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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 15

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

by the priests of the architocese
fle Lamentations of Jeremias, the
prophet, were sung in harmony by
Rev. Fathers Coyle. Trayling, and
O'Malloy, and the "Bonedictus" was
given in excellent style by the same O'Malloy; and the "Bonedictus" was groun in excellent style by the same tunary boys. The serm. In was proached by Rev. Dr. Treasy. Or. Thursday morning His Grace, the Arobbishop of Toronto, blessed the Holy Oils in the presence of all the priests of the archidiocese and a very large congregation. Ho was assisted by Rev. Fathers McCann, V.G., Ryan, Hand, and also by Fathers Trayling and Coyle, deacon and sub deacon. Rev. Dr. Treasy was master of coremonies. Immediatoly after the mass the Archbishop borothe Blessed Sacrament in procession to the altar of Repose which was most beautifully and tastefully ornamanted with flowers and lighted candles. Thanks are due to the Idios of the Altar Society, and especially to Miss Foy and her aide Miss Sullivan, for the manner in which the arrange monts have been carried out regarding the ornamentation of the altar of Repose. An indulgence of 10 days was published on the part of the Archbishop by Vicar General McCann at the altar of Repose. On Fruan the Mass of the Pre Sanctified was cole brated by the Rev. Father Ryan in the presence of the Archbishop; Fathers at the altar of Repese. On Frenay the Mass of the Pre Sanotified was celo brated by the Rov. Father Ryan in the presence of the Archbishop: Fathers Coyle and Sinall boing deacon and sub deacon respectively and Rov. Dr. Treacy. master of coremonies. The Passion was solomaly chanted in front of the Archbishops' throne by Rov. Fathers Rohleder, Coyle and Treacy. After mass, the cross was exposed for adoration, and then the Archbishop accompanied by the priests, went to the altar railing where the cross was most dovoutly venerated by the faithful. On Friday afternoon at 8 o'clock the church was thronged with a large congregation when the Stations of the Cross were given, the Stations of the Cross were given, the Stations of the Cross were given the Stations of the Cross were given to Stations of the Cross were give

The High Mass at St. Michael's Cathodral on Easter Sunday was colobrated in presence of His Grace, the Archishop of Toronto. Rev. Dr. Treacy was colobrant of the Mass, Rev. Father Ryan deacon, and Rev. Father Small sub deacon. The high altar was beautifully illuminated and the sanctuary was chastely adorned with plants and flowers. The choir was under the direction of Rev. Father Rohledor, and Mr. Lomaitre presided at the organ. Klingenfold's orchestra assisted. The sermon was preached by the Archibilop, who spoke substantially as follows:

fold's orchestra assisted. In a semini was preached by the Archhishop, who spoke substantially as follows:

My Dasa Busturks. My reflections upon the great mystery of the resurrection of Christ, which the Church commonorates to-day, after the long oxer-cises of our holy religion in which you have been ongaged during the past week, will be very brief. The mystery of the resurrection, my dear brothren, is the foundation of the Christian faith. It is the proof which Christ Himself appealed to that he was indeed the Son of God. This signal proof of the divinity of our blessed Saviour was the turning point in all human history; it was the foundation of our loop os well as our faith: it was the great proof or reconciliation with heaven. During the past wook the Church, in her offices, has lod us along the sorrowful way of the Cross. We went in spirit and prayefully from station to station assisting at the tragic scenes of the sufferings of the Son of God. We ascended in spirit the hill of Calvary, and there beheld the consummation of all the sacrifices of the old law which prefigured the sacrifice of our Drine Lord upon the Cross. And that consummation to Christ had trumphed there of the sacrifice of our Drine Lord upon the Gress. And that consummation of Christ had trumphed there of the sacrifice of our Drine Lord upon the Gress. And that the canonic had falled in shame sach sacrow. But to-day a noble by years; to-day the Church resounds with hallohigh, for Christ is arison, and great is the jey

with which we celebrate His tremph I very Christian legar is filled to day with joy and gladiness because the Son of Gold has risen from the tomb. The filled has risen from the tomb. The pyfol mystery of the resurrection fills cartly and heaven, the Church receives it fills were called to the Passion began or word in the Other Charches of the Ur.

Last week coronomes of a very high and imposing religious order word and in the goaled of the office of the Passion began on Wodday ovening and was largely attended by the priests of the archdiocese. The Lamentations of Jeromias, the prophet, were sung in Inamony by Roy. Fathers Coylo, Trayling, and the "Bonedicius" was anyon in excellent style by the same of Malloy; and the "Bonedicius" was anyon in excellent style by the same

This is the account given by the inspired writer of this ship and one changed in the world's hastery. This is the account of the overal which changed the whole current of human thought. He is rison, He is not here. There ever was meer jiet on upon the mount of any man in which such words as those could be truthfully written. The dead who are commomented on stone have dequent tribute paid to their departed worth, or homage paid them on account of the station they had occupied, or the faunc they had won, but upon their monuments no such words as those could be truthfully inscribed. "He is rison, He is not here." These are words that could have been written only on the bond of the Sun of food. Behold the blace where they laid Him." No won der we should repose, on wonder the Christian heart should be filled with gladness because of the triumph of Josus Christ over death. His triumph is our triumph, the triumph of the Son of God is the triumph of the Son of God is the triumph of he Son of God is the triumph of the Son of God is the triumph of he son of Josus Christ over death. His triumph is our triumph, the triumph of the Son of God is the triumph of he son of Josus Christ over death. His triumph is our triumph, the triumph of the Son of God is the triumph of humanity nor all of these merches to his consection of Josus Christ over death. His triumph is our triumph the He Son of God is the triumph of humanity nor all of these merches to his consection of Josus Christostan of Josus Christostalished His Church bears upon its history the characteristics and he happing his of the divinity of His mission. When Josus Christostalished His Church bears upon its history the characteristics and he happing history the characte

sing to day Allebria Christ is risen, allebria Now my dearest brothers, there is a suggestion in the mystery of the resurrection, and it is the that we should be a suggestion in the mystery of the resurrection, and it is the that we should be a suggestion of the sum of the s

st. Muly's

Great congregations attended the four
morning services at St. Mary's on
Easter Stunday. The sanctuary prosent
da vory attractive appearance. The
attar was adorned with exquiste taste.
The sanctuary boys' singing was much
appreciated, and the augels' choir at the
to o'clock mass, with ordiestral accompaniment, sang with wondrous sweetest
and effect. At the last nass Rev. Wm.
McCaun preached an oboquent sorned
McCaun preached an oboquent sorned
on the feast, from the words of St.
Paul. "He arose for our justification."
The singing was of a high order. The
Caster offering was most gonerous. Atgrand vespers in the ovening Father
Whelan preached. ST. MARY'S

CHIGACH OP-OGH-LADY OF LOURDES.
Faster services wore splendidly carried out at the Church of tur Lady of Loundes Sunday, Roy Father Teety Calculated High Mass, Father Walth, deacen, Mr. Method sub-deacen. The Chor with full orchestra roudered in a most effective style Dworak's Mass. In rendering this composition the choir not notly retained its former reputation, but added now haurels. The tobe and volume were oxecotingly fine and phrasing most artistic. Oreat credit is due to Miss Sullivan for the perfect manner in which the choir sang.
In the ovening Mazuro's vespers were given. Solos were admirably rendered by Mrs. McGann, Misses McCarron, Coxwell and Tymon. Roy. Father Teefy, M.A. delivered an eloquent ser mon. The roy, gentleman showed in the most vivid language how the conquests of Alexandria Casar and Napoleon perished in a fow years; but those of Jesus Christ after ninoteen centuries are thriving. CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

The annual fancy fair of St. Paul's Church, Power street, opened Monday evening in St. Paul's Hall. The at tondance was unusually large. The hall and tables were beautifully decorolicited rounds of applause from the sympathetic audience. The refresh ment table is mobarge of Mrs Martin and Mrs. Melady. The fanot table are presided over by Mesdames O'Counor, Rosar, Rigney, Dodds and the young ladies of the Sodshity. Among the gouldenen present at the fair wore noticed Rev. Fathers Walsh, Minehad, Cline, and Mesers. Wright, Mslone, Downe. Dodds. Duffy, Mogan and McCabe. The programme on Tuesday ovening under the auspices of the Knights of St. John was an excellent one. Among the artists that took part were Messrs, Auglin and Meroier, and Mrs. McGann Miss McGarron and Mrs. McGaron ladies' bioyole, presented by Hobberlin Bros. & Co. to the fair, took place on Wednesday ovening.

Thuraday the I. O. B. A. with Mayor Floming as chairman will put up a programme. Friday night the Catholic Foresters will give a display of talent.

The "Sun" bioyele, manufactured by G. T. Pondrith, 73 to 31 Adolaide street Wost, is a vory superior article, sold at a most reasonable price. It will pay the intending purchaser to give Mr. Pondrith a call.

DISGRACE OF FINDI. The Relations Be \$ 5. England and I - 5

Dublin Freeman's Journal in Itopio writes:

The one question which has been of cupying all minuts in Italy since the beginning of March, when the news of the Italian defeat at Adowa was received, is the question of trica. It is not easy to express the consternation, and sorrow and bitterness, and humiliation expressed by the people throughout the whole country. The prominent feeling was one of hatred against the Premier Crispi, to, whose policy all the misfortune and misery of the disaster were at tributed. Demonstrations of hostility to Grispi and to the trican campaign were made in almost every city in the peninsula. In some towns these almost reachigd the preportions of a revolt. The people of Milan. the meral capital of Italy," as it is called, were particular by violent in those dom: astration. In Payla the people desirous of effectively prohibiting the departure of the soldiers about to be despatched to Africa, lifted the jails from the railway. Naples was described as boing on the verge of the rails from the railway. Naples was described as being on the verge of described as bong on the verge of revolution, and it was reported that the people there had determined to prevent the embarkation from that port of any more treeps for Africa. The Piazza Colonna in Rome. the place in the modern city which to a certain degree corresponds to the Forum in the ancient city as the gathering place of the dillers, gossips, adventures, and indicontents of the population, always ready for some demonstration or other, was for soveral demonstration or other. was for soveral evenings trued int a pandemonium by

ration in the plazza, this cruspoordy voice of public opinion, which has served to gloze over so many wrongs and out rage.

On March 17th the Parliament was reopened by the Marquis bi Rudui, and the programme of the Government put forward by him. His coming to power was expected to be the beginning of now ora, with peace abroad and retrenchment at home as its corner stone. Such a policy seems to have been truted aside by the military spirit of King Humbert, who desires that victory shall crown the Italian arms in Africa before the conditions of peace can be considered. And so dotermined was his Majesty in this respect, that it was rumourer and believed that he would prefer to abdicate rather than make terms with the conqueror after such a defeat. This influence has prevailed in the such as the such

In another part of his discourse D. Rudini, after musthing, on the fact that if a now treaty with Any sining should be made the Island and protectorate will be added to the made the Island and protectorate will be added to the made the Island and protectorate will be added to the made the Island and the compound in the treaty already in existence that of Uccivili. but depends on the blood which Italians have shed there. "It depends on the consent of some of the greatest Powers of Europe, on the consent of Eugland, with whom we have established a protecool, to which the Hon. Fortis referred. Nor do these protecools, in which the zones of influence are determined, pre-suppose a protectorate." It becomes ovident from the clarations of the Italian Promore that in all or most of the policy of Italy in Africa, England has been a party, at least by coursel and consent. The folly of Italy will become chronic if it induces the orders of this land to second English designs in Africa.

Tho end of all this might be summed up in the words of Di Rudini, who asked for a vote approving the request of 140 millions of francs for the continuance of of the African campaign and the political direction of the Government. A favourable vote the state of the continuance of of the African campaign and the political direction of the Government. A favourable vote of the African campaign and the political direction of the Government. A favourable vote of the African campaign and the political direction of the Government.

A commission for the consideration of the Union of separated Churches to the Rudelston of the Mean of April, the immediate danger is past and the inevitable contests postspened.

A commission for the consideration of the Union of separated Churches to the Indivision—the Rev. Father Gasquet of the Benediction Order. Their acquaint ance with the religions tendencies of the Benediction Order. Their acquaint ance with the religions tendencies of the Benediction Order founded by St. Benedick these Fathers went to Monte Cassino

effect throughout all Furger. His principle of the proposition was no proposition was to refuse the transplant spectrum of the tr

and G. L. Higgins.

The regular monthly meeting of the League of the Cross was held on Sunday in the basement of the Church of Our Lady, President E. J. Doyle in the chair. The attendance was good. Four new members were corolled, making nicoteen within three months. The League was never in a more ducurshing condition than at present. This credit is due mainly to the efforts of its spiritual director, Rev. Father O'Leane, S.J.

## THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

sais Foundation in Calord University it Will Lead to the forcess of Catholic Stagests both in Oxford and Comoridge... Laket Irish and Brotish News

The dispute between the ship joiners and their employers in Belliast has been arranged. The terms of the men were conceded.

Abraham Thompson, a Belliast solitor, is e'arged with the nurder of a hawker named Adelaide Hunday.

The jury at the Ba fast assize a refused to find guitty bettin boyd, the woman who fired upon the bail. The Abercombia on the occasion of her eviction. Mr. McHugh desired to ask a question in Parlament about the eviction. Mr. Merium dealers about the matter, but the clerk refused to rein Parliament about the

The police have discovered a number of private stills in Perrynoose, near Keady.
Subscriptions are coming in satirfactorily for the improving of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Patrick's Cathedral.

The estate of the late Dr. Gregg,
Protestant primate, was valued at over

The Nationalists of Carlow have on a slashing victory in the poor-law Cork.

A man named Coates has been killed

A man named Coates has been killed by falling from a window over Mur-ray's gun shop. Patrick street. William O Catlagtan, P.L.G., was killed by his horse on March 22, near Kanturk. Father McNamara, P.P., Gloun-thano, proposes to erect a new church. William Egan one the Ponsonby setate evieted tenants has become insane as a consequence of histroubles.

# The Ulster farmers assembled at Coleraine have characterized as untrue the statement of the Chief Secretary concerning the agricultural cituation in Ireland.

in Ireland.

On the shores of Lough Nesgh, on the night of March 28th, poschers and baltiffs came into collision. The water-baltiffs were fired upon and an inaspector named King was besten on the head and rendered unconscious.

# Dewn. In a football match of Bessbrook gainst Dungannon, one of the Bessrook team was accidentally killed.

#### Dabila.

A memorial window to the late Sir obert Stewart has been unveiled in Patrick's Cathedral. W. Q. Judge, late secretary of the merican Theosophical Society, was a

American Theosophical coolety, was a Dablin man.
The National teachers have thanked the Archbishop of Dublin for his valuble services in their interest.
Mr. V. B. Dillon is retiring from

corporation.

Some excitement is witnessed on the

Some excitement is witnessed on the streets on Saturday nights owing to the early closing movement of the drapers' assessment. On March 27 Superintendent Talbot resided a betting cetablishment as 26 Temple Bar and 47 Fleets t George Radbourne, Henry Radbourne, Ed ward Lyons, Edward McCabe, Muchael Malloy, Wm. O Keele, George Finlay, Thos. Byrce, and John Donahoe were arrested.

and Emily, Thos. Byrue, and John Don-ahee were arrested.

Brother Adjutor, Ohleago, is visit-ing Dablin. He was born near the
Vale of Avoos, and for a quarter of a century has been teaching in the

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Cos, Banniskdlen, has been de licated by the Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Lord Bishop of Olagher.

#### Galway.

The Congested Districts Board is spending £300 for a dock at Cleggan and £4 000 for bridges between the islands of Annaghvasn, Lettermore, Gorumna and Lettermullen.

A beautiful high altar of marble, a memorial to the great pulpit orator, Father Tom Burke, was consecrated in the Dominican Church, Galway, on March §264.

Father Tous ... in the Dominican Church March 22nd.

Kilhessy.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries held its second general meeting in Kulkenuy on April 7. The society had arranged to visit Inostogue and New Ross.

New Rosa.

Last year the use of strawsonite as a spray for potatoes saved the crop from blight. Mr. McDermott, member for Morth Kilkenny, is urging the Government to make the system universal in the coming season. Three and a half millions of tons of potatoes were grown in Ireland lest year.

#### Lolteim.

smelting of iron will be re-at the Creevles Smelting

Marriek.

The Limerick Leader is being compalsorily wound up. Meanwhile the paper is being published.

During the pursuit of a mad dog in Limerick on the 28th March a man named Irwin was shot by a policeman. Irwin is a waiter in the County Club, and the wound is of a serious nature.

John McGarry, a Drogheda carman was killed by falling from the seat o a two horse mourning carriage Besth

Mrs Beirre, who keeps a public house in Mullingar, and her bar maid, Bridgit Poyle, have been arrested for sending a threatening letter to the military authorities who had forbiden the soldars to enter the public house.

The Guardians of the Roscommon I not declare that the abolition of small holdings is bringing about the aboliton of riral Iroland the people seekers foreign practice and are leaving Irish practices.

Waterford.
Lihn Brien, Geff's lane Waterford attempted smoude through 10,888 on the Lincoln handicap

Westord.
Cheorge F. Fleming, solicitor Ennis
corthy, points out that 23 army
efficers, 21 constabulary officers and
10 nondescripts are paid for adminis
tering the law in pitty sessions courts.

#### England.

#### Westminister Cathedral

Westminister Cathedral.

To the Rev. John G. M. Kenna, late of Corpus Christi Church, Covent Garden, belongs the privilege of receiving subscriptions in the United States and Canada for the chapel to be creeted in the Cathedral of Westminister in honour of St. Patrick and all Irish saints. His Eminence Cardinal Yaughan, it is understood, desires that this cathedral should contain a chapel worthy of the great Apostle of Ireland, and should be the result of the contributions of the Irish people at home and abroad. The cost, it is estimated, will be between £8,000 and £10 000. Father M. Konna, the sailed by the Lucania for New York, and is not expected back to London for some two years. His Eminence could not have made a better selection for this work than Father M. Kenna, who is personally acquanted with many distinguished Americans when he met during his visit to the United States last suturn.

Cathelics at Oxfort.

#### Catholics at Oxford.

Catalites at Oxford.

The Oxford correspondent of The Times says:—"The Hebdomadal Council at its last meeting granted alicence to the Rev. R. F. Clarke, M.A., of Trinity College, to open a private hall for University students at 40 St. Gileñe. The new hall is to be started under the auspices of the Jesuit Order, and will consist of a certain number of its younger members, who are to pass through the ordinary honour schools of the University and take their degree. The step shows the widening influence of Oxford, and has also a considerable historical interest. It is the first instance of a return on the part of the religious orders to their former connection with the University, In Mediaval times nearly all the orders had houses of study in Oxford. In the old buildings of Worolester College may be still seen at the foot of the etsarcase the arms of the various Benedictine monasteries which sent up their young students to reside and study in Oxford, and the statuce of St. B. rand over the gateway of St. John's still recalls the time when a Cletercian monastery stood The Oxford correspondent of The imea says: \_\_"The Hebdomadal Coun simule of ot. B. rard over the gateway of St, John's still recoils the time when a Clatercian monastery stood there. Ever since the days of the Tractarian movement the Jesuit Order has numbered among its members not a law Oxford men and some former Fellows of Oolleges. For some time past the Oxford hen been looking forward to a foundation at Oxford, but has hitherto been deterred from taking any step by the disfavour with which the English Universities were regarded by the Sacred College of the Propaganda. Now, however, the question has been reopened by Caromal Vaughan and the English bishops, and the result of their representations at Rome has been that permission has been given for the residence undercertain specified conditions, of young Roman Catholics at Oxford. We understand that the new hall hespartly in view the development of the Jesuit body, and is partly an almost necessary step to the adoption of the Oxford and Cambridge higher certifiate examination, as the final examination of the head form of the various Jesuit colleges for boys throughout the country. Jesuit education has, as may be gathered from their manual the "Ratio Studiorum, from the very first corresponded in almost every detail of its studies to the classical side of the English public schools and therefore clumes in with the Oxford course far better than with the Oxford course far bette led the Roma-Catholic Curron in 1869, a short time before the abolition of tees, and was the last Fullow of a college who had to resign his Fellow-ship on ceasing to be a member of the Church of England. He became a member of the Justit Orler in 1871, was the editor of The Month from

1881 to 1894, and was principal of the new foundation of the Jesuits at Wimbledon previously to his removal to Oxford.

#### Scotland.

Scotland.

The Assessment of Catholic Schools
The question of the assessment of
the Cattolic schools of Edinburgh was
under discussion at the meeting of the
Appeals Committee of the Town Council
on Monday. Brd mat. The schools
had been under assessment till the late
Mr. Flanmigan ontered the Town
Council and obtained exemption for
them, and, after some years of freedom
from the tax, the question of partners
was again raised this year. After a
longtheded di-bate it was decided,
without division, the exempt St. Annis,
St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's. On a
division, St. Patrick's was voted exempt by a majority of eight to six,
and the case of the Cathodral schools
is to be held over for future decision.

Res. Thomas "Carroll, West Catter.
Father CUC-roll colobrated the
twerty fifth antiversary of his priesthood on the 24th of last month. At
that time he received may letters of
concratulation from Ireland and England, also from Dundee and other
places in Scotland.

Catholic beanstration is bandee.
The annual Oatholic demonstration.

land, also from Dundee and other places in Scotland.

Cathelic Bemonstration in Bandee.

The annual Datholic demonstration to celebrate St. Patrick's Day was held in the People's Palace. Everywhere were displayed shamrocks, green rib bons, and other National embluem. At the lowest computation there could not have been less than five thousand people present. Bishon Smith occupied the dair, and was supported by Right Rev. Monsigner Provest Clapperton, Very Rev. Canons Finelan and Buttl, Rev. Eathers Harris, Dawson, Kearney. O Donnell, Sweeney, Kiloulen and McD andl (Arbrachl), Messra. Mulriconey, J. Green, R. Chisholm, T. Scanlan, etc. The Right Rev. Chair man said this was the fifth time he had the privilege and pleasure of presiding at their St. Patrick's Day celebration.

presiding at their St. Patrick's Day celebration.

St. Mary's, Lockes.

The new stained-glass windows have been unvoiced in the sanctuary. The windows contain figures of St. Peter, St. Francis. St. Patrick, and St. Bridget. The window of St. Peter and St. Francis is to commemorate the work of Rev. Peter Grant and Rev. Francis Bernns, the predecessors of Canon Van de Rydt.

Preventation to Father O'Mailer, Camack.

Prancis Berins, the predecessors of Canon Van de Rydt.
Presentation to Father O'Raite, Camarch.
Well attended religious services in honour of St. Patrick's Day were held in St. John's Churnock. In the avening a social gathering under the avening a social gathering under the auspices of the St. John's Young Men's Boolety took place in the schoolroom. Advantage was taken of the occasion to give some testimony to the Rev. Father O'Mailey of the affection and esteem in which he was held by his people, and to show their appreciation of his work on their behalf in a substantial manner.

#### CURES CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

Strong and Enreservo t Testimony of the Curative Powers of Br. Agnew's Cutarthat Pawder.

Caraltive Powers of Br. Agaew's Gatarphal Pawder.

Acti in speak louder than words. Mr.
John Machinstof Wathsbuck Bridge, N.S.,
maleuse of Dr. Agnew's stherthal Powder,
and says: "I used the malicine according
to directions and found it to be a wondeful
toure for castrh and desfiness. I can hear
as good as ever. You will find 66 cents
cuclosed, for which please send me another
buttle. After rown-menting the cetarrhal
tours to my neighbor, and also assing the
wonderful good it has done me, wants a
blower to her also
One short puff of the breath through the
blower supplied with each bords of Dr.
Agu w's Ca arrhal Fowler, diffuses the
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A "people's voice" may be the proof and echo of all human fame, but the voice of the undying Clurch is the echo of everlasting glory.—Fat'er Burke.

Fame.—Tom Moore, the Irish poet, noting that two pretty girls were watching him very attoutively, asked a friend who stood user what they were saying about him. "Oh, aswered be friend. "the taller one said how delighted they were at seeing so famous a man. "Indeed," observed the poet, plainly pleased, "anything more?" "Yes," his friend went on." "ahe said sho was the more gratified because she had taken in your famous almanue for five or six years."

# baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby

beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It sup-plies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

## THE LAST MASS.

It was Vespor-time in a beautiful old monastory in Poland when, one evening, the Mother Superior was told by the portreas. Sister Danicilla, that a stranger wished to see her

"Did he not say who whence he came?" exc exclaimed

"Did he not say who he was or whence he came?" exclaimed the Superior.

"No, reverend Mother," replied Sister Domiculla. "I asked him, but he said he had a grave messag, to deliver to you, which he would tell you have he will be said he had a grave messag, to deliver to you, which he would tell you himself, and he added, that he wished to see you alone."

A feeling of fear and anxiety filled the heart of the venerable Mother, in those days it was unpossible to tell friend from foe. When she had been elected Superioress she was healthy and strong, but the events of the last few years had aged her terribly. Two years before a body of police had forced their way into the convent in the middle of the night, appropriating not only everything of any value in the church, but searching every cell, on the plea that the nums were concealing certain individuals whom they wished to entice into the Catholic Church. The police found no one whatever, nor any compromising listers; but they were brutat in their conduct and language, and threatened to close the convent very soon and send away all the religious. This fright acted so cruelly on the Superior that she had a sort of sorzure and nearly lost the use of her limbs After that every message alarmed her especially from an unknown quarter; and so on this occasion she begged a younger and clever Sistor to accompany her to the parlor grating. This Sister, Geraphina, was not only a very hely woman, but prudent, sensible, and clear headed, so that she was to be depended upon in any emergency. to be depended upon in any emer

very holy woman, but prudent, senshle, and clear headed, so that she was
to be depended upon in any emergency.

On their way to the parlor they
passed through the little cloistergraden. The day was at its close;
the bright rays of the setting sun hit
up the old gray walls of the monatery. In the garden overything was
green and fresh and bright. The
statue of Our Lady was half hidden by
large clusters of beautiful roses. The
try which covered the arobes of the
cloister was full of twittering, singing
birds, who were seeking there their
night's rofage. Under the thick,
moss covered walls, it was cool and
very still. Through a large Gottin
arch at the end of the garden the eye
caught a gimpse of a beautiful valley,
with green meadows, rich corn fields,
and, a little further on, two large
villages, once the property of the
convent. From time to time a guaof wind brought a gay acag or a burst
of laughter to the nuns from a group
of young gifs who were making hay.
Stopping for a moment to say an
"Ave" at the Virgin's feet, Sister
Seraphina rose and, looking at the
glorious view, said, with a sigh, to the
reverend Mother:
"Forty years'
"Forty years only!" replied the
Mother Superior smiling. "That is
not very long; I have been here
nearly fifty years, and dear old Sister
Coletta sixty eight." And then she
added softly, as if speaking to herself:
"A whole long life of work and prayer
and peace. What a blessing from
God!"

"Do you remember," continued Sister Seraphina, "now alarmed and distreased we were two vares are a

and peace. What a blessing from God!"

"Do you remember," continued Sister Seraphina, "now slarmed and distressed we were two years ago, and how we then prayed to God to avert the terrible calamity which then threatened our dear and holy home?"

"And God did avert it," said the reverend Mother, genily.
The nuns were silent; a sad thought passed through the hearts of both. They remembered the time when the little garden, so quiet and deserted now, was full of innocent mirth and laughter—when a multitude of young, merry girls, in their gray frozke, fittled here and there amulet the trees now, was full of innocent mirth and laughter—when a multitude of young, merry girls, in their gray frocks, fitted here and there amdet the trees and flowers. They were very happy in their convent school and the nuns towed them as their own children And now all was at an end—the school had been closed, the orphanage dispersed—even the little hospital, which had sheltered so many sad and suff-ring souls, and given ease and consolation to so many dying patients, had been inexorably shut up by the government authorities, and nothing rems ned, save these poor old nuns, of this once large and flourishing com gregation.

gregation.

"How long, reverend Mother, were
you Superior of the school?" inquired
States Seraphina, burying her face in
cluster of roses as she spoke:

"Twenty years," reputed the Mother,
rjust when you had made your last
yows."

"Yes, and I was your assistant for five years," answered Sister Straphina," and then I went to the infirmary. But oil how happy those years were, and how much good we could do!"

"Yes, dear sister," answered the reverend mother sadly; "but remember, our Lord still allows us to help those pure, young souls by our prayers and mortifications."

and mortifications."
"Yes, yes, I know it," replied Sister Seraphina, "and I know I am wrong to free about whatever is God's wil for us. But this constant anxiety—if we could only be sure to be left in peace to live and die here, in this our hely and beautiful home, which has sheltered God's apouses for more

than four hundred years t' In these sad reflections, however, the mother superior interrupted her. "Let us go and see our visitor, islater; we have kept him waiting too long already," cept him waiting too long already," and so led the way to the convent

and so led the way to the convent parlor.

The visitor was still a young man. He seemed troubled, sad and anxions, but had a kind and sympathetot face. He was also evidently timid and shy, which spics never are, so that ho must felt confidence in him at once. When he saw them conce in he open ed softly the door to the passage or corridor to look and see in one or or there, and then closing it again, came back and asked the oldest of the nums. Have I the home of speaking to the roverend mother?

She repited in the aftirmative. He

She replied in the affirmative. He continued, "To the Mother Resalie,

continued, "To the Mother Rosalie, nee Jane B—"
"Yes." answered the mother, "I have been the superior of this convent for twelve years."
"Are you sure nobody can hear us?" he again asked anxiously.
"Yes, quite sure," she replied.
"You may speak freely and safely."
He then said:
"You must first give me your

"You may speak freely and safely." He then said:

"You must first give me your soleme word that you will never disclose to anybody the fact of my coming to you to day."

The superior gave it and was not surprised at his caution, for how many people in these sad times had been ruined for life by a single word! Then he continued:

"Do you know Count M— and Father A—, in B——?"

"Certainly," answered the mother superior. "Count M—— saved us two years ago. He went to B—, made use of all his influence with the lightest authorities, and got leave for wo years ago. Ho wont to B—, made use of all his influence with the highest authorities, and got leave for us to remain here. As for Father A—, he is our greatest benefactor. Since they confiscated our lands, and in fact took all our means of subsistence, we depend entirely on his charity, and on the alms he procures for us, to obtain our daily bread."

"Well," replied the stranger, Father A— set ds me to you with this letter from the count, which please read."

The poor mother took it with un disguised anxiety, but found it was fall of indifferent matters; only at the end was an underlined postscript saying: "The bearer of this note will tell you all. You may trust him onitiely."

She looked at the young man, who, bowing his head, said with a pained look: "I am the bearer of bad news, and, alse I news of which there is no doubt whatever. They have sent me to warn you and to advise as to your future course."

"Good God ! you do not mean to

to warn you and to advise as to your future course."
"Good God! you do not mean to say we are to be turned out of our convent?"
"Yes, it's destruction is officially pronounced; but as yet the fact is kept secret. The commission will be here in a week's time, and you must prepare for it."
"But the church? the church?"
He bent his head lower still. "Yes, the church is to be closed, too. The dens sent me to tell you that he had received positive orders to come and take away the Blessed Sacrament and all your church or naments. Father

dean sent me to tell you that he had received positive orders to come and take away the Blessed Sacrament and all your church ornaments. Father A—— adviser you to pus away at once all that is most valuable in your church and convent, though he knows that the greater part of your treasures were carried off two years ago. He also begs me to say to you that, if you are asked, you should only be a temporary arrangement; for all are, more or less, doomed."

He added various details and instructions, to which the poor nuns scarcely listened; in fact they remained silent and half-stuned. It did not trouble them much where they went, if they were to be turned out of their home. A few old and infirm women, if they died a year sooner or later, here or there, what did the matter? But their beautiful church, their sacred and holy rehes, thoir graves, oh it was heart breaking. The mother superior was the first to speak. "May God's holy will be done!" she exclaimed, and then hastened to thank their young guest for the daugerous mission he had undetaken for their sakes and to offer him hospitality. She knew he must wait till nigut to leave the convent walls, for spice were everywhere, and he must, if possible, escape discovery. All was done as she wished, and after half an hour spent in the church in serucet prayer their unknown guest departed unseen.

Then the poor mother felt that the worst moment for her was come—that

Then the poor mother felt that the worst moment for her was come—that n which she had to break the sad news to the community.

"Not to-night," exclaimed Sister Seraphina, "not to night, dear reverend mother! Let the poor old sisters have a last peaceful night,"

sisters have a last peaceful night."

The mother acquiesced in silence, in truth, at the thought of it her heart failed her more and more. The greater part of the community were overy ord and so infirm! Half of them could not come down stars to the choir. For three years Sister Eusta chia had been bed-ridden; Sisters Satitia and Ignatiue could not leave their cells; others were so old that they had been dispensed from office and all conventual functions. Even the younger ones were half their time in the infirm ry with rheumatism, solation, and the like. Since the con-

fiscation of all the property of the monastery by the government no repairs of the roof or walls could be undertaken, so that in many places the rain and snow came in sud the cold and damp were terrible. They were also dependent on the charity of their neighbors for fuel and though their old doctor visited them free of charge and the chemist sent them mediennes for nothing, still they could not abuse such landness and rarely sent for them save in the most urgent cases.

cases.

The following morning was one of the Holy Communion days of the nuns, and after Mass was over the poor mother superior summoned all the sisters to the diapter-house. This has been once a beautiful building, but had shared in the run and decay of the monastery. The finely carved stalls had been moved into the olurch to prevent their run from the we which came from the broken windows, but there was still a fine cruefit. to prevent their rum from the we which came from the broken windows, which came from the broken windows, beautifully carved by an Italian master, and the Christ looked, as it were, sadly and lovingly on the auxious and sorrowful faces gathered at his feet. For none who could possibly manage it failed to obey the mother's bidding. They folt that they would not have been summoned to this deserted been summoned to this deserted sanctuary save for some very grave reason; so they came in one by one, shuffling with their poor swelled feet, leaning on one another. Even poor old Sister Coletta appeared, supported by two lay sisters. They were fourteen in all, as also for twenty years they had not been allowed to take any novices. novices.

The mother superior did not keep them long in suspense. "Dear sisters!" she exclanned, in as firm a voice as site could command, "I have sad news to tell you. Our Lord has placed a heavy cross upon our shoulders. In a week st time we shall have to leave our dear home—our beloved monastery." She maused—there was a dead silence—only the heads lowered more and more at least one rose and said in a clear trembling voice, "May God's holy and almightly will be done, now and for ever!" And a fervent "Amen!" burst from all those broken hearts.

Then the mother superior entered

from all those broken hearts.

Then the mother superior entered into details and told them all that had passed the previous evening and the advice given by Father A.—. In an lour's time all was arranged and accepted by the sorrowing community; after which the poor mother added:

"Now, let us go into the chape and thank our Lord for his mercy, and ask him for the courage and strength we need."

need."

All followed her, as soon as the Te Deum eshowd through the beautiful aisles, while a ray of sunshine lit up the tabernacle on the altar and secured to give an assurance of a peace and love which no change of circumstances or pleace sould affact, and the elsters left the church comforted and strongthened and ready to give up their lives, if need be, for that which no earthly persecution could take away.

their lives, if need be, for that which on earthly persecution could take away.

How the following week passed she poor nuns scarcely knew. Luckily they had much to see to and to do; they had no personal treasure left, but plenty of valuable relice of olden times which had to be saved from failing into profane hands. There were costly crucifices, a beautiful chalice given by the queen Maria Luckes, after the Swedish War: sacred vasse, left by the last of the Jagellons; and a beautiful reliquary given by the prince of the last of the Jagellons; and a beautiful reliquary given by the prince of the last of the Jagellons; and a beautiful reliquary given by the prince of the last of the Jagellons; and a beautiful reliquary given by the prince of two hundred years the principal comment of aber asarristy. Shebr Salome, the devoted sacristan, took them out one by one, reverently kissing them and watering them with her tears. "And thus dare old silver crucifix," she exclaimed "the sacred reminder of our founder, Pinco Mirchi, We shall not see it again!" Tonderly and carefully were each and all packed and committed to the charge of a faitiful and trustworthy old man servant, to whom alone they had confiled their coming trouble, and who, at dead of night, conveyed them from the monastery to a safe hiding place. Later on they were to be sent to poss and trustworthy hands, and would serve for the worship of our Lord in some other sanctuary.

At last all was ready for the arrival of the unwelcome guests. Nothing romained but some very old vestments and a chalice of no value. Every-

at 1845 at 1845 ready for the arrival of the unwelcome guests. Nothing romained but some very old vestments and a chatice of nu value. Everything went on in the convent without change; only the choir sisters came in greater numbers, in spite of their age and infirmities, none being willing to lose one hour of their common prayers and office.

Then care the Office.

Then came the 25th of July. At moon, just as the num were finishing chanting the hours in choir, the outer door bell rang loudly. The lay sister, Domicilla, came in breathless from the porter's lodge, exclaiming: "They are come! Telling the sisters to finish their prayers, the mother superior went to meet their inevitable down. There were four officers at the gate, two in military and two in civil uniform. The colonel at their head was evidently a man of high rank, and his breast was covered with orders and orusses.

"We summon you to open the gates," he exclaimed in an authorita-tive manner, and in a voice which betrayed a strong Russian secent.

(Continued on Page 7.)

'N DUNDALK,

Colekration of Si. Patrick's, Day A Breat

Calestation of St. Patitics, Bay A Breat Lecture.

The Dundalk Herald reports a grand colebration of St. Patrick's Day in that pace, Very soldom has Vetoria Hall contained a larger audionocyatio a sprinkling of whom were Protestants. Row Father Octy apologized for the absence of Mrs. Mintyre and Row Father MorPhilips of Orangowille. The one was suffering from la grippe, the other a few days ago was taken to St. Melancis Viosyntal and was not yot able to leave. He was glad to announce, however, that they had with them Row. Father Barke of Oakville and Miss Clarke of Hauntion. On the platform was Reave Bell, in the chair, and Mr. J. D. Morgan. Messrs. Park, Porkuns, Mrs. Park, Mss Clark, Miss McClue and Miss Lamon contributed to the programme. Row. Father Barke's lecture on "Patriotism" was one of the finesticatives we have over had the pleasure of hearting, says The Herald. It defined Patrotism as the love and devotion we feel to our native land, groing Brutus and Leonidas, but it was reserved for Christianity to stamp upon it its noblest impress, to clewate and inspire it. Its prototype among the Israelities was Moses, and purest and noblest of all that of our Saviour, whose patriotic love of humanity known mational barerys. on ational bartiers. Every nettion zovers her patriotic sons. Sociland has her Wallace and Bruce. England also has here, so has that country whose national day we are celebrating, the Emerald Isle, gem of the cesan. He passed over Ireland's as all history from the time the Noble Brian drore that of her greatest and bravets son, the noble O Connell, upon whom the lecturer bestowed an elequent eulogy, as well as on our late lamented statemen Sir John A., Sir John Thompson. Alex. Molfenzie, and our statesman aeross the water Edward Blake. He showed how the teacher, the muister, aeross the water Edward Blake. 110 showed how the teacher, the minister, the laborer, each in his own sphere, if he were true to himself, his country, and his God, could encourage patriotism is others; the latter not so much by his words as by his right use of his franchise.

The Scots Were Never Cannibals.

The following appears in the Ottawa

Free Press:
Eitter Free Press.—The following paragraph has recently been published, and republished, in the columns of the Free Press: "St. Jerome states that he saw Scotchmen in the Roman armies in Gaul who ato human flesh regularly, esteeming it a great delicacy." The paragraph is a libel on St. Jerome, who does not make such a statement, and on the ancient Socts and Caledo pings. who were naver guilty of can pings. who were naver guilty of can pings. who were naver guilty of can paragraph is a libel on St. Jerome, who does not make such a statement, and on the ancient Socts and Calced nians, who were never guilty of can mballem, and who during St. Jerome's time, never cought in the Roman armies. St. Jerome, who flourished in the fourth century, refers to a tribe, apparently extinct, anciently known as the "Attacctti," whom he saw eating human flesh. That this tribe of ovudently foreign nomads, who, for a time, probably existed on the Roman aide of the Saverus wall, were not Scots was clearly established by Marcellinus, a historian who wrote during the reign of Gratian (875 to 388 A.D.). Marcellinus says "that the Potes and Saxons, Scots and Attacott herrassed the Britons with constant miseries," etc., showing plainly that the Scots and Saxons. This view was also cetablished by the learned George Buchannan in his history of Scotland, and was since confirmed by Gibbon in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Runpire. Cohorts of Britons and Attacott were on camp service among the Roman Auxiliaries in Gaul in St. Jerome's time, but there is no record of any Scots fighting for the Romans, indeed they always fought against thom. The name "Attacotti" is so foreign to any Scotlish dialect, that any person at all familiar with the language of Calcdonia, would see the abaurdity of supposing, let alono asserting, that St. Jerome's human flosh eaters were Scots.

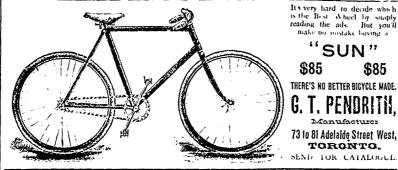
M. MoRac, Orrae S-o'y O S. of O. Ottawa, March 25th, 1896.

A DENEMP PLL—Many porsons suffor exceptables of the convertables of th

A DINBHR PILL.—Many porsons suffer exerciciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a bail of lead upon the stonnech, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmeloes Negotable Pills are won-derful correctives of such troubles. They excrete neathly, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of the healthy sattement. They are just the medicine matriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsis.

Still the Dauger.—Friend: "And are ou new out of dauger?" Couvales-ent, "No; the dector says he will pay ne two or three more visits.

The Mediciue for Liver and Kidney Oomplaint.—Mr. Victor Anger, Ottawa, writer: "I take great pleasure in recens monding to the general public Parmolec's Pills, as a cure for Liver and the Complaint. I have decorated the last three years with leading he which were recommended to make the which were recommended to make the which were the commended to the property of the last three years with own without relief, but after taking eight of Parmolec's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I four steel rough the disease a soloro I was



The Late Pather Maloney. The Arihur Enterprise says of the late Father Maloney: The lamented death of the late Rev. R. Maloney, P. P. of Darham, Markdale and Glenels, brings to our mind soveral rominiscences of our ascondations during the years of our acquaintance that tend to excentuate to a painful degree the keen regret we feel for his early and unexpected demise. Foremest among these is the occasion of our first visit to his lospitable home soon after his appointment to the Glenelg mission. It was on the day closen for a pionin which he had imagurated to replenish the church funds of the parish. Nestling between several of the hills which abound in that part of Glenelg township, and quite contiguous to the residence he then eccupied, is a beau tiful lake of sparkling clear water, of great depth and of considerable extent. It is called "Irish Lake"—a name which, we presume, was bestowed upon it because of the fact that while in other parts of Glenelg township, the Highland Scotch element largely predominated, the immediate vicinity of this lake was first located by several fresh families. The green sward on the very brink of thus interesting lake was the ground chosen for the pio nic. Nor is thus picturesque spot without a real as well as a romantic history. Soon after that section of the country was opened to railway communication a monator pio nic was held there for a similar purpose, at which the late Sir John A. Medonald and several of his Cabinet Ministers attended, a special car having been chartered to convey the distinguished visitors from Ottawa on the occasion. The gathering was large, all the neighboring towns and villages having supplied important contingents. Several 6-srypmen and local mombers of the species; for, if we remember rightly, the proposed amounted to about \$500\$. The day was a bright and charming on "Irish Lake," took a prominent place. Although our visit was chiefly on business, yet the allurements of the equestor father Maloney's auspices; for, if we remember rightly, the delightful hours of those happy d

REV. L. W. SHOWERS

Gives His Experince With Organic Hear Disease—The Bread Malady on the In

been urgained heart disease. From the uncasiness about the heart, with patients on the uncasiness about the heart, with patients more or loss severe, it had developed involved in the severe of the s

#### Mr. Blake's Illness,

Hon. S. H. Blake received a brief but satisfactory cable message from his brother, Hon. Edward Blake, Member of Parliamont for South Longford, Ireland, whose sudden these in the lobby of the House of Commons caused considerable alarm among his hosts of friends here in Toronto. The message reads: "Illness trifling. All right."

You may disarm the hands, but not the brains of a people, and to know what should be defended, is the first condition of defence.

THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.

WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES AND WHY IS IT PERMITTING

The Great Work That Is Being Done by ic sirent Work That Is Being Done Bright Minds in Alleyiating Ha Buffering—A Caso Affording a Strib Ulustration

rom the Erin Advoc

From the 84n Attocate,

Fr. n the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day, the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are it, causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering, and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in



bringing aid to the afflicted. 'All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been prossed into service to the end that tortured bodies wight have surcease from augusts, and know the peace that only leath the surgest of the control of the co

Friend; "Have your poons a good circulation, Rimer?" Rimer (ruefully):
"Oh, yes. They've been round to pretty well overy editor in the United Kingdom."

So rapidly does lung frritation sproad and deopon, that often in a few wooks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give hood to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all threat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several horder, each one of which stand at the lead of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

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Agents P M voc. c and I O'Prave

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896

unlawing for the Week.

April 9-Of the Octave.
10-Of the Octave.
11-Of the Octave.
12-Low Sunday,
13-S. Hermenegildus,
14-S. Justin.
16-S. Isidore, Bp. and D.

There is a certain spiritual beauty and a moral power and force in fighting for any righteous principle even though you may eventually be conquered—The Archbishop of Toron

Since France became officially infi del the people have been constantly or the look out for a new Messiah, and have been curiously ready to believe every pretender to prophecy. A newly ed individual has arisen Mile don, who predicts immedia resulting in the humiliation of France and Em pland Cardinal Richard is to have put his veto on sort of Catholic countenance of the

Parliament is sitting day and night at Ottawa talking over the Remedial Bill, but making little or no progress. sers. Martin, McCarthy, O'Brie McNeill, Wallace and other member of the House irresponsible to eithe party, are killing time with talk in tended merely to obstruct the passage of the Bill. Fourteen more working days remain to carry the measur through, and what that time may bring forth is a matter of conjectur

Mr. Purcell is not to have everythin his own way in regard to publishing the private papers of the late Cardinal Manning. The Tablet announces that itors have recovered fro certain correspondence, including the memorandum concerning the Jesuits ed in various quarter an expre The fact that the executors had to pu the law in motion against Mr. Purcell shows the "good faith" on his part in which many of the papers already in print were given to the public.

Whether in Uleter, or in Ontario or in the Land of the Free the how ling Protestant is always to be relie for an amusing exhibition of rance. In Ulster he objects to ignorance. In Ulater he objects to Roman letters on sign posts, in On tario he sees the brand of Rome in the erose in the roof on the Legislative chamber, and in the United States he circulates petitions against the use of green paint in the navy yards.

This last ebullition of Protestant
patriotism is reported from Washingon, where petitions have been received omthe A.P.A. lodges declaring that ar order of the navy department directing that torpedo boats he painted gree instead of white is intensely offensiv sely offensive

Mr. Lecky, the historian, has been making more history—save the mark.
This time he calls it "Democracy
and Liberty—" and liberty indeed that
may not be fittingly characterized by as mild a world as license is the ontpouring of his prejudices in these volumes against the Irish clergy. He takes the political manifestor of Lord Palmeraton and hands them forth to the public as gospel. Where Lore Palmerston inveighs against the Iris' clergy as "the open and fearless and shameless instigators to disorder, to violence and murder," Mr. Lecky does hing more than pile on the vilifice tion. He makes atrocious statements of his own backed by no other eviden an the phrase "it is stated on good is thority." Mr. Leeky detects the mooracy, and his animosity natu-ly displays itself against a elergy at authority

that has sirung from the people. Nov etheless one of the greatest proofs of the potentialities of democracy is that it has produced such noble teach ers of their race as the Irish priests

ereste is becoming more and mor known to fame. In the exchanges of a single day we see that three or in however over in the United States h had their antecedents traced to To-Traypor and his PPA. lieu tenants are exiles from the Queen City. Then there is the Rev. Scott City Then there is the according to Hershey Boston a violent ranter ascribed to Toronto. An "os-priest" of the name of Riordan, who has just been mobbed in Scranton, Pa., is an

other product of our city, as we learn from the letter of a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Dr. Paton, who says

When I arrived in Toronto to atten-the Pan-Prodetyreran Council, some of the ninisters informed me that they had give liberal holp to my mission thro ch my as-savant, who had been thirteen years a mis-sionary. I found that Rev. Mr. Riorda . I found that Rev. Mr. Riorda-sing as my assistant. He shows credentials from the Victorian At-to the Presbytery. He was de d from the Assembly platform an was arrested and sontouced to priso forged credential

Our representative citizens abroad erring no end of honor upon us.

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, in the Atlantic Monthly, in an article generally giving praise to the Scotoli element on this continent, makes the following extraordinary statement concerning the Scotch Catholic population of Cap

Broton:

One evening I was puzzled to find all the men who were on the road drunk, too much so to give any account of the occasion for the feativity. At last, selecting one of the reveilers who was on horseback, I addressed him as Tam U'Shanter—a compliment which he fuily appreciated in his toper's merry way—and asked the reason for his own state and that of his neighbors. What hely begin me an I till?" said Tam. "What do you sak!" "A drink of whiskey." "Agreed," said the questioner. When he had supptied the his ...
neighbors. "What w...
till?" said Tam. "What do yo...
"A drink of whiskey." "Agreed." said
the questioner. When he had suptied the
"I flask, "Its nas muckle," said he
"the gave the due
"he yave the due
"hav, an sadly, looking at the little vessel as if th pay were inadequate, but he gave the due "Din ye ken this is confession day, and doom a man who will not get drunk when

confessed." . iis bad, and badly told, story has fill the earmarks of a second-hand Hbel. Any one who knows Cape Bre ton and its Catholic population will ton and its Catholic population will recognize in it no local flavor whatever; and a Catholic can see nothing but clumsy invention in what is intended to pass for a joke. As an account of an alleged incident it is on its face uttorly impossible.

The Archbishop of Dublin has written a series of letters to the press of the subject of the Irish School gran reland, it appears, has not what she was entitled to in the education grant, and it is a curio mentary upon the alleged just an equitable government of the United Kingdom from Westminster that Scotland is in the same position as Ireland while the English grant has always been considerably greater than the political, for Liberals and Tories have been governing Pat and Sandy upon the same plan—as John Bull's poor relations. During the four financial years ending with 1895 the English grant was increased by over £260,000 and though the law prescribed that the Scotch and Irish grants should be increased in due proportion with the English grant, the facts show the exact contrary to have been the practice, with the result that Spotland has been defrauded of ever £80,000 and Ireland of over £70,000. The Daily Express of Dublin, the ultra-Protestant daily, praises Archbishop Walsh in flattering terms for his splendid letters. flatter which have made a commotion among Liberals and Conservatives alike in London. Mr. Morley and Mr. Hanbury have both tried to explain away the facts; but the victory of the Archbishop is admitted on all hands to be complete. In his closing letter in the Freeman's Journal of March 28, he calls upon the Government to deal justly with Ireland by paying the Irish grant on the basis of the actual

mount of the English grant. We have received from S ower a copy of his pamphlet on The Remedial Bill from the point of view of a Catholic member." An impar tial perusal of the pamphlet discloses a great deal that is true, a great deal that is foreible, in its contents. But there is much more that is in We have seen Senator Fower's views attacked as those of a man who is a

Liberal first and a Catholic afterwards: but we regret to add that the writers who put the attack in that form were themselves open to in-peachment for political motives. The Manitobalichoul question was first launched upon the antry for a political motive, and it that the longe discussed the smaller grows the hope of extricating it from partisanship. It has been made the bone of contoution not only between parties but also between individual partisans. Senator 16 Power takes up the plain position that the question is a political one. first inconsistency is the discus sion of it from a Catholic standpoint. first He would have any settlement arrived at by policy. His experience has at by policy. His experience has taught him that "good tempered taught appeals to the generosity and see stice of our Protestant fellow-nitize will nearly always gain recognition of our reasonable claims, and due regard for our conscientious convictions; on the other hand anything in the nature of aggression or coercion is almost certain to lead to resistance an failure." Upon the very uext page the Senator tells us that the Manitoba School Act should have been disallowed by the Government in 1890. Here again he is incon-sistent. The Senator further says calculated to do harm the interests of Catholics in Manitoba Educational interests are of course We submit that this is understood. a matter of primary concern to the Catholics of Manitoba themselves. Here again his view runs counter to consistency. No one who tries to reconcile the political view and the Catholic view of this question can possibly keep clear of inconsistency. This, in a word, is Senator Power's difficulty.

#### The English Education Bill.

Since the return of the Conservative Government to power in Engla Church of England party and the Catholic party have conducted a strenuous fight for a change in the Education Act of 1870, which was passed under a Liberal administration passed under a Liberal arministration.
The agitation has succeeded, at all its events to the extent of compelling the Government to take action. The new Education Bill was introduced in the week; but the explanations of the mea sure that have b en cabled to America are of a very general kind.

To enable the reader to grasp the xtent of the change proposed in the extent of the change proposed in the law it is first necessary to describe the scope of the Education Act of 1870. which is known as the famous com-promise. The law was a compromise only in so far as it compromised religion. The war had been long waged around the question of religio instruction in the Board Schools, that is to say the schools which fairly with our l'ublic sob Ontario The following was the com promeie clause finally inserted in the

That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instrucgiven such explanation

This compromise has been aptly described as ordering the teaching of nobody's religion at everybody's expense. It has never given any satisfaction; but there is every reaso to believe that it would have bee permitted to continue longer on the statute book had not the realization of financial injustice in the gene financial injustice in the general operation of the law been quickly brought home to the friends of the voluntary schools—elementary schools under the control of any religious denomination receiving a portion of the grant for education from the Govern-

The oft-declared intention of the framers of the Act was to secure the absolute equality of all elementary schools be ore the law; but, as it turned out, that was what it entirely failed to bring about. Costly schools began to go up under the Boards everywhere, and the expense was levied in the form of rates upon rate payers without exception, whether they sent their shildren to the Church of England schools, to the Catholic schools, or to the Board schools. The Education Department compelled the voluntary schools to keep abreast of the Board schools, which, with the passing of the new law, had entered upon a career of lavish expenditure upon a career or myses are upon practically unlimited resources.

The unluntery schools had to go into

the competition thus forced upon as the grant they receive from the Government was limited they had to meet the pressure directly out of the pockets of their supporters. Last year it was cetimated that the annual cost of teaching a child in a voluntary school has increased since ment grant fell short by 5s. of the expenditure demanded by the pressure of the Education Department a competitio of the Board schools.

Voluntary school managers were in screeplight. They justly interpreted he practical working out of the Act of 1870 as the penalizing of the majority of the people of England on account of their religious convictions; because they could not conscientiously send their children to Board schools where the religious teaching was not only not in keeping with their doc-trines, but hardly distinguishable from paganism.

The position taken up by Cardina Vaughan and by all the bishops and Catholic laymen of Eugland was that as the state defrays simply this : the Board schools and compels the voluntary schools to keep up Board school standard, the to the should in justice pay the whole of the maintenance of children attending the voluntary schools. The positio the friends of the Church schools was pretty much the same though not so clearly expressed. They said that as the Education Department fixed the standard for all elementary schools, it should fix the ne of the steff for each school nd pay all the salaries of the teachers

It was anticipated that the govern ment would fail to construct a plan to equalize all conflicting interes are unable to say from the information at hand that the Bill introduced into parliament last week by Sir John E. Gorst will be found satisfactory by Anglicans and Catholics. We are rather inclined to think it falls shor of the Catholic demands. It scheme, however, that seems to have taken every side by surprise. As we read in the cable despatch, it provide for the establishment of an educations ob, it provide department in every county and borough to administer the parliamentary grants, but not to interfere with the existing schools in any way. As we understand it the m we understand it the municipal cor-porations and county councils will simply apply as fairly as possible the money paid out by each class of rate payers to the schools which those particular rate payers support. An equalization of Government support of mentary schools in theory at all eventeis broughtin view by this scheme

The practical working of the law is something for Anglicans and Catholics o carefully estimate before accepting the plan.

One good thing is certainly plished. The colorless obristianity of the Board schools, which has brought elementary education in England close to godlessness as could well be imagined, will be wiped out, and with will go the uncurbed extravaga l Board management with its costly fads, and its palatial buildings

The bill is in the direction of religious equality and the fair appli-cation of the peoples' money to the particular schools of their choice.

The government is sure of a major ity for the Bill, provided and members give their support. This is asking a good deal of the Irish members, who cannot the Catholic the Bill, provided the Irish Irish members, who cannot forget that although the Catholic schools of England in which the Christian Brothers teach may by Bill become entitled to a larger share in the education grant, the same schools in Ireland are excluded abso lutely from any state aid. The debate will afford the Irish members, at al events, an opportunity for presenting this discrimination to the fair minded public opinion of England.

#### A New Jesuit Foundation in Oxford

In our present issue the inte ment is made that a licens has been granted by Oxford University to Father Clarke, the eminent English Jesuit, to open a new hall for the atu-dents of the Jesuit Colleges in connection with Oxford. As none of our Canadian papers have mentioned the fact, we publish in our old country page fact, we publish in our old country page the article from The London Times giv ing all the particulars in connection with the step just taken, which reflects the broad-minded ideas both of the Jesuits and of the Oxford anthorities. The

the Uxford and Cambridge higher ertificate examination, inste Lordon University matriculation, as the final examinations for the students of the Jesuits. Just now the new hall is to consist of a number who will pass through the ordinary their de schools of Oxford and take gree, and as Jesuit education corres ponds closely to the Oxford course a gradual increase in the number of Catholic students in Oxford and Oam bridge will follow.

There is every reason to suppose that the influence of Father Clarke, who before he became a Catholic and joined the Society of Jesus was a Fellow and tutor of St. John's Colleg has hastened the placing of the present foundation in Oxford. Let us hope the widening influence will be further felt, for it is from such influence as this that we are to expect the banish ment of narrowness and exclusion from the noble cause of education.

commend, as briefly as we the object lesson to those vulgar at benighted creatures in Canada and United States who fall into s rage every time the wo strikes upon their ignorant ears.

#### No Chance of Sattlement.

That there never was the slightest chance of an agreement being arrived at between the Commissioners ed by the Federal Government to confer with the Manitoba authorities and Messes. Sifton and Cameron acting for the Provincial Government, is made manifest by the publication of the official reports of the conference. Sir Danald Smith and Mesers, Desgardins and Dickey submitted the following proposals :

following proposals:

Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manicoba Legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there are resident, say, twenty-tive Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say, fifty of such children, the Board of Trustees shall arrange that such shillsen, but have a caboal hurse or such children shall have a school house such children shall have a school house or school room for their own use, where they may be saught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic perents or guardians, say ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Educational from any doctaion or neglect of the Board in respect of its duty under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the department on any such appeal. Provisions shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as from the requirements of the regulations a

from the requirements or the control to religious exercises.
That text books be permitted in Catholia Schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint, shall be satisfactory to the Advisory Board.
Catholics to have representation on the

Advisory Board Catholica to

Advisory Burd.

Catholics to have representation on the
Board of examiners appointed to examine
teaches for certificates

It is also claimed that Catholics should

have assistance in the maintenance of a Normal School for the education of their

The existing system of permits to non qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say, two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely

discontinued.

In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be Public Schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being its force in Manitobs. A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation passed, the remedial bill now before Parliament is to healthful the school of the schoo

be withdrawn and any rights and privilege which may be caimed by the minoriview of the decision of the Judical Cor ee of the Privy Council shall during the

To all intents and purposes the Duminion Commissioners might have submitted the Bemedial Bill and asked Dom that it be passed as a provincial stat-tue, for the rights stated in the foregoing quotation from the Commis-sioners report include all the rights going quotation that remedial legislation is inte to secure or can secure. The mu objection stated by Mr. Sifton to the The mair proposals was the division of the people into denominational classes. Well, the per le are divided into de-nominational classes, and any law or regulations enacted by the Govern regulations enacted by the Govern-ment of Manitoba, or any other gov-ernment, for the common education of children is not likely to restore Christian unity, or remove Christian-ity from the path of politicans. He did not, however, stop short at stating objections, but offered the

following counter proposals :

First, should it be accepted as a nati-factory researce of rolled to the minority, and as removing their grievances, we here-thy offer to completely occularies the Public Soboo: system, elmianting religious exer-cious and tenching of every kind during school boxes. We desire it to be under-

stood in counsetton with this proposition that it is made as a compromise offer, and not as embedying the polloy which the trovensent and Legislature of the Province are themselves desirous of pure ing. We arthernically ment and Laglalature of the Province, themselvas desirous of pure ing. We is willing, however, to adopt such a mean in order toatmin settlement of the disp Second, in the atternative, we offer r peal the present provisions of the soli-

Second, in the alternative, we offer to peal the present provisions of the adhomator of the selection of the trustees, such associated by resolution of the trustees, such associated by selection of the trustees, such associated by a selection of the trustees, such associated by a selection of the trustees, such that of the selection of pupils in the selection of the selection o

as may be convenient.

Mr. Sifton could not have been sincere in offering to secularize the schools of Manitoba. That could hardly be accomplished against the wish of the Protestant majority in that Province, and they would not give their consent to any such compromise. Furthermore, to prove his insincerity, he knew quite well that the offer would not be accepted by any Catholic community. Mr Gladstone thought of that plan before the act of 1870 was passed, but he dared not offer it to any section of the Eng. lish people. Mr. Sifton is not act of 1870 was passed, but he dared not offer it to any section of the English people. Mr. Sifton is not more sincere in offering the alternative plan of giving a half hour in the afternoon for religious exercises. Wherever that plan has been tried it has been found unworkable, unsatisfactory and irritating. The sole conclusion that the result of the conference leads us to it that the Manitoba authorities do not desire to have the settlement of the difficulty thrust back upon them; and as politicians they are wise. lish people, more since

#### St. Mary's Faucy Fair.

St. Mary's Faucy Fair opened on londay evening at 585 Queen street Vest. There was a large attendance. the hall presented a beautiful appear Monday evening at 585 Queen street West. There was a large stendance. The hall presented a beautiful appearance. The various tables were decorated with many ornamental and useful atticles, and the ladies in charge have reason to congratulate themselves on the wondrous display which the opening night offered to the view. The concert by the boys of the Separate School under direction of Prof. Douville was very enjoyable. D. A. Carey acide as chairman. Tuesday ovening's concert was very

Tuesday evening's concert was very enjoyable. Among those present at the St. Michael's Sodality hanquet were Rev. Fathers Ryan, Rohleder, McEn-tee, Whelan, &c.

tee, Wholan, &c.
Wednesday evening the Angels
Choir of girls surpassed themselves.
The audience was delighted. It was
a rare treat. The Catholo Celtic
League, with the ladies of Our Lady

a rare treat. The Catholic Celtic Lesgue, with the ladies of Our Ludy of Good Council, held a banquet. The chaplain, Father Whelan, presided. Witt speeches and song a very pleasant evening was spent. The Truth Society will entertain the audience Thursday evening. Father Trescy will deliver an address. The Oatholic Young Ladies' Literary Society will hold a banquet, for which extensive preparations have been made. Friday evening will be for the Kuights of St. John. There will be a special programme.

Knights of St. John. There was no a special programme.
Saturday night, after their concert at 8 o'dlock, the chorus of one hundred boys will be entertained in the spacious

refreshment room.
The Fancy Fair will be an event to be remembered with pleasure.

#### "Macbeth" at St. Michael's College.

The following is the complete and final arrangement of the caste for the performance of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" at St. Michael's College on the 16th;

|  | (Dra         | MATHA PR  | ABONAK.                         |          |  |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| ALCOLM   | Dunc         | au's Hon- | •                               |          | I. O'BOYAN<br>J. GRANT<br>A. HIGGING<br>P. DOYLE<br>PRIPATRICE |
| ACDUPT<br>ACDUPT<br>ANOX<br>LOSS<br>LOSS<br>LOSS<br>LOSS<br>LOSS<br>LOSS<br>LOSS<br>LO |              | of Scotla | ed "                            | Ma. W.   | CONTILLO KINGGLEY V. FARRON                                    |
| CTARD,   | FARI Of N    | ot the Ru | orland                          | ¥        | FRE J. POT<br>ER. BRADT<br>LALLAGERER                          |
| istron V<br>Dest Wi<br>Score V   | in Officer   | attendie  | er on Ma                        | obieth.  | DOWNSLT<br>I, O GRADT<br>I J. WARD<br>I LA HAYS                |
| POTOR  | TCM          | •••••     | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Ma. V    | CROWLET<br>J. O'HARE<br>J. FALLON                              |
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| WAL MY   | <b>20114</b> |           | L Lari                          | K. S. S  | p J. Kido<br>Wav, Bol.<br>Kilalow<br>L. Mradist                |
|  |              | (         | C. Hans                         | sr, 7. 1 | Ta .ev   |

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The best quality and best styles in the market re selling nearer to mak re' prices than anywhere Umbrellas 60c, 8125, 82; worth, twice what we ark. Men's best rubber shoes 64 earls

#### CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

C. M. B A

#### l'eterborough.

Psterberough.

Though the formal webome of the M.B.A. Society to his Lordship Bishop or comor was the last of the series, yet that of last Thursday inglit could not be ranked as the least. The hall in the Cox block, tastefully decorated, was crowled with members of the C.M. B.A. and their friends. Upon the platform were His Lordship B. Jop O Comor. Ven. Archideacon Casey. Rev. Father sanlan, Rev. Father Pholan, Mr. M. H. Quantan, Presslent C.M. B.A. Mr. I. I. chall, Mr. J. Couglin, Dr. Moher, and T. J. Doris, Chancellors, James Bogne, C. Chief Ranger, C. O F. and J. Daly, Presslent of E.B.A.

The branch was opened in due form by

President of E. B. A.
The branch was opened in due form by
the president, Mr. Quinlan, propounding
the usual question:
"It is well: First Vice president what is
the object of this Association."

To which Mr. Alex Vinette, first vice-resident, from his place in the hall ade answer:

pressions, from his place in the hall made answers:

"To encourage by all honorable means, Christian union and mutual protection for our members and those dependent on them and also by means of Christian books and literature, approved of by our Spiritual advisor, to educate members and their families in placy, integrity and requiry. Mr M. II. Quinlam, President of Branch 30, in the name of the O.M.B.A., in a few graceful words welcomed his Lordship to their fall. Ille Gluon called no the first number of the programme, a brilliant planedove due by Misses Ratio and Lillio Hurth and the Spirited condering a that storing old sea song. "The Minute Gun at Sica." by Messers Geo. Ball, and D. Gordon same in a symmethetic

storling old sea song, "The Minute Gun at Sea." by Messrs Geo. Ball', and D. Gordon.

Mr. D. Gordon sang in a sympathetic manner, a hardone solo.

Mr. T. Calull gave a brief address on the subject of "The Good of the Catholic Minutal Benofit Association" He pouted out the beneficiary features of the society, pronounced by Dr. Bournot, to have the best constitution of any equivation in Canada. He omphasized the importance of every head of a family carrying some insurance be it more or less—and the C.M.B.A. offered the best and cheapest extant,—a young man of 18 can insure his life for the price of a sickness or misfortune of a member, the branch would carry on his policy, and in case of death his widow or orphans would get the benofit. The rates were no low and within the reach of all. In the name of the C. M. B. Ar. C. Alill w-leomed the bishop back home.

Mr. John Coughlir read the following

Mr. John Coughlir read the following address;

Right Rev. Dr. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough:

May It Please Your Lottesiin, --We take this opportunity of welcoming you home from your official visit to His Holines Lee XIII, in apparently the best of healt after an ausence of nearly four months. After the splendid demonstration you received from the clercy and congregation. After the splendid demonstration you received from the clercy and congregation of sorth Ward and Contrat Schools, the neception tendered you by the children of South Ward and Contrat Schools, the magnificent welcome given you by the Stere and pupils of Notro Dame, should be a fitting ending to the heartfelt welcome creended to you on all site, but as your Lordship is a member of our noble Association, we feel that a few plain remarks.

o fitting cubling to the heartiest wencome extended to you on all sitelies, but as your Lordship is a member of our noble Association, we feel that a few plain remarks of welcome on behalt of this Branch may not out of paces.

We have instead with great pleasure to your interesting discourse on the Eternal City and other historic places visited by Your Lordship, and went of the total principle of the Comment of the Comment

and emils "even to the consumation of the world."

Gace more we welcome you home and hope you will be spared to make several vinits to the licad of the Church in Remand while we extend to you a cheerful welcome and offer our thankseiving for your self return, we heartily sympathize with you in the loss of one of your pricess, in the person of the late Rev. Faither it can be person of the late Rev. Faither it can be added to the same than the season of the late Rev. Faither it can be added to the same than the season of the late of the late

weige (nature resolution a meets with your daily a approval, as oldenly) interested meets with your daily a approval, as one of the second to our meetings, that you have our winnes for you he self and happiness our payers for the success of the good k in which you are ougsped, greet on behalf of Branch 30, Catholic usal Seneit Association.

M. H. Quinlan,
T. J. Dorris,
W. J. Drains,
W. J. Drains,
Georgie Baid,
John Kellan,
John Kellan,
John Countain,
Peterborough March 12, 1896.

Peterborough March 12, 1806.

His Lordship thanked the society for their well appreciated welcome. He was glad to be here to give his countenaces and encouragement to the excellent society, the C. M. B. A. He referred to the religious and social sapects of the society, which were prime factors in its usefulness. Such a society had the approval of the Church, which could not be extended to secret cast-bound societies. The society in Peterborough had 80 members in good standing. One of the requirements of the constitution that every member must be a practical Catholic and this, among other reasons, was why the church and clergy ouccuraged the societies independently of the funancial benefits, which were very change the funancial benefits, which were very change the funancial benefits, was a charter monter of

Continued on Page 8.

-The Rewald Corne Yonge and Oncen Sts

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- and have the best-fitting and best —and have the best-fitting and best made spring weight overcoat in any of the rice west materials and the most feathermals colors for \$85 yp. \$80 yp. \$12 yp. at Janueson's You car't buy their epoal for ten, twelve or system follars anywhere. And we make a special spring overcoat to order—any of the stylish new cloths—for \$16, for which custom tailors ask \$23 and \$25.

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Our own tailor made \$6.09 suits for mon equal to the best factory productions for \$9—and our slook more like custom-made garbents than the other kind. For boys, our tailormade Habitas (tweeds at \$2.50 look rich beside anything you will find in Toronto at \$5.

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Suits ready-to-wean and made to order. Cyclists' Club uniforms, Cyclists' Pauts in the correct new styles for '96. Cyclists' Toas, Cyclists' Ilose—all imported from the best makers—and we let you keep ne dy all the profit that other dealers expect to make on three things. We fill more individual orders for cycling wear made to measure than any other tailoring house in Canada.

#### Mail orders For anything

-for anything we make to wear or sell ready-to-wear, are filled with sell ready-to-wear, are filled with special care to please you to perfection if you reside out-of-town. Ever wear a pair of those five dollar pants that we make to order for \$3.50? We don't make much money on them—but they're winners formaking friends. Send for samples and self-measurement chart.

— Jamieson's

We'd rather be known by our high-class tailoring at unmatchable prices than by anything else. Tailoring is and always will be the leading feature of jamieson's business. It's the foundation on which we have built up the reputation, and no matter how great the business shall grow, our tailoring department will always be the object of our highest endeavors. We make all the garments we sell. You get the custom-made style, fit and finish for less money here than you'd have to pay for factory productions elsewhere.

Philip Jamieson cor. Yonge & Queen Sts., Toronto.



If You Have

Catarrh

Use

# DR. CLARK'S Catarrh Cure.

This medicine is manufactured solely for the cure of Catarrh, and you see the results of it by the use of one bottle. You may not get entirely cured by one bottle, as you did not get Catarrh in a day or a month. It may take 6 or 12 bottles to cure you if you follow the directions and take care of yourself, but it will do it just as sure as the sun rises. There is a cure for every disease, if we just knew what to use. Catarrh neglected will in time bring on consumption, and you can be cured by this medicine at the small cost of 25 cents per bottle. bottle.

St. Paul's parish lost on Friday one of its most respected residents—Mr. James O'Hagan—who ded on that day after a long illness borne with fortitude and patience. Mr. O'Hagan may be said to have lived in the old parish all his life int it was not till be had reached man head that he became prominent in help ing to increase the growth and prosperity of the East End. He contributed his share in building up and populating the waste places in that locality, and which husiness gathered and flourished. Mr. O'Hagan was esteemed as an upright citizen, ready to help ears effort made in the city's interests. He was a kind friend and a good neighbor and as husband and father haw classes. He was a kind friend and a good neighbor and as husband and father haw classifiers. In weak and friend and a good neighbor and as lost of the sum of t

Mrs. Theodore Davie, wife of Chief Justice of British Columbia, is dead. Rov. Bishop Lemmans was colobrant of the Mass of Requiem assisted by Very Rov. Father Enumelen of Vancouver, and Father Jorke, brother of the decased. Chief Justice Davie has received messages of condaire from all parts of Cauada, and abroad.

Sale at St. Helen's.

Sale at St. Helen's.

The sale of work under the Ladies' Sodality of St. Helen's parish opened on Tuesday evening at 702 Dundas street. The object of the sale is to form a parochial hbrary by strengthening the present library of the Sodality. The opening was most successful, a crowd of bright ladies at ending. The band of the I.O.B.A. furnished the mueic. The various departments of the sale are under the general charge of Miss Grettic Mallon. The fanoy goods table is presided over by Misses Mottran, Carsons, Teedy and Henderson, at the plain goods table are Misses Flannery, Lappin and Gervine; the Misses Mallon, McGowan, Walsh and Boland wait upon the caudy tabe; Misses Traoy and Stuberfield ou the sacred table, and Misses Collins, McGormack and Cullen in the refreshment room. The sale continued Wednesday and Thursday.

Rev. Patrick Fraucis Gleeson, D.D., who was recontly received into the Church of England in Westministor Abbey, has been admitted back into the Catholic Church and is now in Mount-mellary Abboy, Coppoquin, Iroland.

A Farty-Year Old Grievance Removed.

I the Baby is cutting Teeth
Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Max. Witnesses Scottints Street, for miletted gains, allays all pains, cures wind collo and is the best remedy for dilarrhos. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

# ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

Andl 16th, 1696

## Dramatic\_ Entertainment.

Shakespeare's Macboth, By the Students, under the Directio

of H. N. Shaw, Esq., M.A., IN THE COLLEGE HALL

TICKETS, - 35c and 50c. poors open 7.26 p.m Performance bens at ≤

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# M EMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

N. T. LVON, 141 Church St. Toronto.

Edmund Roche, the grand-father of Mr. James Barko Roche, the newly elected member for East Kerry in the Home Rule interest was tried in '98 for participation in the robolinon. Edmund Roche was convicted on the evidence of an informer.

## Rubbing It In.

Rabbing It Is.

Nover use a liminent for rhoumatism, says a high medical authority. Don't rule it in medical to the sounding the sounding the sounding the sounding the sounding the sounding that will improve you digestion, and build up the body to the per fection of robust health. That "Something is Scotta Saraaparilla, a romedy that obtains the best results in the abortest time, \$1, of all druggists.



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#### GEO. DUFFY.

More of these great values in Pants this week. Pick them up.

\$2.50 to \$3.50.

TERMS CASH.

GEO. DUFFY, 350 QUEEN EAST. HOBBERLIN'S OLD STAND.

## ROGERS' REDUCTION SALE

that this Clearing Sale is confined to goods over from last season. It is not so—new furniture is being passed into

stock every day and marked at the special prices which will prevail until theend of this month. The two items below will give an idea of the values obtainable here just now in all grades of Furniture.

LOUNGES with spring souts and heas, covered in art denims and trimmed with deep fringe all round \$6.00 OUR OWN MAKE.

edroom Suites in hardwood, nicely fileh-d, antique or leth century. Bureaus, with shaped mirrors, 2021. Good size washatands. \$9.00

GOOD VALUE AT \$17.

THE CHAS. ROCERS & SONS CO., LTD.

# ROSES

# **FLOWERS**

For the House or Garden, Ornamental Shrubs for the Lawn. A card will bring it. Prices right. Write now to

WEBSTER BROS.

# F.B. GULLETT & SONS.

Monumental and Architectural Sculptors :
Designers of Monuments, Tombe, Mausoleum
Tabletta, Altars, Baptisma Fonts, Crosses, He
stones and Scrolls. All has of Cemetery Wo
Marble and Recaustic Tilling, Etc. For 21 years
\*\*Or. of Church and Lombard streets. Now

740-742 YONGE ST. A few doors south of Bloor street.

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550 per month—or \$6.60 per year—paid for 10 years will thereafter return to abarcholder: \$33 per year for 10 years. \$13 per year for 10 years. \$13 per year for \$10 per or \$15 per year for \$20 years. The above annulus may be yead half yearly, quarterly or monthly. Purcher year for the year of \$10 per year for \$10 per year for \$10 per year. \$10 per year for \$10 p

HON, JOHN DRYDEN, PRESIDENT, J. BLACKLOCK, MANAGER, The Reliance Loan and Savings Co. OF ONTARIO

3 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

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Cor. Queen and Bathurst etc.

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W. O. HARRIS BUTS ALL KINDS OF OLD METALS. TELEPHONE

## WEDDING **CAKES**



#### SPRING CLOAKINGS

Place your confidence in the cloths of this store, and the taste that has been shown in the selection of new lines for spring service. The cloth list includes goods for

52 in. Ladies' Clot's, in navy, oraca and fawns 51 in. Box Cloth, cardinat, blue, fawn and navy. 51 in. Tweed Suitings, for Ladies' 1 00 53 in. 1 weed Suttings, for Lacies Wear.
56 in. Navy Worsted.
56 in. Grey Worsted.
59 in. Grey Worsted.
23 in. Lindian Tweeds, in greys, fawns and browns, otc.
52 in. Fine All Wool Tweeds, now patterns, for meak and boys

29 in. Beautiful cotch Patterns, in fine all wool tweed suttings, special special 29 in Tweed and worst-d Pan inga 28 in. Fine West of England Worst ed Pantings 125

The Mail Order business of the store in three months has jumped into immense proportions. Satisfactory services portions. Satisfactory service and confidence in the store explains it.

Established 1822. Read Office, 3 College Green, Dublin.

1 (PITAL LIGHE (CROSS))

1 (OME) (CROSS)

1 (OME) (

# 

The prices at which we sell render it unnecessary for anyone to go about shabby. The prices are within the reach of everyone, and for quality, fit and

# Don't Imagine

Mebbs

ARE AS GOOD AS THE
BEST MEN AND THE
BEST MEN MAKE THEN. WE
SHIP THEM BY EXPRESS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
DOMINION. SAFE ARRIVAL QUARANTEED.
WAITE FOR CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATE TO



methos high.

S. non-that. Thes receipt for cars mets has been successfully tried. Two pounds brown sugar, half a pound confectioner a choolate broken into pieces, one small cup of cold water. Boil until hardens when dropped into cold water. Then stir in two tablespons of butter, two teaspoons of vanilla. Turn into a buttered pan and cut into squares If you like them sugary lady caramelessit; the mixture bard for several min.

tablespons of mislasses, return to the fire and boul a little longer, but do not sitr.

Quesist.—The first daily English paper was the Daily Courant, which begap publication March 11th, 1702, conducted by F. Mallett. It consisted of a single page of two columns, dovoted to foreign news. It was absorbed by The Daily darketeer in 1703.

Cuntors—Queen Elizabeth 1703.

Cuntors—Queen Elizabeth Fig.

land performed in person the washing of the feet of a certain number of beggars on Holy Theodore the March 1703.

Cuntors—Queen Elizabeth Chaptage of the feet of a certain number of years and the control of the second of

give you the lines:

March said to Aperili,
I see three houge (a sheep in its second year)
upon a hill.
And it you'll lend me dayes three
!!! find a way to make them dee.
The first o' them was wind and west,
The second o' them was now and sleet,
The third o' them was now and sleet,
I frost the birds' nebt to the trees.
When the three days were past and goe
The three silly hoggs came hirpling (limplog) hame.

WEATHER-WISE.—I can give you four; we are probably many more:

"A cold April
The bern will fill."

An April flood Carries away the frog and his br "April showers
Make May flowers."

When April blows his horn Its good for both hay and corn

RUTH.

A profitable example has been afforded by President Edwards, whose "Good resolutions" we may all of us lay to beart. "For the future direction of my life I resolve," he says. "That I will make religion my chief concernment. That I will never be afraid or salmand to speak in defence of religion. That I will make it my daily practice to read some part of the Holy, Scriptures, that may become sequanted with the will of God, and be quickened, and comfortant may become sequanted with the will of God, and be quickened, and comfortant may become sequanted with the will of God, and be quickened, and comfortant may become sequanted with the will of the world. That I will every day reflect upon desht and seemity. I will daily pray to Goossians, rewill. That we will be seen the world. That I will dispute only for light, or to communicate it. That I will receive light wherever and however offered. That I will give up no principle bedore I am convinced of its absurdity or bad consequences. That I will never be sahamed to confess a fault to an equal or to an inferior. That I will make it a rule to do no action, at any time or place, of which action I should not be willing to be a witness against myself hereefter."

A GREAT DEAL OF NONSENSE Has been written—and believed about Blood Purifiers.

## WHAT PURIFIES THE BLOOD? THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD And THEY alone.

diseased, however, they cannot, and a blood continually becomes more imre. Every drop of blood in the body so through the kidneys, the sewers of a system, every three minutes night d day, while life endures.

## WARNER'S SAFE CURE

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy draged-out feeling, the billous attacks, headaobas, norvous uncest, fickle apposite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear whom the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have no testified. The theory is night, the ours is right, and health follows as a natural superson.

PARM AND GARDEN.

NAWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. A. (a) White frames and white mounts look best for pure water olders silver frames also and them is no from the Clean year gift frames with the source distribution of the Clean year gift frames with the warm water and a non-marked mount of the Clean year gift frames with the graph water water and read with a soft cloth, rub good by with a cite the graph with a cite the graph with a soft cloth, rubbing to bruge out the late report for the graph with a soft cloth, rubbing to bruge out the late report for the graph with a soft cloth, rubbing to bruge out the late rubbing the late rubbing the late rubbing the late rubbing the late r

without difficulty. The cheapest method of feeding will be with ensulage.

Fowls are subject to a disease known as antirax, the resulte of which have to produce below or purituint swellings on various parts of the body. Sometimes the combs turn black and at other times bluish, both showing that the blood is darker than usual, whence the name of the disease, which means black. It is contagious and generally fatal, so that it is not worth the trouble and time to try to save them, but it is best to kill the diseased ores and purify the house by burning sulphur at it and limewashing it, by which the others may be saved. It is well, too, to give the other fowls each a teaspoonful of solution of hyposulphate of soda in water as strong as it is termed—once a day, and mix a little of it in some soft food. It is encuraged by giving too much grain food and no freeh green food, such as chopped cabbage, which is a natural substitute for the grass obtained in the Summer.

An old cow will make very good beef for the fettered.

tute for the grass obtained in the Summer.

An old cow will make very good beef if well fattened. It will be necessary to give her plenty of time, and ten or twenty bushels of turnips will be required. These, with four quarts of corn meal, or half as much) with an equal quantity of linesed oil meal, given with cut hay and some dry hay—as much as will be acten—will make as good beef as can be wished. If the cow is milking as an early and the dealers of the company of

it is easily eaten. It will be desirable to begin the fattening process in the Summer.

So far the scientific culture of fruit has made no progress in the market or the season of the borers, the prevention of them by protecting the trees in the season of egg depositing of the insects, whitewashing the trees, spraying them, and constant judicious pruring have been practiced the profits of this culture have been largely increased. Moreover, the good appearance of the selected fruit, free from worms and seab, has always secured the troop price of the market and a safe sale for future years.

Every producer of goods of any kind for sale should have the name of his orchard and his locality on the inside of his barrels, where the envious commission man cannot well obliterate it. This is not to oust this individual from his business as agont for the producer, but that the ultimate consumer should have the means of securing a supply from the same orchard in fature years. This will bring the fruits of enterprise and good business methods back to the right source. It is well for the producer and equally so for his agont.

back to the right source. It is well for the producer and equally so for his agent.

Colery is one of those plants that need special culture. It is one of the most valuable vegetables for the garden, med appeals continued in the second of the most valuable vegetables for the garden, when well grown, but it is not grown as much as it should be on account of the wrongly supposed difficulty of its centure. It has been supposed that as the plants grow they should be laboriously earthed up in the manner in voque by our fathers, thus entailing a great amount of labor that one now objects to sailly avoided by the introduction of the smaller kinds, which need no such trouble. Thus it is desirable to grow the dwarf varieties, rather than the larger kinds, which grow three feet to get the dwarf varieties, rather than the larger kinds, which grow three fores white Plume and other of the dwarf varieties, rather than those giant varieties that may then for for for the carly crop any time in May. When the plants are three inches high they should be transplanted into beds in which they may stand three inches inght now for the plants and it inches in the rows for the plants, which is a good distance for all the humber of stake. In July they are transplanted to the permanent rows, or at least so many as will leave rows in the old beds two they four inches apart. This will make them sufficiently and to fore an upward growth of the stakis. The sales will thus be willtened and made tander, without the laborious earthing up, and may be thus grown eighteen inches long with ease.

Always on Hann.—Mr. Thomas H. Potter, Lower Ireland, P. Q. writes

rest, fictie appoiite, all caused by poison.

de blood, will despipes when the kid says properly perform their functions. There is no doubt about this. Thouse made have so testified. The theory is sight, the cure is right, and health follows as a satural sugesco.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

DOMESTIC READING.

Who reads a good book has made an inchanging friend. John Boylo O'Roily. The historian — must doubt-ess be the friend of truth of he would inderstand history.

understand history
Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression. Alford.
Truth is a queen who has her eternal throne in Heaven and her seat of empire in the heart of Gill.
Truth to nature can be reached ideal, but it is not be a study from the historically; it must be a study from the life, and not from the scholiast.

The entire grace happiness and virtue of a young man's life doponds on his contentment in doing what he can c. it fally, and in staying where he is peace ably. Ruskin

ably. Ruskin
Artistic lit. rature, the only literature
possible under our modern conditions,
thrives bost in an air laden with traditions, in a soil mollow with innuemorial
culture, in the temperature steady yet
stimulating of historic and national
associations.

associations. The great nation, as it cheerfully call-itself, is nothing greater than in it-talent for saying little things agreeably, which is perhaps the very top of mere culture, and in literature is the next thing to the power of saying great things as easily a- if they were little.

Br abstinent in praise and blume.
The man's still mortal who stands first,
And mortal only. If last and worst.
The whosty lift so frails frame.
Or softly drop so poor a shame.
Mrs. Renew.

The true inistorical genius, as I con-ceive it, is that whee can see the nobler meaning of events that are near him, as the true poot is he who detects the divine in the casual; and I somewhat suspect the depth of his insight into the past, who cannot recognise the godlike of to-day under the disguise in which is always visits us.

Persons professing to aim at a life of union with God, and whose discretion fails of being supernatural because it falls short of simplicity, are sometimes heard to quote what writers of moral theology teach about the permissions of equivocations amphibiology, and mental

home upon tuom how shocking this is.

— Tathor Fayor.

There are jour good habits—punctue; ity, accuracy, steadiness, and despatch. Without the first of these time is wastic without the first of these time is wastic without the soond mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest, and that of others, may be committed; without the third nothing can be well done; and without the fourty opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

Magnanimity is that olevation or dignaty of soul which succutiers danger and troubles with tranquility and finunces; which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him disidain injustic said meanures, and prompts him to sacrifice personal each interest, and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

By continually looking upwards our

interest, and satesy for the accomplishment of useful and noblo objects.

By continually looking upwards our minds will themselves grow upwards; and, as a man, by indulging in habite of scorn and contempt for thers, is sure to descend to the level of what he despises, so the opposite habits of admiration and enthusiastic reverence for excellence impart to curselves a portion of the qualities we admire. Here, as in everything elso, humility is the surest path to exaltation.

Ago Pleasanta not vasquished, when it says Maniferry (1974) — Adalaté A. Procter.

The cynic is one who never sees a good quality is a man, and never fails to see a bad one; be is the human owl, vigitant in darkness and blind to light, motile game. The cynic puts all human actions into two classes—openity bad and secretly bad; he holds that no man does a good thing except for profit; the effect of his conversation on your feelings, is to chill and sear them; to send you away sour and morrose.

A growing tree is not thinking of the shadow it will cast. It is growing to bear its frait or furnish the timber of its being. The shadow grows in consequence. And it is so with an honest, good life. The inspiration of it is not the desire for others applause, or the growth of personal influence, but the wish to do the duty of the day because it is duty. It is not by mere brains that good, enduring, influence is secured. Character, which inspires condidence, wins respect, and by the very laws of life tolls on others—thus is the forco which a good man directs. But self-conceit, personal vanity, and over-concidence in one's solf are not consistent with this character. Lot there be un affected modesty bobind obvious power, and respect is won; and respect implies influences of the best kind.

# springtime

A healthy condition of the kidneys is the best safe-guard against all the ills incidental to the season. Tone the system by using\_

## DODD'S Kidney Pills

FIRESIDE FUN.

She (augrily) ... I was a fool when I matried you. ... He: "Aren't you a fool still?" She. ... No. I am not." He : Then you ought to be thankful to me for reforming you."

An advertment reads. "Wanted, a yerog man to be partly out door and partly behind the counter." A wag asks: "What will be the result when the door stams?"

the Cor stams?

Mass Eldorly "What quoor woather
we are having this winter" Old Mr.
McGosedey: "Yes but if you remo-ner Miss Eldorly, the winter of 1805
was very much like it. "Miss Eldorly
who is just twenty) "Sir!"

who is just twenty) "Sir" A young girl, not remarkably profi-cient on the piano, had been playing to a small company of friends. "You do beautifully," remarked an old lady, ordently intodding to be compliment-ry. "Why, most persons who couldn't play better'n you wouldn't play at all."

play bottor i you wouldn't play at all."
Miss Townsond: "Do you find much
difficulty in keeping help here?" Mrs
Suburb: "Indeed, yes. It is most to
impossible to keep a girl more than a
week." Miss Townsond: "Why is that
-too far from the city?" Mrs. Suburb. "Oh. no. I think not; but you see
have only one policeman in the
town, and hos married."

cown, and no a married."

A lawyer, roadding in the North of England, and noted for his laconic style of expression, sont the following torse and witty note to a rofractory client who would not succumb to his roiterated domands for the payment of his bull: "Sir. if you pay the enclosed you will oblige me. If you do not I shall oblige you."

you."

Ont Instead of In-side.—A temporaneo missionary in Glasgow left a few tracts with a young woman one morning. Calling at the same house the next day he was rather disconcerted as observing the tracts doing duty as curling papers on the head of the girl to whom he had given them. "Weel, my lassie," he romarked, "I see you have used the tracts I left wi' ye; but," he added, in time to turn her merriment into contractsing," ye have pattent hem on the wrangide o' your heid, ms woman."

The Old Horder Spirit.—There still

side o' your heid, ma woman."

The Old Border Spirit.—There still exists in no inconsiderable measure the old fighting Border spirit, as 'true as steel and as quick as a stream in flood. We have heard of a farmer of undoubted respectability and a large kindliness whose own brother, just dead, had been of the opposite persuasion. He was talking gleefully of the decrease of the enemy in the place where his brother had lived. "There were a terrible lot." Tories." he said, "and we were sairly bothered wi' them; but our Maker was merciful to us, and took a good wheen o' them to Himself."

Unconscious Humor.—In a Sected.

before senemone was pronounced. "No, in;" he said; "I did have two pounds but the lawyer took that."
"Realism" on the Stage.—It has happened more than once in the annals of the stage that individuals in the audience, carried away by the realism of the soting, have been severely injured by laping on to the stage in order personally to defend the heroine in some perilous situation, or to make short work of the villain. Not quite so startling, perhaps, but as an interiude far more enjoyable than such escapades was the interruption of a lady friend of Gooke's. That celebrated tragedian was in the habit of giving passes to the hearte or a widow, who, on this particular night, cocupied a prominent seat, with her little girl. Their friend was about to meet an untimely end at the hadds of the stage villain, who, armed with a murderous weapon, was stealthing thrawing near his victim, when the hadden, roused by the supposed imminence of his danger, stated up, and anxionaly cried out: "Oh, pray, don't will him! Don't kill him! For if you do he won't give us any more orders for the pit!"

How She Fired Him.—He was a the state of the stage with the stage of the callest him.

do he won't give us any more orders for the pit!"

How She Fixed Him.—He was a theatric lover, and ahe didnt like his style a little bit He was constant in his devotion, however, and that made matters worse. She had tried gentle means to get rid of him, but he had disregarded them with painful persistency. In this moment of her desperation he felt it incumbent upon him to propose to her, as men under similar circumstances so often do. Which they wouldn't if they had any sense at all. "Dear one," he exclaimed, hurring himself tragically at her feet; "I love you. Xy life is yours. Will you take it?" She did not look like a murderess. "Mr. Singleton," she responded, with calm determination, "I will." He gared at her raphurously. "Don't do that," she begged, drawing back from him as in horror. "I have taken your life, as you requested me to, and you are henceforth to all intents and purposes dead." He secund david. "I do not, Mr. Singleton," she continued, turning aside, "desire to have a dead person in the one. and if you do not go asy once I shall ring for an ambulance and havelyou temored to the morgue." Then the dreadful situation in which his own precipitate folly had placed him was revealed and he removed thimself with

The best blood purifier on earth, and the only Absolute Cure for all diseases of the kidneys

CHATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

April is one of the most interesting months of the year. Little folk who observe see the earth begin to quicken this month, bird life roless at scharms in our latitute, and the heavens are indeed wondroas. Little people should make it a limbt to book upon the face of the evening sky. Just now the days and nights are almost equal induration, the induffight hours being slightly in excess of the period of darkness. To exact the days that the days are the days when the days days the days and night are almost come at and to know where to look for them is a delightful way of building farewell to the world before sleep.

before sleep.

Here is a little of the lore of the heavens in April. Capella, of the content of the Charleter may be seen in the north-west after sunset. Adebaran, of the Unil, in the west, bloelgeries and Rugol, of Orion, in the sunth-west, Sirius, of the treater Dog. Heaven's the south west than the two sunsets west, Sirius, of the treater Dog, also in the south west, sirius, of the caser Dog, also in the south what, and higher above the horizon thin Sirius; Castor and Pollux, of the Double Sirius; Castor and Pollux, of the Double Sirius; Castor and Holiux, of the Lion, close to Satura, a little south of the Lion, close to Satura, a little south of the Lion, and the cast, and vega, the cost of the Lyon, the south of the Syrius, and the saturation of the Cowhord, in the cast, and vega, the most conspicuous luminary of the star group of the Lyon, the low the saturation of the Syrius and Vega are coming into a more favorable peaks are coming into a more favorable peaks are coming into a more favorable peaks are coming into a more favorable pain from the evoning sky of April and not re appear until the closing wooks of the Autuum.

The Youth's Companion in a chat about table cloths with the young girls gives the following intercent "fargating the twelfth contury the table cloths were very large, and were always laid on the table cloths were very large, and were a long time they were called "doubliers" for that reason. The cloth was first placed so as to touch the floor on the side of the table at which the guests sat; then all the cloth that remained was folded so that it just covered the table. Charles V. had sixty-seven table-cloths, which were from fifteen to twenty yards long and two yards wide. He had one cloth which was thirty-we yards long, and had the arms of France ombroldered on it in silk. All of these were fringed.

In the sixteenth century "doubliers,"

yards long, and had the arms of France ombroldered on it is silk. All of these were fringed.

In the sixteenth century "doubliers," or double-cloths, were replaced by two table-cloths, were replaced by two table-cloths, one of white was small and was laid just as we lay ours to-day. The other, which was put on over it, was large and of beautifully fedded in such a way that, as a book of that time says, "it resembled a windly fedded in such a way that, as a book of that time says," it resembled a windly ruffled by a little breeze, for among very many little folds were here and there great bubbles."

It must have required much art and care to make dishes, plates, salt-cellars, sauce-dishes and glasses, sand accordishes and glasses, sand among those "bubbles" and pully folds. However, the feation had only a short existence, as is any to be existence, as is any to be accordished to had flat, and touching the floor on all sides of the table, came into general use.

THE GOODEST NOTHER.

Evening was failing cold and dark,
And people hurried a ong the way
As if they were longing soon to mark
Their own home caudie's cheering ray.

Before me tolled in the whirling wind A woman with bundles great and small, And after her tugged, a step behind. The bundle she loved the best of all.

A dear little roly poly boy
With rosy checks, and a jacket blue,
Laughing and chattering, full of joy.
And here's what he said—I rell you
trus:—

"You're the goodest mother that ever was."
A voice as clear as a furest bird's;
And I am sure the glad young heart had
cause
To utter the sweet of the lovely words.

Perhaps the woman had worked all day, Washing or sornbbing; perhaps she sewed.

knew, by her weary footfall's way, That life for her was an uphill road.

But here was a comfort. Children dear,
Think what a comfort you might give
To the very best friend you can have he
The lady fair in whose house you live.

If once in a while you'd stop and say,—
In task or play for a moment pause,
And tell her in sweet and winning way,
"You're the goodest mother that e
was."

Blackwood's Magazine tells of a little boy in the course of his reading lesson came to the word widow," and called it "window," a word more familier to l' n. The teacher, who was acting as examiner, corrected the blunder, and then, wishing to improve the occasion, put the question, "What is the difference between 'widow' and 'window' are through a window, but—" and then stopped. The amusement plainly visible on the teacher's face prevented this ministure Sam Weller from completing the contrast.

ministers cam Weller from completing the contrast. Now, the blunder nore, so far as it was a blunder, was entirely due to the teacher. He did not mean to impress on his pupils the transparency of a window as contrasted with a widow, but the difference in spelling between the team words.

#### COUNT DE BOREY.

-Known Donmark Nobleman Ma Intersent Which Will Prove of Gr

Inserect and Value to Hany,
Under date of September Jas. 1984, Count
to Dery writes as follows from Nepawa,
Man. 1" Have been alling constant of the series of the series of the series bladder treable. I have doorend during
all this time with physicians in different
constries without any relief. During any
travels I was leduced to try South Amerian Eddery Care, from which result;
and the series of the series of the series of the series
and the series of the series of the series of the series
and equal " - owth Americans tains is law
and equal " - owth Americans tains fallow Care
invariably given relief within air hours after
first does in taken."



The Little Glant Cathartic,

Hild and Pleasant but Searching and Thorough in Effect. These little Pollets," or Sugar coated Anti-Billous Granules, Cure

Sick Headache, Billousness, Constitution, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Poor Ap Poor Appetito,

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YOUNG SPIRITS.

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8,30 8,30 8,30 8,30 4,00 8,30 8,30

S.20

Bagtish mails close on Mendays, Thursdays and on Saturdays at 3.59, m., and on Thursdays at 7.19 p.m. Supplemental smill to Mendays and Furdays at 7.19 p.m. Supplemental smills to Mendays and Furdays at 1 to 1.10 p.m. 1.

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St. Species Mr. Work, Throughe, (but

St. Species Mr. Work, Through, (but

St. Species Mr. Work, Th

## THE LAST MASS

(Continued from Page 2.)

"Porhaps the reverend mother does not wish us to enter the closter? gaid one of the civil magnetrates with an ironical smile. This was the head of the district, a man too well known

the nuns.

"Our rule does n. t permit us to
adamt persons not belonging to our
community," roplied the moil r
colimly, "but we must yield to force,
and so saying she handed the keys to

and so saying she handed the keys to the colonel.

The penderous gate was flung open and the officers murched in the electron of their swords resounding through the peaceful cloister. A body of coldiers, who had been standing in the background and who were fully armed, gathered round the front door. The mostler superior summended the community to the refectory, where they stood in silence beside her.

"Are they all here "asked the colonic sharply, as he entered with his suite, scarcely be wine his head by way of salutation.
"All, swo three sisters who are too ill to come downstairs."

"Soud for them directly," he replied.

plied i. But they are bad-ridden!'

"Then bring them down in their beds, or I will send my soldiers up to fetch them."

beds, or I will send my soldiers up to fetch them. There was nothing to be done. The colonel calmy it his eight mother bed he poor methor tent up to supern tend the moving of the invalids. Such add said nothing to Sister Eustachia, who was so old and if that she had feared the shock would kill her. But to her surprise, she found her caim and ready.

"Do not be afraid, dear mother!" sue oxisimed; "I know all. I no convent is to be closed and we are all to be sent away, and the officers want me to come down stairs; is it not so! The superior replied, "But who told you?"

me to come down stairs; is it not so!

The superior replied, "But who told you?"

"No one," answered Sister Eustachia smilling, her pale face rituminated with a supernatural glow. "Do you think that no messages can be given save by human lips? I cannot walk, it is true, but I can be brought down. So saying, she prepared to dress, the mother helping her, and two of the lay sisters infed her on to an armehair and prepared to carry her down stairs. "Take care, in God's namn!" exclaimed the superior as they steeped out on the dark and rotten staircase. "Dout be afraid, dear mother!" enswered Sister Eustachia "Nothing will happen to me to-day and to-morrow is not far off."

The poor mother had more difficulty with Sister Salitia, who would not move, "All this is a farce!" she exclaimed. "I will not leave my cell. If this colonel wants to see me let him come up here? Not being in her right mind, the superior left her, pondering anxiously as to what she should asy to explain her absence

let him come up here? Not being in her right mind, the superior lefther, pondering auxiously as to what ahe should say to explain her absence But to hei mense relief, when she returned to the refectory, she found the colonel standing opposite Sister Kustachia with a troubled and agitted face, while the sister was gazing at him sterdily, with that same supernatural light on her countenance which she had had up stairs. What she had said to him the mother never knew; but his manner was completely shauged. "If I had known?". he whispered, and then, to cover his evident confusion, began fumbling in his pockets and drew out a paper with the government s als, which he began to read in a trembling voice. The paper decreed the closing of the convent and church, and the immediate of dispersion of the nuns. It was added that "out of extreme benevolence" they were to choose between being interned in a convent under the guard of police authorities, or

other nuns of different orders under the guard of pulse authorities, or being sent abroad to another country, with the strict prohibition of setting their feet egain in their native hand. The superior answered: "We choose the latter course, which I ac-cept in the name of the community. When must we leave our convent?"

"To-morrow at noon," replied the

solcnel.
"May we assist at our usual daily

hesisated for a moment and said: "Yee, if it be a Low Muss remember, any infringement of order will be visited on the priest in the dean, whom I ordered to sere to morrow morning. So do, no claimting, no lights, no bells, demonstrations!"

The Mother ventured to reply But we cannot have Mass withou

"Yery well. Two candles; not more, remember!" exclaimed the Colonel, who had resumed his disagreeable manner; and then turning to one of the civil magistrates he added: "Sond the chaptain here disagnees the state of the colone of the colone of the chaptain here. added: "Sond the chaptain here directly. I must arrange over thing with him; otherwise we shall have a row. As for you, ladies, I repeat that I will have no demonstrations, no scenes." His eye shone, once more, cold and hard as steel.

cold and hard as steel.

"We are not in the habit of msking scenes, replied the Mother Superior with dignity, and would have added more; but Sister Eustachia interrupted the and, lon king at the Colonat bear and, lon king at the Colonat steadily, said: "Do not be afraid, my son; our Mother has spoken truly."

No disturbance will arise from us.

God alone may do so we are in His hands for life and death Blos spilled as site applee, and the Colonel, visibly troubled once more, rose insettly and loft their fectory with the rest, while the Sister mariaured Yes, the the Sister mariaured "Yes, the

nost?"

The last morning dawned. It was a most lovely day, never had the whole place looked more bright and beautiful. But how was it that the news of the closing of the clurch and convent got about in the neighbor hood? No me could tolt, but the fact remained that from the first minent of daylight every road and iane and path leading to the spot was thronged with people. Peasants in their white or brown coats, Cracow caps or straw lats, when and girls in their Sanday clothes, people in smart carrayes, in one horse gigs or humble caris, came steahily and slowly on in perfect silence, with bon hoads and said laces as it to a funeral, and very soon filled every nook and corner of the great court; said in front the church, although the soldiers, who had been quartered there diving the night, tried to keep them back At six o'clock the church was opened, and the flood began to sweep in calmi) and take their places by the confessionals, where the doan, who had arrived the night before, and the church where their own and their flock. Every one wanted to receive absolution for the last time in the church where their own and their flather' and forefathers' prayers had been offered for three or four hundred years. But even in this matter there was no undue haste or pressure, only when the deen stood up once or twee auxiously and made a sign to the chaplain to begin Mass, a sob and a cry burst forth from the kneeling or own and they when the love of God, Father, wait! Oh, wait! We also want so much to go to confession—for the last last time: "And the pop repressive seated hunself and bent his head once more towards his penitents.

So the hours wont by. It was near noon when the Colonel arrived, accompanied by the civil magistrates and two younger officers. Six soldiers marched before him through the confessional and went to meet them. The Colonel argivily pulled out his watch and held it under the doan's

"The Mass ought to have been said "The Mass ought to have been said at nine o'clock," he exclaimed in a sharp voice. "You are responsible for this delay and for this cowd of people also. Did I not forbid you to tell anybody that the church was going to be closed, or to advertise the fact anywhere?"

"But, Colonel!" humbly replied the dean, who was rather wanting in

fact anywhere?

"But, Colonel!" humbly replied the dean, who was rather wanting in moral courage, "it is not my fault. No living soul heard of it from me. The chaplain only delayed a little because there was so many people coming to confession that they really would not let us pass."

"What! Not let you pass?" re plied the Colonel. "That is sheer disobedience, revolt! I will summon my men at once!"

"No, no; God forbid! exclaimed the terrined priest. "Only, such numbers came to confession and we had not priess enough. Would the

and you gave me my first communion," said another. "And you married

and you gave me my first communion," said another. "And you married us exclaimed a turd, and on children were burned by you." Though tassed his hands and his cassook, and did their untook to keep him back, but in spite of his tottering gait, for the tears were pouring down his face and half blinding him, he went on toward the sacristy, the dean supporting him and holding his arm.

"Courage, father, courage, he whispored." It is God's holy will." I know," mournfully replied the poor old man; but it is a heavy cross. For five and forty years I have served this alter and know all these poor people, and I hope to have died amongst them and been buried by them!

The poor nuns behind their curtain knew nothing of what war passing in the church. Everything had been ready for departure by break of day; their poor little parcols of clustures were all packed, and they themselves were kneeling in their stalls for the last time. Even Sister Eustchis was there. Even Sister Eustchis was thore. She sat in her arm chair propped up with pillows, with her white veil thrown off her pale but still beautiful face. Her head reated on the back of her chair, and her eyes were closed. One might have interesting the was still praying. The Office had been long since said—even Vespers, as before a journey—and then they waited patiently for the last Mass.

According to the colone's orders only two candles had been lighted, and as he had insisted on having the keys of the organ loft and belify tower brought to him, there was no music and no bells.

Trembling and faint, with bent head and streaming eyes, the vouerable old priest at last emerged from the sacristy. There were only a few steps from thence to the dater, but they seemed too much for him and he staggered under the weight of the heavy embroidered chasuble which the nuns had been forced to include in the inventory and to leave behind, on account of the fine pearls with which it had been ornamented. Tears blinded his sight, and he would have fallen had not the dean been at hand to su

the dean, who was rather wanting in moral coursqo, "it is not my fault. No living soul heard of it from me. The chaplain only delayed a little because there was so many people coming to confession that they really would not let us pass."

"What! Not let you pass?" replied the Colonel, "That is sheer disabedience, revolt! I will summon my men at once!"

"No, no; God forbid!" exclaimed the terrined priest. "Only, such numbers came to confession and we had not priests enough. Would the Colonel permit me to send for another?"

"What! make the demonstration greater, the seandal more wide-sproad?" furtiously responded the officer. "Is it not had enough as is? You are responsible for the whole thing. Why did you go not the confessional at all? Dulf send you here for that? Your business was to make and sign the inventory, to take away what, was yours, and to shut the church. But you are all alike, all robusts and conspirators!"

The poor dean murmured, "Shall I tell the chaplain to begin Mass?"

"You had better, and that quick by "replied the colonel, who had worked himself into a perfect fever and was putting angrely at his moust sache. Thee, using out his watch out the people by force and shut up the church. But you are all alike, all robusts and the server when and how was to be banished from that span, he cried: "If he dees not be gain, he was the strong, "Quick, father, quick" in the server when the server were been said before, and now must be celebrated into any the confessional where the chaplain was still situag. "Quick, father, quick" it is absolutely necessary? Look at the gase poor people. There are so must have any still was true to the heart was not the four close the church as one seem and force his way through the keeling there are not so the confessional where the chaplain and solve the confessional where the chaplain to see heary

cotts and stole. Then the dean, drawing near to the gratings, opened them wide, and the poor nune, with their long mantles and voils covering thor long mantles and voils overing their faces, stopped out from the shelter which had harbored them for so many years and strove to make their way strough the church. But then it was not a cob but a loud cry which ourst from the assembled crowd as they realized that they were losing for ever those faithful servants of GoA, to whom they had been used to come in all their troubles and wants and neces sities. They gathered round them, kessing their hands and their clothes. Mothors lifted up their children that they might see them once more. All were mingling blessings and tears with their farowells.

were mingling blessings and tears with their farowells.

"O roverend mother! what shall we do without you?" cried one. "Unlappy orphans that we shall be exclaimed another. "Who will compose to the state of the content of the content of the country of the countr

The younger men elemented their fists and muttered angry, furious

words.

Be caim—for the love of God, be calm!" excessmed the venerable mother. "You can do us no good. You will only bring misery on yourselves and your families. Resistance is hopeless. We must submit to God's

less. We must submit to God's will."
Silence followed this speech; but danger was in the air, and the colonul saw it. He was deadly pale, and pulling the dean towards him by the sleeve of his surplice, and angrily: "You are responsible for all this; you misted on this Mass; you have ordered this demonstration; now we are on the eve of open revolt. I shall give orders to fire. End this scandalous scene at once, or otherwise I will an swer for nothing. And as for you, "You will probably take a long journey north," added the district officer, with his cruel smile. But the deam's courage had come back."

But the dean's courage had come back.

"You cannot frighten me by threat ening me with the longest journey. Colonel," he calmly replied. "God is everywhere, and we are in his hands. I am ready to accept his divine will, but I cannot take the responsibility for what may happen here. I know nothing of the intention of all tiese poor paople to come to-day; but it is not I that have filled their hearts with bittenness till they are ready to burst. It is not I who have wounded them in all that they hold most dear—their faith—their church—their conscience..."

spans the people, and began to speak:

The colonel sprang towards him, crying out: "I forbid you to preach!

Be silent, or I shall arrest you at once for insubordination!"

Valu threat! The moving crowde near the officers were at once turned to stone and stood round them, mensing in looks but perfectly silent, only firm and hard as a rock. No one touched or even pressed upon them; but they were enclosed as in a living wall, without the possibility of moving. In vain the colonel shouted: "Let me pass! Make room, in the name of the Cz irl l'il teach you!..."

The crowd was mute, but did not move. "This old priest shall answer for all!" sersamed he, gnashing his teeth.

"I sat it he, sir." "said the dean, turn

teeth.
"Let it be, sir," said the dean, turn "Last it ba, sir," said the dean, turn ing towards him. "Father Vincenti is above the fear of human tribunds. It would be better that you should pray to God that it may end as it is. Do not hinder him—his task is did cutt enough as it is." The colonel stared at him in porfect astonishment at his boldness.

stared at him in perfect astomishment at his boldness.

"Yes," continued the dean, "one word more from you may act as a spark in a ton of guspowder. Liok at the faces of the people around you—they are inundrede, you but a handful!"

The colonel seized the dean by tastim. "You are responsible," he whispered. "I will do nothing but what you destre. But try and provent any rising,... I feel as if an outbreak were imminent."
"Do not fear," sorrywfally answered

were imminent."
"Do not fear," sorrowfally answered the dean; "there will be no catastrophe if you will let them alone. I know this people well. They are full of faith and love, and have patience enough; but do not trespass on it too far. Do not press your point now; I

# )ANGERS OF SPRING

Chudren die in the spring. Chudren die in the spring. Blotches bloom in the spring. Boils break out in the spring. Vonen weaken in the spring. Boils break out in the spring.
Women weaken in the spring
Men lose energy in the spring.
Pumples protrude in the spring.
Old people suffer in the spring.
Maharia is deadly in the spring.
La Greppe spreads in the spring.
Doctors' bulls grow in the spring.
Undertakers those in the spring.
Cott's Satsaparilla soils in the spring.
Satsaparilla is the most popular and occess

"Scott's Saisaparilla is the most popular and successful spring med me we sell Every Queen St. W., Toronto Everybody uses it "—J. D. Todd, draggist oronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other drag

# Scott's Sarsaparilla Madelers, 32 00 per large bottle. USE SCOTT'S SKIN BOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

could not answer for the consequences!"

The colonol's face paled and he was silent, feeling that the dean was right, All faces were turned now towards the old priest, whose vices at first was feeble but then rose stronger and stronger tull it flied the whole church, white every non-latened in breas liess astenoe. He spoke of the old times, whose vices at first was feeble but then rose stronger and stronger tull it flied the whole church, whose the passage of the contrable Abbess Dorouhea, whom the charter had rassed in heart of the board of the children they had resured and the orphans they had selected; of the Tarky and Szedish invasions, which had been rupplied by the fasthfalness of the peasants who laid down their lives to defend the convent and its inmates, of the terrible and crued incursion of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood suffered marty-dom rather than break their sacred vowe; of the large stuncture of the convention of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood suffered marty-dom rather than break their sacred vowe; of the large stuncture of the convention of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood suffered marty-dom rather than break their sacred vowe; of the large stuncture of the convention of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood while the continuated by the different abbesses of the convention of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood while the continuated the continuated the continuated the continuation of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood while the proper side of the convention of the covolted Cossacks, when so many of the sisterhood while the proper side of the covolted the covolted the covolted and the covolted

insure your own salvation, but in the balance of his justice may turn the scales and bring rescue likewise to your persecuted brethren in our nativo land."

land.

The mus koelt on the altar steps in sient prayer. A profound silence porvaded the whole church. Then the mother abless rose with her sisters and began walking slowly down the nielo to the great door at the west end. She was struck by the terrified look of the colones as and the west end. She was struck by the terrified look of the colone as a the draw near him who was evidently staring at something behind her, and also at the expression of the deau's face who stood by him. Sue turned round and in the midst of her ouns, who had suddenly stopped she saw Sater Extential, seated in her arm chair, carried by two lay sisters, as before, with a wonderful brightnoaround her head and the sweetest of stides on her white lips, while her cycs seemed fixed and glazed.

Before she could go back to her, the colonel had groung forward and setzed her arm; the haud fell back cold and lifeless.

"Good Cit II ber words have come nd." The nuns knelt on the altar steps

"Good G at I her words have come true, he exclaimed, and visibly shud-dered.

"What is it? What has happen-"What is it? What has happen-ed?" everybody began to ask. The poor mother surperior had now reach ed the setter's chair, and kneeling by her, softly closed her eyes, kissed be, her, softly closed her eyes, kissed be, and lowered her veit. One by one the

Carleton.

Good for Trade.—The well-known Sandy Wood, surgeon, of Eliaburgh, was walking through the streets of that city during the time of an illumination, when he observed a young rascal, not above twelve years of age, breaking every window he called reach, with as much industry as it he had been doing the most commandable action in the world. E reaged at this mischiorous disposition, Sandy seazed him by the caller, and asked him what he meant by the caller, and asked him what he meant by the destroying the honest peoples windows. "Winy, it's all for the good of trade, is of trade in the standard of trade, in a glazier." "All for the good of trade, in 1,7 said Saudy, raising his came, and breaking the bey's head. "There, then, that's for the good of my trade. I am a surgeon."



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# Sunlight Soap

Rut it's so cheap everybody c affort to two it, in fact as the "be is the cheapest" nobody can affore to ose it. Washes clothes, wash everything with less labor, great comfort.

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so. M. T. I. Dorrs, Charceller of the M. M. T. I. Dorrs, Charceller of the M. A. explained the rate of surrance analyses.

De Moller, submitted figures to show he rapid growth of the membership of no order-from 270 in 1870 to 12 000 at resont. He believed that the association had the cream of the Catholic opulation in Canada in its membership.

population in Canada and Adah high and high and brilliant manner. Mesars G. Ball and D. Gordon gave the "Larboard Watch" in splondid style, and Mr. Gordon followed with "If the waters could spicak astheyflow" and "God save the Queen" brought a most pleasant, and successful evening to a close.

The following is a copy of the resolu-tion tendered by the local Brauch of the G. M. B. A. to Mr. John D. Cameron, morchant, Greenfield, on the death of his mother, Mrs. Donald Gameron, on Sun-day ovening, March 22ud:

day ovening, March 22ud:
Movel by Angus McDonald, seconded
Angus H. McDonald, that
Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence in his inscrutable wisdom to call
away by the hand of death Mrs Donald
Cameron, of lot 27, 4th con. of Kenyon,
mother of Brother John D. Cameron, merchant, of Greenfield. Be it, therefore,
Brother John D. Cameron, merchant, of Greenfield. Be it, therefore,
Death 201, -01, M. M. St. im manbers of
the 201, -01, M. M. St. im manbers of
the 201, -01, M. M. St. im manbers of
the day of the Mrs. of Mrs. of the
think is hour of affliction, and that a copy
of this resolution be sent to Brother Cameros.

A ladies auxiliary of the A. O. H. has been organized at Niagara Falls as Div. No. 1 Welland county. MARGARET T. FLYNN, Secretary.

MABGARRT T. FLYNN, Secretary.

DIVISION NO. 1. TORONTO.

Division No. 1. Ancient Order of Hibernians, Toronto, held !!e last requirements of the presided. There was the usual large attendance of members present. A long list of business was properly disposed of, four candidates were admitted to our noble Order, several applications were received and acted on. Division. No. 1 still continues in the pathway of success which has been its sphere since the first day of its organization, which was seven years on April 5th. The anniversary of Division No. 1 is also the anniversary of Division No. 1 is also the anniversary of Division sets ablished, all of Toronto, and, during its existence, this Society had made very good progress, while in this short period there have been five Divisions established, all of which are in a flourishing condition. Hibernianism is sure to grow wherever the seed is planted at ong the Irish race, for it has the attractions to most the warm approval of every true Irishman by its banner bearing the motio of "Friendahlp, Unily and True Christian Charity" to its members, and pcace and good will to all men. This is the doorine taught by the Order the world over, and no Hibernian fosters any spirit of proscription against his neighbor, no matter what his race or belief may be, and its growth and prosperity bear the strongest testimony to its great and noble work. The Ancient Order of Hibernians was transplanted in the United States about sixty years ago, but for a number of years very little of it was known outcide of a few large center of Jerish oppolation, such DIVISION No. 1, TORONTO. its great and noble work. The Ancient of Order of Hibernians was transplanted in the United States about sixty years ago, but for a number of years very little of it was known outside of a few large centres of Irish population, such as the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. When the Irish people began to settle in the cities and towns the Order took root and foursished, until to-day it extends to almost every state, territory and province of the United States, Australia and Dominion of Canada, and there is scarcely a city or town that has not one or more Divisions of the Aucient Order of Hibernians. Everywhere it has been established it has carried aid and comfort to the sick and helpless, hope and orphan, and social and moral clevation to its adherents. It stands to-day prominent among Irish societies for its memborship, its wealth and its usefulness to the lover and believer in this attractions because in every struggle made for Irish Nationality. It has its attractions because in every struggle made for Irish Nationality. It has to the Irish Valentians took a prominent part, and always generously voted inoney out of its treasury when the origencies of the overaine — united it. The amount of money contributed by Hibernians to the Irish cause of meney them the Willernians to the Irish cause of meney them the Willernians to the Irish cause on meney. mong the members which unites them all times. Wheever the Hilbernian see in this country, or in any inse where the Cels has obtained a othold, he can visit a Brother member that the confidence that he is always elected and that he will be treased of the highest and confidence that he will be treased the kindness and consideration. This case of the cardinal principles of the riber practiced by the Hilbernian of to-

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CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Continued from Page on couringe so good an Order I the Lord ship endorsed Mr. Calable received and the Lord ship endorsed Mr. Calable received and the Mr. Calable received and the Mr. Calable received that me young note that the young the South Catholic benefit secretic. The received Catholic benefit secretic after received the terror and the search for the cordial reception tendered min. Yen, are believed the secretic first the cordial reception tendered min. Yen, are believed the secretic first concluded by thusking the search for the Celer in this country alone afford in indication of its generous charity in this direction. He amounts to many the search of the Order in the senting the search of the Order in the country alone afford in indication of its generous charity in this direction. He amounts to many theoretic that the order in Calable Order of the Order in the country alone afford in indication of its generous charity in this direction. He amounts to many theoretic that the order in Calable Order of Foresters agose briefly of the benefit of monthership in such a society in proof of which he was a member in the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Order of Foresters agose briefly of the benefit secretic in the Country of the Order. It has country alone of the Order of Foresters agose briefly of the benefit secretic in the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Order of Foresters agose briefly of the benefit secretic in the C. M. B. A. and the C. M. B. A. asplained the secretic include the income of respectable character.

him. All practical toman Catholic Trishmen of respectable character between the ages of eighteen and forty any farther information cau be obtained at any time from any of the membership Division No. 1 meets in Temperature Hall on the second and fourth Monday nights of each month. Viating Brothers are ever welcome.

Wit. RYAN, Secretary.

Е. В. А.

SARSPIBLO BRANCH, No. 28, OTTAWA.

SARSURLD BRANCH, No. 28, OTTAWA.

At last regular uncetting of the Branch a committee was elected to amend the Branch by-laws, which will be submitted at the next regular meeting. Also a reception committee to make arrangements and to look after the dieigates at the coming convention. A very interesting programme was gone through, in which songs and recitations held the sway, and which the numbers of No. 28 thoroughly enjoy on the evenings of their meetings. Arrangements were made for the mombers to receive Holy Communion in a body on Low Sunday in St. Bridget's Church. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously adopted to the Graul Branch officers for the prompt manner in which they had attended to the papers of any late Brother and paid the fulneral and insurance benefits, and the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

mously adopted:

Whereas, it having pleased our dear Lord to remove by death Brother P. Stringer. Be it therefore
Resolved—That the members of this Branch express to his widow and family our silercer sympathy in this their time of sad affliction, and we humbly pray that God will comfort them in their time of beraverment.

Resolved—That these resolutions be appead on the minute of the mesting and a spead on the minute of the mesting and a spead on the district of the mesting and a spead on the district of the mesting and a spead on the following the second of the control of the control

B organ.

E A. MARA. Vice President,
A. PEGG, Recording Secretary.

LETTER OF THANKS.. OTTAWA, Merch 24, 1890

RIGHT REV. MGR. LAURENT.

fory Rev. Father Laurent, Y.G., Lindsay, Appelated a Demostic Prelate to His a the Pope.

Appetates a Beneatte Prelate to His
Hallesse the Pape.

On Holy Thursday solenin high mass
was celebrated at 8 o'clock at 81. Peter's
Cathedral, Peterborough, by His Lord
ahip Bishop O'Connor. At this mass the
oils were blessed by the Bishop. Very
Rev. Father Laurent, V.G., Lindsay,
was assistant priest, Rev. Father Muray, Cobourg, descon. Rev. Father
McColl, Ennismore, sub-descon. and
Rev. Archdescon Casey, master of
oeremonies. The clergy in sitendance
were Right Rev. Monsignor Laurent,
V.G., Lindsay, Rev. Fathers Murray,
Cobourg; Conway, Norwood; Connelley, Hastings; Sweeney, Victoria
Road; McUloskey, Campballford; Nolan, Fenelon Falls; McColl, Ennismore; Collins, Brighton; Gingras,
Sturgeon Falls; Seanlan, Fitspatrica
and Calman, of the Cathedral staff,
After mass Bishop O'Connor an-

and Calnan, of the Cathedral staff.

After mass Bishop O'Connor an nounced to the clergy that he had received an announcement from Rome that Very Rev. Father Laurent, of Lindsay, had been appointed a Domestie Prelate to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., with the title of Monsignor. Monsignor Laurent was born in Nantes, France, in 1836, and came to Canada in 1867. He was ordained priest by Bishop Charbonnel, of Toronto, on Christmas, 1858, and went with the late Bishop Jamot as Vicar-Genaral, when he was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Canada in 1876. In 1884 Father Laurent was appointed Pariah Priest of Lindsay.

Mr. Robert James, brother of Prof. William James of Harvard University and of Henry James the novelish, has been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Dillon appeals to all the Irish members to be in their places in Parliamond on the 18th when the Irish Land Bill will be introduced.

DIFFERENCES OF OPISION regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas Ecucerate Ott—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pais, curse lamenaes. the country of t



A Minister's Experience.

Thanks to the Almighty.

My wife had bendache sixteen years and falling so kness seven years and could not seed Panter bosing. Never from topped at one twice are had no more notable besides and 1 source of the parter of the Admighty tool for Tune to the Admighty tool for Tune.

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# LATEST MARKETS.

Tonouvo, April 8 1896 Basiness jin the local street market is dail.
Only a load of peas offered and sold at 56.
About half a doean leads of the were in and
hold at \$16 to \$18. Straw was sominal, but
would sell well. The receipts of dressed
hogs were sil, and there was a firmer feel
sing. Selected weights of farmers' leads
would have brought \$4.75.

| 1   | Wheat, white            | ) 100 | 000  |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|------|
| ı   | Wheat, red 0 78         | 8 0   | 00   |
| ١   | Wheat, gooss 0 50       |       | 60   |
| 1   | Peas 0 50               |       | 00   |
| - 1 | Buckwheat 0 39          |       | 00   |
| 1   | Barley 0 35             |       | 00   |
| 1   | Oate 0 2                |       | 00   |
| 1   | Rye 0 49                |       | 00   |
| 1   | Hay16 00                | 1 10  | 8    |
| 1   | Btraw, bundled 13 50    | 12    | 8    |
| - 1 | do loces10 00           | ( ;;  | ã    |
|     | Rges, new laid U 12     |       | 14   |
| П   | Chickens 0 40           |       | 60   |
| . 1 | Butter, lb rolls 0 17   | , ,   | 20   |
| ١   | Butter, to rolls U 17   |       |      |
| .   | Butter, tube, dairy 0 1 |       | 18   |
| : 1 | Ducks 0 50              |       | 70   |
|     | Turkeys 0               |       | 10   |
| 1   | Geess 0 1               |       |      |
| .   | Potatoes 0 2            |       | 30   |
|     | Dresed hogs 4 00        | ) 4   | 75   |
|     | Beef, hindquarters 5 0  | 07    | 00   |
|     | Beef forequarters 2 50  | 9 8   | 75   |
| [   | Veal 5 5                | 07    |      |
| . ! | Lamb yearlings 4 0      | 9 8   | 00   |
| . 1 | do spring 4 0           | 0 8   | S ÓU |
| '   | WOVER #44               |       |      |
|     |                         |       |      |



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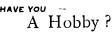
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