinity Church next Sunday.
Saveral of Father Buckey's relatives, including his mother, were 'at the Ordination Mass and congratulated him afterward. Among the presents received were a new set of vestments of white silk from Mr. Stuart Coates, head of the cotton munufacturing firm and awarm friend of Father Buckey. It is said that Father Buckey will be assigned by Cardinal Gibbous to St. Matthew's Church, Washington. Washington.

Two Episcopal Anniversaries.

Hamilton, May 1.—To-day is the four-teenth auniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Thou as J. Dowling, Bishop of this diocese, and in celebra-tion thereof his Lordship said Mass at the Cathedral at 8 80 for the children. she Cathedral at 8 80 for the children. There was a very large attendance, the service being a most imposing one. A shoir of children's voices numbering 600 sang the hymns during the Mass, and also sang the Benediction. The Bishop gave a brief address in reference to the consecration, and also upon the duty of obedience. Besides the children there was quite a large attendance of adults. Rsv. Fathers Holden and Donovan assisted.

of Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, as Bishop of Peterborough, and the occasion was marked at St. Peter's Cashedral this muraing by a Solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated at 8 o'clock by his Lordship. Ven. Archdeacon Casey officiated as assistant priest; Rev. Father Canlan as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Brien as a search decon These was a very large. There was a very large congregation in attendance.

After The Freemas Now
Dublin, May 2.—Danbar P. Barton,
M.P., Attorney-General for Ireland, prea.nted in King's Bench Court this morning his case against he editor of The
Freeman's Journal for having published
atticker condamnatory of the pressor. articles condemnatory of the prosecu-tion of Patrick Aloysius McHugh, mem-ber of Patliament for North Leitrim and

ber of Patliament for North Leitrim and editor of The Sligo Champion.

Mr. McHugh protested in his paper against what he termed the "packing of juries in Sligo by the Government," and accused the Government of having excluded all Roman Catho ics from the jury appointed to try Roman Catholic priscuers. For this offense Mr. McHugh is at present undergoing six months' imprisonment.

months imprisonment.
The Court of King's Bench beld that contempt had been committed, but refused to imprison or fine the editor.

Hames Wanted.

Good Catholic homes are wasted in landon or Hamilton diocese for the following children:--Four girls aged re-apectively, twelve, eleven, ulne and four apectively, twelve, eleven, nine and four, and two boys, one eight years of age and the other seven. These are all nice looking, healthy children. For the small onlidren it is distrable that houses where no other young children are should be obtained. Apply, giving references, to William O'Connor, Inspector of Neglected Children's Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. 

Immigrants' Monument, Montreal.

Mr. Henry J. Kayanegh has published the following letter in the Montreal Star on a subject that has features of public interest for Irishmen outside as well as in Montreal :---

Sir,--From recent paragraphs in the Star I see that the desecration of the Immigrants' Cometery at Point St. Charles is again engaging some public attention in consequence of the application by the Grand Trunk to the City Council for leave to creet the Immigrants' Monument permanently in St. Patrick's Park. It was a wise course to refer the whole matter to Ald. Tansey, for his report, before dealing with the application, and particularly before doing anything which might be taken to mean approval of a transaction which, if it is an accomplished fact, has a very painful aspect. as to which there has been much misrepresentation of sentiment and of fact, and which, in my opinion, is a violation of law and public order.

of law and public order.

For the information of Ald. Tansey, if he will allow me to assets him in his very large undertaking. I may here write it down that the land was conveyed in 1859 to the most Rev. Ashton, Lord Bishop of Montreal, in his corporate capacity of "the Lord Bishop of Montreul." There was a nominal consideration of \$5 stated in the deed, but the land conveyed had an area of about 38 000 square feet, and has been valued by the City Assessor at \$3,500. Seeing that it was a cemetary, no taxes were imposed in respect of it. In 1898 the Grand Trunk made unsuecessful overtures to the Lord Bishop of

sessful overtures to the Lord Bishop of Montreal with a view to acquiring the land for the purposes of its railroad, and on the 22nd December. last, the Grand

and for use purposes or its rainroad, and on the 22nd December, last, the Grand Trunk caused the stone to be removed from the spot it was destined to guard from desocration, and it was placed in St. Patrick's square in St. Ann's Ward. In view of the application made to it, the City Council has now a right, and I submit it is its duty to go into the whole matter and ascertain all the facts. I understand that St. Patrick's Park is Government property, of which the city has the use. So that the city perhaps cannot grant any permanent right to place the monument there. However, there it is at resent, where it was placed on the 22nd December last. No permission was alked of the City Council then, and what does the Grand Trunk; want leave for now? What is wanted now is not leave, but something which will enable some people to say that the now is not leave, but something which will enable some people to say that the City Council sanetioned this whole transication, responsibility for which no one size is willing to assume. I believe the Lord Bishop of Montreal refused, unless it were shown that those most interested are satisfied. The Archbishop was asked to interrene, but I believe that His Grace has expressed ne opinion other than that he would do nothing to kut the sentiments of his faithful Irish. It was falsaly represented, and a statement was published to the effect that It was falsely represented, and a state-ment was published to the effect that the Irish societies favored the demand of the Grand Trunk, Aud new it is thought that the City Conucil will give its sanction where everyone else re-

But since the matter has been submit-But aince the matter has been submit-ted to the City Council it will nave at right to ask: Who gave leave to lay tracks into the cometery and remove the stone? On what day and on what hour of the morning was this thing done? Who gave permission to place the stone in St. Patrick's Park.

The Council has a right and a duty to all cavered other unestions. If the lot

sak several other questions. If the los at Point St. Charles, valued at \$3,500, probably worth a great deal more, is not a semestry but only a piece of land assisted.

Peterborough, May 2.—This is the twelth anniversary of the consecration of Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, as Bishop the Deterborough and the occasion was this score it might be pertinent to ask and assertain:

(1) When and is what manuer is it

pretended that this lot ceased to be a cemetery? (For the proof is at hand to shew that have were buried the bodies of the ship-fever victims of 1847-49. (2) Is the lot assessed for taxes at pre-

Who is the present owner?

(8) Who is the present owner?
(5) How, when, from whom, and, or what conditions did he acquire. what conditions did he acquire.
In 1899, when this master was first discussed in your columns, I than expressed the opinion that if this land is a cemetery the sale of it would be a nullity as being contrary to law and public order. I referred to article 1496 of the Code to show that things which are explained from commerce by their nature claded from commerce by their nature or destination cannot be sold, and I or destination cannot be soon and dited a passage from Pothier to show that cometeries are by their nature excluded. "Things which are not objects of commerce cannot be prescribed;" and 2217, "Sacred things, so long as their destination has not been changed otherwise than Ly encroschment, cannot be acquired by prescription. Burial be acquired by prescription. Buriat grounds, considered as sacred things, caunot have their destination changed so as to be liable to prescription, until the dead bodies, sacred by their nature, have been removed.

Now I see that this matter is to be Now I see that this matter is to be considered next Sunday by the Irish Societies. They must bear in mind that only the owner of the land or the Attorney General could succeed in any law proceedings to prevent the desorration of the cometery. If the Attorney General felt that something is being done here which is a wiclation of public order and an outrigs to the religious sentiment of large numbers of the community, he could prevent it.

# The Catholic Chronicle

ST PHILIP NERU

A Reme correspondent writes —Perhaps no sum ever had so great an influence upon the life of the city es St. Philip Nett, whose frontal tempins rest an the superb Chirch of St. Maria in Valheelia, populatly known as the "Chiesa Nuove" or New Church. It is a magnificent structure in the latter style of the Renaissance, adorned with rich gilding and paintings, tempile of the Renaissance, adorned with rich gilding and paintings, tempile in the growth of the sanctuary. The altar-piece is by Rubons, and the visitor notices the curious fact that an oval aperture has been cut in the centre of the printing into which is let a not very remarkable preture of the Madonna. Let him visit the church, however, on a great festival, and if he has good tyes he will see that this Madonna has been temporarily temoved, and that much further back can be decreed a very ancient and beautiful picture of the Mother and Child. This picture once occupied a position on the front of a nouse near the small church of the Vallecelia, which was removed to give place to the present building. removed to give place to the present

binding.

One dil an impious blaschemer struck this image upon the face, at the same time uttering a terrible curse against the Holy Mother of God Instantly a mirraculous flow of blood issued from the stricken countenance of the Madonna, and in consequence of the Madonna, and in consequence of this supernatural occurrence the picture was removed with great so-lemnity into the adjoining church. It memity into the adjoining church. It now rests in the curious position is have thescribed above the high altar of the fine building which the efforts of St. Philip and the first Oratorian raised to the glory of God.

8t. Philip and the first Oratorian raised to the glory of God.

On the left of the sanctuary is one of the most beautiful and richest shrines of all Rome. A splendid chapel, covered with marbles from floor to roof, centains a beautiful altar of brass, beneath which, protected by glass, so as to be plainly visible, rests the casket containing the body of the modern apostic of Rome. Above is a copy of the well known micture by Guldo Rem of St. Philip's vision of the Madonna and Ch.ia, of which the original is preserved in the house of the Fathers of the Oratory. Not much of the extensive building raised soon after St. Philip's death remains in the possession of the good fathers. They have had to made room for the representatives of Italian "law and order," who now carry on within those sacred precinots the business of the police courts of the city. In the small portion left to them, however, the Oratorian Fathers preserve many interesting raises of their holy founder police courts of the city. In the small portion left to them, however, the Oratorian Pathers preserve many interesting relies of their holy founder. There may be seen his confessional, many of his clothes and vestments, more than one curiously shaped pair of eye-glasses of which he made use, some of his books, and dast but not least the altar upon which he said wass, the chalice which he used and the little belt which was rung at the clevation. The chamber in which the last named relies are kept has a curious bistory. It can be rightly described as the very room in which the saint celebrated the Hory Sacrifice, while a witnessed the daily estassics into which he was wrapt when holding to munion with the Lord upon the altar. Each day after the clevation the server would reture and lock the door of the room, returning from time to time to see whether the saint had come down from the heights of heaven where he would remain in spirit for one, 'wo or three hours before he was able to finish mass.

But though ance are the very walls of the a ginal chamber, it does not occupy the original place. The story is this; for some time after the saint's death the fathers of the oratory were unwilling to take advantage of offers which would have enabled

of the c ginal chamber, it does not occupy the original place. The story is this; if or some time after the saint's death the fathers of the oratory were unwilling to take advantage of offers which would have enabled them to set up by the side of their magnificent church a house worthy of it. They did not like the ideas of putting down the humble abode where the saint had lived and died. The question, however, was settled for them. On the occasion of some rejoicing in the city, a rocket fired during one of shose pyrotechnic displays without which an Italian festa is incomplete, fell upon the roof of their humble dwelling. It was not noticed till the flames had taken a firm hold apport the dry and ancient timbers of the building. The entire house was burnt to he ground with the sole exception of the room in which St. Philip had been used to say mass. Its preservation was justly looked upon as a miraculous interposition of heaven and when the new new years built the room of S. Philip was carefully transferred brick by brick, with all its appurtenances, to form part of the new structure. This very interesting fact is not generally known, and the lay hothers when showing the room to visitors, are satisfied with describing it as the saint's oratory, without mentioning its remarkable history. The daots were given me by one of the fathers now residing there. Another church which has most interesting memories of St. Philip is that of San Gerolamo (St. Proinch, in the Via Monserrat. Here the saint dived for thirty-three years of his long life. Within the venerable walls of the adjoining house he are vived visits from the saints of God as exalted in holiness as bimself, such men as St. Ignatius doyola, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Camillas of Leili and St. Felix of Cantalice. Here he was favored constantly with visions and supernatural lights, to this spot he drew by the sole influence of his great sanctity at classes of people saints and inners, areat sprinces and nobles, cardinals and prolates, as well as the professor of

It was a time when every English priest took his life it his hands when he returned to his native land, and when the English Cologe gave forty-four of its sons to so dit the noble army of mattyrs.

Rome is still full of the memory and tradition of St. Philip His spirit is not yet dead. His festival us one of the most popular and frequented of the whole year, and let us hope that his influence and his powerful intercession will even yet overcome the detestable spirit of ittelucion and atherism which seeks to rob even Romeherself of the Citch.

#### UNITED STATES.

"The most ctying evil it the present day, writes Bishop Hedley of Newport, is the utter license of self-indulgence which is practised by grown up boys and girls and by young people generally. They seem to be strangers to the very principle of self-inestraint. Whether they are wicked depends upon their circumstances and opportunities, but in most cases, to be tempted it of yield. They may have learnt their religion and frequented the sacraments, but, when it comes to evil companionship or drink or dishonesty or to giving up going to mess, or to abandoning their faith for a Protestant place and temporal advantages or to engaging in a Protestant marriage—then it would seem as if they had no principle whatever, and had never been taught that a Christian's life must be a life of self-denial. There can be no doubt that this is a defect of training. To make a child pious is not enough. To teach it to go to confession and communion, to sit in church and to sing hymns, is very good, as far as these things go, but unless it is exercised to obey on principle—and not for a person's sake—to bear on principle that we must be ready to put up with anything whatever rather than offend God, and that we are no true followers of Jesus Christ if we will not deay ourselves for Him—unless this is a child's training, we are only learing a weak and worthless generation, that will either abandon religion or disgrace it.

"Of the more obvious forms of self-indulgence which affect our Catholic population, there is no time now to speak. But two most useful principles may be laid down. First, let every mah, woman and child practice self-denial in regular daily life. Grevicus temptations to moral sin are with most of us comparatively few. But when they do come, we inevitably fall if we have not got the habit of denying ourselves, like men who go into training. The other principle is thus; In order to save your soul deny yourself as to the occasions of su, rather than wait for the temptation itself. And finally, let us sanctify the time by fr shown to His saints.

wine secrets of the Cross which He has shown to His saints.

WHY MEN JOIN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. Walter Elliot has cleverly summarized a few of the reasons why men join the Catholic church. The well-known Paulist says;—

"Men join the Catholic Church from the most diverse and sometimes seemingly contradictory reasons. One class is drawn by her beauty, attracted by the sweetness of her music and the eloquence of her ritual; some, like Overbeck, point themselves into Catholicity, or build themselves into the spiritual temple, like Pughe. St. Peter's, at Rome, has many converts. Multitudes are made Catholics by studying history, some by scientific study of nature, multitudes by the plan words of Scripture. Not a few attracted by Catholic charity.

"Why the you want to the baptized? inquired a chaplain in a Catholic hospital to a dying tramp who had asked to be baptized. Because I awant to die in the saine religion as that woman with the big white bonnet, that's been mursing me" I once met a sailor who, though he could neither read nor write, had argued himself—into the

die in the same religion as that woman with the big white bonnet, that's
been nursing me.' I once met a sailor
who, though he could neither read nor
write, had argued himself into the
Church and had become a fervent convert for several years. 'What made
you a Catholie?' I asked of him. 'Oh,
sailing all about the world,' was the
answer—sailor's way of acquiring the
idea of the universal. Some come to
do penance—driven by the sense of
guilf finto her refuges, like La Frappe.
I know men who have joined the
Church from consciousness of innocence, revolting from the Protestant
doctrine of total depravity; the innocence of childhood is happy in the Catholie Church.

doctrine of total depravity; the annocence of childhood is happy in the Catholic Church.

"Meantime, not a few philosophers became Catholics, like Brownson and Ward. Father Hecker once told one that the study of the social problems started him from religious skepticism towards the Catholic faith. Frederic Lucas affirmed that he became a Catholic because he was a logical Quaker. Donuso Cortex came back from infidelity because the Church was the bulwark of conservative political institutions. Frederick Ozanum, on the other hand, took a firmer grip on Catholicity because he was a Rapublican. Pope Leo begins one of his encyclicals with the words 'Liberty is God's greatest gift to man.' His letter to the Brazilian bishops on the abolition of slavery reads like a very radical document. In fact, all roads lead to Rome, if one travels through the world in search of light or goy or brotherbood, and all roads lead away from Rome if traveled for intention or for contention. The centripetal force for intellectual and moral humanity is Catholic, and the centrifue and force in Protestant, as the name in the content of the contribution of the content of the contribution of the contribution of the content of the centrifue gas force is Protestant, as the name in the content of the contribution of the c

Prem the portion of the students of the English College close by with the parage of the hymn of the Holy Inc. ATTICATED WONDERFUL MANIFES-

town of Menominee, Mich, over the town of Menominee, Mich, over the alleged mirroulous manifest from which took place in the aone of a Pole, Czattacki. On Mondey afternoon neighbors heard ealls for help from the Czattacki apirtmens. Hurrying le, Czatiacki Oa Monday afternoon neighbors heard calls for help from the Czatiacki apirtmens. Hullying in, they beheld Me and Mis Czarnicki and two women kneeling infront of a picture of the Crucifixion. Several spots of blood from one to six inches in length were apia the glass which covered the picture, one spot in front of each of the FivetWounds. The pastor, Father Papon, and Father Cleary were called at once. The glass was cleaned of the spots, but they soon reappeared. Crowds surrounded the house, but it was finally closed to all pending the arrival of Bishop Eis, who was summoned by wite. Many prominent citizens witnessed the phenoment of the mong tim Prosecuting Attorney M. Mills, Manager (Kaffin, of the W. U. Telegraph Co., and several others. Many theories have been advanced for the occurrence, but the my rery only thekens. The clergymen will as yet advance no opinion Czarnicki is a devout Catholic.

#### A SECULAR VIEW OF THE NEW CARDINAL

CARDINAL.

A representative of the Baltimore Sun, who called upon Cardinal Martinelli last aweek, thus speaks of him, "In stature he is rather beneath the average, and in appearance he might be taken for a Celt, instead of an Italian. In his enunciation of English there is something distinctly Celtical and it betrays the fact that he learned his English from Irishmen. Firmness of will and self-control are distinctly written on his features. While his eye is keen and penetrating, there is in it a kindly and reassuring glow, which makes one feel comfortable in his presence. His head is large and shapely and his dark hair, of which there is an abundance, is just beginning to be tinged with gray. "The sweetness of his accent, however, itells unmistakably of his Italian birth, and while the austerity of the Augustinian cloister has given to his

ever, stells unmistakably of his Atalian birth, and while the absterity of the Augustinian cloister has given to his outward bearing something of stera-ness, his wirinth of feeling and con-sideration for others cannot be wholly

sideration for others cannot be wholly hid.

"Cardinal Martinelli will prove a meeful member of the Sacred College Although still comparatively a young man, his experience has been wide and varied and his stay in the United States has given him an excellent opportunity of studying American methods and customs. One cannot hold the most casual conversation with the mew Cardinal without being impressed with 1 is powers of observation and the care used in the expression of his ideas. Each word seems to have been mentally weighed before it is allowed to pass his lips, and as a con equence he has gained a reputation for great prudence."

he has gained a reputation for great prudence."

In speaking of the eath which he will take, Cardinal Martinelli said, 'I cannot now recall all the points of the oath, but I was present when my poor brother took his." It was the tone of the voice more than the words which told of his strong affection for his dead brother, the late Cardinal Tommaso Maria Martinelli. It is these qualities that have endeared Cardinal Martinelli to all 'hose who have come in contact with him, and while the members of the hierarchy and the priests in the United States rejone at his elevation to the cardinalate, his leaving America will be cause for regret."

PROFESTANT VIEW Of THE CON-

PROFESTANT VIEW OF THE CON-

PROFESTANT VIEW OF THE CONTESSIONAL.

The Christian at Work (Protestant) has the following:—There is no question that the confessional as a means for relief to a sin-butdened soul has its advantages. It must be a great relief to one bearing the butden of some peculiar sin to be able to go into a closet, and there, through a small screen door, whisper into the ear of the faithful priest the story of the sin, and ask what he shall do. To be sure, there is the feeling in Protestantism. Go and tell Jesur. But even here perplexity and doubt sweep over the soul as the questions arise;—What must I do? What reparation must I make? The tempter assails me irresistibly at times; what shall I, what can I do? The agonized cry 7s often from the troubled soul that seeks relief, but in vain. We thus throw out he subject for the consideration of those having interest in the matter. Of course many may way, Go and tell the minister. But often the minister is the very last one to whom one would confide the distressing secret. So far as the Roman confessional is concerned, it is inseparable from the dogma of priestly absolution with which it is connected. But it would undoubtedly be a great source of comfort at times if some sin-burdened one undoubtedly be a great source of con-fort at times if some sin-burdened one could find some judicious friend who could serve him in this critical time of spiriutal depression and confint. IRELAND.

DEATH OF DR. GANNER

We take the following sketch of the late Dr. Tanner from The Freeman's Journal of April 23.—
Dr. Tanner, M.P., died at a quaeter past 11 last night at Reading. Dr. Fanner was fifty-one years of age He was a prominent member of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary d'arty of which he was a whip.

He had represented Mid-Cork since 1885. At the general election in that year he secured a majority of nearly five thousand his poll being 5 033 against 106 obtained by his Unionist opponent, Mr. A. Paton. Since then the hon, member's return had each time been unopposed.

Dr. Tanner succumbed to consumption after a long illness. He latterly spent a considerable time at Ventinor, and his return to town for the opening of Parliament in January, coupled with the severe weather, led to a relapse, from which he never recovered. As a last recourse he moved into the country again, but with no favorable result.

Charles Kearns Deane Tanger was the son of a Cork surgeon, who was the head of his profession in the

Charles Kearns Deane Tanuer was the son of a Cork surgeon, who was at the head of his profession in the Bouth of Ireland, and enjoyed a national reputation at a skilful and daying operator. Young Tanner was from the first hierade for the profession in which his father had attained such ominence. He was very a full the Cork Queek.

agained practice, was appointed to the office of Demonstrator of Anato-my at the Cork College, and Visiting Physician to the Cork Infirmary. Young and handsome, clever and well-dressed, Dr. Tanner was at this time the eurled durling of Cork County so-ciety, and had apparently before him a career the thread of which the Fates had "spun from their finest and their wattest wood." Suddenly, however, he bitunged into the storing sea of Irish politics. Fanner was always a Democrat; he had learned their doctrines in Germany, and acquaintance with John O'Connoi und other young men John O'Connoi und other young men of his own age then residing in Kork made him a Nationalist. The 'eighties 'were stirring times in drish polities, and the South was deeply moved by the most 'unfortunate event of Lord Spencer's administration—the effort to make the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1884 a demonstration in favor the coercion policy of the hour. Cork was provoked into a striking demonstration of popular disapprobademonstration of popular disapproba-tion, and Dr. Tanner made his first appearance in 111sh polities by taking an active part therein.

From this moment forward the Doc From this moment forward the Doctor took a prominent part in Nation al politics, and was soon provided with a seat as one of the members from Mid-Cork, a division for which he sat from the time of his election in 1886 up to the time of his death. His pareer in Parlament is too well known and too recent to used any special description. A flighting man, Doctor Tanker waged against the rules and rulers of the House of Commons a sleepless truerilla warfare. His was lamer waged against the rules and sleepless guerilla warfare. His was a grievous thorn in the side of the grave Speaker, Peel, who resented fiercely laughter from any quarter, and above all the laughter which Doctor Tanner's sallies provoked. When most tre obserme, the doctor delighted in a grave and courteous bonhomme peculiarly his own. This was never more strikingly shown than in one of his very last appearances in the late Parliement. "Leave the House, sir, said Mr. Lowther, the Chairman of Committee, very sternly. "Certainly, Mr. Lowther," said the doctor, bowing very gravely. "Cyrtainly, I leave it with more pleasure than a entered it. I never left it with more pleasure than at this moment."

Perhaps, however, the Doctor's most Perhaps, however, the Doctor's most

I never left it with more pleasure than at this moment."

Perhaps, however, the Doctor's most memorable performance was in connection with a speech delivered by him in Tipperary, in October, 1888. A warrant was assued for this speech, and Dr. Tomer then, as the phrase goes, "went on the rung" and gave the police the longest, hottest and most exciting chase of this exciting period. At one moment he turned up in one part of the country, at nother in another, now he appeared at a League meeting and delivered a ratifical speech; then he again vanished, and his pursues were utterly baffed. At last it was runnored that he he dheen run to earth somewhere in dreland, and that his arrest was a matter of hours. Just at this time a memorable sitting of the House of Commons took place—that of the 2nd of March, 1889. It was the night of the division on the Home Rule amendment to the Queen's speech. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell over to speak. The Liberals and Nationalists were in the highest spirits, for the Pigott Corgerles had just been exploded. The House was crowded in every corner, when suddenly in walked Dr. Finner, radiant with smiles, faultiessly attired, howing low to the Speaker. His appearance was one of the most exciting even so of an exciting night, and produced a most extraordinary demonstration. When he left the House a bodyguird of frish Nationalist and English Radical members clustered round him and marched with him to his ho'el, singing "God save Ireland," as they went. The police, who, armed with a warrant, watched the procession with stonishment, shrank from a conflict with a large body of the respresentatives of the people, but when the members dispersed Dr Tanner was arrested at his hotel and brought to Ireland. The result of the proceedings against him was a sentence of three months' imprisonment, which he endured with courage and lighthearbedness.

In all this trying and exciting time Dr. Tanner Gought in the front ranks of the people, and had a full share—

In all this trying and exciting time Dr. Tanner fought in the front ranks of the people, and had a full shareor peralps more than a full shareof the hard knocks that were going. He bore imprisonment like a brave man and never fluched from danger. There can be no doubt, however, that those imprisonments told on his health though they did not abate a jot his high spirit. In private life the Doctor had a hose of attached friends, to whom he was kind-hearted and good-natured to a degree. In poli-In all this trying and exciting time to whom he was kind-hearted and good-natured to a degree. In politic, he was staunch and strue to the National Cause, and fully justified the loyal attachment of his constituents. He not more real work than is generally imagined, and for one legislative achievement his name is honorably

live and more real work than is generally imagined, and for one legislative achievement his name is honorably known throughout the land. The measure now so largely availed of, by by which a full acre of land is attached to the laborer's cottage, is always known as the Tanner Act. Dr. Tanner leaves a widow, but there were no children of the marriage. Some years ago Dr. Tanner embraced the tenets of the Catholic Church, and in communion with that Church he died. He will be mourned for in Ireland as one who dearly loved his country, made for her great sacrifices, and endured for her great sacrifices, and endured for her much suffering.

The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the Irish Parliamentary arty,—"That the Irish Parliament for Mid-Cork—most particularly during a period when the vindication of that cause involved the most serious risks not only te liberty, but to life and limb—her by records its deep sorror for his cath, and presents to his relatives its sincerest contained—which condolences are necendelences for the loss cath, and presents to his relatives its sincerest contained—which condolences are necendelences for the loss cath, and presents to his relatives its sincerest contained—which condolences are necendelences for the loss cath, and presents to his relatives its sincerest contained—which condolences are necendelences for the loss cath, and presents in the lighting rounds of that the

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o "faith and fatherland"—to seek a respite from episcopal cares; and on the 15th of January last let convened a meeting of the Chapter and parish priests of the Ai hidocese for the purpose of selecting three names to be forwarded to Rome, with a view to the appointment of a Coadjutor. When the announcement was made public that the diocesan electors had nominated Father Fennelly, of Moyearkey, dignissimus, the fact was halled with general satisfaction, but was especially grateful to the people, amongst whom his life had been spent, and by whom his many sterling qual-

amongst whom his life had been spent, and by whom his many sterling qualities were appraised at their due worth. Father Fennelly's scholarly attainments and courteous manner, his gravity of demeanor, and remarkable, though unostentations, holiness

attainments and contects and remarkable, though unextentations, holiness of life all pointed to him as one destined to fill a high place in the councils of the Church. It was pretty generally known that the rev. gentleman was in no way ambitious of ecclesiastical honors or preferment; and it speaks volumes for the high esteem in which he is held by his brother priests that they should have forced him, so to speak, to emerge from his retirement and take a foremost place in the ranks of the Irish episcopacy. He is a warm persoand triend of the Most Rev. Dr. Cr. "roke—clarum us venerabile nomen—and will prove a worthy successor to the long line of prelates who have wielded the crozier pof St. Albert.

The new Coadjutor Bishop comes of

The new Coadjutor Bishop comes of a fine old Tipperary stock, thoroughly, "rapy of the soil," which has given many sons and daughters to the Church, as well as soveral members to the learned professions. Eldest son of the late Martin Fennelly, Esq. of

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### THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Continued From Page Two. dincy House, he was born some fifboliney House, he was born some fit-five years ago, and brought my mid associations that might easily aduce an inclination to the spiritual ite. No wonder, therefore, that he lon found that his vocation by away from the world, and at an early age manifested a desire to enter the priesthood. His first studies in this direction were made under the tutordirection were made under the tutor-ship of a Mr Shannhan, a famous classical teacher, who at that time sinp of a sure similarin, a famous classical teacher, who at that time presided over a noted academy in Thurles. He near entered St. Patrick's College, Thurles—then under the presidency of the late learned Father Edmund Ryan— here he read the rhetoric and philosophy courses with marked distinction. Leaving St. Patrick's, he passed in due course to Maynooth, the great Alma Mater of the Irish priesthood. Having completed his college course he was raised to the priesthood by his Emmence Cardinal Oullen, and was sent on his first curacy to the parish of Moycarkey, then under the pastoral charge of his uncle, the late Very Rev. John Burke,

### ENGLAND.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has just had nublished from the Press of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London, two volumes of interesting reminiscences, entitle "Fifty Nears of Catholic Life and Progress." In the first place, Mr. dritz-"Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Progress." In the first place, Mr. Elizgerlad sets forth his personal recollections of the chief events connected with the progress and development of the Church in Great Britain during, the last half century. In the second place, being h'mself an Irishman, he does not fail to give credit to his own countrymen for the part which they have played, either as priests or laics, in the uprearing of the noble fabric, material as well as spiritual, which now attests the vitality of Catholicism in England. The change which has been witnessed during the period included within Mr. Fitzgerald's review has been, indeed, remarkable. Nowhere has the development which has taken place been more marked view has been, indeed, remarkable. Nowhere has the development which has taken place been more marked than in London. Mr. Fitzgerald recalls the fact that fifty years ago, the "Catholic stranger coming to town, and finding himself in the deserted streets of u Sunday, used timorously to ask his way to some obscure conventicle hidden in a far-off back street, and would, it is likely enough, receive little aid or guidance, for the reason that there was neither knowledge or good-will." The Church seemed almost to exist by stealth. Many of the chapels which were open for Divine service were of foreign origin, officered by foreign priests, and maintained by the subsidies of foreign governments. These were really the chapels attached to the French, Sardinian, and Spanish Embassics, and would never have come into existence ohapels attached to the French, Sardinian, and Spanish Embassies, and would never have come into existence had it not been that the political exigencies of England, even in the penul period, compelled the Government to tolerate the kindly efforts of continental Catholics to assist in providing for the religious needs of their brethren in London.

Wonderful, indeed, in the above

for the religious needs of their brethren in London.

Wonderful, indeed, is the change which has taken place not only in the material structures within which Citholics now worship God, but also in the social status and bearing of Catholics and their clergy. Fifty years 250 there were few English towns in which it was desirable that the sacerdotal character of the priest could be indicated by his outward garb. To-day the cleric who would assume the costume worn by his predecessors of half a century ago would be rightly regarded as eccentric or something worse. Off. Fitzgerald quites the graphic words in which Carcinal Vaughan has recalled the confilling of things which prevailed previous to the re-establishment of the English episcopal organization and before the genius, weal and courage of Cardinal Wiseman had lifted both priests and people from the position of inferiority to which they had been in a large degree reduced. The present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, describing the state of the church, at the time he referred to, says, "Her voice was low; her divine services cut down to their bare essentials. Many of her distinctive devotions were conducted in private, and, as it were, in silence and with closed doors. No kind of uniform, and no outward mark of distinction in her ministers was visible; she was like a ship in an angry sea, close-recefed and battened down, exposing as little surface as nossible to the stiff gale, which was still only lessening. It was at this moment that Divine Providence sent us Nicholas Wiseman. We owe to him the wonderful revival of popular devotion to the Blessed Nirgin; he brought in retreats, missions, and popular devoren in London.
Wonderful, indeed, is the change

Wiseman. We owe to him the Wonderful revival of popular devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Blessed Wirgin; he brought in retreats, missions, and popular devotions in the vernacular, visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Benedictions, the forty hours' advantion, daily mass, and the practice of frequent communion. Wiseman was, no doubt only the instrument of the Most High, but he proved himself worthy of the great trust confided to him, and to his services, more than to those of any other man, is due the fact that the Church occupies to-day the position of freedom, influence, and respect which it undeniably holds. It was not without some trouble and the enduring of many conflicts that Cardinal Wiseman was enabled to carry out the out some trouble and the enduring of many conflicts that Cardinal Wissman was enabled to carry out the great reforms enumerated by his illustrious successor. Many of the old school of Catholice—both within and without the sanctuary—showed little sympathy with his efforts, and theoreted them when they could. Time, however, has justified his policy and conferred on it the guerdon of success. There is room for gratitude in the fact that Mr. Fitzgerald's "recollections" of other events in the history of the Church in these countries during the last fifty years are more accurate than those with which we are now dealing. In the first place, we find Mr. Fitzgerald declaring with reference to Cardinal Newman that:—in 1854 he became rector of the Catholic University at Dublin. He only tremained there four years, and it may be suspected that the episode, if fully recounted with all its details, would be a strange one indeed. Newman it is circum, was about as much sit is called mily response to the latter of the catholic of the country with the Irial, and with the second with all its details, would be a strange one indeed. Newman it is cortain, was about as much sit is called with the little and with the

friend and neighbor, who fived beside him in St. Stephen's Green, Di. (Whately."

We have here the language of exag-fact that an alien should have been selected as the first head of a national seat of learning. To institute a parallel between him and the almost Agnostic Protestant Archhishop Whately, who was consumed by an intense hatred of the Catholicity of Ireland, Skrotesme. Mr. Fitzureald does not hatred of the Cathonicity of greating, is grotesque. Mr. Fitzgerald does not stop even here. Not content with indulging in several derogatory remarks regarding the ability and learning of our Irish Bishops who founded the Caour Irish Bishops who founded the Catholic University, he proceeds to misrepresent their policy in a scandalous manier. He says;—"We may wonder at this hopeless dream or mirage of a 'Catholic University,' long parsaction both countries, and which in some mysterious way was to gather in some mysterious way was to gather in all the Catholic youth, who were to receive a university training, but no receive a university (raining, but no degree. As a degree is a thing of commercial or practical use, abridging the time devoted to preparing for the professions, and supplying a status, it really came to no more than this, that some zealous families were willing to aid the ploject by sacrificing the worldly interests of their sons."

#### SCOTLAND.

BISHOP MAGUIRE OF GLASGOW BISHOP MAGUIRE OF GLASIOW.
The aliver jubility of the Right Rev.
Dr. Maguire, Bishop Auxiliar, of
Glasgow, has given occasion to the
priests and people of the diocese to expriests and people of the diocese to express the sentiment of high esteem in which they hold his Lordship. A little time ago the clergy made a presentation, and on Monday last a deputation of the laity, headed by Mr. Brand, waited upon the Hishop and tendered an address and the generous sum of £1,030. The proceedings were, it need scarcely be suid, extremely pleasant. The address, which was a beautifully illuminated work of art, the words being enclosed in a Celtic border copied from an ancient minuscript in being enclosed in a Celtic border copied from an ancient minuscript in the Royal Irish Academy, described the progress made in the archdiocese during the tw.nty-five years that have elapsed since Dr. Maguire was ordained priest, and recognized especially his earnestness and filial devotion in relieving the tenerable Archbishop. The Bisnop made a happy reply, remarking that the gathering represented the laivy in what was perhaps the most living and flourishing Catholic district in Great B itain, the archdiocese of Glasgow, with a Catholic population of more than 300,000. He had always thought the great peace and elisence of friction between elergy and laiving in the archdiocese control of the control of the great peace and elise in the archdiocese control of the production of more than 300,000. and risence of friction between civity and laity in the archdiocese came from the xample of the Archbishop, who taught them not to meddle in each other's sphere of work and to trust each other. To him, fully agreeing with his Grace's views, it had been an easy and pleasant duty to help-to carry them out.

### INDIA.

A Reuter Bembay telegram says;—
The Viceroy addressed the students of
Aligarth College, and paid a high tribute to the late Frincipal Beck, and
went on to refer to the liberal policy
of the Government regarding education. That policy was, he said, to
fling open the gates of knowledge and
draw in the multitudes, and to endeavor to make education not the perquisite or prerogative of the few, but
the cheep possession of the many. Such
a policy of a Government differing
in origin, language, and thought from quisite or prerogative of the tew, but the chery possession of the many. Such a policy of a Government differing in origin, language, and thought from the governed, afforded no similar parallel in history. Lord Curzon further urged the necessity of the assimilation of Western thought and culture, and pointed out how essential a study of modern art was as a condition of serviceable existence during the twentieth century. He praised the patriotism and political insight of the founders of the college in concentrating their efforts upon education as a means of enabling Mohomedans to recover a portion of their lost ascendancy, and laid stress on adherence to their religion as the basis of education. In regard to the question of the expansion of the college into a residential university, Lord Curzon remarked that it was impossible to obtain the lofty ideal of ducation, the sustained purpose, and the spuit of personal devotion associated with the universities of England, without the conditions of collegiate life to be found in those institutions. in those institutions.

#### DEATH OF AN IRISH NUN IN CEYLON.

Ceylon Catholic Messenger, March 15;— There died at the convent of the Good Shepherd, Kotahema, on Wednesday morning, Sister Mary of St. Alphonsus. The deceased was known in the world as Mary Catherine Hall, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen

Alphonsus. The deceased was known in the world as Mary Catherine Hall, youngest Jaughter of Mr. Stephen Hall, Limerick, where she was born on October 10, 1867. She received her early and pious training from the Convent School of the Sisters of Mercy in her native city. After successful graduating from this school she went to Relgium for her higher studies. There she remained for two years and then returned home, to the delight of her six brothers and five sisters; her poor mother died when she was quite young. About this time the Very Rev. Father Lytton, O.M.I., was preaching in Limerick on behalf of the Ceylon Mission. Miss Hall attended the sermons, heard of the good that was to be done in educating the young girls of Ceylon. At once she seemed to hear the sweet invitation of the Spouse. "Come to Me, my beloved." She heeded the Master's wish, and she applied for admission to the convent Spouse. "One to the first his and she applied for admission to the convent of the Good Shepberd in her native for the Good Shepberd in her native for the Good Shepberd in her native for the country of the congregation of Angers, France, in 1891. Here during the two years of probation she was a model of obedience and patience. Having over defere and it also the first had specially destined her for this foreign mission she laid in store for herself a goodly supply of submission and seeing supply of submission and or the special for the forms of the composed an original mission she has since been stationed. She was invaluable as a feed of of mission and frame of the first had been such that her has been such that her had been su

fer from the malady which carried her off. For a year she allowed it to make headway, telling not even the Moteht of her trouble, lest she might Moteht of her trouble, lest she might be ordered to stop working. She died on March 19th, the Least of St. Suphresia, the patron saint of the ven-erable foundress of the Congregation of the Gond Charleste. of the Good Shepherd.

#### FRANCE.

TATE LAST CENTURY'S RECORD.
A book recently published by a committee of Catholics presided over by a Bishoo, has given rise to the usual, criticism in Protestant circles. The volume is called "Un Siecle; Movement du Monde de 1800 a 1900." One of the most britter critics is M. Gabriel Most britter critics is M. Gabriel Most bright at leaks the book in the Tronod, who attacks the book in the Pronod, who attacks the "Signal" It is a pity to see a man of M. Monod's in-telligence and attanments dishing up-the customary old wheezes about Cathe customary old wheezes about Catholicism which are common to narrow-minded, half-educated and bigoted Protestants. One is not surprised to find writers of the Bicham-Edward the surprise of the Bicham-Edward them. class, who refer in the usual pitron-ising and supercitious style of the would-be British person to France and sing and septements systems and Catholicism, making an imbecile statement of the sweeping order, and printing silly generalisations; but that M. Monod should have to descend to this spositively painful to all sensible people. He tells us that the fundamental error of the new book on the last century is the attempt on the rart of the authors or compilers to attach the whole intellectual, economic, and political movement of the century to the development of the Catholic Church, and to mak the history of the century demonstrate the truth of Catholicism and presage the triumph of its tenets. Then follows the usual list of old taunts. Since Le Maistre, Bonald, Lamennais, Rosmini, Gioberti, and of old taunts. Since Le Maistre, Hon-ald, Lamennais, Rosmini, Gioberti, and Goerres, in the beginning of the cen-tury, there has been no remarkable Catholic thinker or philosopher. In politics, the Catholics are also reced-ing, every Catholic country, except-Belgaum, being in a state of decline. Por ugal is a satelite of Eagland, politics, the Catholic country, excepting every Catholic country, exceptBelgium, being in a state of decline.
Portugal is a satellite of England,
Spain has lost her American colonies,
Austria's aly anchor is in "Protestant, Jewish, Treek and Freethinking
Hungary," and Italy has dethroned
the Pope. As to the increase of Catholicism in England and the United
States, M. Monod attributes it to emigration.

igration. Next we are told to look at the Next we are told to look at the flourishing condition of Protestant countries, or of Schismatic nations. The controlling Powers are Protestant Germany, Schismatic Russia and France, where the 'cloctorate masses are opposed to Catholicism and where Freethought is predominant." These arguments and assertions partake something of the antiquity of the Hill of Howth. Cardinal Newman answered some of them long ago in his lectures on Anglican difficulties, where in he poitred out that the world in ed some of them long ago in his lectures on Anglican difficulties, wherein he poitred out that the world in general had received numberless temporal and moral blessings from the Church, but the Church did mot, as it were, boast of these things, for she did not aim at making a show, but at doing a work. If M. Monod, who must have read the writings of the English Oratorian, had thought of that special lecture about the political state of Catholic co-atries, he would not have been in such a hurry to indite the tales of ancient females about the decadence of Catholicism, and the benighted condition of Catholics in the intellectual and political domains. Independently, however, of Cardinal Newman or any other great Catholic writer who has answered the Catholic writer who has answered the usual Protestant objections, M. Mausual Protestant objections, M. Monod's experience as a professor and a politician should have enabled him to see that the so-called flourishing Protestant and Schismatic countries are nowadays sapped at their vital parts by Socialism and all the modern forms of systematised revolution.

The ways of the French anti-Clericals are pecluair. Thus, M. Zevaes, the Socialist, who during the debates on the Associations Bill proposed the

icals are pecuair. Thus, in. Thus, in. the Socialist, who during the debates on the Associations Bill proposed the obliteration of all the religious orders, is stated to have asked the Cathusians of the Grande Chartreuse for their support when he was trying to enter Parliament for the first time about three years since. And not only that, but M. Zevaes, alias Bourson, his wife, and some of his political friends, were most hospitably entertained by the monks, who promised their influence in the district to the man who is now repaying them by sancarous opposition to the Church. In connection with this ever-burning topic of the religious orders, M. Jean de Bonnefou, who writes for the Boulevard Press on Church topics, reminds the Government that after twenty years Press on Church topics, reminds the Government that after twenty years of hospital secul risation the nuns have not all been removed, for the simple reason that it is impossible to replace them. Lay nurses cannot be found in sufficient numbers for hospital work, and those already employed cost the Budget wice as much as the nuns.

ployed cost the Budget wice as much as the nuns.

Father Monsabret, the celebrated Dominican, who succeeds the ex-Carmelite Hyacinthe Loyson in the pulpit of Notre Dame, has been for several years in retirement at the Monastery of his Order in Havre. The famous Friar has not, however, been inactive during his retreat. He has just published a remarkable treatise on preaching or "advice to young occlesiastics." Eather Monsabret was directed to write the volume by the Chapter General of Avila in 1895, and his successful labors have received warm and almost enthusiastic apprear. his successful labors have received warm and almost enthusiastic appre-ciation from the Master General of the Dominicans, the Very Rev. Fr. Fruhwirth.

CAN RECOMMEND IT .- Mr. Enos GAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Knos Rornlerry, Tuscarora, writes.—If am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always/received beuefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and

The Gold Louis ‡

# The Gold Louis

(When Luc on new his last note rak ed in by the banker, and rose from the roulette table white he had just lost what was deft of his little fortune, he felt as if the earth was crumbing the neath has feet and he would scarcely

Completely upset, we threw bimself down upon the leather settee which extended agound the room. For a few moments he booked vaguely around the place where he had wasted the best years of his life. He realized that he was runed hopelessly; and remembered that a bureru drawer held the pistots which ms father, General dos Hem—then only a coptain—had used so well at the attack on Zaatria Overcome by fatigue, he fell into a deep sleep. When he invoke, he judged, after glaneing at the clock, that he had isk pissearcely half an hour, and he felt as imperious desire to breather the fires in right arr. It was just a quarrer to twelve. et ahad. Completely upset, me threw himself

under the imperious are it was just a quarter to twelve.

Just at the moment old Dronske, a devorce of the gaining table, came up to Lucien, mumbing something behind his driff gray beard;—
"lend me just five francs, etc. I have not strived from here for two days; and at cheet time 'seventeen' has not furined up. Laugh or not, as you please; but I would give my right hand it to right at midnight that number floes not win."

Lucan de Hem shrugged his shoulders; he did not have enough in his pocket to make this contribution, which the immates of the place styled "the Polander's hundred sous." He stopped into the clock room, put on his wraps and passed down the stair-

stepped into the clock room, put on his wraps and passed down the stair-case with feverish sgility. During the four hours that Lucien had been inside it had snowed steadily and the streets were white. The run-ed gambier shavered under his furs and walked quickly down, but his steps were soon accessed by a petitul smeetacle.

spectacle.

On a stone bench covered with snow, which according to the ancient custom, stood before the entrance of its hotel, a lattle girl of six its seven years of age was sitting, scarcelygoodered by a ragged black dress. She had tallen asleep in spite of the bitter cold, in an attatude of fatigue and abandonment, and her poor little head and delicate shoulders were bent in an angle of the wall and rested against the key stone. One of the sabyts the child wore had slipped off from her foot and was lying in front of fher.

With a mechanical gesture, Lucien de Hem put his hand finto his pocket. Then he remembered that a moment before he had been unable to find a single piece to give the errand boy ht the clift. Herad he an haddentied spectacle.
On a stone beach covered with

before he had been unable to tind a single piece to give the errand boy he the club. If ged by an instinctive feeling of pity, however, he went up to the child and was about to take her in his arms and carry her to a place of shelter when he saw something afficter. He bent down. It was a result louise

of shelter when he saw sometimes of shelter when he saw sometimes gold louis.

A benevolent person a woman doubtless passing by, had seen the shoe lyang before the sleeping child, and had given munificently; so that the child might still, in spite of her masfortune, preserve some confidence misfortune, preserve some confidence and hope in the goodness of Provid-

dence.

A low's! That meant several Mays of rest and ease for the beggar. I raien was about to awaken her to tell her of ther gift, when he heard close to his ear, as in a dream, a voice—the voice of Wronski—murmuring the wo ds;—"I have not started from here for two days the "seventeen"

"I have not starred from here for two days; and for two days the 'seventeen' has not curned up. I would give my right hand if at midnight to-night that number does not win."

Then this young man of twenty-three, who had never done it dehonorable act, conceived a horrable thought. By a quek glanc he assured himself that he was a lone in the deserted street; then, bending his kees and reaching cauthously forward, he stole the gold louis from out the fallen sabot. Funn no back as fast le stole the gold louis from out the fallen sabot. Runn nr back as fast as he could, he re-entered the gamb-ling house, bounded up the staircase, thrust open the door of the accursed place, entered just as the clock sound-Runn nur back as fast of the first stroke of industry, put the gold pece on the green cloth and

she gold peec on the green cloth and cried;—
"All on seveneen!"
"Seventeen won!" Lucien pushed she ith.rty-six louis on the ked. The red won. He left the seventystwo louis on the same color. File red won again. He doubled the stakes twice, three times, always with the same success. A pile of gold and bills lay to fore him. He had won back the pultry amount, hes last resource, which he had lost in the beginning of the evening. Now, risking two terms of the evening. Now, risking two terms of the sevening weepwhich he had lost in the beginning of the evening. Now, risking two to three hundred louss at once, favored by fantastic, fate, he was about to win back the patronony he had squander-ed in each a few years. He played desparately, like a reaken man, a madman, and he won. In his heart was a burning pain; he was haunted by the chought of the beggar child sleeping in the snow—the child he had gobbed.

ooded. course she ds. In a few moments— yee, as soon as the clock strikes one— I twear, it, I wall taken her sleeping in my arms; I wall carry her home and put her m my own worm sed. And I will adopt her and sove her as my own daughter, and take care at her

always But the clock struck one, quarter But the clock struck one, quarter past, half-past, three quarters past—and lucren was still sitting at the internal table. Finally, a minute before two, the banker arose abruptly and said in a loud voice;—
"The bank is closed, gentlemen. Encugh for to-night."
Lucen bounded to his feet. Roughly repulsing the gamblers who crowded about him and regarded him with envious admiration, he hutried away and any toward the stone bench. From a distance he saw the child under the

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warm her; and, seized with a vague a line by warm her; and, seized with a vague a line by warm her; and, seized with a vague a line by warm her; and, seized with a vague a line by warm her; then he saw with terror that they were helf open and were set and glassy horrible suspicion crossed has mind. He put his mouth close to the child's no breath came from her lips. While Lucien was winning a fortune with the gold louis stolen from the child, she had died—died from cold.

Chokang with anguish, he tried to cry out, and in the effort he woke from his nightmare and found himself lying on the settee in the club-room. He had dropped asleep shortly before midnight; and the porter, the last to leave the building at five in the morning, had left him to his evil dream undisturbed, out of sympathy for his misfortune.

The dim December dawn shone out

misfortune.
The dim December dawn shone out through the frosty panes. Lucien went through the watch, took a bath, through the trosty panes. Indeed white out, pawned his watch, took a bath, atc his breakfast, and went to the feeruiting office, where he enlisted us a grivate as the First Regiment of Atrican Chasseurs.

rivates at the traction of the security of the control of the cont prised at the poor lieutenant's gener

osity.

Lucien de Hem had placed n gold lows in the little girl's hand. — The Southern Cross.

LLANFAIR COURT. Continued from Page Seven is merciful; He will forgive thee,

With a moan Dick Trevor turned away, he could bear no more, and without a word he fled from the room. Those last words of kindness had cut him far deeper than Gwynyth's fierce reproaches; he must away and hie his shame, he knew not whither. A few minutes later Black Saladin bounded away from Llanfair Court; his hoofs might have been heard ringing on the cobble stones, whose cences he was never more to arouse. Meanwhile Gwynyth's anger had melted at her loved father's voice, giving place to bitterest anguish. Once more, breaking through the men, she flung herself at Sir Ruperet's feet in an agony of tears. With a moan Dick Trevor turned

tears.
"Father, father," she cried, "I will

tears.

"Father, father," she cried, "I will not part from thee, they must take me to prison, too! I cannot, cannot live without thee!"

He stooped tenderly over the weeping form and his voice shook with emotion, for his great heart weil nigh overflowed at the thought of leaving her, his all, perhaps never to see her again in life.

"Farewell, Gwynyth, my dearest one," he said; "grieve not over me, child, for I am indeed proud to suffer for the faith, for which I shall gladly lay down my life if need be. Be ever true to our holy religion, my Gwynyth; let it be chy first thought in all things. Remember that we serve a God who loves us and who will repay us a thousand-fold for the things we suffer in His name here below."

The brutal voice of Norton broke

in. "Enough of this," he cried. "Seize the prisoner! Move on, my men!"
But Sir Rupert raised hi shand and involuntarily the soldiers paused.
"Rachel," he said, addressing the old servant, who was silently weeping. "in thy charge I leave my child. Be thou a mother to her; she is my treasure, my sil. Once again, fare thee well, my Gwynyth. May "hag good God keep thee. Now, men," he continued, turning to the soldiers, "I am ready; lead me where you will."
They hurried him away, and Gwynyth and her old nurse followed to age the last of the beloved father and mastar. As the party wended their way down the ancient avenue of sycamores Sir Rupert turned to bid one more adieu to the home he was leaving, he felt, forever. Through the gathering gloom he could see the gleam of a white dress, framed in the shadows of the old hall. For a moment the life seemed to die within him; the strong man shook, his soul wrung to its depths in the intensity of his grief. "Help me, my Lord," he muttered.

shook, his soul wring to its depths in the intensity of his grief.
"Help me, my Lord," he muttered. And the God he called upon came to his aid, the God in whose service he had sacrificed his ail. A gentle peace stole over him, stilling the inward tumuit and endering him heedless of the rude soldiery. His heart turned within him; the time was come to show his fidelity in very deed, and half aloud he surmured the words of the inspired writings;

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The Gatholic Register. ZUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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DEGRADING POSTERS.

With no small satisfaction do we publish to day the letter of Archbishop Bruchesi to the Council of Montreal protesting against obscene posters and literature in the streets of that city. This is an evil not common to Montreal. Toronto is in the worst plight, being more of a "theatre town," than any other in Canada. Some time ago the dead walls of this city were lithographed weekly with decidedly the most abominable pictures ever seen here or elsewhere; and the irony of the public subjection to the insult at that particular time was in the fact that the Toronto police body owned the theatre advertised. Of course the city had the Morality Department which oscasionally ordered some grossly obzoene detail covered up; but that made the advertizing all the more valuable, and the police property proportionately more profitable.

Taking matters as they stand to-day the public grievance would be considered unendurable by a community that understood its rights. There are theatres and theatres in Toronto, but the worst of them, for which no spology can be offered, is never as bad as its lithographed advertisements. These are the lures epread to attract young men; and there is no reasonable excuse for tolerating them. People who invoke liberty of the individual in all cases where indecency needs defeuce, cannot do so in this .case. If individuals are to have liberty to degrade themselves they may pay their money to see the exhibition; but in order to drum up patronage why depict the show even worse than it is where young and old must see it whether they will or not, unless they are to go through the streets with their eyes always turned towards the sky? Children from their tenderest years are thus familiarized with the obscens, because they have the misfortune of being born in a city that prides itself on its Ohristianity. Archbishop Brushesi hit the nail on the head when he brought responsibility. in Montreal home to the Mayor. It is the Mayor of this city who is also responsible; and although at the beginning of the year Mr. Howland promised to give attention to this abuse he has done nothing, and has probably found cut why the subject should cease to interest him.

A LEARNED RABBIS REMARK.

Rabbi Gasler, who Las been Hobosder lecturer at Oxford on Slavonic Litersture, has an article in the current North American Review, on "Jews and Judaism in the Ninsteenth Century." It is characteristic of Jewish writers to-day, when discussing European anti Semitism, to adopt a moderate tone, and even lay some of the blame at the door of the Jews themselves. Rabbi Gasler showed an inclination of this kind in the following reference which he makes to the "Kulturkampf":

The German empire and scarcely been cotablished when the old war between established when the old war between Kaiser and Pope broke out anew. Under the name of "Kulturkamp!" Bismarck and his Minister, Falke, inaugurated an era of paraeution of the German Catholics. I cannot enter here upon the incitis of that struggle. But the fight against one religious denomination, though carried on for political purposes, was deverously shifted from the Catholics, and by the Catholics on to the German Jows.

Does the Rabbi mean to hint that

Does the Rabbi mean to hint that the German Catholics were so curningly cowardly as to shelter them selves behind the Jews? Surely the history of the Falke laws does not leave room for any idea of that sort. Falks's " neutral schools ' did not alarm the Catholics rome. The Minister may have shought he way dealing with a

Protestant community that would with at any persecution of Catholics He did not have long to wait until he found out his error. The Catholics not only decided to fight the issue to the last ditch, but to maintain a permanent standing army after the fight was over, That army is the Centre Party. It is stronger to-day than when it defeated Falke, and the old system of Christian, denominational schools was restored, with obligatory religious instruction. The Centre Party shifted no responsibility from its cwn shoulders. It fought for eduestional freedom in the Catholic pro vinces and won. And in order to insure the continuance of Christian education it clands on guard over the schools to day as vigilantly as when Falke was dismissed the Munistry. Moreover, there are still some vestiges of the Kulturkampf laws on the statute book, the removal of which, at this moment the Centre Party is insisting upon. Does that look like a desire to stop the war or shift it on the shoulders of the German Jews?

It was, perhaps, unfortunate for those German Jews who desired to mind their own business, that Bis marck and Falko were backed in the Reichrath by deputies who were known to be orthodox Jews. Their attacks upon the Prussian idea of education naturally provoked retort, but merely of an incidental description. The retort came chiefly from the Protestant element, then beginning to be seriously alarmed lest the Bismarck plan should destroy the old plan of Christian education utterly. Those individual Jews dissovered that, with Protestants as with Catholics, they had accepted the Prussian skin on a sensitive part. But, as far as Oath olics were concerned, they allowed neither the sympathy of the sound Protestants, nor any other diversion to turn them from their course. They shifted no part of the load from their broad shoulders, and their victory became the admiration of the world, as it is to-day the safeguard of German politics The Centre Party is the mos. patriotic group in the empire, and is so acknowledged.

### ADVANCE CANADA.

A lesson for both political parties in Canada was contained in a depatch from St John, N.B., last week regard ing a cargo of 2,700 tons of Kootenay lea" ore, part of a large consignment ordered from Autwerp. This lead, mined on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, is hauled across the continent, treated in Europe, and returned to Canada again in due course. to be used in the manufacture of paint. It is the same with lead as with vari ous other minerals.

Are the public men of Canada really

alive to the country's potentialities?

Month follows month at Ostawa; and

still the session goes on developing little more than slightly altered repititions, on one side of the House, of the immortality of Sir John Macdonald's policy, and on the other of the super for statesmanship of the revenue tariff. Neither party seems to be able to get away from these contentions that, if not who'ly unprofitable to the country and the public, are at least as dry as thrice sifted cinders. Sir John Macdonski was a great Canadian in his day, and so was Alexander Macketzie. But both are dead; and what is more, they died without full knowledge, or opportunity for knowing, the vast natural wealth of the great Canadian West. Let us honor their memories. for their records, which are closed; but remember there is a new policy inviting the public men of Canada today, if they can but manage to lift their wistful eyes from the pages of Hansard and turn them upon the living facts of the present hour. That which has been done for iron and steel can with greater profit be repeated for silver lead, and other industrie, in British Columbia. Uanada is not as a nation groping in the dark. Our vablic men have before them the open book of the industrial development of the United States with success written on every page. Canada must follow the lead of the United States with regard to mining development. Any Government at Ottawa should not be afraid of the future. It is not enough to have mining going on; smelting, refiging and manufacturing must also be done in Canada, and cannot too soon be undertaken. Then every part of the country down to the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Al the Enciora Bining of the Ameri-

can I mon have grown rich by the development of the west, so will the manufacturing contres and agricultural districts of Canada reap profit from a new policy along these lines as well as the miners and mine own. ers. Western properties that respond actively to the stimulus which the Government may give will invite Canadlan investment; and Canadian money, like Canadian skill and labor, will thus be employed for the benefit of our own country, which must be the best practical inducement to foreign capital to come in also.

MARK TWAIN AND THE MIS SION IRIES.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., of the American Board of Foreign Missions. continues in this month's North American Raview the discussion of the Ohinese missionaries in connection with the public charges made against them; but he wisely refrains from referring directly to Mark Twain's last article, or mentioning its author in any direct way. He confines himser? indeed to praising the characteristics of Rev. Dr. Ament and his associates, and claims that all their performances had the full knowledge of Mr. Conger. United States Consul. Mark Twain made his appeal to the court of Christianity and common honesty. Dr. Smith is satisfied with the assent of Mr. Conger and the easy rules that guide men in war time. The charge of looting by missicuaries is denied by him, and newspaper articles are relied upon to strengthen the denial. Dr. Smith lays great stress upon the confusion into which, China had been thrown by the Boxer movement, and 2678

It was under these circumstances that It was under those circumstances that Messrs. Ament and Towksbury struck out the plan which they have followed with such remarkable success of socuring indemnity for the Chinese who had suffered losses from the vory villages where those losses had occurred. In this course they had the open and public approval of Mr. Conger and other authorities, and have followed a well-known Chinese usage.

This excerpt explains fally enough the matter of difference between Mark Twain and the missionaries. Mark Twain protests that the missionaries should have been guided by the prin ciples of honesty and Christianity; Dr. Smith is plainly satisfied the' s long as the United States authorities dld not object, Chinese usage was good enough for missionaries who were there to Ohristianize the Chinese and convert them from their usages by the force of example. Thus what Mark Twain terms looting with violence, Dr. Smith is enabled to speak of as a remarkably successful plan of securing indemnity. The distinction is in a slight degree grimiy humor-as. It would certainly have been better

had Dr. Smith discussed the subject on the lines laid down by Mark Twain.

THE JUBILEE.

An apt text for an article on the purposes of the Jubiles has been chosen by Rev. Father Coppen, S J., in the current number of The Mes senger of the Sacred Heart: "Dofraud not thyself of the good day, and let not the part of a good gift ever pass thee," Eco xiv., 14.

Father Coppon considers at length the purposes for which God and His holy Church intrad this great solemnity: the glory of God, the exaltation of the Church, the asnotification of souls, and the plenary in lulgence offered to those who comply with the required conditions. "It remains for every individual Catholic," rays the writer, "to do his part towards the fulfilment of these moroiful designs. There are, bosides, very openial reasons just now why we should make nnusual exertions in the cause of holy religion. In this age of sceptioism we, the children of the Church, should exhibit the power of our faith; amid the general rush after the perishable goods of earth, we should raise the hope of men to higher things. We, ourselves, all of us, need an increase of D.vine love, a more earnest spirit of unworldtiness, of unselfishness, of penance, of sacrifice, and of all natural and supernatural virtues. All this increase in holiness is offered us in the actual graces which the Holy Spirit so generously holds out so those who hearken to His loving invitation. We must join our voices with the universal prayer of the Church which sasands to Heaven during this blissful sasson, and cry out for our own be sent and for that of our brethren: Sand forth Thy Spirit and they shall be created, and Thou shalt renew the face would stare in the benefits respect

of the sarth."

Down With Ring Taxation.

In consequence of the action of the

City Council on Monday a by-law to raise \$188,500 for the Industrial Exhibition will be submitted to the ratepayers on May 31 The expectation of the Exhibition crowd is to organiza a mejority of an inevitably small vote upon a single by law. THE REGISTER cannot too earnestly raise its voice against the proposed expenditure. The Industrial Exhibition is a large and unnatural tax upon the people of Toronto, in retarn for which the ordinary ratepayer receives not the shadow of the value of a kepeck. The city has already lost to the Exhibition, comprehending its entire history, over \$1,250,000, and the only assets standing over against this loss are the buildings, which are worthless for any other than their present purpose, and the valuation of which as part of the going concern is well under \$500,000 Year by year in taxes directly and indirectly levied, the ratepayers are com pelled by a clever clique to drop more money into the hole; and this year a modest \$138 500 is asked for in addition to the regular steady drain. And to do what? To compete against the Pan-American Exposition! Is it

The citizens of Toronto cannot too soon learn the naked truth about the Industrial Exhibition. Its management is virtually irresponsible to anybody or anything. An investigation which was ordered last year was choked off, after Alderman Denison, who asked for it, had been defeated in Ward 5, and defeated of the vote of the Exhibition employes, as a score or more of them took occasion to remind him by anonymous letters after the election. A clique of city officials working in with other cliques know that in the army of Exhibition em ploves of all sorts they have a voting machine more reliable than any of their secret societies. Salaries and patropage are controlled by rings through an association which in its present composition should not be allowed to exist a day. Remember that this irresponsible association imposes heavy taxation on the people of Toronto. The City Conneil stands intimidated. The citizens must assert themselves in the most emphatic manner by voting down this impudent money by law,

### Persecution in Ireland.

In this issue a short despatch ap. pears from Dablin announcing that The Freeman's Journal has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court for commenting on the case of Mr. Mo Hugh, M P., who was lately tried for seditions libel. Though found guilty the authorities dare not punish the editor of the great Nationalist paper. Here in Canada where Irish news comes to us dished up in something of the same style in which Irish character is aspresented by some of the professed humorists of the fanny wesklies people must have a false idea of Irish affairs. If an Irish paper like The Freeman's Journal is unwarrantably set upon, the official version of the matter only reaches this side of the Atlantis by the Associated Press. To. day we are able to publish an English version of the personation of Tae Freeman, which must be considered as impartial It is from The Daily Naws, of Lundon, the leading Liberal organ of Britain. It is worth reading carefaily several times over. Is shows only too plainly that the old oppression still sits enthroned in Ireland

### REV. JOHN HUNT.

The late Roy. John Hunt was familiar figure in Totonto. The aged Methodist minister was daily seen doing the same rounds of kindly and charitable work. He had a warm hears and a liberal mind. He was a regular visitor to St. Mishael's hospital; and at the opening of the Hugh Byan wing some years ago earnestly testified to the great public benefit of such an institution, with its doors open to all without any manner of distinction. Bev. Mr. Hunt was in his 83.d year. His figure was quite venerable, and he looked indeed like a a man whom age had blesse t.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Among the news on page 2 of this isius appears a despatch from Bombay. issue appears a intention of the Govern ment, through Lord Ortson, to give

noticed that Lo. ! ( arem laid stress on the adh. - suco of the Mobamedaus to their religion as the basis of this higher education. And yet that is exactly the reason higher education is refused to the Catholics of Ireland.

The Weekly Sur is concerned because militarism appears to have got hold of the Toronto Horse Show. The slarm is needless. It is the doctrine of "make," not nulitarism, that runs the Horse

Owing to the protests of the editor of The Boston Pilot and others, the owners of The Book World have accepted the resignation of the Rev Madison C. Peters, who, being in editorial charge of that publication, allowed it to become the vehicle of his own rancorous sectarian temper.

With every desire to appreciate the work of our friend Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, we have been unable to read without a grimace his sweetly intunate letter to "Flanour" in lest Saturday's Mail and Empire. The grin was cortainly justified when we got down to 'dear Flaueur's" personal compliment to the Doctor upon his style, in the fashion of "one gentleman to another." We have too high an opinion of Dr. O'Hagan to suspect that he was fishing for a compliment from such a quarter. If, on the other hand, his idea was to have fun, he overshot the mark we fear. 'Flaneur" was able to use or misuse the letter to his own advantage.

An English society journalist wrete the other day that it is no longer fashionable to talk about the war. In fact it is considered "bad form." Inc London Times correspondents in European capitals must have been warned that the war has become played out even as a newspaper sensation, for they have been writing a series of despatches -none of them less than a column in length-telling what Pope Leo has said, done and written in his will towards the appointment of his successor. The cor respondent in Rome has appointed Cardinal Gotti, and the correspondent in Vienoa has selected Cardinal Rampolla. The veracious scribe in Rome is sure of his information because he saw it in Pope Leo's will. He says he saw it, and he ought to know The inventive genius in Vienna has placed Cardinal Rampolla in the Apostolic Chair. He knows that Cardinal Rampolla has secured his own succession—by will also perhaps. In short, when it comes down to coloses! impertisence, the London Times leads the newspaper press of the world.

The Boston Pilot addresses an editorial to its Cauadiau friends, in which it takes occasion to say: " If we believe that Canada would be richer and stronger as a part of the United States. and if Canadians do not agree with us, why that is distinctly their own business and not ours, and we are not going to waste breath or energy, and certainly not blows, to bring them around to our way of t'ainking." This is sensible lauguage; but it needs to have something added to it. Canadians who believe in their own convery need not become seriously concerned about annexation nutil that new group of "Anglo; Saxons" in England, who lay awake of nights thinking how to curry favor with the United States get hold of the idea that Cauada would make a permanent peace offering from John Bule to Uncle Sam. They are sure to hit upon this brilliant notion some fine murn ing, and there will be an swaken ing in Canada once they start to exploit it.

"The Kings Wide Toleravce," is the heading a Canadian paper gives to the short cable despatch of Saturday last, mentioning the recogtions, on the same day, by King Elward, of Roman Catholics, Presbyteriaus, Jews and Cor oners-though the correspondent ne glects to mention whether the last mentioned lot went as a religious body or a professional class. It is interesting to mention that the Catholic representatives of England asked the King to give them the privilege of presenting their address upon a separate day; but the King arranged that all should come to gether in the order above named. The newspaper headline may interpret His Majorty's intention aright in the matter Perhaps he thinks he is displaying a religious toleration by receiving in his English Court other than adherents of the Church of England. The Presby. terians might have waited till they got him in Scotland where, of course, they would have him on their side of the denominational border line. However, it is probable the Presbyterian deputation was one of English not of Scotch Presbyterians. The Catholic deputa. tion, likewise, was exclusively composed of English Catholics. The Catholic hierarchy of Scotland was not roprosanted; by their own wish no doubt. In addition to the English Catholic blahops there were the English poers, the Coun. cil of the Catholic Union and the School Comm

Persecution in Ireland.

The information which we are able to

The following article, under the titl Persecution in Iroland," is taken from the London Daily News:

give clowhere as to the attack of the Irish Government on The Freeman's Journal will show that this is a particularly flagrant case of harrassing coor-cion. Since the Turks blamed the Ar-monians for making a fuss over being massacred there have been few more striking instances of administrative striking instances of administrative opinicism than the prosecutions of felsh editors for objecting to jury-packing. The scandal, of course, is the fest of jury packing itself. The real enemies of law are those whe poison the wells of justice in Ireland by a system which turns a large jute a more acqueil of turns a jury into a more Jouncil of revenge Even in Ireland this is so obrevenge Even in Ireland this is so obvious that every twist and chicate of the Castle lawyers is required to bring punishment ou a man who performs so obvious a public service as to condomn this practice. Mr. Patrick Mollugh's case will be discussed in Parliament next week. There has not been a worse next week. There has not been a worse case in the annals of Irish coorcion. The packing of the jury in Slige was never denied, and the Government days not face a prosecution in the district itself. So they tried Mr. Patrick MoHugh in February last by a special procedure. They removed him from his own county rectuary mast by a special procedure. They removed him from his own county and tried him before a County of Dubin special jury—in other words, a jury of the villa residents of the Dublin sab urbs—almost exclusively Protestant and Unionist. They chose the charge of "seditious libel," because no plea of justification against that charge is allowed by Irish law, and the Lord Chief Justice, in trying the case, laid down the memorable ruling that the facts about the packing of the Sligo jury were "irrelevant." Truly, as Mr. Morley once said, the Irish judges are "a very subtle body of mes." But not even a Dublin villa jury could quite stomach this parody of justice, and in this February procedution the jury disagreed.

Now, it is certainly a custom in England, and it has been the usual habit in Ireland, that when a jury disagrees the

Ireland, that when a jury disagrees the newspapers resume their right of com-In all previous Irish political ment. In all previous trian political trials of importance the disagreement of the jury has ended the case, and on all such cases the press of the United Kingdom has been in the Labit of commenting freely. This was the rule in the trials of Parnell, Dillon, O'Brian, and was the charge. In some cases, indeed. many others. In some cases, indeed, many others. In some cases, indeed, commout was made, notwithstanding the public declaration, never carried out, that the defendants would be retried. But in Mr. McHugh's case no intention to re try was expressed. Accordingly the Freeman's Journal followed the usual course, and commented on the failure of the prosecution. This on the failure of the prosecution. This on the fattire of the prosecution. This comment, writtin on February 11th, lies before us. It is a singularly able, temporate, and restrained piece of writing. "It was not Mr. McHugh, M.P., Mayor of Sligo, but the infiguitous system of jury packing that was on Saturday on trial before an experienced and computent index in the nerson of the competent judge in the person of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland." Consistently with any effectiveness, could a commont have been more restrained? But restraint does not succeed with the Irish Government. The Attorney Gen-eral immediately went before the King's Bench and sought and obtained an order for attachment against both the editor for attachment against both the editor of The Freeman's Journal and the editor of its evening paper for contempt of Court. The Freeman's Journal, however, quoted in its affidavits the opinions of The Times, and many other Tory pap re, often very racy, on the occasion of disagreements. They claimed that they had as good a right to comment on disagreement on the assumption that they had as good a right to comment on a disagreement on the assumption that the defendant is innocent, which is the presumption of the law, as on the as-sumption that the defendant is guilty, the presumption of The Times in this very case. The Times, indeed, urged the disagreement in the McHugh case as a resumption surgeing the Grimes Act. as a reason for suforcing the Crimes Act.
The Freeman's Journal, they fore, saked. The Freeman's Journal, ther store, asked, as Mr. Cartwright might ask in South Africa, "Why bot attack The Times?" Faced by this dilemma the Irish Government docided, in order to get a firther basis for prosecution, to re try Mr. Patrick Molingh, though it is extremely improbable that they had before intended to do so. This time they secured an oxclusively Unionist jury, and he was convicted. So now they can go a saist The Freeman's Journal on safer ground. They can ask for an absolute order for They can ask for an absolute order for "contempt of couts" from the basis of Mr. McHugh's conviction. There will be no jury and no "trial," and from the judge's decision there will be no appeal. They may either imprison Mr. Brayden or bind him over to ke p the peace—that is to rue the "Journal" to the ratisfaction of the Government-or fine the

company heavily.

We make no excuse for setting forth in detail the whole s'A y of this attack on the freedom of the press of Iroland. It is miscrably narrative, but the public have become so accustomed to such incidents in Dublin that they pass them with a shring. But at the present modents in Dublin suas they can survey with a strug. But at the present moment the story has a special significance. We boast, and rightly boast, of the purity and Partials scatter on this island. But of British justice on this island. But the best plants wither by transplanta-tion. Incredible as it may seem to the Englishman, this is a typical instance of British justice in Ireland, acting inde-pendently of public opinion or a maticaal Parliament. The thing which bears so fair an image have turns there, deprived of its proper food of freedom, into these monstrons sul perverted stapes—this hunting down of honest men, this twisting of the very forms of freedom into instruments of oppression, this dark and tortuous entanglement of trickery and chiene. To this justice is brought when the result of the standard chiene. and chicans. To this justice is brought when she is used as the means of suppressing a nationality, and all honest mon breathe more freely when frank coercion takes her place. British jusoceroion takes her place. British jus-tioc, them, is lim'ed, by British respect for freedom. She is no place where that is absent. As in Iceland, so in South is about. As in Ireland, so in South Africa. When the war against their free-dom all hope of apreading the reign of British justice through South Africa de, ast of for over. No British justice as we understand it is England, but that type of justice which prevails is Ireland, and is mainly carried out by Irich renegates for our suppose d advantage, will at the future fate at Bank Africa.

### DEGRADING POSTERS

An Indignant Protest by Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal.

of Iontreal, May 1 - Victive couched of terms of great indignation was read at the meeting of the Arty Council yesterday afternoon, from Archbishop Bruches, in regard to the exposing of posters in the city, of the exposing of obscene chromos and paintings in saloons, and of the sale of obscene pamphlets by steres. The Archbishop prayed that these evils be stamped out and that a crusade against vice be and that a crusade against vice be

started at once
The letter, which speaks for itself,
was as follows, To His Worship the Mayor, R. Prefon-

tame, Esq. -ir -Permit me to call your attention to a plague which is actually raging from one end to the other of the city of Montre it, the permanence of which would be very projudicial to

of which would be very productar to the population. This cycle by its neture, as a thou-said times more to be ferred than an epidemic of smallpox or scribel fever, its ray goes can truly be sool to be included be, and the death-dealing germs which it deposits can be neith-er sterilized nor counterayed by any human science.

human science
I wish to speak of the licentious ad-I wish to speak in the freemons surveilled means which are exposed in broad daylight in the streets and wadows. One would think that certain manufacturers and directors of theaties had aworn to call all the resources of photography and brilliant colors to the service of a shameless corruption.

Bill posting and advertising are without doubt permissible in themselves, but the right which snunicipal by-laws confer on merchants and artists for the announcement of their increhandise or their entertainments does not and cannot allow any inde-

cency.

How is it, then, that such an abuse is permitted? The number of obscene pictures, lacevious engravings and grossly suggestive posters has invaded our city and is constantly increasing on all sides. Parents, school teachers and pastors are interfy compleming, especially those ho are charged with the care and protection of chaldren. I have myself seen some of these, posters. They have mide me blush with shame, and, notwithstanding

with shame, and, notwithstanding this, they are spread in the vicinity of shurches and educational places where I have been called upon to confirm

In the presence of such a deplotable state of affairs, what will it serve as state of affairs, what will it serve as to inculcate lessons of honor and motality, either in the schools and churches, or in the homes? What effect will this state of affairs have on the rising generation? It is high-time, it seems to me, that we should isolate this evil and vigorously oppose this epidemic of public immorality, and you, Mr. Mayor have in your hands the authority of municipal law. In the name of morality, and in the

In the name of morality, and in the ame of the good reputation of our city. I must beg of you to use, the power that is given to you by this law an order that these anhealthy exhibitions may be compelled to disap-

It is absolutely necessary hat this state of affairs should be swept away, even though it may cause loss of money to the exhibitors. Fo strangers who cover our streets with pictures that degrade our boys and girls no tolerance is due. It is had enough that these persons take away large sums of money from our city, without degrading the youth of the 'ity. If they wish to publicly teach immorality our laws should be applied without mercy, and they and their degrading productions should be expelled from our city.

The laws regarding bodily health are of extreme severity in order that our physical health may be protested. I cr-sons attacked by contagious diseases are foreibly taken from their homes, children are separated from their mo-thers, the father from his family, but

thers, the father from his family, but when moral degradation overflows in our streets, we calinly fold our arms. Is it possible that nothing will be done to stop such moral contamination—the worst of all epidemics?

I hope, Mr. Mayor, that the municipal authorities will understand the grave duty that is moundent upon them. You, no doubt, will agree with me as to the necessity of joining hands against such immorabity in our against such immorality in our

Would it be so difficult to cause the disappearance of such pictures that are accuracy 1 do not think so. The police should be auchorized to tear The police should be auchorized to tear their down or otherwise destroy them, as these productions are in direct opposition to our laws. In any case, I consider that such a state of affairs is manifestly prejudicial to our morals, and can only liken it to a social figure through which the dignity and the energy of life, which are the source of virtue, are lost.

Should this means not prove effectual, the delinquents might be made familiar with the text of the law they are violating by bringing them before

familiar with the text of the law they are violating by bringing them before the courts. Our magistrates must certainly be congratulated on the zeal with which they are endeavoring to improve the morals of our city. They will doubtlessly be of great help to us in this campaign. You will also have the approbation and gratitude of hundreds of honest citizeus, who ask, through me, that such scandalous exploitations be discontinued without. ploitations be discontinued without,

delay.

It would also be an excellent thing ut would also be an excellent thing to form in Montreal, as in Paris, a league against immorality in the Sveets. I can certainly vouch for the good results of such an association if it were organized, and degan work

In France the members of the league In France the members of the league commence first by persursion. Ordinarily this course suffices. When necessary, they threaten offenders with suit, and generally succeed. Traffickers in vice are always receify afraid of costs and of prison.

In the case of merchants, members of the league have but to say, "I will deal with you the moment you cease to be such means of advertising." Experience shows that this most of according to the superiories where that this most of according to the superiories where that this most of according to the superiories where the superiories are superiories.

perience shows that this most of ac-

There is snother source of danger mos which also demands our vigitance. I The would seem of bertain book atores the

where productions not only discretes, but containing the stratums which are littogether obserts, are sold even to children. The places are known, some of the productions bought by young people by the brought to me, and d would never have thought that such priversity existed. Some are in French and some in English, and they are equally revolving in their beenfronsness. To think that these primphlets are within the reach of everybody. where productions not only day serous,

They are generally imported periodicals. Why are they not confiscated and burnt by our customs officers? Are we to think that the laws which protect public morals have become a dead letter? Let us show that in Montreal at least we have some care for our Christian dignity

We keep silent too often. In this, as in hundreds of other things, we submit, and the evil-doers become hardened from div to day in their au-

Finally, I am told that the walls of some of our saloons and stores are covered with puntings, chromos, and arawings of the most immoral kind. To what degridation will our population descend if such libertinage is tolerated. rated longer !

Once more, let us, by our mutual concurrence declars war against these yor upiers of our ramilies and societies. In this very messary world I count Mr. Major, with the most entire confidence, on your support as chief of our municipality, as well as that of the aldernen and fill honest entirens.

I am yours, very respectfully,

(Signera) PAUL,
Alchbishop of Montreal
When the above had been read the
chairman of the Police Committee
rose and said that the complaint of the Archbishop was justified. There had been an officer detailed to look after these evils. It had not been doing his duty as he should do, and all new man would be appointed at once. The above letter was then sent to the Poles Committee. the Police Committee.

#### IRISH LANGUAGE MOVEMENT.

The New York Times Saturday Review has the following;—
It may not surprise you to learn that one of the most welcome visitors to this, the heart of the Donegal Hills, one of the most out-of-the-way vorners of dreland, is your bright Saturday Review. I venture to say that here, at the back of Kiod-speed, it is, by this writer-as longingly looked forward to and as eagerly petused as by any of the most ardent of its admirers on the Is' and of Manhattan.

As your editorial on "Gaehe in Parliament" gave me the impression that you—and so well-prorised Americans

you-and so well-informed Americans in general—believed frish to be a dead lanaguage, and the Gache movement go be but the futile efforts of n for-lorn hope—a little band of idealists—

forn hope—a little band of idealists—1 would grave permission to state a few facts that will show you the matter in an entirely different aspect.

Although, unfortunately, the last half century showed a rapid decline in the proportion of Gaene speakers in Ireland, the census that is now being taken will show that there are at 4the present time in Ireland at least 900,000—but more probably 1,000,000—but more probably 1,000,000—but more probably 1,000,000—but more probably 1,000,000—but more graval will have a factor and the revival movement which, for several years past, has been holding the eral years past, has been holding the country, and which is daily growing more powerful, is not the work of peo-ple who are idealists in rely, and does not depend upon a few; but upon r not depend upon a few; but upon a few thousand young men and women who are idealists and something more besides. They have forced two-thirds of Ireland into active sympathy, with the movement for the re-establishment of the old tongue, and half of the remaining third are in passive symapthy. There is a salaried organizer traveling the land, and establishing branches of the Gaelic League and Gaelic classes in every parish. There ing branches of the Gaelic League and Gaelic classes in every parish. There are a Gaelic monthly magazine and a Gaelic classes in every parish. There are a Gaelic monthly magazine and a Gaelic weekly, both highly successful, both published by and in the interests of the league. Moreover, the big daily papers and many of the porvincial weeklies and tri-weeklies have h.d to procure fonts of Gaelic type and publish weekly their column of news, of story, and of song in Gaelic. A great annual Gaelic literary festival is established in Dublin, tewhich from all corners of the land come compettors in Irish essay-witting, story-telling, poetry, e.c., and a which some hundreds of pounds are distributed as puzes. In hundreds of the schools of the country the papers are being institucted in the language which is

structed in the language which is then own, the number of schools in which it is being taught is increasing by bounds, and is, just now, likely to increase exit to dinarily—becase this day the amountement is officially made that the Commissioners of Education have consented to double the fee awarded for the teaching of Gaelic. This action on the part of the anti-firsh Commissioners is, in itself, one of the most striking proofs of the irresistible sway held by the league. The teachers of the country have again and again asked for the introduction of a properbi-lingual system in the schools, and the managers of the schools, too, have petitioned the commissioners demanding the same. Also the Irish party have raised severals delivers in party have raised severals delivers. by bounds, and is, just now, likely to Also the Irish party have raised several debates in parliament on the subject—backing up the demands of the teachers, manager, and of the great body of their constituents. Mr. Thos. O'Donnell's attempt to address the British parliament in Gaelic was not, as ken imagined preparated by rectives British parliament in Gaelic was not, as four imagined, prompted by motives of hilarity, but by the far more sericus motive of advectising to the world the fact that the British parliament was persistently denying us the right of having the Itish language placed on an equal footing with the English language in the schools of Ireland—a right which, happily, they will not be able to withhold from us much longer.

English language in the solvoils of Ireland—a right which happily, they will anot be able to withhold from us much longer.

Beside the school classes, it which, after his compulsory school duties are ended. In teacher may instruct his senior papils in Gaelio as an "extra branch," there are thousands of night classes conducted by voluntary teachers in the citie's and villages, where the young men and young women study of the language, where they own men and young women study of the language, where they own men and young women study of the language, where the young men and young women study of the language, where the work in spiring enthusiasm is shown and the most gratifying progress made. Though I am only yet a student of the language where the sound is the language with the

planted districts and consequently the people, English speaking is a rule I have also elected myoff a teacher, and I conduct a Gene might class at which a score of our grown boys at which a score of our grown boys and griss are making flattering pro-gress. Discusis the young school-master, who is my successor, and who was my pupil, in the fittle district school, is now a pupil at my might class, and is in turn conducting a class of his own little pupils in his school int the end of the school day. This is but an average example of the Gae-tic propaganda that is being earnestly he propaganda that is being earnestly and whole-heartedly placed in all corners of Ireland.

In most parts of the mountains of Donegal the youth are given their re-ligious instruction in Irish, the rosary at bed-time is said in Irisa, and their commercial business conducted in the

commercial business conducted in the same language. The output of firsh books of late years is extraordinary, and the demand great. I am sure that it is superfluous for me to tell you that the treasures of Gaelic classic literature which despite the persistent library-burnings of first Noiseman and then Saxon, we still inherit are both name, really vist and intimiseboth numerically vist and intrinsically invaluable.

If the Tates unfortunately will it that we frish cannot be free in form, we believe we can, notwith-standing, attain virtual freedom, talking or attam virtual freedom, talking our own histinet language, cultivating our own histinet language, cultivating our own histories, and thinking and expressing ourselves according to our own medels, auther than models made in London. To you, sir, this may look impracticable. But then you do not know, as a know, the amount of oldworld sentiment that is, despite the ages of progress and enlightenment, still lurking in the soul of the Celt, whether his habitat be here among the dreamy lfills of Donegal or there among the cold sky-serapers of New York—and you cannot know the pertinacity with which, under the most adverse circumstances, his sentiment persists in clinging to him.

adverse circumstances, his sentiment persists in clinging to him. (When I was in America the thing that touched me most and gave me most serious subject for thought was finding a dozen of my exiled countrymen and women gathered in a back room in New York—a room which they clubbed together and rented for the pur pose—helping one another over the difficulties of their little Irish text books. The sight of this little band—one of many such to be found in the leading cities of America—who, while the rest of the world, recreated and dissipated after the worry and weariness of the day's battle, elected to come together in their retired room to come together in their retired room and encourage one another to toil still in sympathy with the aspirations of the little far-away nation which long ago they had quitted, perhaps force in, moved me much, and strengthened by faith in the future of the land that,

faith in the future of the land that, sending her so 's and daughters far over the world's rim, holds their heroes and heroines in the race where man tramples over man, and, despite distance of place and distance of time, draws ever the allegiance of their minds and of their souls.

Be it soon or be at late, Gody will crown the work with success, granting that for which generations have sorely striven and gone to the grave yearning, and the Ireland of our hopes and our loves will take her '-ace among the nations of the earth. May He hasten the day!

SEAMUS MacMANUS.

SEAMUS MacMANUS. Donegal, Ireland, March 30, 1901.

CARDINAL MARTINELIA.

Washington, April 30. — Cardinal-cteet Martinella to-night received from that hands of a member of the Papal Guard of Pope Lee XII, Count Stans-laus Concocks, who had just arrived from Rome, the consistent letter for-mally advising him of his elevation to the Cardinalate, and the red hat em-plements of that high office. The certhe Cardinalate, and the red hat emblematic of that high office. The ceromony, when was brief and simple, occarled at the Papal Legition at six Gelock this evening, to the presence of a number of church dignitaries. The large parior of the Legition was brittanity lighted, and here Mgr. Mortanell, and those neatest to him assembled for the ceremony. Saluting the Cardinal elect, Court Colaciden highed him one of the letters, which was read aload, and proved to be the

"From the Secretary of State, Rome, prå 15. 1901. . To Mozziguore Sebastian Martineli.; In the exerct consistory of this mora my his Houness neighed to elevice to the subline dignity of the Car-draslave Monsamore Sebastian Mar-tinelli. This greetons and sovereign fatures brought in the notice of your Eminine for your knowledge and guidance. M. Cardiaat Rampolta."

When the letter had been read Count Collected, opened the small red moreoco case and took therefrom a red the cardial and the collected for the small red moreoco. saken somehe to or Cardanal's skull cap. Dr. Conatt removed the purple cap from the head of Monagnore Martinelli, and the latter placed the red cap of his office in its stead. Count Colaesoct, addressed the Caronnal saymg he had been highly honored in be ing he had been highly honored in be-byg chower as the bearer of this mes-ness go. He referred to the long and em-nesh, has bufanhag nevertion to the church and to the Supreme Pondiff, and expressed the hope that the bless-ing of long life would be given the Cantinal for the labors of the exalted distern now bestowed on tam Cardinal Marbaelli responded brief-by. He referred to the distances

ly. He reserved to the illustrious house from which Count Colsciochi de-

ited in the chapel of St. Francis of Bo ited in trechapel of St. Francis of Bo-gia, and from there it was transferred to the new chapel in the Churct of Bon Jest Old Gor, where it now hes-the coffin encased in a very richly-carved silver box, is placed og the top of a small dome in the small chapel erected on the epistle sade of the church. There are four marble afters on the four sides of this dome where presets say mass daily. On the after om the four sides of this dome where priests six mass daily. On the aftar facing the body of the main church stands a beautiful silver statue of the saint with staff in hand. A very micely-curved silver candle-stand and other elegant aftar ornaments are placed on different sides of the aftar. On a silver of this charm! On a side of this chipped the relies of the great martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their religion in China and Japan are placed in a glasscan interest and apparate piacea in a griss-case and several costly silver-offer-ings rapide by distinguished personages are kept in two other glass cases hung on the two sides of the chapt! The mode of the coffen is covered with yel-lov damisk studded with 121 pie-cious stones cut in the sleep of stats. crows stones cut in the shape of stars. The coffen is five feet an arches in length one foot five inches in breadth. According to a report made in 1872 the length of the body is 44-2 feet, and of the from tech only one of the lower incisons is wanting. The right arm was cut off by order of the Pope on the 3rd of December, 1814, and sent to Rome. According to Luccena (Hissto Rome According to Luccena (Historia da Vida da Padre San Francisco Xavier) the intestines of the Saint Xavier) the intestines of the Saint were found in their natural state two and a half months after his death. Dr. Saveira, chief physician to the Viceroy, who examined the body in 1556, about four years after the death of the asint, also certified that he found the intestines still in the abdomen, and that through a hole in it fresh blood could be taken out. The fourth and fifth tees of the right four fourth and fifth toes of the right foot are wanting, they were bitten off when being kissed in 1554 by a Portu-guese lady called Dona Isabel de Careme, who was anxious to pissess a relic of the Saint. On his right side is placed a staff studded with 194 emeralds, and towards his feet hangs a gold medallion, bearing on the observe the arms of 1 ortugal. The venerable body of the Saint is clad in the richbody of the Saint is clad in the richest vestments, clegantly embroidered and studded with large and valuable pearls, the gift of Dona Maria Sophia, wife of Don Pedro II., King of Portugal. The coffin weighs 600 s. ver Marcov (300 lbs) and if of the value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$1,000., There were at one time in the chapel twelve large silver lamps, which were kept burning night and day. Of these only four remain, weighing 152 lbs., the rest having been seized along with other articles of seized along with other articles of gold by the Government in 1840 and converted into com. This superb shrine is universally admitted as a shrine is universally admitted as a masterpiece of art, and it is said that with the exception of the far-famed Faj Mahal elected at Agra, there is no other mausoleum in India, or even in Asia, which can equal its grandeur and munificence—The interior of the and minificence. The interior of the chapel is richly gilt and embellished with twenty-seven choice pictures representing the life and miracles of the Apostle. Eagli of these placed in four rows from the Italian school require special attention, one of which in the first row represents the hospital of the in-alids in Venice and Xavier kissing the loathsome ulcer of a patient, and the other has interview at Figen with Doarte de Gama and other Portuguese gentlemen. receiving him with deep respect and veneration; in the second row Navier is first seem with a surplus and stoke praying apparently for the cessacion of a terrible plague in the Island of Manaar and his visit to the King of Bunjo in Japan; in the third row Pope Paul III. pronouncing his Apostolic Benediction on the eve of his departure to India for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the heather; in the fourth row of the remaining three in the last row, tehse on the two extremes exhibit tient, and the other has interview a these on the two extremes exhibit Navier first as the servant of certain Japanese Knights, secondly as stand-ing in a fit of cestary, while the mid-dle one represents his glorious death

at Sauchan.

The body of the saint was lart exposed, for a full month in 1890 to public veneration, and it is said that nearly 200 000 informs from different parts of Inom and other distant places, came behaded him one of the detters, which was read sloud, and proved to be the ceredentals of the official messenger.

Then the tectond letter was handed to the Cardanal-elect, who ran through it had handed at to Bishop Keiley 14 as as follows:

The read, It was as follows: pof the offertories received exceeded pover ten thousand rupes. Iwo photographs taken at the last two expositions, one in 1878 and the other in 1890, are to be sen at the Catholic Club Colombo this being a gift from a member of the cluo who had been to Goal recently—"Ceylon Catholic Messenger."

### A COMPETENT MAN.

The directorate of the X. Y. Z. & Etc railroad was in session to discuss the matter of belecting a general man-

matter of several ager.

"What are your qualifications?" asked the charman of the applicant for the position.

The applicant smiled proudly as he replied;—

"Have a cinch on a hunch of senators, can elect senators from every constituency your road touches; can manipulate man contracts to perfection." Accesses.

manipalate man contracts to perfectional. Have you ever had any practical experfections in railroad building it queried the Salrman.

With a disdauful wave of his hand
the applicant remarked:—
"Gentlemen. I thought you were
looking for a section hand."—The
Comments.

(H) SIRLA AND THE BODY OF The trinslation of the body of St Prancis Navier from Malacca took place in 1024, and his body was dipos-

A PLEASANT MEDICINE. - There transpace Alkidicing.—Thete are some all which have no other participation of the participation of the policies of the policie plexities at their than diminishing the second seco THE TIME TO INSURE IS

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### THE HOME CIRCLE

AN IRISH LULLABY.

I've found my homy babe a nest
On Slumbe. Tree.
I'll rock you there to rosy rest,
Astore Macanee
Oh, lulla lo! sing all the leaves
On Slumber Tree,
Till everything that hurts of grieves
lafar must flee

I'd put my pretty child to float
Away from me,
Within, the new moon's silver boat
On Slumber Sea.
And when your clarry 37th is o'er,
From Slumber Sea.
My precious one, you'ti step to shore,
On mother's knee.
—The Auchor of 'I ather O'Flynn."

STRAWBERRA TIME

If anything deserves beyenting it is the early strawberry, with its vicious acid, which her in wait for those who seek novelices for their board, Indeed, the market gardener who hastens his fruit to market all through the season before it is fit to leave the vines is responsible for the distrust that exists 32 many families concerning a berry which ought always to be welcome.

welcome.

If one has ever had access to the
strawizerry paten of a home garden
where the rich, red fruit has been alwhere the rich, red fruit has been allowed to ripen through the iong, sunny days, he realizes that it is us different from the grocery product as is the orange of the distant southern from its caustic cousin of the corner

stand.

Strawberries in any condition are polson to a few stomachs, but the number would be lessened were only ripe fruit offered. More than one moripe fruit offered. More than one mother reports general indisposition in he. family during strawberry season, and says, "I am always thankful when it is over." This would not be true if ripe fruit were procurable.

If you boast a fine patch of your own and can serve great red beauties on their stems, to be dipped into powdered sugar as they are eaten one by one, serve with them for dessert.

### POWER OF SYMPATHY.

There are many parents who seem to think all sympathy or interest is wasted when given to children. The little ones are told so often not to ask so many questions, and to keep still, that they are repressed just at the age when they should be learning the most, and by a natural method. A child will remember those things he sees and asks about a great deal better than something he reads that is full of words that he cannot understand. Many teachers do not take the trouble to make full explanations of questions puzzling the child. So the child is repressed that a home and at school. A child treated in this way will soon learn to seek for inforgation on the street and in other wars, and lessons thus learned are seldom desirable.

Sympathy, divine and human, has a wonderful power to heaf a broken There are many parents who seem

Sympathy, divine and human, has a dom desirable.

Sympathy, divine and human, has a wonderful power to heal a broken heart, to revive a crushed spirit, to kindle hope where dark despair sits brooding. It is a balm for death-like wounds, an oil of gladne, s for those who are sick by the wayside. Ohrist pource at into the woe-stricken heart of the world out of the chalice of Hir love, and turned its ismentations into rejoicings, and the song of the redeemed is a song of gladness. He divided our burdens and gave us such a sense of His sympathy that we overflow with sympathy for one another, and are waiting to live and die for him as He hyd and died for us. And so we cast our burdens upon Him, we bear one another's burdens, and everyone bears his own burden.

### THE CONFILEOR.

The Confiteor bids us look upon God. and contemplate His character, and reflect how we have defaced His mage within ourselves at the feet of His Imwithin ourselves at the feet of His Immaculate Mother, and see how unlike we are to her in purity of heart. Then we turn to the angels who are inflamed with the love of God, prompt in their obedience to the devine will; how does this restrict with our goldens. does this contrast with our coldness and carelepaness? Next we look upon 15 to and carelessness? Ask we look upon St. John Baptist, the man of penance, the saint of purity and austerity; let his life rebuke ours. Afterwards behold the apostics Peter and Paul, who both fell—for the one denied, the other personated his Lord—their repentance, their subsequent zeal and devote n should be our example. Lastly, we behold the whole court of heaven, alt the saints, greater and lesser in their present glory, illustrious er obscure during their life on earth; let those encourage and inon earth; let those encourage and invite us to follow their example, to ask their intercession, to strive manfully after the happiness to which they have already attained -Cardinal Manning.

### ACCEPT HIE PAST.

Look not back upon the past, its sorrows, its cares, its failures, and its sin, with that parelysing regret that farkens the eye to the new and glorious possibilities of the future. Accept the past as a fundity that he years of agonized sorrow can change, but see in the failures the revelation of the true way in which in walk. See rising from the disobedience the resurrection of the law you may see the bew light of hier wisdom. Know that the life without regret is the life without gain. Regret is but the light of fuller knowledge illuminating our path. It is the sunrise of new truth, in the glorious mystery of nature, following the sunset of our errors.

**\*\*\*** fitted about the hips as the strictest

fitted about the hips as the strictest mode requires.
Lacings of ribbon are in evidence on nearly all the locast gowns, these connect the cogs of seams, v shaped slashes in sleeves, etc.

A long pointed effect obtains in the fronts of all correct waists. Aucking continues in vogue and embroidery colipses lace in the triuming.

In a waist with the yoke formed of tucks, the tucks, in some instances run across the front, vich an upward tendency from the ariabile, making an inverted point. This aids in giving the desired long effect.

With the greater number of the

an inverted point. This aids in giving the desired long effect.

With the greater number of the waists come stocks of the material, with perhaps, a little turned white edge. There is a tendency to make stocks of materials so soft that they will not be unconfortably stiff. At present, though winen are thinking of their summer waists, those made of albatross are much in favor. They are between the flannel and the wash waist, and are prefix, fight and comfortable.

wash waist, and are pretty, i.zht and comfortable.

Never buy a hat, says the ritistic miliner, without taking a look at yourself in a full-length mirror. There are plenty of hats which fit the head and face, and if these could be detached, would look charming. But for the woman inclined to stowtness the too small hat will make her took unnaturally broad, and her head a funny little pinnacle. The thin woman with the round face tikes a large hat; but the full length of her slender figure shows her to appear over-balanced, like an over-ligged ship under full sail. There we not too many views to take of any article of wearing apparel before buying it.

#### <del></del> CHILDREN'S

### CORNER

Our little Jinr was such a limb His mother scorce could manage him; His eyes were blue, and looked you through, and seemed to say, "I'll have my way." His age was six. His saucy tricks But made you smile, though all the

while while You said;—"You hittle limb, you wicked Jim, the queet, do!"

Poor little Jim. our eyes are dim When soft and low we speak of thim. No clattering shoe goes running

through the silent room now wrapped in

gloom.

Bo still the lies, with fast-shut eyes—

No need, to say, alas! to-day—

"You little lamb, you baby Jim,

Bo quiet, do!"

### THE WORLD AND UNREST.

THE WORLD AND UNREST.

Oh, that we could lay it to heart that the day will never come in which there will not be something to vex and weary. That day will never come in this world that will nake the soul happy and complete, and all this just because God does not intend that such a day should ever come. All because this turbulent world was never meant for cur rest, and whenever it is beginning to grow too like our rest, God will send us something to remind us that it is not. All this because these immortal souls within us are not to be put off with any world aim or enjoyment, but will ever reach and blindly long after something as immortal as themselves.

### DO ONE THING WELL.

One great secret in the dives of not-One great secret in the lives of notest men is that they have done one thing well, or botter than millions of others. Such men have occasionally been cailed "crazy," and "cranke," and fools, but as a rule these are the men who thave succeeded where other men have trailed. These are the men who have stailed. These are the men who have stailed as the falled or extended only an indifferent and partial success.

where abler men have to her varies where only an indifferent and partial success.

Everywhere this man who has mastered one thing, is the man who finds places open to him. In the business world, in scholasship, is art, in military life, in zeligion, white others are searching for places, in. Inds more room at the top thap he knows what to do with. Columbus the discoverer, Napoleon the French general, Invingations the missionary, Gibbon the historian. Abraham Lincoln the emancipator, William Hiloyd Gairrson the abolitionist. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, Tennyson the poet, Burke, the preacher, and a host of others, became eminent in the world because, like Paul, the supreme mutto of their lives was, "This one thing I do."

The lesson here is too plain to be pointed out. We may be able to know many things, see many things, but the supreme things, and the server things in a certain way, but

pointed out. We may be able to know many things, see many things, do do many things in a certain way, but let us tonow one thing, and he able to do one thing well.

### WHY IRISH GIRLS ARE BEAUTIFUL.

The Irish peasant girls have long been famous for their leautiful clean skins and healthy complexions. They owe much of their loveliness to the moisture of the climate and the simplicity of their lives. Plain wholesome fare and rain water for the wash basin tell their own tale. No matter how homely are the features of the genuine peasant girl ner skin is almost invariably soft and tirm, the arms nicely rounded, the eyes brillant and expressive. There are no eyes finer than those of the healthy daughter of Erin's Isle. Soft and basin tell their own tale. No matter lowing the sunset of our errors.

HINTS ON DRESS.

The basiste gowns now in the process of making will be among the most artractive worn during the coming rummer. They are offered in patterns with a decoration of larc insertion and come in the different fashionable tints.

The basis tell their own tale. No matter low matter of the fentures of the genuine peasant girl ner skin is almost invariably soft and tirm, the arms nicely rounded, the eyes brilliant and expressive. There are no line and expressive. There are no daughter of Erln's Iele. Soft and all colors—and there ain't no sign up dender one moment, to flash with passionable tints.

The basis tell their own tale. No matter low matter of the features of the genuin class is all most and the grass is all mice and thick under your feet, and it's full of the beautiful forms—yellow and white and all colors—and there ain't no sign up dender one moment, to flash with passions the all the own, the Irlah eye is peculiarly love—brown, the Irlah eye is peculiarly love—brown the love of the peculiarly love—brown the love of the leafthy and the process of the leafth

or spent out of doors that the feet-usually bare become enlarged, the ankle, however, is usually well-shape ed and near, the instep high, the shap of baby fineness. The frish girl of humble stacton is proud if her shapely humble station is proud of ner shapely feet, and believes that walking through the grass before earlies in summer enhances their beauty, which, of course, it does. No are d to powder that fair skin, it owes its perchybloom to health, happiness, and the freedom of outdoor hie. No meet to resort to the rouge-pot—the roses are there hard and rast, Nature's own coloring. The hands may be rough by hard work, not diminutive, but shapely; the hair barnished and often luxuriant.—Pearson's Weekly

#### AVORK THAT IS NEVER DONE

so discontaged."

How many millions of wives and mothers have made some such comment at this on the monotony of household tasks. It is not done the deadly sameness, the constant repetition of little duties, it is even more the feetness of further the apparent failure to little duties, it is even more the feeling of furnity, the apparent failure to accomplish any enduring results. The bread that was baked this morning will be gone to-morrow. The dishes are washed and put away only to be used and washed again. The linen fresh from the moning table will be back in the laundry by the end of the week. The rooms swept, clean the other day already need sweeping again. The eviden call for endless sympathy and attention.

other day already need sweeping again. The eaddren call for endless sympathy and attention. A man's work may be ever so hard, it is less often clouded by this sense of amproductiveness. It usually brings a definite reward in the feeling of something accomplished, some tangible result achieved. The architect points to the finished building and says, "I designed it." The carpenter and the mason who see the structure growing under their hands know that it will stand for years, an unimpeachable witness to their industry and faithfulness.

But the things which are tangible are not always those which are most real or most useful. There are other noble works besides fine buildings. The young man who goes out into the world healthy and clear-minded, strong in principles which he acquired at home, and firm in the belief that there is no other woman in the world quite so good as his mother—he is a nobler work even than a Parthenon or a Taj Mahal. And the daughter who has grown to womanhood with a pure heart, and hands to ined to perpetuate in a new home the deeds of usefulness and comfort learned in the old—is she less to the world than pure neart, and manner the deeds of neefulness and comfort learned in the old—is she less to the world than brick and marble?—The Companion

### MAGGIE.

Ounside it was raining heavily. In-side—well, inside the weather was threntening, to say the least. One of the norses going to the linear-room with nu armful of fresh towels shook her bead sympathetically at another who was thirt coing into the ward.

wip was just going into the ward.
"I pity ourselves to-day," she said.
"I know—if will be so hard to keep
the children bright," the other car-

A nurse was taking temperatures and marking the charts that hung at the head of each white bed. She stop-ped a moment and looked down at one especially listless face pressed sober-ly against the pillow.
"Don't you want some of the scrap-

books to look over. Jennie?

asseed.
Jennie's weak once was utterly dis-interested. "No," she answered.
The murse's voice kept its brightness in spite of her discouragement. Then don't you want use to bring you one of the tuzzles! You could play with st nicely there."
"No, I don't want any," Jennic an-

"No, I don't want any," Jennic unswered, wearily.

A hand pulled at the surse's skirt, and she turned quickly. The thin, pain-sharpened face of the girl in the next bed smiled up at an electfully "Don't bother about Jennic," she said in a low voice.

The surse bem over her with a swift, carcessing touch. "Phank you, little assistant." she said, tenderly She want on about her work, but it did not seem so hard or so hope'ess

did not seem so hard or so hope ess

Moggie lay thanking for a few min-mes. In the room outside, where the uses. In the room outside, where the patients' clothes were kept in a case full of b'g pigeon holes, was ond bundle shabbier than the others, that was Maggie's. In one of the heds were soom queer cruel-looking we gifts that meant staffering far greater than most of the little availeds there could magne, and they were Maggie's, too. Perhapt in all the long mountail she had the dewest things to make her glad. But what of that f. God teaches us how to anake our happiness if we will;

how to make our happiness if we will; God and Maggie together made hers. She opened her eyes when the sharp-est pain had passed and called across to the next had, "Jounie."
"What is it!" Jonnie asked distessly.

"Jennie, let's see things; we have not for you so long. You wanted to the other day, you know" "Well," Jennie answered, doubtfully.

"Well," Jenoie answered, doubtfully, "you'll have to begin, though"
"Oh, yes, I'll begin. Well, then, I see some great red resea just as soft and dark as velver, and they feet all tool when you touch them, and they mell—my, don't they stuell sweet!"
"I know somethn' prettier than that," Jennée answered. "It's vil'eta—a lady gavo me some once "They ain't anything like 'em, velvet or nothin' else. I 'most cried when they withered. That's pretuer than yours, Maggio Dulka."

ger, wheel chairs rolled there, from some of the cots eager patients sent acsages to her and waited for hers back again. The dull day was forgot-ten and the long room was crowded with visions. Flowers bloomed there and lards sang, and happy gals went to parties of cherished wonderful dolls. The pladness of the world was theirs, as God meant it to be, and all because the one girl knew how to keep fresh in her life every bit of beauty

The doctor smiled as he went his rounds. "She's as good medicine as the sunshine," he said.
"Poor little thing," the nurse an-

swered, with a loving glance toward the corner.
The doctor corrected her "It's the heart that makes one rich or poor—"rich little thing," he said. -Sunshine

A VERY SERI US CASE

"Is this where the E.ck, child is?" isked the britange doctor who had been harriedly called in. "What seems do bo wrong?" he said, when the mother uppeared, corrying a laute boy an her

"Why, decree, it's the strangest theng. He can't stand this morning. He falls every time he tree."
"He locks very healthy," said the doctor, pinching the fittle patient's toey checks. "Leb us see thim try to spand."
The mother and down the little box. The mother put down the little boy.

holding him under the aims. As soon as she det him go he tumbled helplessis to the floor.

'Strange," said the doctor. "Let us firy again."

"Oh, he tumbles every time. He fell

"Oh, he tumbles every time. He feltes a or seven times while I was diressing ham. Then I was afguid he would hara himself und I have not put him thown since, until just now."

"How old is he?" asked the doctor. "Iwo years and a half"

"Well, the's old enough to stand alone that's certain. Let me try," and the doctor took the tewildeged-looking child under the arms and attempted to put him on his feet, but, as before, the little fellow felt at once when left without support.

"That is very strange, indeed. Did ha have a fall?"

"No."

"Did he Bleep well ?"

"Does he complain or firet?"

"Was he all right last evening ?"
"Just as well as a child could be

doctor."
"Would you like a piece of bread and butter?" he asked of the intile fellow, then.
"Yoth," he disped, with brightening

"Yoth," he 4isped, with brightening oyes.
"Looks very serious," said the doctor. "It may be infantile paralysis."
"Paralysis; O dear, dear!" wailed the poor mother, and let go of the child in her despair. Whereupon he promptly fell down again, and, vaguely feeling now that there was something wrong, set up a howl.

The doctor stooped and meked him up. He took him on his knee soothingly and was raising the boyish kill skirt, under which were the customary knee dreeches, to make an examination of the little limbs which appeared to the so hopelessly paralyzed.
"O, dear, the poor little fellow," his mother repeated, annously watching the doctor. "Will be be paralyzed all his life!"

"All his life, madam. You will see that the poor little legs are absolute-

"All his life, madam. You will see

"All his life, madam. You will see bhat the poor little legs are absolutely without feeling. But—but—what—what is this? Par. lyzed, paralyzed? Modom, what do you mean," he burst out suddenly, "by calling a reputable physician on such an errand?"

"But, ioctor—"

"Never mind, never mind. Paralyzed, indeed. What are you dreaming of? It's casy enough to see that he can't stand. You've put both his feet through one leg of his breeches."

### THEY TWO. They are left alone in the dear old

home, After so many years When the house was full of frolic and

fun. Of childish laughter and tears They are left alone! they two-once more!

more!
Beginhing life over again.
Just as they did in the days of yore,
Before the were nine or ten. And the table is set for two these

days; The children went one by one, Away from home on their separate

ways, When the childhood days were When the contained abys were cone. How healthaly hongry they used to be! What rombing they used to do! And mother-for weeping—can bardly

To set the table for two

They used to gother around the fire While someone would read aloud,
But whether at study or work or play,
Twas a leving and merry crowd.
And now they are two that gather

At evening to read or sew, And it seems almost too much to bear 'When they think of the long ago.

Ah, well I ah, well: 'tis the way of the world!
Children stay but a little while.
And then into other scenes are whirled
Where other homes beguile.
But it matters not bow far they roam.

Their hearts are foud and true.

And there's never a home like the dear old home.

Where the table is set for two.

—Mrs. Frank A. Breck.

In a drug store not many hundred yards away is employed a clerk who to-morrow night will have been just three energy learning how to mix soda, three tweeks learning how to mix soda, in anticipation of the summer rush of business in that particular line. He is an apt student of things pertaining to the drug business, and according to his employer hedoes just as he is told. His employer told him when he came to work that if anybody ever asked for anything that he didn't keep he was to say, "We're just out of—, but we have something just as good." It young man caught on exactly. Yesterday afturnoon a young woman entered the store and inquired of the

fered the source and the stampa to the stamp

### LLANFAIR COURT

From the Catholic Fireside

CHAPTER I

The sun was setting in a sea of groy behind the fir wood that surrounded Lianfair Court. The golden rays pierced the heavy foliage and caught the jagged pink trunks of the old trees, turning them into raddy flaming reds of every tone and shade. Shummering through the branches the parting streams of sunlight fell across the broad terrace in front of the house, now touching the old stone parapet with loving caress and showering golden kisses upon its grey lichens, now lying in bright patches athwart the grass or gliding the breast of the swallow as he wheeled in the stream of fiery light.

of fiery light
Pensively along the terrace paced
the master of the court and his
daughter, Gwynyth, a tall, slim
maiden of fourteen. He gazed at the
setting sun and smiled at its wondr-

daughter. Gwynyth, a tali, silm malden of fourteen. He gazed at the setting sun and smilen at its wondrous glory.

"Tis beautiful," its beautiful," he murmured; then his smile faded away and his face was overcast by some sadness of thought as is the strong sunshine by a heavy cloud. Though not yet forty, his bearing was that of a man of many more years. He walked as one weighed down by some burden, wearily and pensitely. His face, pale and handsome, was set off by the thick raven locks and the deep, flashing eyes which if up his entire countenance. A short beard, pointed as was the custom of gentlemen of the Elizabethan period, covered the chin and half hid the month. Some great sorrown seemed to hold him in its sway and had imprinted lines of care round the eyes and on the high brow. Perhaps it was this that had traced that gentleness on his countenance and drow all children to him, and made his own daughter. Gwynyth worship him with all the ardor of her being. It seemed to her that her father and sorrow had become envined together around her heart and were inseparable. Her carllest recollections had been connected with her mother's death. She remembered lying in her father's arms that same night, and while he bent over her she first learned to know sorrow and to road in his face the written grief of a strony man. Street them trouble had always been with him, she thought. A staunch Catholic, her father had suffered man wrongs at the hands of the Queen's followers. The old place was going to ruin for there was no money to keep it up. Only two servants remained; the others had been obliged to seek elsewhere the means of liveliheed her father could no longer afferd them. She alone was left to him; he was her all ir all and she was his. And Richard —. For a moment she had half forgotten the cousin who had called the old court his home.

"Dear old Dicky," she marmured, and then she sighted—why, she could

moment she had half forgotten the cousin who had called the old court his home.

"Dear old Dicky," she murmured, and then she sighed—why, she could not tell; but somehow things were not quite the same between herself and brother-cousin, who had only lately returned from the city of London. He was just as fond of her of that she was quite sure, and he lovel Sir Rupert as much as she did. Where, then, was the difference? Where was the rift between them which with her quick perception she was conscious of? Far away deep down in the depths of her heart she feared rather than knew where it was. How frame that awful fear into thoughts—how admit to herself that it was on the score of religion that he had changed! She would be angry with herself for being thus suspicious, and running to Hichard's room she would iny her cheek against his, twining her arms about his neck or holding his hand in hers she would gaze deep into his eyes to read there the lie to her fears. But why would he glance hastily at her and then turn away? Why when he received her carcease, did he grow embarrassed at her gaze? It used not to be so. Something had happened—he was changed. Did her father know? Did he suspect anything?

On this glorious evening her heart was heavy within her and she felt agriced She paced the terrace by her father's side, suiting her steps to his Sir Rupert's cloak, thrown carclessly over his shoulders, set off the girlish form, clad in white, as she ching to his arm. Thoy were not unlike and could be told at a giance for father and daughter.

As they walked the girl was speaking.

"The strange, father, that you perceive it not. I see it more and

As they walked the first was specifically as a specific to the same lad he was wont to be; he is no longer the light-hearted boy who shared my every secret, who was my constant companion and playmate. There are times when he seems to shirk my company, though, in all truth, he can scarcely be wearfed with it, for he spends little enough time at home nowadays."

The father smiled at her aggrieved

one.
"Poor Gwynyth," he said, "she considers herself, doubtiess, a ver injured maiden. She forgets that when a lad has attained his twenty-second year he looks upon himself as a man, and even the most charming of little cousins can scarce keep him tied to her apron strings. He must he away and about his own business."

"And, pray, what is his business T Maught that I can may will persuade him ever to speak of his city doings," answered the girl, with a pout. Sir Rupert Trovor scenical amused. "And if he did tell thee, Gwynyth

"And if he did toll thee, Gwynyth, dost think thon woulds to any the wher? What could such a little rustic wench understand of business? Why, even I forbear to question him, for I am but a plain country squire, and could only display my ignorance in city matters. "Tis different with their bloom here to got to the squire, and could only display my ignorance in city matters. "Its different with Dick; he has been to college, as his father would have wished. I have loved the boy as a son ever-since the day. I took him in, a weekly little lad of six—before thou wert even thought of Gwynth—and he has always shown himself worthy of my love and confidence, worthy.

ten, I have news for thee My old schoolfellow, Father Mergan, is soro pressed by the priest-hunters, and has sent me word imploring for shelter. I shall receive him gradly tomorrow after nightfall Let us thank God we shall hear Mass again at last! Once more sh! we be permitted to approach. sacrament "The girl's ejes fashed with excitement, for her father's spirit, with his loyalty to the old faith, burned with her.

withia her.

"What good tidings," she cried;
"and if those wicked men come and
search for hip, we shall shut him up
safely in the hidding place in the blue
room, and we shall die rather than
betray him. And suppose they do
find him after all, father, and we
are killed, we shall be martyrs,
shall we not?"

Sir kupert smiled at her enthusiasm within her.

Sir Rupert smiled at her enthusiasm
"Nay, they shall not find him," he said, "a priest's life is very precious in these troublous days. I feel quite secure about our hiding hole None who know not the secret would over dream of it, so canningly set Dick, let us tell him our news."

The girl could not explain it, but behind the chimney. Ah, here comes at that moment a sudden chill struck her heart; she clung to her father's arm.

struck her heart; she clung to her father's arm.
"Nay, do not tell him," she said in an undertone, "he leaves again to-morrow worning for London; 'twill be of no avail for him to-know, he will not be hear. I pray thee father, do not speak of it." Nonsense, child," he answered, surprised at her manner; "I shall certainly tell him that he may postpone his journey. 'The not often the poor lad gets the chance of a Mass, and I would indeed be lacking in my duty were I not to give him the op-

certainty tell him that he may postpone his journey. 'The not often the poor had gets the chance of a Mass, and I would indeed be lacking in my duty were I not to give him the opportunity of assisting."

Gwynyth saw there was no help for it, her cousin was even now approaching. Sir Rupert, dark and handsome, made a striking contrast to his nephew. The latter, who was somewhat below the middle height, had none of his uncle's commanding aspect; on the contrary, his weak mouth and shifty blue eyes indicated a character ensity swayed by every breath of fortune. He was fond of Sir Rupert, in his own way, and of his cousin, too, but with him every affection was subservient to the all-engrossing love of self. There were times when he inwardly cursed his uncle's fidelity to the old religion, resulting for him in the miserable allowance, now all that Sir Rupert could allow him.

Gwynyth let go her father's arm as the young man approached; sho would not stay to see how he received the tidings. The girl was fond of her brother-cousin and tried ever to shake off those thoughts and suspicions which would creep unawares upon her. Turning away she caught sight of the white cap and apron belonging to Dame Rachel Jones, who was about to announce the evening m. al. She was the typical old family housekeeper, was the dame, and her love, like that of most old servants, amounted to almost adoration for Sir Rupert and her beloved little mistress, Gwynyth. But you must not picture her as a placid, sweetfaced old lady. Dame Rachel Jones, who was about to announce the evening m. al. She was the typical old family housekeeper, was the dame, and her love, like that of most old servants, amounted to almost adoration for Sir Rupert and her beloved little mistress, Gwynyth. But you must not picture her as a placid, sweetfaced old lady. Dame Rachel's sharp features and small, deeply set eyes, her swift, business-like movements, all tended to show the quickness of the woman. In the baimy days at Lianfair Court she had ruled in any way to get

either."

And now that those days of plenty were over, Dame Rachel still clung to the family; she and old John, the gardener, were at that were left of Sir Rupert's formerly well-filled household.

household.

At the sight of the old servant,
Gwynyth, in her childish light-heartedness, forgot her momentary trouble and bounded from her father's
side to catch the dame affectionatethe arm, all eager to tell her sec-" Rachel, dear, what thinkest thou

"Rachel, dear, what thinkes thou, is a priest is coming here and we shall have Mass again, and if those bad soldiers come we shall hide him. And, Rachel, thou'lt help me to get the blue room in readiness, wiit thou not?"

The old woman released herself

The old woman released nersen from the girl's grasp, speaking with apparent irritation.

"A priest coming here! And what may he want with us, I ask you? I wonder he has not more consideratton for poor Sir Rupert than to thrust himself upon him in these days, when the harboring of a priest means certain imprisonment, if not worse. I troth we've had enough to bear already!"

bear already!"
Gwynyth only laughed; she knew well the dame.
"Thy bark is ever worse than thy bito," she said; "thou'lt welcomfather Worgan as much as any of us, I know. Poor man, my father gays he hath been sore pressed of late by the Queen's men."
"Then all the greater reason he should keen away." snapped the

should keep away," snapped the dame. "I tell thee, child, it truly pursies me what Sir Rupert is about in receiving him But there, as I was ever wont to say, the poor gonwas over wont to say, the poor gentleman has no eye to his own interests. I would I managed them for him. I should soon send the priest allying."

allying "
"Ruchel !" cjaculated Gwynyth.
"Come now, child, thou knowest well I am as good a Catholic as any of you; indeed I would to heaven Queen Bess and all her rascal Protestants were at the bottom of the sea. To my mind there's a place for everything, and I troth Lianfair Court is no place for priests, and have in these days, with the dear riches days, with the dear and these in these days, with the dear and these in these days, with the dear

LUANEAIR COURT stip knumbling the dame re-entered

Easth haughed as she returned

to the man.
"Rachol is in one of her cantank-errors moods to-night; she welcomes not the thought of Father Morgan" "Poor old Rachel," said Sir Ru-port; "If ever a faithful heart rest-ed neath a sharp exterior, it is hers. Dick here says he may not stay ever the morrow."

Oh! why that deadly chill again? The girl's voice had lost its become

The girl's voice had lost its joyous tone as she addressed her bousin.

tone as she addressed her bousin.

Do stay, Dicky," she said; "why
must thou hasten thus away?"

"I would indeed I might remain,"
replied the youth, at the same time
avoiding those diear, truthfui eyes.
"I long, like thee, to hear Mass
once more, but duty calls, and I must
from hence on present hustness. I from hence on urgent business may return, however, before leaves," he added, after a however, before slight

"Come, that is right, blek, my had!" exclaimed his uncle, cordially, "I know that thou wilt do thy best "I know that visca ... Now, let's to supper "

That night, when all but himself That night, when all but himself ley wrapt in slumber, Richard Trevor paced restlessly up and down his room, with knitted brows and hands clenched. "It must be done," he muttered, "'twill never do to allow such a chance to slip me. This fellow Morron is the very such that care her page.

onance to snp me. This tenow Morgan is the very man they are bent on taking; the price of his capture will be well worth having. And yet —but why should I hestate? "Tis only my business, for what am 1? —a paid spy," and he laughed harshally. "Yos, a paid spy, work and ly. "Yes, a paid spy; easy work and and good wage! But that Norton, how he did threaten me. 'Trevor,' he said, 'dost think I keep thee in my service to lead the life of a lazy dog?' Tis time thou bestir thyself! Truck out that rascal Morgan or in the foul flead's name I'll out thee, have all hoggans. What a change! hag and baggage. What a chance! Here is this Morgan flying to my very arms! Norton and his band are scaree thirty miles away: I have but to ride hence and make my terms. Ah! I forgot my uncle! Should they capture a thief beneath his roof he will be in danger. The his roof he will be in danger.

his roof he will be in danger. "Twill he certain imprisonment. If not certain imprisonment, if not th. Nay, I cannot—he has been death. Nay, I cannot—he has been more than a father to me all these years. And little Gwynyth—I love her, too—shall I cause her this pitterest grief? Nay, I have not fall-thus low. Yet the reward—the money—God knows I need it—And Norton's forem—her agreement he are Norton's favor—in a moment he can ando me, turn me away, penniless, and in debt. Surely there is a way between the two. I shall find it—I must." And he paced feverishly up and down. All at once he drew up. "I have it!" he cried. It sault be done! The money shall be mine and yet my uncle shall be safe. They think I hie to London on the morrow. Is all return quickly with pressing tidings to Sir Rupert. His sieter, the Lady Marjory, shall be in danger of death and implore his presence. He will go. In his absence Norton and his band shall come. The priest discovered, I shall hie after Norton's favor-in a moment he can priest discovered, I shall hie after my uncle and warn him to keep away. As for Gwynyth, the child will be safe enough in Dame Rachel's

And so the night wore away and the household of Lianfair slept peacefully on, all unconscious of the danger brooding in their very midst.

CHAPTER II.

On the morning following Father Morgan's arrival Gwynyth set out on her pairrey to tell an old servant who lived at some distance of the

who lived at some distance of the priest's presence among them.

"How rejoied he will be," she thought as she passed the avenue gates, and gaily shaking her bridle she set off at a brisk canter across an open bit of country. Her soul was happy within her—for had she not assisted once more at the great sacrifice and received once again her God, for whom she ready to suffer so much? Coming to the cross-roads she paused a moment. Her eyes folso much? Coming to the cross-roads she paused a moment. Her eyes fol-lored the whole line winding far away to the left.

eft. ; days," she thought, "In a few days," she thought,
"Dick will be returning from London by this way. I shall be here to
meet him and learn his news."

She turned her horse's head in the opposite direction, along the less frequented land which passed by the old man's dwelling. Trotting briskly she turned a sharp coner and came un-expectedly upon a horseman riding slowly towards by vards her. He so that she could not see his face She glanced at his horse inquisitive-

ly.
' Surely that is Black Saladin," she said, unconsciously speaking aloud.
"How comes a stranger to be riding him?

At the sound c' her voice the man

raised his head
"Richard!" the cried in amazement. For a moment she was utterly taken aback. "Dick! It canshe exclaimed again,

terly taken aback. "Dick! it cannot be thee I" she exclaimed again, approaching him.

Apparently startled he arew in his horse, quickly thrusting the papers into his doublet.

"And why not, forsooth?" he replied, hastily; "have I not as much right to ride on the Queen's highway as thou thyself, Mistress Gwynyth?"

"Yes, yes," she half laughed, but continued, still in amazement. "I thought thou wert still in London; how comes it that thy business was so quickly despatched?"

"Thou art not overloyed to see me, methinks. Does my unexpected presence disturb thee or my uncle or interfere with your devotions? If so, I can return from whence I

so, I can return from whence I came," and he half turned his horse.

10

n-:r-

or

"Ney, stay, Dick, stay! Thou knowest I mean not that. I was but surprised at this unexpected meeting."
Suddening a thought struck her.
"But Richard, say! thou canst not have been in London, for thou comest from the wrong direction!"

have been in London, for thou com-est from the wrong direction in Bending over his horse he hesitat-ed before replying.

"Black Saladin cast a 'shoe, and L. sought the nearest forge at hand, But come, sweet Gwynyth, let us re-turn together; and 'tell me llow faror it with Father Morgan? It would fair see him again," and he laid his hand on her beldie to lead

my father hath but now bade me seek out old Damel and tell him the lgad news I will speed swiftly and will be with these ore long" "Nay, Gwynyth, thou canst not do

. The girl's eves spoke her surprise

The girl's eyes' spoke her surprise "And why not, forsooth? My father's errands are not to be so lightly disearded. Leave my bridle, Richard, and let me go!"
"Dear cousin, I have good reason in seeking to hinder thee Believe me, I have a purpose in what I say; they coust not go!"

me, I have a purpose in which you, thou canst not go "
"But I must, I will go," she cried
Seeing her prepared to ride on, the
lad became exasperated and angrily
"batched her arm."

"Thou shalt not, I say Look thee, wench, in youder hollow a whole company of troopers lies hid. Thinkest then I will let thee ride by, to be jeered at and insulted, perchance?" She

Soldiers, Dick, soldiers!" "Soldiers, Dick, soldiers," She passed her hand over her brow in a dazed manner. "Why are the sol-diers here, Richard?" She caught his arm and gazed anviously into his face. "How dost thou know, good Dick, that they are here?"

"Because I have seen them, thou illy weach," he answered, sullenly; but come, I have foltered long ensills let us ride home ' He sourred ough, let us ride nome. He sparred on Black Saladin and caught the bridle of the white padrey

Once again that sudden chill struck the girl's heart and a heavy foreheavy fore-her Silentboding fear passed over her Shent-ly she rode by her cousin's side, thinking deeply. And as they galaed the terrace Sir Rupert appeared in

the doorway.
"What now, my Richard! Art back again so soon? This is indeed sweet fortune."

"Ay, good uncie. great speed, for, alas! I bring ovil tidings. Thy sister, the lady Mar-jory, lies in London dangerously ill, jory, ites in London dangerously III, even at death's door, I fear me, and greatly desires thy presence."

"This is sad news, indeed," groan-ed Sir Rupert, "but God grant she ed Sir Rupert, "but God grant she may yet recover. I will to her this very day. Look thee, lad, do thou prepare my own good horse for my journey to-night. I have many things to do ere I start, but with God's grace I will set forth at sunset. Will see to it, Dick?"

"Gledky mate," and he led the nal-

"Gladly, uncle," and he lad the palfrey away, Black Saladin following by his side.

by his side.

"A. I now, my Gwynyth, let us visit the good priest and tell him of this fresh sorrow; he will succor us us by his prayers."

"But, father, I have also evil tid-ings; the soldiers are hard by, en-camped beyond the wood. Thinkest thou, my father, that they have heard a priest lies here?"

"Tut, tut, child, the soldlers are ever on the move just now. Their presence here portends no evil to us. But I am glad, sweet child, thou hast told me, for it behoves us to hast told me, for it behooves us to use every caution. I grieve me that I must away to London, but yet I think my absence will tend to allay all suspicion. They will never dream that a priest is harbored here while I am elsewhere. Thou art growing fanciful, child, and seest danger at every turn. Come, my Gwynyth, kiss thy father, then run and bid Rachel prepare for my lowrney about sunprepare for my journey about sun-

With his own hands Richard saddled Sir Rupert's horse that evening and led him from the stables. Twilight was setting on the country side, beginning to shroud all things in its sombre, mystle gloom Dick knew that now every moment was precious, and it was with difficulty that he restrained his impatience. At length his uncle appeared on the doorstep, closely followed by Gwynyth, who was bravely trying to force back the tears which would rise up in spite of herself.

"You must take good care of thy cousin while I am away, Dick," said Sir Rupert, cheerly. "Well, John, what is it?" he added, asgthe old With his own hands Richard sad-

cousin while I am away, Dick," said Sir Rupert, cheerily. "Well, John what is it?" he added, asythe old man came hobbling up, apparently in a great state of excitement.
"Please, yer honor, there's Queen's men, soldiers, acoming over the hill at the back. They be making for the court, yer honor!"
Gwynyth grew deadly pale, for a moment she could scarcely stand.
"It has come at last!" she thought. Dick muttered an angry exchanation under his breath. He must make one more effort, now or never!

It. face was flushed with excitement and there was a strange quit-

ment and there was a strange quiver in his voice as he urgently ์ กนิed Sir Rupert. thee, postpone not thy journey not another instant! Twill but draw down their suspicious to see thee thus stayed in the very act of set-

thus stayed in the very act of setting forth. Believe me, go as though nothing were amiss. Leave the rest to me. I assure that it is best!"

"Perhaps thou art right," replied Sir Rupert, slowly, "and yet I like not to leave the child——"

"Think not of her," interrupted Richard, chafing with impatience; "I shall make her my first thought. I

shall make her my first thought. I undertake to disarm all suspicion.

Leave all to me!"

"I trust thee, Dick; I shall go."
It was almost more than even
Richard could bear; he winced under
the honest, confiding eyes of his
uncle, and muttered, turning away
hide his confusion:

"I go to parley with the captain;
twill better cover thy departure."

"Rachel, have you my saddle bag?"
called Sir Rupert, his foot on the
stirrup.

"Tis here, master." He re-entered the house, but before he had takthe bug the old servant stayed him. Her small, sharp eyes looked keenly into his as she well nigh hissed the

"Beware! we are betrayed! See here!" and she produced a paper signed by Thomas Norton to the effect that a certain sum of money should be paid to Richard Trever on the delication on Lames Morgan his delivering one James Morgan, Popish priest, into the hands of the

Popish priest, into the hands of the State.
"I found it buy now in Master lick's room," she said; "there are low who can go undetected when Rachel is about!" and she almost smiled in triumph at her own oun-

to get his much safely away, ves, t was as clear as day, they were betrayed? With a well nigh superhuman offort of will be collected like thoughts But a few moments for action remained. The priest must be saved, but how?

"Rachel." he said, 'I charge you,

speak of this to no one," and with-out another word he had turned and bounded up the stairs

Meanwhile Gwynyth, who had fol-Meanwhile Gwynyth, who had fol-lowed her consin to the corner of the house, stood gazing at the dis-tance, watching with a strange fus-cination die hand of men as they hastened down the steep road to-wards the court. At first she was, too dezed to think, then did all man-per of doubts and quantitus crowd ner of doubts and questions crowd into her mind, almost overwhelming her by their force and bersistency Had Richard—no, no, it could not be she must not allow these wicke thoughts to ereep upon her The soldiers were but coming as a matter of course to such a well-known Catholic house They might search Catholic house They might scarch as much as they wished, but they could never find the hiding place—unless—ah! why had Dick been so queer of late? hWy his feverish haste to get rid of his uncle? A hundred little incidents occurred in her memory, till at last, angry with herself she turned impatiently

her memory, thi at last, angry with herself she turned impatiently away As she did so she perceived her father's tall form emerge from the house. He bounded on to the handsome charger and the next mo-ment was galloping down the ave-nue, soon to be lost amid the glcom of trees.

Gwynyth's eyes filled with tears. So he was gone, gone without a word to her, not even a look.

word to her, not even a look.

"Poor father," she murmured; "he is very distrossed about my aunt's illness, and now this trouble, too! Well, I am glad ho is gone, for row, come what may, ho at all events is safe." And Richard also gave a wigh of intense relief as, turning, he beheld his uncle's form riding swiftly down the avenue. ly down the avenue.

#### CHAPTER III.

"'Tis well," muttered Richard as he climbed the steep road to meet the soldiers; "my uncle is safe and my work becomes the easier. tee, here they come."

A rough, brutal set of men they

appeared as they approached; the r heavy footsteps rang out on the stone path, while their coarse laugh-

stone path, while their coarse laughter jeered on his ear.
"How now, puppy?" exclaimed the leader, stepping forward and clapping the youth on the shoulder; "thou hast not played us false, I trow! Ha! ha! this is a good plece of work; 'tis a fine bi.3 and one that has used his wings to some purpose. But to-night his limbs will be bound and his head ere long, me thinks, will be set loose!" and giving vent to a harsh, triumphant laugh he led the lad on.
"Look thee, Master Norton," exclaimed Richard, "I have played a dangerous game and led thee to fortune and favor. Thou knowest the priest is here, but without my aid

tune and favor. Thou knowest the priest is here, but without my aid he will not be found, and I twear I will not help thee unless thou promise on thy conscience that the girl, my cousin, shall not be injured or in any way moles ed by tny brutal men."

Tut, boy, my business is not with "Tut, boy, my business is not with maids, but with massing priests. On my oath my men shall not touch a hair of thy pretty cousin, and for that matter," he added, waving his hand majestically, "I extend the same protection to all the women They cannot hinder us in our work. Beggarling thing usels. Rupert Tre-Regarding thine uncle, Rupert Tre-

Regarding thine uncie. Rupert Trevor, 1 will not pledge myself. Methiaks he may like enough prove troublesome."

"On that score, Master Norton, thou needst have no fear. My uncle is ere now in London attending the death ed of his sister."

The neighburge gest a glance of

death od of his sistor."

The priest-hunter cast a glance of suspicion at the youth, then apparently satisfied: "Perhaps 'tis as well," he remarked; "Our way will be the clearer. But bark thee, renegade, not one penny shalt thou receive till that dog Morgan is fast bound and cuffed; thou understander methods as est, methinks?

est, methinks?"
Richard nodded assent, but his hands clutched in the augry hatred he feared to show. Assuming another manner, he' turned to him stepre-

catingly
"Good Master Norton, I would not that—" he hesitated and colored with shaue. "I would not that my cousin and her old nurse know too on that this is my deed. Give me not away. With thy good leave I would appear at first to be against thee and thy band. But when the blue room is reached and Mistress Treor is safe in her own chamber I will point out the secret place and press the spring, too, if necessary," he added hastily, the color flaming

Norton laughed harshly.
"Tut, girl!" he jeered, "so soft
and dainty in thy feelings, so shamefaced in thy doeds! I must needs faced in thy deeds! I must needs make a man of thee, and this will be thy first step to-night. Well, be it so, I will not teach thy cousin to think ill of thee sconer than need be. Thou canst not ascape us now, and these are mere triffes."

By this time they and reached the house, and Norton placed his men so that no one could possibly pass out undetected. The main door was still open and Gwynyth and Dame Rochel

undetected. The main door was still open and Gwynyth and Dame Rachel stood in the hall.

"Hero, woman," said Nortin, addressing the old servant, "it hath come to my ears that you have one of your rascally priests secreted here in this Papist don. Lead me at ages to his hole."

at once to his hole. The dame looked him up and down for some moments in slient con-

in the content in the and down for some moments in silent contempt.

"If you comes a-priest hunting, all I can say is that you have dropped on the wrong track," she said at last, with all the Welsh woman's disregard for truth; "you will find no Papist baggage here, and as for a priest, forsooth, think you we love life and liberty so little as to harbor one in these days? Besides, my master is away from home, and 'tis very unlike, indeed, I should afford shelter to auyone in his absence. So you may take yourself off and all your rufflan crew, too!"

"Tis "seless to argue thus, Rach," "Interests Blanca of the and all "litt woman." bor one in these days? Besides, my of Norton; "sond the weich about next unlike, indeed, I should afford shelter to anyone in his absence. So you may take yourself off and all your rufflen orew, too!"

"Tis 'seless to argue thus, Rachef," into more on with him:
"Clast you see, girl," he muttered, of "Cast you see, girl," he muttered, of "Cast you see, girl," he muttered, of "Cast you see, girl," he muttered.

Indeed, Master Dick, and pray who told the law its course lay Sir Ri hard Trevor's honest house-

Rienard winced beneath those nicelate which beneath those piereing eyes and shrank once more behind Norton

All this time Gwynyth had stood

at the far end of the hall, concealed

at the far end of the hall, concealed heblind some heavy tapestry hang-lags, a graceful little figure in her simple white dress.

The paleness of her face set off to perfection the large brown eyes and the dark hair hanging in thick waves over her shoulders. She was old for her age, and possessing her tother's strength of will had now on for her ago, and possessing her father's strength of will had now subdued all childish fear, determined to act her part. She came forward, and her voice as she addressed New-ton rang out clear and distinct

on rang out clear and distinct
"In my father's absence I am
mistress of this house I pray you,
therefore, to enter and make your
search as the law commands. Methinks, however, you will find here
no trac -of priest or Papist I trust
you will then tarry awhile to purtake of Dame Rachel's hospitality before further pursuing your jour

For a moment Thomas Norton

For a moment Thomas Nerton was well migh taken aback by the girl's quiet case of manner.

"A civil spoken weach," he muttered, "and a handsome one, too, albeit that proud gleam in her eyes I thank thee, maiden," hesald aloud.
"I shall doubtless accept thy hospitality, but first of all to work. Now, woman," turning again to the dame, "lead us to the blue room; I have no ""..." waste on tide search."

The blue room! For a moment poor Gwynyth's self-control almost broke down, and right thankful was she of the dusk, which helped to lide

she of the dusk, which helped to hide the color she felt was rising to her cheeks. How did he know? encess. How aid he know? Why he also aware of the hiding place behind the chimney? Were they indeed betrayed? She shrank further back into the gloom of the old hall. But Dame Rachel rose to the occasion; there was no surprise in her voice, and the results and appropriate the results. only the natural annoyance of a

only the natural annoyance of a querulous old woman.
"I troth, and what are we coning to in these troublous times? In my young days we'd have wondered if the moon were turning blue to see a party of ruffian men demand a free passage through the house of honest country source, to say nothfree passage through the house of honest country squire, to say noth-ing of his being a kuight, to boot? But what must be, must; times are sadly changed! The blue room? Follow me, then, though 'tis scarcely worth the trouble, for you'll find no skuiking Papist there. I prifiee, master, see that those men of yours bring not an overload of mid upon their boots to soil my clean floors'

their boots to soil my clean floors"
With that she led the way up the
broad oak staircase, followed by
Norton and his party, while some
distance brhad Gwynyth brought up
the rear. On the first floor Dame
Rachel turned down a passage leading in an opposite direction to the
blue room. Norton, who was by no
ments unsuspicious of the old lady's
good intentions, muttered into Richard's ear:
"See thou that hee takes us aright.
Twill go ill with thee, thou salveling

"Twill go ill with thee, thou sniveling cur, if this proves but a fool's er-rand after all"

rand after all "
Richard murmured something in an undertone; he felt that Thomas Norton despised him. He trembled at the very thought of incurring the brutal man's nager, it aust not be, so pulling himself together he called to the dame.
"Surely good Packet they not red."

to the dame.

"Surely, good Rachel, thou art not leading us aright. If I mistake not, the blue room is in the other wing. Master Norton hath but little time to spare; he must make his search and be gone."

The dame stoot schooly round and

The dame stood sahrply round and atte dame stook samply found and stood facing the youth, her eyes finming with anger and contempt.

"Thou seemst mightly taken up by this priest hunting, Master Richard," she said; "if thou'lt not follow me, lead the way threat!"

ard," she said; "If thou'lt not follow me, lead the way thyself!" "Nay, Rachel," he replied, making

"Nay, Rachel," he replied, making a faint attempt at smiling, "be not wrathful; I would but save time. Take these gentlemen to the blue room, I gray thee."

"I tell thee, lad, I'll not stir to help them! Do thy devli's work thyself! Take thy friend, ferret cut the priest, if he be here, and get the ware. wage. Pald spy! Traitor!" sh hissed, "botray thy religion, th uncle, thy home and take thy filth lucre! Dost think I'll stir a hand to

lucre! Dose command thee?"
She stood with her arms akimbo, seed defiance written on every march the scorn and defiance written on every feature. Richard cowed beneath the torrent of angry words and would have slunk into the background had

have sunk into the background had not norton laid a heavy hand upon his shoulder.

"So thou trembling coward," he sell, roughly, "thou seest the game is up! They know thee for what thou art, in with me hand and foot. Lead on, I say; show me the room and the biding hole behind the chimner. Dost hear? I brook no delay?

Not daring to disobey, Richard made his way through the men in order to take them in the right disobe to take them in the right disobe caught order to take them in the right direction. As he did so he caught sight of Gwynyth, who had stood witnessing the scene from a distance. The color rose to his brow. At all events she should not be present at the last act she should not see his final disgrace "Gwynyth," he said, huskily, "get thee to thy chamber. These are no seenes for a maldon."

With something like a sob the girl flew towards him and flung herself at his feet.

giri new towards him and flung her-self at his feet.

"Oh! listen to me, Dick," she im-plored, clasping her hands and speaking in an undertone so that none but he might bear, "by the love

none but he might hear, "by the love thou hearest thy uncle, who hath ever treated thee like a son, by the love thou hast for me, thy sistercousin, hear me. Save the good priest's life! It can yet be done, for they know not the room. Dick! Dick! I vou have a heart within you, if you believe in a God above, be not false to your religion!"

"Move on, I say," cried the voice of Norton; "sond the weigh about her husbess of in, the died?" same

And let them burn it! cried the girl freelig herself from his grasp inch freely herself from his grasp, her dark eyes flashing, are we such covards that we fear to suffer in the cause of truth? Ah! Dick, my cousin," and her manner softened once again, "perjure not thy soul with sin, bring not the blood of this holy man upon thy head too late, even now thou mayst draw

She would have said more, but Norton, lashed to fury by the unneces-sary delay, pushed her rudely aside and forced Richard forward. The and lorsed mental forward. The men shoved past her, not sparing their brutal jokes, and a few mo-ments later she was left alone with Dame Rachel. All ire had fled from the good old servant's face, she was all gentleness now as she pressed her loved master's child tenderly. In her arms.

arms
"This is no place for such as thou, my sweet Mistress Gwynyth Let us hie to thy Chamber, for here, indeed,

hie to thy chamber, for Perc, indeed, we can do no more"
"Nay, Ruchel," replied the girl, as she quietly but firmly freed herself from her old nursels embrace, "what others have strength to suffer shall I fear to witness? Our presence may at least afford some comfort to the good father in his hour of

may at least afford some comfort to the good father in his hour of need Come, let us follow them." The sounds of angry voices and loud hammering filled the air as the old woman and maid slipped unper-ceived into the room. The mantel-plece was dready shattered; four men hed combed into the great flre-place probling, and knowledge, with men had Combed into the great life-place, probing and knocking with their crowbars. But in vain; the firm stone and iron work resisted all their efforts. At last, weary and hot, they had to own that the task was beyond them, unless they set in unbuilding the chimney, and that could not be done until morning, for could not be done until morning, for twilight was fast giving place to

Norton gave a hard laugh. "Think you I would go to that amount of time and trouble when I amount of time and trouble when A have by me so easy a means of ob-taining access to the Papist? Here, thou dog, fulfil thy compact; touch the spring of this traitor's hiding place!" and laying his hand on Rich-place!" place!" and laying his hand on Richard's collar he appeared almost to lift him into the fireplace. For a moment there was a conflict with his better nature, but fear and avarice gained the day. Breathlessly he ran his hand along the back of the fireplace until he feit his fingers slip into the niche he knew so well. slip into the niche he knew so well. He pressed it firmly. That which had appeared so unresisting before slid noiselessly into the wall, displaying a fair-sized cavity. Ere the solders could rush forward to selze their prey a man garbed as a monk stepped out and stood calmly surveying his assailants. But what was this?

this?

Richard, with an exclamation of surprise, started forward, a sudden cry of "Father! father!" rang through the room, and a childish figure in white darted through the men, flinging gerself into the arms of Sir Rupert Trevor, for it was indeed he deed he

Thomas Norton turned in a fury upon Richard.

ppon Richard.
"What means this, thou hang-man's cur? Hast thou played me false? Who is this man?"
Before Dick could collect his startled thoughts his uncle answer-

"I am Rupert Trovor." he said

"master of L'anfair Court The priest you seek is not here but to cover his retreat that I thus

but to cover his retreat that I thus took his place; he has ere now, I trust, attained some safe shelter." Norton was white with anger. "Thou shalt live to rue this day, thou traitor Papist," he cried, maddoned at the thought that the bird he had trucked so cleverly had flown from under his very nose; "since thou wert so eager to take the place of this rascal oriest, thou shalt keep of this rascal priest, thou shalt keep it, aye, to Tyburn itself, if I have we say in the matter. Methinks we shall find here proof enough of thy villainous defiance of the Queen's

With that he made a sign to his men, who immediately dived into the aperture, returning shortly with yestments, crucifix, chalice, missal, vestments, crucilly, challed, inissal, in fact, all the requisites for Mass.

"'Tis well," said the leader; "see that they be taken with us. And as for thee, thou gallows' bird," turning to Richard, "'tis through thee

ing to Richard, "'tis through thee my prize hath escaped. Henceforth I dismiss thee form my service. Bost hear, thou skulking hypocrite?" But for once his words fell kily up-on Dick, who could only lean against the wall, nurmuring to himself. "Oh! what have I done? My uncle! My uncle!"

"Oh! what have I done? My unch! If the prisoner," he cried; "I have no time to waste."

Two men stepped forward with iron manacles and attempted to push aside the child, who still clung to her father, her head buried on his breast. "Sweet Gwynyth," he murmured, kissing her again and again, "thou must loose me now, dearest"

But the girl only clung on the more tightly, and it was by shere brute strength that the men at last succeeded in forcing her away. Then did all self-control, all restraint break down as she saw him standing theze so dignified and quiet while they loaded him with fotters. She turned upon Richard, her eyes flaming, her voice trembling with passion. "See what thou hast done," she

ing, her voice trembing with passion.

"See what then hast done," she cried; "see what thy vile treachery has brought about! Base spy! Ungrateful dog! Murderer of one to whom then owest all things! There is a God above, a God who will avenge the innocent. May his curse fall upon thee and mayst then never have a moment's peace! I am but a child in years, but grief has made me a woman, and as such! Turse me a woman, and as such I curse thee; with all the strength of my nature do I curse thee! May thy days be filled with sorrow and may the thought of thy uncle, whom thou hast delivered to his death, torment thee ever, and the memory of thy cought, whose heart thou hast broken!"

She prused, exhausted by her vehemence. Her father's words fell upon her ears, quiet and calm, yet full of love a contrast to her out words of hatred.

of hatred.
"Gwynyth," he suid. "It grieves me to hear my dwn child speak thas. Richard, my lad. I forgive thee free-

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### LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

THE RESILES VISITS

Multitudes were engaged on Sunday in performing the Judilee visits, the confraterinities of the St. Vincent de Paul Society ind the branches of the Socred Heart league of five priviles made the rounds of the charches, accompanied in each instance by hundreds of members of the congregations both men and women. So perfect was the order that only at St. Basil's Church did one congregation have to wait for another. St. Mary's and St. Paul's people net at St. Basil's, and St. Helen's had to wait for a little while on both. Between three and four o'clock there must have been not less than five-thousand people pissed through the pair between sc. Mary's and St. Basil's churched. The crowd in front of St. Michael's College was at one time dense, and although no regular processional order was observed, the different congregations were able to keep loogether and appear. regular processional order was observed the different congregations were able to keep together and appear at each of the churches at the hour arranged for It was a most ediffing sight, a powerful testimony of the faith, to see such multitudes moving from church to coarch without any of the external retartions of processions or banners. The day was very warm and the way was long; but the people almost all went on foot, and lost little time by so doing. tle time by so doing.

"THOMAS BECKET" AT ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

AEL'S COLLEGE.

Active preparations are being made by the management and students of St. Michael's College for an elaborate production of Irving's great play, "Thomas Becket," to be presented in the College Hall on Wednesday evening, May 22nd. The play is under the able direction of Mr. H. N. Shaw, which is a sufficient guarantee of its success. New scenery is being built and many alterations have been made about the stage, particularly in placing of new lights. The students are working hard, and show remarkable talent, and the Dramatic Society of '01 has determined to make (this the greatest production ever given at St. Michael's College Phose who saw the "Great Umbrella Case" were enthusiastic over the clever comedy work of the students, but they are said to be even better in drama. The tragic story of Tuomas Becket is an admirable wehicle for good emotional acting, and this is the first time the public will have an opportunity of seeing Sir Henry Irving's famous play et up. lie will have an opportunity of seeing Sir Henry Irving's famous play at pop-ular prices.

### ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL

Boys' Honor Roll for April.
Form IV., Sen. Div., excellent—W.
Hanna, J. O'Hearn, C. Smith, H.
O'Donoghue, A. Schreiner, J. Mohan.
Jun. Div., excellen.—Ins. Walker, J.
O'Toote, J. Heck, C. March. Good—F. Corrigan, G. Aitkins, F. Bochler.
Form' III., Sen Div., excellent.—E.
Bochler, G. Roche. Good—J. Tobin,
E. Marrin, A. O'Reilly, Jun. Div., excellent—W. Chase, T. Hennessy, M.
Mechan, T. O'Hearn, F. Shearns 'Good—H. Giblin, C. iiiggins, J. Neville, P.
Cuiley, G. Quinlan, J. Regan.
Form II., Sen. Div., excellent.— J.
Devi.e. E. Seitz, J. Burns, J. Mohan,
G. McGowan, J. Murray, C. Heck, E.
Roach, F. Guay. Good—T. Fox. Jun.
Div., excellent—F. Kenny, R. Newton.
Good—C. Hinchey, J. Neville.
The following is a list of the boys
who obtained the highest number of
marks in the monthly competition;—
Form IV., Sen. Div.—I, Harry O'Donoghue; 2, John Mohan; and 3, William
Hanna. Jun. Div., 1. Carrol March;
Z. James Walker, and 3, Joseph Walker.

er.
Form III., Sen. Div.,—Gordon Roche, Ewart Marrm, and Vincent O'Hagan. Jun. Div.—Matthew Mechan, Frederick, Shearns, and Wilfrid Chasc.
Form II., Sen. Div.—John Maroni, John Murray, and Junes Lobraico. Jun. Div.—William Newton, Joseph Oliver and Joseph Lobraico.

### DEATH OF MRS. BLAKE.

Intelligence of the death of Mrs. Blake, wife of the Hon. S. H. Blake, was received in the city by cable from England on Sunday. Mrs. Blake passed away in London, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Blake, with whom she had been visiting.

Mrs. dllake was a member of a well-known family of Irish origin, being the third daughter of the late flight Rev. Benjama Cror m, the Iris' Bishon of Huron. A year previous to her marriage to Mr. Blake her sister married his brether, the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P. She was in her sixty-fourth year, and leaves a family of three, the daughters being Mrs. F H. Moss of Toronto and Mrs dlimplamder of New York, and the son Mr. W. H, fliake. Her death will be sincerely mourned in Toronto. member of a well der of New York, and H, Blake. Her death mourned in Toronto.

### REVIEWS.

IN THE FORUS

The stor, or "How London Was Save ed," as told by Mr. John Martin in the May number of Phe Borum, points a moral for municipal reformers in this country. Under the somewhat regulationary title, "The Spoiled Parent," Mr. Wilbur Larremore expounds the doctrine that the duty of filial obedience has its limitations, at any rate in the case of children of adult years. Prof. W. S. Scarborough, lone of the leading educators of his race, recommends, in an article on "The Negro and Our New Possessions," that American statemen should consider the possibility of utilizing the acquisition of the islands of the Philippines as a means of solving the collocted problem. Hon. Charles Denby contributes, from his own experiences at Peking, a bright and instructive account of "Some Chinese Traits." The connection between "Bryanism and Jeffersomian Democracy" is fraced by Mr. lalbert Watkins in a paper which calls ottention to sever. "Sets generally forgotten by Democrats and Regulating of the problems alike. Mr. W. H. Hobbs, writing on "Art as the Handmaid of Literacure." "treats appearance of the lifting the property of the property of

Mrs Bock 14hs, "Sheep and the Forests' by U.V. Wilcox, (and "The Latest Stage of Labrary Development," by E. I. Antrim

ST NICHOLAS FOR MAY
Boys or g rls with weak hearts are not just th cones to enjoy the most Cleveland Moffett's "Bidge-Builder" article in the May St Nicholas. The dim and perilous heights frequented by the workmen on the new Brooklyn birdge, as a matter of duly routine, are appalling to the imagination, and Mr Moffett has nothing to gain by minimizing the perils to which these staut-hearted fellows are constantly exposed, nor do the illustrations contradict what he says on the subject. Mark Iwam appears as an unventor in a pageful of pictures accompanying an article in this number on the Patent Office at Washington, the subject being a "game apparatus," patented by S. L. Clemens on the 18th of August, 1855. Ar ingenious licycle lamp devised by a sailor lad, is the theme of George A. Williams' article, "A Young Inventor" The general reider will be surprised to have from an article by George E Walsh, what progress has been made of late years, in this country and abroad, in the breeding and training of corrier pigeons, which now make little or nothing of a flight of five hundred miles a day. ST NICHOLAS FOR MAY

#### OBITUARY.

MRS. HAYES, HAMILTON.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. Matthewi Hayes, of the Imperial Hotel, Hamilton, died suddenly Saturday afternoon from heart trouble. The deceased lady had many friends twho were greatly shocked at the news of her sudden taking-off. She was about 40 years of age and left a husband and four children. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning to St. Mary's Cathedral.

JOSEPH LOMAS.

Hamilton May 4.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Lomas, a member of the Army and Navy veterans, died at his residence, 124 Hess street north, after a short illness. The deceased formerly belonged to the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and was stationed in Hamilton at the time of the Trent affair. After his discharge he came back to Hamilton, where he has resided ever since. He had seen no active service, but was in possession of good conduct and dong service medals. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock to St. Mary's Cathedral, thence to Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR. The death of Mr. J. D. Lawlor, of Montreal, occurred at Perryville, N. Y., on Friday. The body was brought shome on Saturday, and after service on Monday at St. Jean Baptizie Church was interied in Cote des Newes Cemetery. Neages Cemetery.

ESTAGE On Alonday at St. Jean Baptizste Church was intered in Cote des Newes Cemetery.

MGR. FARRELLY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

A correspondent of the Kingston Freeman writes:—I suppose it is generally known throughout the Dioce of Kingston, that on the 22nd of May mext the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, Rector of St. Michael's Church of this city, will have the rare distinction of celebrating his Golden Jubice in the priesthood. For more than thirty years he has been pastor of St. Michael's Church, and during that long period had been repeatedly honored by being appointed administrator of the diocese, the delicate duties of which office he has invariably discharged in an able and highly satisfactory manner. He has, moreover, been highly honored by the Sovereign Pontiff who now so gloriously rules the Church, in appointing him to the high dignity of a Monsignore. Nobody will say that he has not well carned all these honors and distinctions, and now when he has grown old in the service of the Lord, who has thus signally prolonged his years of usefulness, it is meet that some fitting recognition should be given to his long and faithful service. The matter is now in the hands of on able and energetic committee, who will spare no pains to make this noteworthy event a grand success. In this the committee has the solid advice and wise council of our tirsless and energetic curate, Rev. Father Sheedy, in whom all have the greatest confidence. And when associated with him we find such men as C. D. MacCauley, barrister; E. F. Butler, barrister; James F. Dolan, M.D.; Col. Hendrick, U.S. consul, and F. P. Carney, merschont, all young men who are an ornament to the Church, and who would shine in any community of the world, we can be well assured beforehand that the event will be carried out in a manner worthy of the occasion. And to be sure that nothing will be lacking, we find also on the committee some of the older heads, such as Ald. Doyle, Jas St. Charles, J. M. Hurley, ex-M P., and Frank Dolan.

REV. FRANCIS CARNEY'S AP-POINTMENT.

Fredericton, May 6.—Rev. Francis Carney, M.A., of Carleton County has been appointed pastor of Predericton parish, succeeding Bishop Casey, who has been appointed to the head of the Diocese of St. John.

A BROCKVILLE NOMINATION Mr. D. O'Brien, barrister, is the Con-servative numines for the Legislative Assembly in Brockville.

Catholic readers will be pleased to know that a new Catholic prose work, "Canadian Essays, Historical and Critical," will soon appear from the peur of Dr. O'Hagan, the y ung Canadian suttor. This colume will deal with the Catholic Church in Oristrio, the Martyr dom of the Jenuits at Penetanguishene, French-Canadian Life and Literature, the Life and Work of the Hon, and Right R.v. Alexander Macdonnel, Pioneer Blamp of Ontario, Canadian Women Writers, Canadian Poets and Poorty, and the True Story of the Acadian Deportation, upon which Longiellow's Evangelins, he has he Dr. O'Hagan is also bringing out a new addition of his their departments. A New Catholic Work.

#### CANADIAN NEWS

MONTREAL

the first concert of the season under the auspices of the Catholic Sailors' Club was given on April 3rd, and was attended by upwards of 300 sailors and citizens. Mr E P. Langlors presided, and among those present were Lads flingston, flev. Fathers. Kayanagh, and Leroux, and Mr F B. McNamee

### CATHOLIC GIRLS' CLUB, MONT-

REAL

It may be of advantage to many young women, who for business of pleasure visit Montreal, to learn that they can procure the best accommodation on the most moderate of terms by applying to Mrs. Mahoney, at the Catholic Girls' Clab. 20 Victoria St. This establishment is especially decisionally decisions, offices, or shops, as stenographers, typewaiters, salesmen, etc. but during the summer months will be free to all feminine visitors to the city, it is ell and conveniently located, with the cleanest and most comfortable of apartments and the best of meals.

### SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON HON-ORED.

ORED.

Montre al. May 7—Sir Wan. Hingston, was the object of a picasing demonstration at the Hotel Dicu, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his entering the hospital as a surgeon. Sir William has now reached his seventy-third year, but still continues the practice of his profession, and within the last few days proformed two critical operations at the Hotel Dicu, where he has labored so long The ceremonics opened with the celebration of Mass in the chapel of the hospital by Archbishop Bruchesi. After the religious coremony, the surgeons of the Hotel Dicu presented Sir William an address accompanied by an urn of great value. The students of Laval gathered in the operating room, where they presented their professor with an address, and handed Lady Hingston a splendid bouquet. The sisters of the institution also paid their respects to Sir William, and presented him with some relies brought over from France by Mile. Clance over two hundred years ago, and since preserved by her successors.

### PETERBOROUGU.

Perhaps the most intelligent and appreciative audience that has ever assembled in the Peterborough opera house gathered together on April 24 to witness a production of the Merchant of Venice by local amateurs. The honors of the evening, says the Examiner, were almost equally divided between Mr. T. J. Begley and Miss Nellie McCabe. Both possess wonderful talent in this line and their splendid acting that night was both a purprise and a treat to the audience.

Nellie McCabe. Both possess wonderful talent in this line and their splendid acting tast night was both a surprise and a trat to the audience. Mr. Begley, in Shylock, was grant and surpassed the expectation of every body. Of course he was no stranger to a Peterborough audience and all who saw him in this same character last year were very anxious to witness last night's performance. Shylock is a wonderful production and it is doubtful whether any actor ever efficiently represented the more delicate traits of character that lie beneath the greater passions of the Jew's heart. His subtle malice and energetic revenge are the main ideas to be brought out, but Mr. Begley did not only portray these but also the majority of the other minor qualities. Certainly, his acting, for an amateur, was something wonderful and would do credit to a professional. His rating of Antonio in the first act, his passionale outbursts in reply to Salarino and his venomous threats to Tubal won for him golden opinious, while his rendering of the speeches in the trial scene were without blemish. When it is borne in mind that Portia is perhaps the most beautiful character ever described by pen wa have an idea how difficult a task lay before Miss Nellie McCabe. But she proved worthy of her steel and not only mastered the sentiment of the selection but expressed it perfectly. She is a promising clocutionist who possesses a well m dulated voice and distinct articulation while her graceful gestures and carriage were admired by all. Her playful conversation with Nerissa was splendidly carried out; her speeches in the casket scenes held the audience spellbound, while her rendering of the "mercy plea" proved the hit of the evening and brought down the house. The remaining selections in the trial scene and the dialogue of the fifth act were also becutifully taken. Miss Mc-Cabe's equal would be hard to find and she deserves the highest praise for her good work last night.

Antonio is one of the most beautiful of Shakespeare's characters. He does

she deserves the highest praise for her good work last night.

Antonio is one of the most beautiful of Shakespeare's characters. He does not take a very prominent part in the drama; he is a sufferer rather than an actor. Mr. T. Packenham certainly did justice to the part. He possesses a very flexible voice capable of giving expression to a most passionate outburst as well as to a speech of greatest pathos. This was shown lust night by his almost perfect rendition of the scornful outbreak against Shylock in the first act and afterwards of the mournful farewed

shown dust night by his almost perfect rendition of the scornful outbreak against Shylock in the first act and afterwards af the mournful farewed he takes of his friend.

Shakespeare's diassamo is a manly generous gentleman although of gay and somewhat dependent gallant. Mr. Jack McCabe, in his personation of this character proved that he had made a thorough study of it and had mestered all the fine traits. Mr. McCabe's gestures and facial expressions were splendid and his checution almost faultless. His speeches and acting during the casket scene were especially worthy of note, which has argument with Shylock in the for the detail his quarrel with Portio in the fifth were excellently carried out.

Mr. A. F. Saunders played Gratiano and Morocco in good form. He is the owner of, an excellent voice of which he had perfect control. The boastful speeches of Morocce could not have been discussed the efficient to improve on his readition of Gratiano's witty sallies and organizations.

Mr Jas Mulligan seemed to have caught the spirit of Lanenzo, and played the part excellently. He provid to be an adept at love making, more particularly in Act V.

Missistaniy Holmes was certainly have most beautiful pigan—a most sweet low. She possesses a clear, distinct yoice, and her attendation and expression were perfect. From the moment she appeared on the stage she had the audience with her, and commanded their undivided attention whenever she entered.

Mr Geo Lynch in Launcelot was indeed the joster of the evening, and promises to make a first-class comedian. He took the house by storm and called forth rounds of applause by his witty although slightly foolish speeches. Mr. Lynch's acting showed that he had discovered the humor of the pact, and kept the at-lience in peals of laughter, even when his exocitons overcame him and he wept. He also played Salerio in good style. In fact it was the opinion of a great many shat he excelled in this character. The two characters are entirely different and Mr. Lynch must befremarkably clever at acting to play both so excellently. His speeches in the datter were characterized by feeling, force and distinctness. His appearance was always warmly applauded and his work on the whole brought him dadeless laurels.

imposing court guards, while blesses, J Carey and T. McGrath acted as Portia's attendants.

During the evening several delightful overtures were rendered by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Mr. R. Gliddon. Miss Lottie Bell, violiniste, in her lendition of "The Palms" scored a triumph, and in response to an encore played a beautiful arrangement of "Annie Laurie," Mr. A. F. Saunders, bar'tone, sang in excellent voice "Love's old sweet song," ard for a recall number, "Answered." He is the possessor of a magnificent voice. Miss Muggie McCabe filled very efficiently the position of planiste of the evening.

Gracey. TIERNEY-On the 1st of May, at Fal-

MERNEY—On the 1st of May, at railowfield, Nepean, Ont., James Tierney, Sr., aged 74 years.

McCABE—At Ottawa. on April 27th., Cabrlotte Annie, beloved wife of Peter McCabe, in the 39th year of

# **TENDERS FOR COAL 1901**

Brailed tender, addressed to the Provincial Secre-tary, Province of Ontario, Parliament buildings, Tor-onto, and marked "Produce Coal," wil he received up to noon on MUNIAY, MAZIMA to the con-ditiery of coal in the sheet of the particular and editery of coal in the sheet of the particular and samed below, on or before the 15th day of sulf year accept as regards the coal for Lordon, Hamilton and Br chvalle Asylums and Central Prison, as noted:

Asykem for Insant, Torouto. Hard coal—1,200 tons large erg size, 130 tons store size, 150 tons nut size. Soit Coal—450 tons lump, 150 tons soit screenings.

Hard Coal-2,250 tons small erg size, 2 0 tons shore size, 60 tons cheshout size Soft coal-40 to s for grates, 17 th 2,230 tons, 850 may not be required till Jan., 172. Asylum for Insane, Kingston,

Asylum for Idiots, Orillis.

Soft coal acreenings or rus of mine lumn, 1700 tons;
76 tons hard coal, sore size; If "tons hard coal grate,
soft it mp, 10 tons."

Asylum for Insant, Brockville. 

Miss Libel Prime in m Nerissa was Miss Lihel Prime is in Neissa will the dramatis, intended a cleyer confidential watting woman, who possesses a tinge of her lady's etigrated and rominee and minnes ner mistress with good couphasies and discretion. Miss Primeau's interpretation of the character was correct, and her clocution of a high-class order It would be difficult to pick on her best parts so well did she handle the while selection. Her playing in Vet V delighted the acdience who thoroughly appreciated it. ated st.

Mr. Jas Mulligan seemed to have

ed and his work on the whole brought him fadeless laurels.

The Duke of Venice was taken by Mr. Angus McPherson—his deep sonorous voice suiting well his white hairs and pompoins manners. His appeal to Shylock is especially worthy of note, being minus a single defect. His accent and expression were beautiful. Mr. £d. Dillon played Tubal and Old Gobbo very satisfactorily, while Mr. M. Fitzsimmons as Stephano was all that could be desired.

Messrs. W. Young, J. Fitzsimmons and W. A. Jackson made three very imposing court guards, while Messrs. J Garey and T. McGrath acted as Portat's attendants.

### DEATHS.

HAYES.—In Hamilton, on Saturday, May 4, 1901, Mary Ann, beloved wife of M thew Hayes, aged 39

years. DALY—On April 28th, at Quebec, Jas.

DALY—On April 28th, at Quenec, Jas. Daly.
DolleRTY—At St. John, N.B., on April 25th, Eliza A., wife of John H. Doherty, aged 63 years.
GRACEY—At 25t Clendenan avenue, Toronto Junction, on Tuesday, April 30, Margaret Doyle, wife of Alex Graces.

Peter McCabe, in the 39th year of her age.

MORGAN.—In Montreal, on the 29th inst., Hugh Morgan, aged 36 years and 10 months, only surviving son of the late Thomas Morgan.

McNULTY.—At her late residence, 53 Aylmer St., Montreal, he wife of Thomas McNulty, agea 58(years native of Dandrum Co., Tipperary, Ireland.

**TENDERS** 

Asylum for Insine, London,

Hard coal—1,350 tune time erg size, 250 tone small orgaine 25 tone chestout size. 500 tone hard screen-ings, 500 tone suit screenings, 15 tone stove size, (hard). Asykum for Insane, Hamile

Asykum for Iname, Hamilton.

Hard 'oal-3,700 tonsemall egg siz-, 230 tons store
size, 100 tons cheefant size, oal for grates. 75 tons;
for rump house, 200 tons imported sizek; 120 tons
imported screenings. Of the above quantity, 2,058
tons may not be required tinelt January and February, 1902.

Asykum for I-sane, Mimico. Hard coal—1,550 tens large e.g sire, 140 tens afove size, 10 tens cell for grates, 100 tens soft screenings, by corts green hardwork.

Asylum for Female Patients, Cobourg.

Mard cref - are sine, large inth elen.  ABSOLUTELY

No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.

No other article of food has received such emphatic commendation for purity and wholesomeness from the most eminent authorities.

### The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking re-ceipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Avoid the imitation powders. They are sold cheap because they are made from alum. But alum is a poison dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

size. Fo't Coal-2,500 tons soft coal s resnings or run of mine lump. The soft coal to be delivered monthly, as required.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, liard coal-775 tons large eg. s'ze, 100 tons small eggsize, 11t ns stove size, 14 tons No. 4 size; soft coal for grates, 4 tons

Institution for Blind, Brantford.

Hard coal = 400 tons large egg size, 150 tons : tons ize, 15 tons chestnut size, Refermatory tor Boys, Penetang.

Eighty tons egg size, 57 tone stone size, 10 tone nut size, 50s tone soft coal screenlegs or run of mine lump. Delivered at Institution dock. Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Soft coal screenings or run of mine lump, 650 tons tove coal, 110 tons.

Soft coal screenings or run of mine lump, 650 tons above coal, 110 tons.

Tenderers are to specify the mine or mines from which the coal will be supplied, and the quality of same, and must also turnish satisfactory oldence that the coal delivered is true to name, fresh mined, and to every respect cynal is quality to the stand ringrades of coal known to the trade.

Delivery les to be effected in a manner satisfactory to impectors of Prisons and Public charities.

And the said impectors may rupire additional amounts, not exceeding 20 per cent. of the quantities hereinbefore specified, for the above mentioned, and institutions to be delivered thereat at the contract pricos at any time up to the lifth day of July, 1907.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantities pricos at any time up to the lifth day of July, 1907.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantities tho order of the Honorabot the Provincial secretary must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bons after, and two sufficient arteries will be required for the done further and conditions of tenders may be obtained from the Inspectors of Prisons and Pablic Charties, Pailian ms buildings, Toronto er from the Burraars of the repective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advantagement without to the best process and to the secretary authority from the desartment will not be read to the secretary must be readers.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without uthority from the department will not be raid for

R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### LATEST MARKETS.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Wa quote:		
Wheat, speing straight, new	40 70	
Wheat, white, straight new	CV 12	80 60
		_ 00
Wheat goods	0 714	0 00
Wheat goose	0 69}	0 00
		60
Peas	0 65	0 00
Barley	0 46	0
	0 614	3 00
		0 00
	13 00	14 00
		0 00
	8 40	60
	0 14	
	őii	0 18
		0 13
Turkeys, per lh.	0 60	0 80
Ducks nor note	0 12	0 13
Ducke, per pair	Ø 90	1 25
Geese, per lb.	08	0 10
Potatoes, per bag	0 35	0 40
Apples, choice	3 00	4 10
Deel, Billio Quarters	010	8 00
	4 50	5 50
Mutton	7 00	8 50
Mutton	0 10	0 11
LOCAL TIME		~ **

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

b-xport Cattle-Choice lots of export cat-tle are worth from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt., while lights are worth \$4.40 to Export Crattle—Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cut, while lights are worth \$4.40 to \$4.80.

Bulla--fleavy export bulls so'd at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per cut, while light export bulls sold at \$4.60 kers.

Butchers' Crattle—Choice nicked lot of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1050 to 1150 lbs., each, sold at \$4.40 to \$4.00.

Londs of good butchers' cattle are worth \$3.00 to \$4.25, and medium buichers', mixed cows, helters and steers, \$3.70 to \$3.00 per cut.

Common butchers' cows, \$3.30 to \$3.50, while inferior, rough cows and bulls sold at \$3.15 to \$3.25.

Heavy Feeders—Heavy steers, weighing from 1100 150 cold, such of good breeding qualities, sold at \$2.75 at \$4.00 per cut.

Milet Feeders—Steers weighing from 900 the cold, sold at \$2.75 to \$4 per cut.

Light Feeders—Steers weighing from 900 the cold, sold at \$2.75 to \$4 per cut.

to 1800 line, each, sold at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Buffalo Stockers—Yearling steers, 500 to \$60 line, each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Tweive cows and springers were sold at \$30 to \$40 colors and those of the series sold at from \$2 to \$8.

Chives—25 cances were som at from \$2.00 \$8.

Sheep—Deliverles, 153; prices firm, \$4.50 to \$5 for ewes, and \$5.50 to \$4 per ever for bucks

Vearling Lambs—Vearling lambs, grainfed, sold at \$5.50 to \$4.25 per ever, barafed, sold at \$4.50 to \$5.20 per ever, barafed, sold at \$4.50 to \$5.20 per ever, barafed, no 10 no more than 200 lbs. cach unfed and unwatered, off ears, sold at \$4.50 to \$6.37%; lights, \$6.37%, and fats \$6.57% per ever.

st 37 ½ lights, 80 37½, and fats 86,37½ per cvt.
William Levnek bought 123 cattle, butch rs' and exporters, at the following prices: Common to medium loads of butchers' at 5.40 to \$3,03 per cvt.; loads of good butchers', 1, 83,00 ro \$4.50 per cwt; mixed loads of butchers' and experiers, at \$4,50 to \$4.50 per cwt; choice picked lot. of butchers', cqual to best exporters in quality, at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt;
The quality of fat, cattle was a little letter than the offerings of last week, but hot campa, of the best experies.

stages, both with the heavy

the market, who could not get supplied. Stock as of good breeding qualities were frin, and caree at quotations given below. The run of sheep and grain fed yearling lambs was light, and prices advanced it

lanns was upon the consequence of the consequence.

Delt e les of hogs were also light, and prices went up 125g per cwt di round.

Few good milet cows and springers were offered, and prices were unchanged. A few choice quality cows would find ready sale.

correa, and priest were unconsidered for choice quality coas would find ready sale.

Diann B, 38 bought one tool exporters, 1270 lbs, each, at \$5 per cwt.

Crawford A Hunthsett hought 3 loads of mixed exporters and short keep feeders, one load 1190 lbs cach, at \$4.70 per cwt, one load, 1150 lbs cach, at \$4.70 per cwt, one load, 1050 lbs, each, at \$5.29 per cwt.

W. H. Dean hought 5 boads exporters, averaging 1200 lbs, each, at \$5 per cwt.

James Harris bought (189) butchers' and exporters, mixed, at \$3.90 per cwt.

for butchers' and nived loats of exporters and butchers, at \$4.25 \circ \$150 per cwt.

for caoice yearling lambs, \(60) per cwt.

for caoice yearling lambs, \(60) \$4.70 per cwt.

Lunness & Halligan bought 200 exporters,

Lunness & Halligan bought 200 exporters,

Lunness & McDonald, commission sales-

Dimines A Halligan bought 200 exporters, 1200 to 1400 lbs. each, at \$5 to \$525 per Cvt.

Whales & McDonald, commission salesmen, sold one load exporters, 1225 lbs. each, of choice quality, at \$5.15 per evt.; one load butchers mixed cows and helfers, one load butchers mixed cows and helfers, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4 per evt., and \$5 over on lot; one load, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4 per evt.; and \$45 over on lot; one load, 1000 lbs. each, at \$24 per evt.; 2 steers, 1250 lbs. each, at \$5 per ext.

It Hours height two loads of butchers eatiful at \$420 to \$4.25 per ext.

A. Zolher bought 3 loads exporters, averaging 1350 lbs. each, at \$4.00 to \$5.10 per ext.

A Zollher bought 3 loads exporters averaging 1350 lbs. each, at \$4.00 to \$5 lb per cwt.

A Levack bought 25 butchers' and exporters mixed at \$4.50 to \$400 per cwt.

May bee & Zengman bought 35 stockers, 400 to D50 lbs. each, at \$325 to \$3.70 per cwt. This firm are wanting for lext week's marked a few pood stock calves, for which they are willing to pay \$150 per cwt.

John Scott sold one load helfer's and steers, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.25 per cwt.

James White. Erin, sold 4 fat cows, 1200 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt., less \$2 on the lot! 8 steers and 1 helfer, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt., at \$4.50 per cwt., less \$5 on lot.

W. B. Levack bought 70 calves at \$6 each.

D. O'Leary bought half a load of exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt., and half a load of siort keep feeders, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.

Beal & Stone sold 20 exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 17 cxporters, 1170 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 2 cxport bulls, 1700 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 2 cxport bulls, 1700 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.55 per cwt.; 3 calved at \$4.55 per cwt.; 5 calved at \$6.55 per cwt.; 5 loaded at \$6.55 p

it. R. J. Collins bought for M. Vincent of outreal 60 butchers' cattle at \$3.25 to \$4 R. J. Collins bought for M. Vincent or Montreal 60 butchers' cattle at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. Corbett & Henderson bought 22 cattle, 125 lbs. cach, at \$4.20 per cwt, helfers and steers; find 22 cattle, 1006 lbs. cach, at \$2.80 nor cwt.

steers; find 22 cattle, 1006 lbs. cach. at \$2.50 per cat.
W. Booth bought 10 butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs. cach, of choice quality, at \$4.50. Sinclair Levack bought 3 butchers' steers, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$4.20 per cat. 25 mixed butchers' cattle, 1025 lbs. cach, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 3 fat cows, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 3 fat cows, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 3 fat cows, 1000 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 3 cows, 1100 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 2 cows, 1100 lbs. cach, at \$3.65 per cwt.; 2 csers, 1100 lbs. cach, at \$4.60 per cwt.; 2 helfers, \$50 ibs. cach, at \$4.00 per cwt.; 2 helfers, \$50 ibs. cach, at \$4.00 per cwt.; 2 helfers, \$50 ibs. cach, at \$4.00 per cwt.; 2 helfers, \$50 ibs. cach, at \$4.121/2 lbs. cach, a

ing steers, 1050 lbs. each, 44.75 lbg steers, 1050 lbs. each, 44.75 wesley Dunn bought 15 sheep at \$4.75 per cwt.; 70 yearling lambs, at \$4 each; 120 caives, at 150 cach.

\$5.50 each.	·arres, a
Export cattle, choice\$4 70 cattle, light 4 40 bulls, choice 3 85	4 60
Dulis, light 3 40	4 87 <sup>1</sup> 3 50
Butchers cattle, picked lots 4 40	4 63
good 3 90 medium, mixed., 3 70	4 25 3 00
Common 2 to	3 50
Feeders heavy 4 25	3 25
	4 60
J F: "Hing into a us	8 50
S.ockers 3 00 Milch cows 30 00	3 50 45 00
1 Cance 9 00	8 00
Sheep, cwes, per cwt 4 50 bucks, per cwt 3 50	5 00
	4 00 5 00
I samme, spring, cach 2 30	5 00
harmard, per cwt. 4 50 per cwt., grain fel 5 60	5 50 6 25
From Choice, not lean than	
Hogs, lights, under 105 ms. 5 37%	• • • •
4dl8 0 271/	
	4 00
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