Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the image in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.			L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifer une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.				
Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur			Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur				
Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée			Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées				
Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée			Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées				
Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque			Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées				
Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur			/ages detached/ Pages détachées				
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)			Showthrough/ Transparence				
Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur			U	Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression			
Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents			Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue				
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la			Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index				
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure			Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient				
Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these Lave been omitted from filming! Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées fors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, forsque cela était possible ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.			Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison				
			П	Caption of issue/			
				Titre de départ de la livraison			
	Masthead/ Générique (pěriodiques) de la livraison						
Additional comments:/							
This stem is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Co document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.							
10X 14X	18:		22×	26	×	30×	
	TIT	TT			TTT		
12x	16X	207		24X	28X		

The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 21.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Gladstone and Ireland.

New York, May 20.—Mr. T. P. O'Con-nor, M.P., contributes to The World a lengthy article upon personal experi-ences with Mr. Gladstene, in the course of which he says: It was not until I entered the House

ot which the says:

It was not until I entered the House of Commons, in the year 1880, that I had an opportunity of seeing him at quite close quarters; and even after that it was one year before I ever had an opportunity of personal acquaintance. In these far-off days there was, as overy-body remembers, a very flerce and a very bitter struggle between the Gladstone Ministry and the Irish Party, led by Mr. Parnell, and the two sides used to glare at each other from their benches in a way that it is almost tragic now to recall. Mr. Gladstone, of course, was the chief object of our attack—next to "Buckshot" Forster; and wedid net spare him. Nor did Mr. Gladstone spare him. Nor did Mr. Gladstone spare himself when severe measures had to be taken against us. The forty-nino hours sitting in the session of 1881, during which we kept the House of Commons at bay, and which wound up with a coup d'east that has profoundly changed the whole rules and system of the House of Commons, was one of the occasions when I remember seeing an extraordinary proof of Mr. Gladstone's resolution.

In the bleak early morning, after a

tion.

In the bleak early morning, after a long night of work and aleoplessness and anxiety, I was crossing Palace Yard with a colleague to go to Westminster Palace Hotel to rouse Parnell, who was Palace Hotel to rouse Parnell, who was saleep there for the night, for we knew the end was near, and that some strik-ing action was going to be taken against us which required the presence of our chief. As I crossed the yard I saw the figure of Gladstone approaching the private entrance to the House which is alreasy taken up by Ministers and I was ure of Gladstone approaching the ivate entrance to the House which is vays taken up by Ministers, and I was mensely struck by the sight of this judgment, with his throat and inth covered with a big comforter so to prevent the danger of oold from a keen morning air. He walked mong alone, very rapid, who recent the danger of sight of grinds the thing has been supported by the sight of grinds the lichalmen were deing thing but their hare duty, but I could in help feeling some wish that the lydd not involve such fierce antagonabetween us and that stately and soluce old man, who was giving so ong a proof of his energy and vitality, I whose intentions to Ireland, we vays know, were as good as his lights I his circumstances permitted.

As they years passed the ferceity been the Gladstone Government and I rish members continued, and it was I rishmen voting with the Torics who im, Gladstone out of office in 1885, real remember that fanous night—it at he night of June 8—and I cepell y remember the air and conduct of Gladstone.

as the night of June 8—and I espeally remember the air and conduct of
t. Gladstone.
We had been fighting his Government
r five long years, and the fight had
sen one of the fiercest in Parliamentary
story. Member after member of our
arty had been imprisoned; Parnell had
sent six months in gaol; there had been
to outburst of violence, followed by a
cop of executions, and, in short, we
ad made up our minds that the longnight and prayed for hour of vengeance
ad struck at last, and that we had the
to of the Gladstone Government in
re hands. When the news began to
realist that the Government had been
setem—nows that always circulates be
re the actual figures are given—a thrill
delight ran through the Irish been
men began already to cheful a service
is at it was more the sair the wildest
is the trumph I have ever heard in
the House of Commons.

of trumpn I nave ever near in fouse of Commons. at was the night when the late Randolph Churchill climbed like solboy on one of the benches of the 9, and, taking off his hat, waved it y. Throughout all this cyclone it ery remarkable to notice Mr. Glad-

one. He had naturally a figry temper, a aracteristic that accounted for some

He had naturally a nory emper, a saracteristic that accounted for some the many awkward sorapes into hich he got in the course of his long neer, but as years advanced he had hooled himself into great self-control. I have heard an intimate friend of his y that the greatest and most striking: all Mr. Gladstone's characteristics as his compount. He remained virid look, in voice, and in gesture to the old.

ok, in voice, and in gesture to the oxinstance, I saw him once discussivith William O'Brien in one of the less of the Honse of Commons some a sotion of tyramy of which Jr. out, then Chief Secretary, had been by the control of the c

alluding. In the midst of the tempest he kept on writing on a blotting-pad the nightly report which he had to send to the Queen of the proceedings of the House. Indeed, when he was asked some question, he did not entirely arise, but half standing and half leaning with he letter in his hand and the blotting-pad, he stood up to face his triumphaut onemies.

He could not speak for more than thrty seconds, if not longer, so loud was the tumnit. Throughout it all he maning with himself, and wished conditions with the could be conditioned by the conditioned b

CORRCION ABANDONED.

As time went on and whon it was clear that Mr. Gladstone had definitely dene with coercion, the relations between him and the Irish members were, of course, very different, and he and they often had meetings and conversations. But it was not always easy to have a conversation with Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. He was a man who above all men perhaps that over lived had a constant and incessant sense of the value of time.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.
LONDON, May 21.—One of the most stirring and interesting periods in Gladstone's life was that of the Parnell crisis. The crisis came at the moment when the fruition of his Home Rule policy seemed at band.

Justin McCarthy has now for the first time lifted the veil from the inner history of that eventful time, and describes cancily what his relation as Parnell's successor as chairman of the Irish Party were with the great Liberal leader. However, the control of the control o

carrying of the lome lume measure not likely at that time

No effort at dictation to the Irish Party was ever made by Gladstone. So far as I am concerned he did not interfere even to the extent of advising as to the course he thought the Irish Party will be compared to the likely of the Irish Party will be compared to the likely of the Irish Party will be compared to the likely of the Irish Party will be compared to the likely of the Irish Party will be compared to the Irish Party will be Irish Party will

duous word.

"With Mr. Parnell," he said, "the object of a speech in debate was of a man who desires to send his arrow straight to the mark and who cares nothing for flourish or gesture so long as he can accomplish that object"

He was ready to make every allowance for Parnell under all the unhappy conditions of the hour, and it never seemed to occur to his noble mind to think that the time might be filly chosen for the display of superior virtue.

He always spoke of Parnell as a mancertain to redeem himself in public opinion and return to his place as leader of the firsh people. Many of his suggestions as to the future seemed mainly inspired by this lowards to difficuent to the country of the subject of the property suggestion made to him with the view of the avoidance of any open rupture in the Irish party he lent a most willing ear and was full of friendly conselled.

County Judges' Salaries.

[Waliten for the Register.]

Somo few months ago The Registry took occasion to comment upon the inequality between the incomes of sention and junior judges. It was then pointed out that the juniors had a grievance which only required to be ventilated in order to be rectified. Since then the juniors have petitioned the Government to be put upon an equality, as regards salary, with the seniors. The Government has recognized the justice of their claim, and has given notice of its intention to comply with the request. The law as it now stands given to senior judges of the Gounty Court in Outsite a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be increased after three years service, and in order to remove this inequality the Government proposes to introduce a bill at the prevent of the court of th

Confirmation at St. Mary's,

Confirmation at St. Mary's,

Eighty-six brys and one hundred and eighteen girls of St Mary's Schools were presented for Confirmation to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, after High Mass on Sunday, high. Mary's Church. The candidates made a striking picture in the Church. The boys were uniform by dressed in black, with white arm bows of sain, and the striking picture in the Church. The boys were uniform by dressed in black, with white arm bows of sain, and the sain which arm bows of sain, and the sain which arm bows of sain, and the sain which are the chart of the care chiefly lilles of the valley. They march d into the Church in processional order under the direction of their teachers, the Christian Brothers ard the Sisters of St. Joseph. The congregation crowed all the remaining available space. Specially festive music was rendered by the choir. The celebrant of the Mass was Father William McCann. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michaelts. He described with fervor the supernatural dignity conferred by the sarrament of Confirmation upon the Christian character; and exhorted the boys and girls to rise to the corresponding duties laid upon them. The prenuts he advised to keep religious books in their homes, that their children might grow in the knowledge of Christian doctrine, upon their understanding of which the episcopal sign would that day be placed by the Archbishop.

Before administering the sacrament, in which he was assisted by Vicar-General McCann and Rev. Father Dollard, the Archbishop said he had tioroughly examined the boys and girls to rise to the more state of them by their partial hoetine showed the great care that had been taken of them by their partial priet, his curator and their teachers, the Erchlers and Sisters. The answering of the children reflected the greatest credit upon all connected with their transport of the correspondent parts of the transfer of the transfer

he who wishes to meet God must walk along the path of solf-dealst, of virtue, putity and holinese of life. His Green esked all the hopy to stand and hold up their right hands while receiving the pledge of total shatinence. He remarked that for the last thirty years he had been been giving the picky of abstainage of the sold property of the sold hopy presented to him for Confirmation, and he believed that not less than 50,000 boys had received the pledge in this selem manner. The church chose this way of teaching sobriety, rather than going upon platforms and into public places with the advocacy of temperatue. His own certain experience was that the great rasjority of the boys who had received the pledge from him had not only kept it until the age of twenty-one, but had been sober men all their days, and, he believed, would remain sobor men all their lives. The boys all repeated the words of the pledge aloud. They were dismissed by Father Medican after reciting the "Our Father" "Hail Mary" and "Creed."

'98 Centenary Celebration.

Montreal, May 7th, 1898.—The following circular has been issued to the Irish societies of Canada with regard to the forthcoming centenary celebration in this city on Suuday 29th June:

"The Committee of the Irish Societies of Montreal, appointed to make arrangements for the commemoratory celebration of the Centenary of the Struggle and Reroes of '98, have the pleasure to hold the coming celebration on Sunday the 26th of June, and His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, and the reverend clergy of the different Irish parlabes have been pleased to give their appropriate to the Centenary of the Struggle and the United States, a most heart my the Irish Societies throughout Canada and the United States, a most heart my the Irish Societies throughout Canada and the United States, a most heart my the Irish Societies are expected to wear either their own regalia or distinctive '98 badges. Local reception committees will be approinted to look after the guidance of visiting brethren, and the halls of the various societies will be kept open for their convenience. The National Lacroses Club have donated the use of their grounds for the gathering, and all arrangements are progressing most favorably. All societies for the partare the supplied to the partare content of the supplied to the partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies or other organizations that may decide to take partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies or other organizations that may decide to take partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies or other organizations that may decide to take partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies or other organizations that may decide to take partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies or other organizations that may decide to take partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies or other organizations that may decide to take partare contents are progressing most favorably. All societies for the partare contents are pr

mort mentions, and any further need-ful information will be supplied.

Ti e programme arranged is as follows:
At 11 a.m., a special Mass will be cele-leated in St. Patrick's Church for the exocommodation of the visiting societies.
At 2 p.m., all societies and other organ-izations will assemble at Haymarket Square, form into line and parade through the city to the National Lacrosse Club Grounds, Park Avenue, where they will form into the '98 Contenary Do-monstration. The gathering will be aldressed by distinguished speakers from the United States and Ganada on the struggle made by the heroes of '98 to throw off the yoke of oppression.

"All, all are gone—but still lives on

"All, all are gone—but still lives on The fame of those who died; All true men, like you men. Remember them with pride."

F. McCabe, Rec. Secretary, P.O. Box 1007, Montreal; B. Feeny, Cor. Secre-tary, 40 Grand Trunk Street, Montreal. MONTRBAL ORGANIZATIONS TAKING PART IN DEMONSTRATION.

MONTREAL ORGANIZATIONS TARING PART IN DEMONSTRATION.

St. Patrick's National Society; St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Irish Catholic Benefit Society; Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society; Poision No. 1, A. O. Hibernians; St. Patrick's '98 Club; Shaurock Athletic Association; St. Ann's Young Men's Society; St. Ann's Young Men's Society; St. Ann's Young Men's Society; St. Ann's Papal Cadets; St. Gabriel's '98 Club; St. Anthony's Young Men's Society; Division No. 2, A. O. Hibernians; St. Anthony's '98 Club; St. Mary's Colley; Division No. 5, A. O. Hibernians; St. Mary's '98 Club; St. Jean Baptiste's '98 Club; St. Jean Baptiste's '98 Club; St. Louis Cadets; St. Mary's College Cadets; Loyloa College Students; National Laccosse Association.

Superior-General of the Oblate Order,

OTTAWA, May 20.—Rev. Father Au-gier of Paris, France, was yesterday unanimously chosen Superior-General of the Oblate Order at a general conven-tion of Oblates in Paris The Ottawa University authorities

Montreal Catholic Sailors' Club.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER)

During my sojovrn in Montreal I had the good fortune to visit the Catholic Sallors' Club of that city and to be present at one of its weekly concerts. The oxistence and purpose of the institution were brought under my notice by an esteemed lady who is an onergetic by or orgarded as the institution's most practical and hencovolent friend. Starting out with the information thus given me I resolved to learn soracthing more of the actual scope and workings of this live and progressive Catholic Sallors' Institute, which, although only some four or five years established, has already done invaluable service to the body of sea-faring men in whose interests it was founded. The conception and opening of the Club came of the promptings of kind, charitable and religious hearts which often had reason to deplore the neglected spiritual condition of the Catholic sailors touching at the port of Montreal. Sea-faring men have in all ages enjoyed a well-carned reputation for truthfulness and manly bearing, but passing much of their lives on the briny deep and midst the strong temptstions of large seaport cities, their minds are drawn a y from the exercise of their spiritual and religious duties and long continuace in the unifortunate state is spit to beget in them an utter indifference to all religious obligations. It was the navy responsibilities in order to recought the season, and the season of the season, and the season of the season, and the season of the season of

yearly come to the barbor of Montreal.
Ranked amongst the most powerfal friends of the club is Archibishop Bru chesi, and he proved this not long ago, for while raising his right hand to bless its efforts, in his left hand he held a liberal donation to ald its financial strencth. The club is blessed in its chap...in, Itov. Father Kavanagh, S.J., who is an untiring spiritual worker, as it vas in his predecessor, Rev. Father Dovino. S.J., who was equally zealous in promoting the good cause. Where all the officials do their duties faithfully it may be unwise to make distinctions, but it seems that Mr. J. J. Walsh is separally alvoted to furthering the apply called the "seaman's finand," the spends a pert of each day among the men, sharing their amusements, winning their confidence, ministering to their many wants and proving in a thousand ways that he has their best interests at heart. At his carnest request limelight views of sacred subjects have been introduced after the Sunday weening services, and this has proved an instructive and impressive influence for good among the seamen. In all his efforts Mr. Walsh has been ably assisted by Mr. Stephen Mortimer. The janitor is justly regarded as a painstaking man whose constant care is to make the club rooms an attractive recort to the seamen. Among the many generous been factors who Lave strength od the hands who organized a connect for the benefit of the club, from which \$100 was realized.

In this feature of the work Father Donnelly was the leader, and it is hood

of the club, from which \$100 was realized.

In this feature of the work Father Donnelly was the leader, and it is hoped that his good example will be followed by the pastors of other parishes. In fact Rev. Father O'Meara, the popular parish priest of \$8. Cabriel's, has already followed suite, for he gave a concert the other day for the same object, which was attended by \$8ir William II. Hingston, members of the clergy and a large gathering of influential ladies and gentlemen, many of whom came from outside parlshes. A handsome sum was realized and the results were highly satisfactory to all concerned.

During the season the Citic received award in distinguished visitors, among Yul. Apochic Delegate with delivered a very kind and encouraging address, hoping that the organization would become the first strong link in a chain of similar charities that would encircle the globe, and urged that steps be taken to that end by means of correspondence with other clubs. During the past year the Club has had so mourn the loss of three of its benefactors, namely, Mr. W. J. O'Hara, Mr. R. McShase and Mr. T. Bobsety. According to the eternal fit-ness of things the Club has its headquarters at a point of view overlocking the \$1. Lawrence and in close proximity to the ships in the harbor. The rooms contain literary matter, games and various sources of amusements in abundance, and the concert hall up stairs is spacious and well adapted to its purpose. I attended one of the regular series of weekly concerts and was favorably impressed with the way the different roles were put upon the boards and acted out by the well trained amateur performers. Singing formed a prominent feature of the ovening's entertainment, and I notice of the company and played her own accompaniment and was raptureally encoded, although the chairman, Mr. P. Wright, merchant, had be appreciation in unstinted applause. The timest actor on the stage that night was Miss Hogan, who appeared not the faithful and untiring energy of one of the lady patrons is largely

Tickets from Toronto and returns on both the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. only \$3.75. The general public will have an opportunity of taking a pleasant holiday trip, by taking in this pligrimage, as all tickets will be good for a week, and good to return on any regular passenger train. Those not desirous of vieting the Shrine of St. Anne can take side trips, on business or pleasure from Montreal, or from any other point on the route, to the chief cities of Quebec or of the neighboring Ropublic.

Remember the date, July 19th prox., of this the cheapest excursion of the peasaon.

THE-MOTHERLAND

Latest Malls from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

Antrim

Astem

The first sermon preached in Irish in Belfast during the present centery was addressed to a large congregation in the spacious temporary church of the Ridemptorist Fathers at Clound, Falta road. The rev. preacher, Father M Nomara, Redemptorist, Limerick, exberted the members of the Catholic League to have patience in the great and noble work of raising up the old torgue of Ireland.

The number of entries for the com-

and noble work of raising up the old torgue of Ireland.

The number of entries for the competitions in proloiency in the singing or playing vocal and instrumental music at this year's Feis was \$13. The number last year in Dublin was \$364, there being a falling-off of 21. The "Old Irish Moledice" competition is in its way the most interesting, and perhaps not the least important, work of the Feis. The prize 128) was presented by Mr. P. J. M'olal, T.O. Dublin, for the best Irish air or airs inthericu nupublished. The competitor was free to send on the airs in manuscript, or to appear in the hall and sing or whistle them, or to play them on any instrument. Where manuscript did not accompany the performance, the airs were played before the phonograph and were by that means recorded for future reference. The judges (Mr. Drendan J. Rogers, Dublin, and Mr. Robert Young, Belfast, set aside at once such airs as were recognized by them to have been published, and they reserved the others for future inquiry, both as to the order of mortal order to sung, and of these three were also recognized as of mert sun of non-publication. In all thirty airs were played or sung, and of these threten were at once recognized as having been published, and one other Easter show was that to which the prize was given last year. This leaves sixteen sins reserved for inquiry. Of these sixteen some are versions of well-known published melodies, but the large proportion of them are undoubtedly either not published, or so little from the their production at the Fess to familianze the people with

known that their production at the Fees to familiarize the people with them is on account of their beauty a distinct gain.

The largest number of sirs was produced by Mrs. Houston, Coleraine. Mrs Mellor sang six of the airs, and Dr. MacKenzie sang the others, Mrs Houston playing in every instance the plant of these was entitled "Mrss Corcoran" and is a "laintite melody recoding the crowning of a lady whose name it bears. Mrs. Houston plants, which she them is a "laintite melody recoding the crowning of a lady whose name it bears. Mrs. Houston obtained it from Charles Dempey, postman, who stated and is a maintre melooy recording the drowning of a lady whose name it bears. Mrs. Housion obtained it from the man of Coolin" class of compositions. No. 2 is a reel. It is entitled "Fine Broom Beaoms," and celebrates the beauty of the heather in and around Cestleblancy. It was a song which and dwoman in Coleraine used to sing while at work, and Mrs. Housion took air and words down from her. No. 8 old woman in Coleraine used to sing while at work, and Mrs. Houston took air and words down from her. No. 8 is a jig tune. It opens, "Oh, there's no place so sweet," and it celebrates the beauties of the River Bann with its banks of flowers in the Spring time. No. 4 is called "Phelin o' Phil," and the likeness of the title to the one in Stanford's opera is the more remarkable when the metre is found the same and the words are nearly alike; instead of "Little Ram's Island" there is substituted "Bonnie Church Island." The air is, however, entirely different. The sir is, however, entirely different hirs. Houston took down the words and music from the aloging of spinning women in Portglenone, where a relative of her's has promoted the spinning industry. No. 5 is an air like "Ginbhat a Chradh." It is called the Irish Lament, and was taken down from the singing of an old woman at Limavaddy who is 105 years old.

Dublin.

It is a familiar history how the patriotic Dean, whose bitter indignation at the state of his country, peopled mostly by "hewers of wood and drawers of water," led him often to a despairing assumption of harshness which served only to hide his lacerated heart.

which serves our, heart.
Left the little wealth he had
To found a house for fools or mad,
To show by one satirit touch
No nation wanted it so much.

To show by one satiric touch.
No nation wanted it so much.
Swift directed that his house should be called St. Patrick's Hospital, but a kindly popular sentiment has relused in this to obey him, and although that title is retained officially the fine old otherity to which it pertains is known to Dublin citizens as "Swifts."
The old hospital, situated at the back of Mademe Steevens' Hospital, is a gloomy and prison-like structure, badly situated, with little ground about it, and altogether very ill-suited according to modern ideas for the purpose of an asylum for the insane. The governors have accordingly recently acquired another place to serve as an auxiliary or succursal asylum for the reception of the more tranquil class of patients, sonvalescents, &c. The handsome old country house, St. Edmundsbury, near Lucan, has been purchased with its surrounding property of about 200 acres. Dubliners are glad that the custodians of Jonathan Swift's charity have fallen into line with those public bodics whose generosity is providing for poorer lonatics.

The following are extracts from ditional letters received by the Lord Mayor and the Mansion Committee for the Rehef of Distress in the South and West of Ireland :

From Rov. M MacHale, Ballycroy,

isyo. il 26 —School attendance has off 50 per cen. The teachers Mayo.

April 26 — School attendance has fallen off 50 per con. The teachers say that it would be necessary to help in three school of the parish about 60 or 70 children either in food or cloth nig—about half that number in clothes proferably if both cannot be laid at disposal.

From the Very Ray. Monsignor Hewson, Belmullet.

April 80th.—Almoet all the children in the country schools are recovering from measles, whooping cough and influenza, and would require to be fad... Much as they require food they require clothes still more, as they are literally halt naked. The girls number more than half those attending the country schools, and are sadly in want of little dreeses, and the boys are all very badly off for little suits of clothes. Coarse durable serge to be made up as dreesses for girls and suits for boys would be of far more benefit than any other thing that could be supplied.

From Ber P. Glescan

From Rev. P. Gleeson, Roundstone

From Rev. P. Gleeson, Roundstone.

April 30th.—In most of my schools the attendance has latterly fallen considerably. Many of the children who are distant from the schools have not strength to go through want of food, and many of them are sufforing illness induced by the same deplorable cause. From how things looks at present fear we shall have in this parish many deaths from starvation to record within the next few months.

From the Teacher, Ballycrovane School, Eyerics, Cork.

May 2.d.—I positively assert that to-day the people of the district in which my echool is situated are in a worse plight than they were in dismal 1850. With the exception of 4 boys out of 70, not another child had a crust of bread during school hours since January last. Ninety per cent. of the district being on the Relief List it can be seen how desirable, any necessary, the penny bun is to the hungry child.

From the Principal Teacher, Newport, N.S.

May 2.1d.—I have frequently, during the past three months, given my own luncheon to very distressed cases.

Some of the poor creatures attending here had better the property of the poor design beautiful to the property of the poor design beautiful to the property of the poor design beautiful to the property of the propert

Some of the poor creatures attending here had to stay at home lately for want of sufficient clothing. There are very deserving subjects for relief in the way of boys' clothing, including "inside wear."

From the Female Teacher, same school.

Some of the poor children are much in need of food, and also of clothing.

From Rev. M. Munully, Kilmora Parleh, County Mayo.
May 2ud.—The children are in a dreadful state for want of clothing. A very large number are kept at home for want of clothing, and those that do attend are literally in rags. Would it not be possible to get some boys' suits?

From the Very Rev. Canon Flatley,
Aughagomer, County Mayo.
May 3rd.—Touching my application for a money grant to provide some
food for the wretched children attending Bhragheen's schools. A more
wretched or dectitute people than
those of Bhragheen, young and old,
you could not find I believe in all Ireland. They are without clothee, without food, and without cradit.—all smbtout food, and without cradit.—all smbyou could not find I believe in all Ire-land. They are without clothes, with-out food, and without credit—all sunk in debt to their eyes which they can never hope to pay off. But for re-mittances we are constantly receiving from the Archbielup of Tuam things would be in a deplorable state here, As it is indeed there is terrible suffer-ing. In Shragheen the daily average attendance for the last quarter was 28—measles, influenz, and several other complaints have kept the at-tendance down very much in all the schools for the last six months and more.

From Rev. J. J. Hearty, Kilcommon, County Mayo.
May 4th.—Unless bread can be sup-plied I fear that these schools will be to a great extent deserted by the pupils as they are presently.

From the Teachers, Trafrack, County

From the Teachers, Trafrack, County May 3th.—None of the pupils excepting those of a couple of families bring any lunch with them to school. They are therefore forced to live on a poor breakfast of Indian meal stirabout, or very poor hard bread made of Indian meal, muzed with a little flour and water, for six or seven hours daily. During the distress in '01 all the children except two families received bread. If the poor children were provided with bread and olothes in school, a great many now forced to stay away through want would attend. There are over 90 pupils on rolls in

each school, unde and female. Some very poor children coming in, expect-ing bread, but being disappointed they commenced to cry with lunger before school was ever. The teachers taking pity on these poor little mites, have had to provide bread for them out of their eye, neekets. their own peckets.

bity on these poor little mites, have had to provide bread for them out of their own peckets.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. P. MacDannell, P. P., parshe of Kulfan, county Mayo:

May 7th.—My parishioners have been scourged with diseases and death during the past eighteen months to an extent unknown amongst them since the great famine from 1846. I onclose a list of the names of forty-one adults who have died in this small parish in that short span of time. I nave suffered more nanoyances, trials and afflictions in various forms, and performed more parcolaid duties here since Koyember, 1890, than in any period of the five laborious years of my ministry in Easkey, Ballycastic and Maygownagh parishes. That I am tot either in my grave or a lunatic asylum is due to the infinite goodness of God. Two hundred and fifty-two families of different denominations, numbering about 1,400 individuals, reside in Kulfian. During the past two most trying years not a single tenant in the parish has reserved one penny reduction of rent or an ounce of provisions or farm seeds from landlord or the Court of Chancery. No relief works have been started within the parish—no parishioner, and the Local Government Board inspector informed me on the 16th ult. that no relief works would be started this year in Kulfian parish. Fifty families of my parishioners are at this moment in a condition bordering on etarvation, and more than sixty other families are in the stage of acute distress. Bank managers will not give loans to small farmers, artisans or laborers whom they suspect to be in a distressed condition.

The cattle of small farmers on account of the long term of inclement weather this year are not fit for sale.

The cattle of small farmers on ac-The estile of small farmers on account of the long term of inclement weather this year are not fit for sale. There has been for the last three weeks an almost general stoppage of giving any provisions on credit to the distressed poor by the merchants and traders of Ballina, Killala and Bally-eastle. So the outlook for my poor parishioners is gloom in the extreme. I now appeal with confidence to the Mansion House Committee to come promptly and generously to the relief of my distressed parishioners.

ENGLAND.

Pantifical Honors for an English Prelate

Postifical Honors for an Esglish Prelais.

The Holy Father, on the special recommendation of Cardinal Leddenhowski, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation De Propaganda Fide, has been graciously pleased to raise the Right Rav. James Lennon, hate of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, to the dignity of of Domestic Prelate. Mgr. Lennon, who is the guest of the Rector of the Scots College, will remain for some time in Rome. He will, in accordance with custom, be received by the Holy Father to express his dutiful sentiments for the honor conferred on him.

New Religious Order Is Scattand.

A new religious order of nuns have come to take up residence at Coatbridge for the purpose of taking up educational work in that populous district. The susters, who number six, belong to the Order of Providence of the Immaculate Conception, and come from Hamstead Green, London. Amongst those present at the convent when the nuns arrived were the Very Rev. Canon McCay, Fathers Geerty, Redgar and Harris, and a number of Catholic ladies of Sc. Patrick's and surrounding parishes.

Te Beam is the Cathedral. New Religious Order in Scotland.

surrounding parishes.

To beam is the Calbedral.

A special thanksgiving service took place in St. Andrew's Catheral, Great Olyde street, (Glazgow, for its providential escape in the great fire which recently raged in that city. Archbishop Eyre was unable to be present. The Church was crowded by fervent and devout worshippers. After the Gospel the Rev. Father McCarthy ascended the pulpit and preached an appropriate sermon, during which he altuded to the providential escape of the church, which he attributed to the prayers which had ascended from heart-broken and stricken hearts on that eventful night. He reminded them that St. Andrew's was the first Catho'ic Church which had been erected in Glasgow since the "Reformation," and bound up with it were memorice and traditions which none of them could ever surrender, and which lent a special significance to its preservation at so critical a moment. The lesson; to be drawn from the trying ordest through which they had just passed was that they always should ruly on Got to repond to their holy intentions, and that He was ever present in the sacrament of the altar to listen to their petitions, and grant their requests.

SAER, CERTAIN, PROMIT, ECONOMIC.—These few addicatives anpluy with reculier. To Doum in the Cathedral.

SAFE, CERTAIN, PROMIT, ECONOMIC.—
These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas' Ectrorize Ott.—
a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore threat, heartenness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, laneness and physical ratio.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Wellis & Fig. Top Respected)

Bareliona, Spain, May 6—The declaration of war, so long threatened, has at length been proclaimed, and the "Jingoes" of the States have compiled a relundant President to arquices in its necessity. For this reason the voice of our beloved Holy Father, Leo XIII. has not been instened to, nor his paternal suggestions received with that reverer ce and obedience which his venerable old ago and father; heart trustingly hoped they would receive from the combatants.

"Jacta cat slea"—the dogs of war are let loose, and the God of armies alone knows when and how they will be again konnelled. In the meantime one of the combatants, the poorest in material resources but the richest in faith, and the noblest in religious and glorious traditions, preserves in the midst of such a crisis a moderation, celm, and a state of mind so tranquil to-day that they awaken the admiration of Europe. True, for a day or two on the opening of the struggle, the young blood of the nation, in school, college and university, as well as to the street, and square and theatre, would feign lurry on the conflict; but wiser heads held back this excherance that was overflowing, and wiser counsels prudently swayed the youthful multitude, and the streets are now without dense crowds, and eager to get the latest item of nows, as peaceful as if war was unheard and unthought of; whilst the churches are more rowded than ever by hosts, who place their behavour, in face of so many incentives to angry and hostile demonstrations which the American press and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser a

which duty and honour demand.

As in the past, before the danger to the national banner there was sericity, so too, to-day, when the danger is actually present and menacing their homes and their colonial possessions—the very brightest pearls in the crown of Oastilla—there in enthusiasm; and in the hour of battle, there will be, as in the past, incontestable bravery, and a display of military talent equal to that which threw around the name of Spain a bright halo of glory during the Napoleonie wars of the early days of the century. For then Spain was the first to beat back the colossal hosts of the "Great Captain," the invincible forces of Napoleon. Saragosss, Bruch and Gerona proolaim it. Up to this, night the close of the first week, they have received various unfavourable items of nows, the capture of various casesle of their merchant navy; but they have accepted these horrible consequences of the struggle with a spirit still strong and noble, with an adent faith in the strength of their resources by sea and land, particularly in the martial spirit of their sons, and still more so in the invincible confidence in the strict justice of their cause. Once Europe curicle understands her defence, admires her attitude and her chivalry. For in its power as a nation, Spain in accepting the challenge of a powerful adversary whom better acquipped nations with the munitions of war have feared to encounter, has enkindled kindly sympathy and evoked a deep interest in the struggle. She has been uninstly forced the erronle with the foa adversary whom better acquipped nations with the munitions of war have feared to encounter, has enkindled kindly sympathy and evoked a deep interest in the struggle. She has been unjustly forced to grapple with the foe. For what does Cuba now need that has not been offered to her? True, she has had many grievances in the past, and what nation or dependancy that has not had them? Orete, Ireland, Poland, Armenia and a host of other nationalities have borne persecutions far more intolerable than ever Cuba was called out o suffer. And yet no neighboring nations, save Greece in the affairs of Crete, came to their aid, when their sufferings would warrant it far more than the interference of the United States in Cuba's internal government, although she is now enjoying "Home Rule" in its plenitude. Therefore the war is unjustifiable, and will be hardly fought to the last by the martial spirit of the Peninula. To-day its people are feely offering up out of their poverty their children and their life blood; the rich are offering their wealth and their contributions of revery class. All are willingly contributing to sustain the court, the prestige and honor of Spain. All the prestige and the sustain address pastoral exhortations, circulars and decrees to their flocks, expressing their lively participation in the sufferings and sacrifices of the country, begging the prayers of the clergy and laity in the sacred cause of their country, and a quotation from that of the illustrious prelated of vioh is worthy of insertion: "Is not the present an opportune moment to express that which country, whether one looks at the supremely unjust and perfectious conduct of the

United States, or the inexplicable toeration of Europe, which from the beginning of the Guban war, took no interest in the justice and humanity which called on the nations of the old world in their own unterest not to permit, the manifest interference of the States in the internal administration of Guba, an interference which from the commencement has been always a war unust, ordy and cunning ways a war unust, ordy and cunning

ways a war urjust, crafty and cunning against our beloved mother country. Spain, from the highest to the lowest, who read your atticles from Tal. Browstr a can never forget the noble thand our have made for this truly Rı. stand you have made for this re-Catholic nation. June Progr.

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION
AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

(WRIDEN FOR THE RESISTER)

It is pitiful to realize the impotency of the Anglican Church as regards the unforcing of her teaching, if she has any definite doorline, The London Standard of May 3rd contains two reports, one referring to a memorial to the Bishop of London, the other of a meeting of the Church Association at Excter Hall.

It seems that a Rev. Mr. Dixon, of the Holy Gross Society, issued a memorial to be circulated through the wards of the Confraternity of the Blessed Bacrament, protesting against Mr. John Kensit's action in St Ethelburga's Church. This same gentleman, it will be remembered, seized the Oruchix, which was being "adored" on Good Friday in St. Outhbert's Church, Philbsach Gardens, and was arrested for so doing. The Church Association now addresses to the Bishop of London a strong letter signed by 15,400 representative churchmen in all parte of the country, upholding Mr. Kensit's action and calling upon the Bishop to remember the promise made at his consecration, "to drive away all strange and erroneous doctrone." His Lordship, with the characteristic temporizing of an Anglican prelate, made a speech in which he compared the religious differences in the English Church body to political parties, the members of which, though indulging in divergent and contradictory views, sannot be called traitors. He regretted certain practices and there were certain services introduced which did not seem to be in accordance with the spirit of public worship. "He thought some things were done which were contary to the large liberty allowed in the church. Yet there were certain lines, though the drawing of lines was always a difficult being." Still the action of the Bishop—a prosecution generally did more harm than good, vitalizing, not extirpating the practices.

At a subsequent meeting the Church Association in Exeter Hall, a motion was moved and seconded that worship of the crucifix, wafers and "St. Mary" in the Church of England should be denounced, and that a faculty should be obtained "for the removal of the tabernacle at St.

more. Dissestablishment cannot be far off, though it would seem to be a disestablishment of many, instead of one othurch.

To Catholies this is all very sad. They cannot understand a body claiming to be a Church and yet fighting in itself about its own religious belief. We sympathize with the Ritualists, who believe they have real searaments and are striving to introduce at least Catholic teaching into the Establishment. But our intellect tells me that Mr. Kensit and the Church Association, if not in their principle. The Church of England is not Catholic. The Reformation did away with her claim to that title. It broke down altars—abolished the Mass—banished priests. It substituted the Prayer Book for the Missal, and in place of a belief in the Real Presence annexed a "Black Rubrio" to the "Communion Service." Even now, when a party with no ther right than personal conviction and feeling, strives to bring back the shadow of things Catholic, ritual and doctrinal; when a soi-distant priest, a vestment, mock mess, are presented as the services of the Reformed Church feeling, strives to bring back the avernation, mock mess, are presented as the services of the Reformed Church of England, sober English churchmen in every part of the land rise up to protest against the deprotestantization of their church, and proudly proclaim that she were presented as the services of the Reformed Church of their church, and proudly proclaim that she were protestantized. Though we respect the belief of well-meaning Puseyites, it is dread ful for us Catholics to think of worship, divine worship, being given to a pice of bread. This is idolatry. We pity those who belong to a church in which

personal opinion is paramont, whose doctrines no one can know certainly, and whose blehops are afraid or incapable of speaking in her hame.

But on the other hand, we are thenkful indeed that they have no orders, for did they possess them, what awful sardleges would be daily committed, and to what personal dishonour would Our Blessed Lord be subjected in His Eucharistic Presence. The Anglican Archbishops were unable to defend their claim to Catholio Ordination, in response to the Holy Father's Encyclical. According to the yearly report of the Church Association "they dared not answer the Roman Catholio Bishops."

It is interesting to note in connection with the foregoing, that in the discess of London which with Canterbury and York was accused of prevalent open idolatry, there are 3 shurches in which incense is used; at 111 water is ceremonously mixed with the wine; in 95 "Popish" vestments are worn; 209 burn candles when not required for the purpose of giving light; while in 301 the minister uses the "castward position."

These practices, according to Capt. Cobbam of the Church Association, are all illegal. The other churches of the London discess presumably have mone of the sed cotrunes they symbolise, but rather oppose them; and, indeed, with some success, for the Church Association, is "plessed to learn . . . of the clearing out of a number of idols from the sacred edifice" (8. E'helburga's).

This is of interest as showing how far the division in the Established

idois from the sacred edifice" (S. E'helburga's).
This is of interest as showing how far the division in the Established Church of England has gone.—Francis

ST. ANTHONY'S SOCIETY CONCERT

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

St. Anthony's Society is to be congratulated on the success of their initial concert hold in Brockton Hall, Tuesday evening, May 12th. The hall had quite a gala appearance, being gaily and elaborately decorated with festoons of brightly colored bunting, stretching from augles to centre, and dorming many graceful curves and designs. Flags of all nations were in groups here and there, while to the gay background of the platform an artistic touch was given by the introduction of a number of tail green palms. The entertainment was opened by a few words from the chairman,

duction of a number of tail green palms. The entertainment was opened by a few words from the chairman, Rev. Father Dollard, who spoke of the objects aimed at in the formation of this Society was, he said, for the physical, mental and moral development of young men. It had the countenance of the pastor of the parish and already rested on quite a firm foundation. The proceeds of the house—which was packed to the doors—were to be used in providing material for a gymnasium, which the young men were anxious to see in working order as soon as possible.

The first number on the programme, the "Death of Nelson," was given with taste and in good voice, by Mr. Chas. H. Thorne; this was followed by little Miss Alice Smith, who fairly won her way into the hearts of her addience by her rendition of "Tm your Girl." She had to respond to repeated recalls. Mr. Dempster, elecutionist, gave "The Old Man Came to Town," and also a spirited rendering of "The Race." Fine elections on the mandolin and banjo were played by Messrs. Dongers, Keilor and McGuirc. These gentlement were recalled after each appearance. Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and clear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and clear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and elear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and elear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and elear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, and we will a most pleasing appearance, and we will a most pleasing appearance, and we will be a proposed to respond to repeated recalls. Miss Memory acted as accompanist with her usual well-known ability.

Owing to an oversight for which they young men are extremely sorry, two important votes of thanks, which though a tranaged for, were overlooked. The first was to Rev. Father Dollard whe thency having many de

though arranged for, were overtooxed. The first was to Rev. Father Dollard who though having many demands on his time, so kindly and acceptably fulfilled the duties of chairman, and gave courage and 23st to the proceedings by his presence. The second vote of thanks was due to Mr. M. J. Crottie, the popular West-end merchant, who not only provided the material for decoration, but who also spent several hours with his men in the work of giving the hall its festive appearance. The young men of St. Anthony's Society are grateful for the encouragement given by the presence of the large audience, and hope that on divire cocasions it may also be forthcoming, as they intend with such help to make themselves a power in St. Helen's Parish.

"This potato is only half done, my

"This potato is only half done, my dear," said he, crossly. "Then only eat half of it, my love," she replied, affectionately.

Good Shepherd's New Home.

il very much regret the lateness of this article, but pressure of work and severe cold provented its preparation m time for last Thursday's issue.

sundsy, May 15th, was a gala day at the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The corner stone of a new home for the penitents was laid with much cere-mony by His Grace Archblohop Walsh, assisted by a large gathering of the city

ck rgy.

The day before had been slightly low-The day before had been slightly low-cring, and many were the forebodings of rain. However, Sunday dawned bright and clear, with more than summer warmth in the air just tempered by a light breeze. Exhilarated by the bright weather and the anticipation of an en-joyab afternoon, we bearded a Queen street car soon after three o'clock. Most of the passengers were ladies and a stately für Knight of the Order of St. John and Malta was hauping gracefully John and Malta was hanging gracefully John and Malta was hanging gracefully by a strap, his plumed hat towering almost to the roof of the car. Feminine love of a uniform was exemplified in the admiring glances of the ladies, and advantage was taken of the proximity of the representative of a by-gone chivatey to ask numerous questions, which were all counteously answered of course. "Don Quixote in the 19th century," we marmured.

"Don Quixote in the 19th cenury," we mirmured.

"West Lodge Avenue!" shouted the conductor, and out we timbled.

West Lodge Avenue, Earkdale, is a cul de sac, the street terminating at the wall of the Convent. The gate was open and a fair sized crowd was pouring in. Nearly opposite the gete is the door of the Convent, and upon the wall beside the door is the usual notice of the cloistered communities, "Ring and Enter."

colistored communities, "Ring and Enter."
We rang and outered accordingly, and the strange "shut out" feeling came over me as I saw the well-remembered gratings through the open parlor doors, the small reconnoliving slide in the door and the reconnoliving carriers for taking in goods. I always experience a peculiar and most absurd feeling of injury whenever I visit the cloistered orders; the gratings are so exasperating; no matter how much one loves a particular sister, or how strongly the impulse to hug hor, that thresome grating interposes its calm and unsympathetic barrier, and one oun only bow and smile, and smirk and grin, and feel sowell, so silly. Well, after all love is to be expressed in other ways besides hand pressings and kisses, and of course the sisters are always calm and placid and undemonstrative. Oh yes, so they are. We stilled up to the door, expecting

pressings and kisses, and of course the sisters are always calm and placid and undemonstrative. Oh yes, so they are waite a moment.

We sidled up to the door, expecting a smiling face to appear at the grating, when, wonder of wonders it the door, when, wonder of wonders it the door, when, wonder of wonders it the door, it may be to be a summary of the many of the word of the many of the word who had no business within the sacred precincts. But the sister who had opened the door, closed it again, and we were inside the cloister. Not alone, however; a large number of visitors were already installed in the belonies, corumanding a good view of the ceremony. When I amounced myself, the reception I got fairly took my breath away and sent a glow all through me. O, thosa "calm, placid and undemonstrative" isters: When they dogot at one they give one indubitable evidences that they have not forgotten the usual modes of expressing regard. Those corrects!" says one writer, "wherein women shut themselves up and hold no converse with the world how they blunt the susceptibilities—"I beg your pardon my dear sir, — for no woman ever wrote that—you are vasily mistaken; it is in convents that one finds the purest affection and the great-stress.

But the Question I was where we at the sustained with love of all Ilis creatures.

But the Question I was where we are to the content was the summer of all its creatures.

tivate the love of God cardusively become imbacd with love of all His creatures.

But the question was, where was I to be put? Because I must have a good view of everything, everyone was agreed about that. The balconies were nearly full, and the energetic little sister who accompanied me peered about everywhere for a suitable place to plant me, At last she got a chair and taking me down into the grounds, put me close to the stone itself. There was scarcely any one at that particular spot just them, though there was a great crowd in the grounds, but after awhile people began to collect by twos and threes, and pretty soon my splendid isolation was exchanged for somewhat uncomfortable crowding. The new hullding is beside the old home for the immates and right opposite the convent proper. It is very badly needed, the old home long quite inadequate to meet the needs of the work. The new hullding is beside the old home for the immates and right opposite she convent proper. It is very badly needed, the old home long quite inadequate to meet the needs of the work. The new hullding is beside the old home for the making her way towards me with another chair. A couple of bands of music burst out almost simultaneously, the crowd sway-ed excitedly, and all eyes turned towards the door from which the procession was to emerge.

At last the white surplices of the collection and cross hearer appeared.

ed excitedly, and all eyes turned towards the door from which the process sion was to emerge.

At last the white surplices of the acolytes and cross bearer appeared, followed by various members of the clergy, amongst whom were Very Rev. J. McCann, V.G., Very Rev. F. Marijon, Rev. F. Ryan, (the preacher of the occasion), Rev. F. Ryan, (the preacher of the occasion), Rev. F. Ryan, (the preacher of the occasion), Rev. F. Ryan, (the preacher of the occasion). Rev. F. Ryan, (the preacher of the occasion) here. The Archbishop own resching the dais, and the stone was bleased, the mortar spread and the various articles usual upon the occasion deposited within the receptacle prepared for them, in His Grace's usual businesse. like manner. When the stone had been declared "woll and truly laid," and been declared "woll and truly laid," and the flush beneatiblien had been given, the Archbishop topke a few words on the immense good that was being accomplished by the quict and unostentations efforts of the Sisters of Our Lady of

Charity of the Refuge, and alluded most feelingly, one might almost say tear fully, to the rulned lives of the poor wo-men they were striving to rescue from a "the of sin."

men they were streets.
If of sin.
He reminded his hearers of Om Lord's tenderness to Magdalon, and told them constants were indeed. He romiteded his hearers of Ou. Lord's tenderness to Magdalou, and told then that the poor punitons were indeed worthy of our help an over, that they too, had once been no cent and parry to, had once been no cent and parry and he appealed to every father, brother man present, to every father, brother man in the father than the man of the man

convent through the avenue made by the Kuights of Malta with drawn swords crossed, the seene was most pictures-quo.

The large marquee erected over the data fluttored in the light summer breeze, the balconies of the Convent were crowded with spectators, the large grounds were alive with a vast gathering of the proceedings intensity.

In the proceedings intensity and the proceedings intensity, and the proceedings intensity of the proceedings intensity. The proceedings intensity is a second of the erected to get in, each door was besieged by a crowd of ladies. At least we managed to effect an entrance and a sister conducted us over, the house. Of course there was no magnificence or grandeur to record. Evorything was of the simplest, bare floors, bare walls just the necessaries of life, nothing more. Not that there is any downright, disconfort; everything is exquisitely clean, the Sisters' beds are surrounded by white curtains, the cell: contains just the bed, a small stand, and a chair. The room in which the novices are trained has an altar to the Blessed Virgin, with a beautiful sistute of the Immaculate Conception. A sature of the Immaculate Conception. A sature of the St. Joseph surrounded by the familiar head was a fine of the content of the twee downs was doubtless some reaches for it, but was doubtless some reaches of the tour was doubtless some reaches. The novices' dormitories and those of the tour sisters remaind one of the

son for it, but I was so much interested in everything I saw, that I forget to ask.

The novicos' dormitories and those of the tourier Sisters remiad one of the sleeping rooms at a young ladies' sohool, with the exception of the absence of everything, except the bods and bedding, there being no other furniture whatever. As we were standing in a corridor, there came a sudden tramp of feet and clank of sabres, and the Knights of St. John marched past on their way to luncheon. They were very soldierly, and they always give me an indefinable sense of security by their very proximity. It was funny to see them marching through the great convent corridors, that never eoch to any tread save the soft footfalls of white robed nuns.

They are terrible men, those Knights of St. John, according to our calightened Protestant friends; because, if an order came from the Pope, you know, they you'll dimendiately arise, and massacre every non-Catholic in the city. If you indignantly deny such an a sentility, you are most with the calm rotest. "What do they wear swords for, then?" Reductio ad absurdum!

After me had seen as much of the convent as possible we went to luncheon in a beautiful large light room, wherein we had seen as much of the convent as possible we went to luncheon in a beautiful large light room, wherein we had seen as much of the convent as possible we went to funcheon in a beautiful large light room, wherein we had seen as much of the difference of the desired with good things.

convent as possible we went to funcheon in a beautiful rarge light room, wherein was a long table loaded with good things.

After luncheon, our most interesting visit was paid, that to the Magdalons and the politents. The convent is a good exemplification of the proverb—"Man wants but liktle here below."

"Man wants but liktle here below." The wants but liktle here below. The provent is a second to the provent in the convent before the present new and hardsome structure was built.

We were met at the door by one of the white-cold sisters, said went immediately into the room, where the Magdalens, or consecrated partients, were assembled. They are dressed procisely like nums, but their robes are all black. One rule of the order is very strict regarding the admission of positions. No matter how exemplary a life the Magdalen may lead after her entrance, or how great her serrow, she is never admitted into the cloistered order. This is a wise provision, having regard to the influence of the sisters over the penitents placed in their charge.

There are 20 Magdalons in the institution, and they all crowded acound, delighted to have visitors, who as a general rule are never admitted. They are all happy and look remarkably well. One young lady was chattering away to them with considerable animation, and I could not help thinking of the sadeourtast presented in the person of the subletered and carefully guarded girl, to the experiences of some of those poor women, who, in many cases had lad no safeguards around their child-hood, and had known no hour worthy of the nance of the Schoten. Who said: "I the word of the said of the langer."

nood, and nad known no home worthy of the name.

But the mercy of God is infinite, and the words of the Saviour, Who said: "I came to seek and to save that which was lost," are ever being fulfilled through the ministrations of His consecrated Servants.

The monuments of God's comp..ssion are infinitely dearer to Him than are informablely dearer to Him than are those who have never needed His saving mercy to the same extent. The greater the sin the greater the repentance, the greater the glory.

As Father Fabor says in his beautiful hymn to St. Mary Magdaleno.

"And yet thou, too, once wert war.

"And yet thou, too, once wert wan dering. Once wert soiled with darkest stains Who art now the fairest blossom In the land where Jesus reigns.

Thou wert wretched, thou wert drooping.
Thou wert crushed upon the earth,
Who art greater now, and grander
Than an angel in his mirth."

The remembrance of sin should never crush us; it should rather increase our love of God and our confidence in His mercy, which is able to save to the uttermost.

The enormous good which is hting done by the Bisters of the Good Shephard as almost incalculable. When one considers what a soul is, for what it was formed and what a rice it cost to redeen it, the knowledge that a single one had been sancthed from the dominion of Satan and raised again to followship with children of God, would well repay the hardest toil and the greatest self-sacuitoe.

the hardest toll and the greates consearing.

But not alone one, but hundreds, nay thousands of souls are annually being rescued through the ministrations of this great order, which might truly be called "The Order of the Love of God." How happy is the state of those who have been rescued from sin and placed in the narrow path of virtue.

We can all holp in this good work, either by our contributions or by speaking about it whenever the occasion offers.

We can all help in this good work, either by our contributions or by speaking about it whenever the occasion offers.

We went upstairs to see the ponitents. It was droadful to ree quite small girls amongst them: indeed none of them were really old. There was one who had come in only the ovening boror; she was not well and was in a room by horself. She had a nice face and a had great hopes for lar, as also and a had great hopes for lar, as also and a had great hopes for lar, as also and a had great hopes for lar, as also mad a had great hopes for lar, as also mad a had great hopes for lar, as also mad a had great hopes for lar, as also had been decreased to the control of the second work of the summary of the control of the second work of the second here who would not pray earlied the summary of the second here. I have been summary of the second here would not have left to rescue them. Upstairs were the children, the Sisters work consisting in the care of the fallon.

The bright faces spoke elequently of

tors work consisting in the care of the fallon.

The bright faces spoke elequently of the care bestowed upon them, and the love they receive. The contrast of innocence and sin was very striking. We paid another visit to the Magdalous on going downstairs again, and they were in such a commotion because their visitors were leaving.

But we promised to come and see them again as soon as it could be permitted, and with many regrets they allowed us to depart.

The last strazelors were leaving the

allowed us to depart.

The last stragglers were leaving the convent as the door was opened for us, and we came away with mingled feelings of sorrow, pleasure, and thanks, giving. Amongst the vistors I noticed Mrs. and Miss Falcoubridge, Mrs. and the Misses Hughes, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mr. Hugh Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. McDouagh, Mr. Patrick Boyle and many others.

others.

I hope plenty of contributions will flow in for the new building, especially from the fathers and brothers who have daughters and sistent in sheltered and happy homes where not a breath of temptation can come.

Transa.

To the 1894. MOMENTAL CALLED BY A TOOLS AND A TOOLS AN

Jeanne d'Arc Celebration.

Jeanne d'Aro Celebration.

This has been a religious attraction at Notre Dame, Paris. The preacher was Mgr. de Cabrieres, Bishop of Montsellier. The task of delivering the panegyric could not have faller into better hands. The winning portrait of Jeanne, the heroine and the saint, was admirably put forward by Mgr. de Cabrieres, who from being a pupil at the Assumptionist College at Nimes and afterwards a friend and discip's of its founder, the Rev. Pere d'Alzon, is now recognized as one of the first pipil crators in France. In dealing with one of the most providential periods of French history he showed France's leading warrior to be a frail girl who was at the same time its guardian angel and its deliverer. He followed Jeanne to her tragic death at Rouen, holding his auditors the while beneath the spell of his eloquence and of his power of narration. Afterwards there was a procession, followed Scarament.

A Divine Inspiration.

A most estimable lady living in Toronto, at 92 Radenhurst St., Mrs. McMartin, is an authority for the following, which is corroborated by her sworn estatement regarding the principal facts: On January 20th, 1896, she was stricken with complete Paralysis of the left side of her body, brought on by Rheumatism, and lay for months under the care of expert physicians, but without hope of expert physicians and one of the cards, which bore the advertisement of Mrs. Patterson, 91 Vine St., Hamilton, Ont., who had been cured of Paralysis. The testimonial was so strong this Mrs. MoMartin was inspired to give Koolenay a trial, After taking a few bottles she was ablo to walk; a continued use of the medicine, and the Paralysis left her, in addition to which she recovered her appetite, and was ablo to sleep at nights. She says words are inadequate to express the declings of stankagiving and gratition of the physical physical

Professional.

THOMAS MILLYEY.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR in Admiralty, 11 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Ossios Telephonu 2230. Residence Telephone 3343.

FOY & KELLY,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Omless: Home Savings and Loan
Company's Buildings, 80 Church Street

J. J. Foy, Q.O. H. T. Kelly.

MeBRADY & O'CONNOR,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Proctors in Admiralty, Rooms 67
and 68, Canada Life Building, 46 King St.
West, Toronto.

J. T. LOFTUS.

PARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, Etc. Offices: Room 78, Canada Life Ballding, 40 to 46 King Street West, Toronto.

TELEPHONE 2410.

HEARN & LAMONT, PARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PR TORS in Admiralty, Notarice Offices: Toronto and Tottenham, 47 Can Life Building, 48 King St. W., Toron Bond's Block, Tottenham

EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A. Residence, 255 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Toronto Telephone 1040.

ANGLIN & MALLON,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR IES, &c. Offices: Land Security Chambers, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Vic-toria Streets, Toronto,

Jas. W. Mallon, LL.B TELEPHONE 1268.

TYTLER & McCARE.

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Offices: 9 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto. Money to Loan.
J. TYTLER. C. J. MOCABE.

J. Tytler. O. J. Telephone 2096

CAMERON & LEE

BARRISTERS, Schottors, Notaries, etc. Offices: Equity Chambers, cor Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto. Boltonand Oakville, Ont. Telephone 1683,

Bolton and Oneville, C.... D. C. Cameron, B.A. W. T. J. Lee, D.C.L.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR-IES PUBLIC, Etc. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St. Toronto.

A. C. MACDONELI, W. J. BOLAND JOHN T. C. THOMPSON Telephone No. 1076

CONTAINS THE **N**EW INGREDIENT

OOTENAY BA

PRICE, 25 CENTS

THE S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

\$100 REWARD

R. RYAN, R.A.C. Gorrie Point, Ont

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CARPENTER WORK

JOHN HANRAHAN,

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET, TORONTO.

WANT

YOUR WORK

And we are going to have it if GOOD WORK

LOW PRICES

Latest Styles of ye Printers' Urt

Cured.... Address
76 Bond St., Toronto. NATA-VOCE Sci

It is true there are cheaper pianos than those that bear our name. There are various grades in all lines of manufacture We do not make a cheap piano, but we give a high-class instrument at as reasonable price as large facilities and wide experience make possible. A piano that will last, keep well in tune, and always please, is the kind you want.

POPULAR

CHOICE

Heintzman & Co. 117 King St. W., Toronto

Empress Kotel

тоном о -Terms : \$1.50 per day.-Electric Cars from the Union Stetlen every 25:00 Minutes.

RICHARD DISSETTE - - PROPRIETOR

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.

62 Queen Street East Toronto

Eye ard Ear::::
Surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital.

GEO. WESTON TELEPHONE 4226

The Celebrated Real Homemade Bread Baker has opened up a Branch at

and will be pleased to see any of his old friends and customers.

..PUBLISHERS OF..







of EVERYTHING NOTHING TOO SMALL

No such Drintery in ye West and no such Gypes since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now bas *

The Catholic Register JOB DEPARTMENT

40 LOMBARD ST

TELEPHONE 489



Vapo (resolene Whooping Cough, Oroup, Clods, Coughs, Asthme, Catarrh

ne identifit recognized of treatment, Crosolene is the most length and, the execution and the most concent way of medication the

parager.

The capture to thirt, with testimonials, tree — For rate by all drugglet lied blocks and Conside. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York



Office and Yard: Front St. Near Bathurst. Established 1856. Trlephone No. 182.

P. BURNS & CO'Y

COAL AND WOOD

THE

Head Office-38 King St. East, Toronto, Telephone No. 131.

Branch Offices:—8381 Yongs St., Telephone No. 151. 572 Quren St. West, Telephone No. 189. 199 Wellesley St. Phone 4488. 394 Quen St. E. Phone 184. 429 Syadina Ave. "2110. 214 College St. "4179.

INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

y everything found in a
FIRST-CLASS MUSIC AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
SUPPLY HOUSE.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. Youge Street Toronto, Cana

St. Michael's College

or the special patronage of His Grace this bishop of Toronto, and
Directed by the Basilian Fathers. FULL CLASSICAL,

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES

ther particulars apply to
Her. J. R. TERFI, Procident

CHARLES J. MURPHY (UNWIN & CO., ESTAB. 1869)

Ontario Land Surveyor, &c, Surveys, Plans and Descriptions of Properties, Disputed Boundaries Adjusted, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located.

Office: Cor, Richmond & Bay Sts.
TORONTO.
TRIBITION: 5087.

Stammering Write for Circular

499 YONGE ST.







OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST. Catbolic Register Ptg. and Pub. Co. ot Coronto. Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, - - \$2.00

Amroved and recommended by the Archbishops Bishops and Clerce apa and Clery)

ADVERTISING BATES;

Maker advertisation to 10 conta non the

Transient advertissments 10 cents per line.

A liberal discount on contra

Renuttances should be made by Post Office Ore
Express Mosey Offer, or by Registered Letter,
by cheque, 25 cents must be added for discount.

When changing address, the name of former Po office should be given. No paper discontinued till arrostage is paid. Melices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 2 occasion.

TRAVELLING AGENTS: IRICA MEAGONAN, East Mr. W. A. Nedra, West CITY AGENT: Mr. Lawrence O'Birne.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

May 26—S. Augustine.
27—S. Philip.
23—S Gregory VII.
20—Whit-Sunday.
31—S. John Nepomucene.
31—S. Angela.
June 1—S Justin.

Official.

REV. AND DEAR SIR-In his Encyc lical Letter of the 9th of May, 1895 our Holy Father exhorts the faithful children of the Church to cultivate a special devotion to the Holy Ghost, Third adorable Person of the Holy Trinity, and ordains that a novena of prayers in His honor shall be made before Pentecost Sunday in all parish churches, and in other churches and chapels according to the discretion of the bishops. The Holy Father enriches the novena by granting a Seven Years' indulgence for each day of the novena for those who daily assist at the public devotions and who will pray for the intentions of the Holy Father, and a Plenary indulgence on any day of the novens, or of the cotave following Pentecost Sanday, in favor of those who will have received the

cost : O Holy Ghost ! replenish the al and kindle in the hearts of the faithful and kindle in them the åre of Thy Divine Love; sond forth Thy Spirit, and they shall be created; and Thou shalt renew the face of the

sacraments of Penance and Holy

may be gained on the same conditions

assist . the public devotions of the

novens. We suggest the following

prayers to be said during the novena

or the octave of the feast of Pentc-

those who cannot conveniently

Eucharist.

The same indulgences

O God! who by the light of the Holy Ghost did instruct the hearts of th faithful, give us, by this same Holy Spirit, a love and reliah of what is right d just, and the constant enjoyment of s comforts.

His comforts.

Through Thy most precious gitts, O
Holy Spirit of Truth! teach our erring
souls both to know and to love the
Divine Will in all things, and thereby
lead us in safety through the daugers of
life to our Elernal Father, through Holy Spi Christ our Lord

Give to us, we beseech Thee, O Holy ost! that heavenly wisdom which on all things truly as coming from God, and piously refers them back to God a their all-wise Author.

their ail-wise Author.

Praise, adoration and thanks to the Blessed Trinity I to the Father, almighty in His works; to the Son, who teaches us the ways of wisdom, and to the Holy Ghost, who raises up our sinful hearts to the love of heavenly things!

₹ John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto

Toronto, May 18, 1898.

to Catholics during the holy solemnity of Peatecost.

LEO XIII., POPE.

To all the faithful who shall peruse there letters, health and apostolic benediction :

Eminently worthy of a mother's provident care is the prayer which the Church ceases not to offer duly to God, that Christian people everywhere may have unity of faith and loyalty of

We, who strive to imitate the zeal of the Divine Shepherd, as represent-ing His person on earth, have in no way neglected to further this project way neg ngst Catholic nations; and now

even greater carnestness, urge it upon those other nations which the Church has been for a long ne recalling to herself with stron desire

With the progress of time it becomes clearer from what source we have sought encouragement for these plans undertakings of ours, and now er promotion, name ly from Him Who by the best title is nal, d the "Father of Mercies," and whose it is to enlighten the mind and train the will to salvation.

It will be easy for Catholics to see how great is the importance acd excellence of what we are about to und take, for, together with the furtherance le divine honor and the glory of the Christian name, it embraces eternal salvation of a multitude of If, as is proper, they consider this well and religiously, they will certainly feel in their souls the keen force and fire of that heavenly charity which, with the grace of God, shrinks from nothing, and spares no effort for the welfare of brethren.

Thus will be brought about what we most earnestly desire; not only that they cheerfully unite with us in the hope of a prosperous issue, but also render every possible help, and espec ally that assistance which humble and holy prayers obtain from God.

For this pious duty no season ap suitable than that in which long ago, after the Ascension of the Lord into Heaven, the Apostles waited together, persevering in one mind in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus, expecting the promis strength from above and the gits of the Holy Spirit.

For the church which had already been conceived by Christ and had come forth in His death, then happily from that august canaculum, and from the mystery of the descending Para-clete, as by a breath divinely pro-duced, began to perform its mission amongst all nations, bringing them to the one faith and the newne ss of Chris tian life. In a short time abundan and extraordinary fruits were produced. and amongst them that intimate union of hearts which can never be suffi-ciently given the praise of imitation: multitude of believers had but "Tb

one heart and one s ul." For this reason we have resolved by exhorting and inviting to incite the piety of Catholics, that after the ex-ample of the Virgin Mother and the piety of holy Apostles, during the nine days preceding the solemnity of Penticost, with one mind and with special zeal, they may implore God, dwelling upon this supplication: " Send forth Thy Spirit and they shall be created; and ou shaltrene withe face of the earth.' For truly it is lawful to expect very great and salutary benefits from Him who is the Spirit of Truth; who has set forth the hidden things of God in the secred writings, confirming th church by his perpetual presence; and from whom the living ontain of holiness, souls regenerated unto the divine adoption of sons are wonderfully strengthened and perfected unto eternal things. From the manifold grace of the Spirit, divine light and warmth, health and strength, consolation and peace, every desire of seeking goodness and a holy fruitfulness of works through its perpetual office, have been procured for them. The same Spirit so operates by his power in the church, that as Ohrist is head of this mystical body, so He by an apt can be called the h "the heart has a certain secret influence, and so the Holy Ghost who invisibly vivifies and unites the church is compared to the heart." Therefore since He is all charity, and to Him are especially attributed the works of love it is greatly to be hoped that through him the wandering spirit of and wickedness has been re strained, that closer harmony and fellowship of minds besitting the children of the church will come into being prosper. Let these then, accord nonition of the Apoetle, do nothing through contention. Le charity, being of one accord; and thus completing our joy they may form a society sound and flourishing in every And from this example ord of Catholic the Christian cone among themselves; from this earnes homage imploring the divine Para clete we may have greatest hope o bringing about the reconciliation of rated brethren which we have already begun, that they may desire to feel in themselves the same mind which was also in Christ Jesus, pos-

sessing at last the same hope and faith with us, bound together by most dable bonds of perfect charity. most desir addition, besides the advantages with which the high degree of piety and brotherly love of the faithful will cer-tainly be rewarded by God, we are pleased to grant and bestow the rewards of sacred indulgences from the church's treasury.

oede an indulgence of And so we oc Seven Years and Seven Quarantine all who for the nine consecutive days before Penticost, publicly or privately of a special daily prayers to the Holy Ghost.

Moreover on any one of these days, nether on the feast-day itself, or or of the eight preceding days, we grant a Plenary indulgence to all, who having been duly absolved in confession and having received Holy Communion, shall pray God according to our inten tion already signified.

Also, we decree and publish, that all those who through piety fulfil again the same conditions during the eight days following Pentecost, can gain a second time both indulgences. These benefits can be applied to the souls in purgatory, and these indulgences will hold good for future years, the sustomary conditions being fulfilled.

Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, unday of May, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our Pontificate.

O. CARD DE RUGGIERO.

"Anglo-Doodle" is the lat hing that turns up his trousers in Nev York when it rains in London.

the same Birmingham speech it in Mr. Chamberlain called upon the icans to enter into an "Anglo a Alliance," he spoke of Irish Home as "an unclean thing," It is nice le as " an un of Joseph to let the Celts know they are not of the "Anglo-Doodle" race.

Bishop Howley of St. John's, New d, has n interesting letter in a recent issue of The Evening Telegran the says, the Spanish sailors were the best customers" of the Newfoundland "best customers" of the Newhoundland folk. In 1800 an attack was made upon the Spaniards by some roughs, and the incident called forth from the great Dr. Mullock, then Bishop of St. John's, o letter which, Dr. Howley says "may no tow be devoid of interest." The following are some extracts from Dr. Mullock's denunciation of the occurrence: "*** A party of Spanials sailors community, not only as strangers, but as our best customers, were, it seems, innocently and inoffensively amusing themselves when they were attacked by a gaug of ruffians in their usual cowardly way, by pelting them with stones ... If any of those who attacked the Spaniards are, as I fear, Catholics, they are not alone a diagrace to their religion, but are guilty of the blackest folk. In 1860 an attack was made un they are not alone a disgrace to their religion, but are guilty of the blackest ingratitude. In the dark days of Ireland's sorrow Catholic Spain was the refuge, the home of the persecuted Irish. The Spanish colleges were open to owner Yish student. Trishmon is to every Irish student. . Irishmen Spain were advanced to the high offices of the state. . And even Commander-in-Chief of the army. Marshall O'Done." Marshall O'Donnell, is the descendant of an Irish exile. I myself should be the most ungrateful of men if I ever could forget that noble people among whom a portion of my youth was spen and my ecclesiastical studies prosecu ed. Would to God that our people would imitate in many cases the sobri ety and innocent gaiety of the Span iards, instead of frequently brutalising themselves with drink, for the Spanish sailors show us that men can be happy of rum. . . ." (Signed) | John

Our Sabbath Observance friends are beginning to search within their own camp for the causes of their great unpopularity. How the sincere people amongst \$t.\) m can have travelled as long in the company of the others with out making discoveries shows how very far behind the times they are, in other respects that their forlors, hone of being respects than their forlorn hope of being to maintain the Puritan Sunday as one of the institutions of this prov principle upon which the united heretofore was relian kept united heretofore was reliance upon law. They had no faith in education or reason, seeing, perhaps, that these were the chief forces operating against them. A correspondence has lately been finding publicity in the city newspapers which would show that common tense is not wholly benished from their councils by the believers in statisticy coercion. Mr. John Haldane charges that the unlimited faith in law arose from the fact that lawyers had seized the treasury of the Sabstaxian society, and were directing the expenditure almost exclusively in the direction of legal fees. There has been a suspicion of fees. There has been a suspicion of this kind entertained for a long while Mr. J. K. Macdonald was rash erough

to dony the accreation, whereupon Mr. Haldane proved all that he had said by production of the financial statement for 1997. With the exception of a few hundred dollars for printing and potty disbursoments, two or three lawyers have got all the reet of some \$4,000. Mr. Haldane quite correctly puts the salary of the secretary, who is a lawyer, down among the other legal fees. He suggests that if the Sabatarian movement is to be rescued from its present condition of inefficiency, a camplagn of education must be commonced, as "the With the exception of a few huneducation must be commenced, as "t law with its dictation and coercion only antagonizes public opinion. Mr. Haldane is a reasonable man; but in our opinion, supposing there be room for the education he advocates, he is likely to find his contract a very heavy o indeed. The antagonism he so much fears already appears to have taken form in the establishment of a Canadiar Rational Sunday League in Toronto form in the establishment of a Canadian Rational Sunday League in Toronto. Both sides seem to rely on the influence of education. The Rationalists go in for open libraries, galleries, museums, etc. The Sabbatarians will find their difficulties increasing as long as they live on the law, and live for the

William Ewart Gladstone.

The noisy hosts of war on the other ide of our border did not entirely distract the thousands of Canadians who, from the 22nd of March until day last, felt their hearts ed with greater sympathy from day to day towards the beautiful ancestral ne in North Wales where the in tellectual hero of the century lay upon his death-bed. On Ascension Mr. Gladstone died; and until his ashes are laid in Westminster Abbey on Saturday next, men's minds will dwell upon the greatness of his loss to humanity to the exclusion of other thoughts.

vo months ago all eyes were lov .ed upon the venerable figure of Mr. Gladstone, as he journeyed to Hawarden, to his home-and the grave. He was returning from the Riviera v hout having experienced any benefit to his health; a passed then from the immediate vicw of the world into the privacy of his family circle, his progress across En land was, in its sadness, one of the mo dramatic and impressive spectacles of the century. What a hush fell upon all watchers! — a hush that in the long days and weeks before the end came, was broken, as far as the outer world heard, only by the echoes of the "Our Father," floating like a vesper hymu upon twilight of his life's day. The man like a vesper hymn upon the solemi whom Bunsen pronounced " the great test intellectual force in England" presented in his long illness one of the lottiest figures the world has avereld of the Dying Christian; and if anything could spiritualize the religi-ous type which stood so majestically relieved to the last in the character of the giant statesman, orator, classic and litterateur, it was his call to the eternal life (this is the confident hope of all Christians) coming with the orise nour of Assension Day.
With the obliteration of the deeply-

lined features of the great octogen ian leader, a safer and surer light has gone out than ever before in British history guided the hearts and sym-pathies of the hosts who look to Westminster as their stage. Gladstone first Commoner of his own or any other time; a statesman of more powerful faculties than Pitt or Peel, an orator of greater magnetic personality eloqu and mor chivalric nce that Burke and Beaconsfield. this, it was the magic of Gladstone's character that made it possible, in this nineteenth century of land-grab-bing and empire-building, for other nations and peoples to understand, and even admire, the British and even We believe the reason of this was that Gladatone being sprung from the people, the warm instincts of fellow-feeling impelling a mind so wonderfully endowed with persuasive force that we have to go back to a Demos theres or a Cicero for a phrase to apply to his earnest, high-strung eloquence, appealed over the bounds and beyond all the limitations of national ines to the strong heart of humanity.
It is impossible to attempt any-

complete sketch thing like tain successes standing out among his personal achievements that appear as a halo surrounding his name. The University of Oxford [1829 82] where his contemporaries noted the early promises of his extraordinary n powers, knew him as an ardent Tory; but in the record of his first election

at Newark as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, we have this statement of his views on the slavery question: "Unequivocal desire for emancipation upor such terms as a suld preserve both the es and the col nies, and b that the slaves ought first to be fully prepared for freedom." During this election young Gladstone's family were denounced as "traffickers in human flesh," themselves, being own ere of a plantation in British Gu The political philosophy upon which he won the Newark election embraced "a warm and concientious attachment to our government as a limited monsrehy, and to the union of our church and state as having been to us the source of numberless blessings and as most strictly adapted to a Christian nation." He was at the time scarcely more than a lad, and the men with whom he was associated were, as he declared forty years after "endeavoring to do their duty as best they could see it." When, after Peel's downfall, he met and learned to respect the sincerity of a different school of thinkers—Sydney Herbort, Cobden, Home and Sir James Grahamhad taken a sure step towards political conversion. All through his life he might have been described as a man who approached his adversaries with the intention of demolishing them; but if the opponents proved their stronger ground upon truth, and he felt himself compelled to admit their superior strength, not only did he give way to them but in the strict sp tice went over to their cide. Nor should his sincerity be held in less re spect if he sometim es gave way before men whose views were more persuasive than just. If he erred it was from the desire to uphold the right cause. In 1845, when he carried his oppo to the Maynosth grant to the length of resigni g from Peel's Governm personal acquaintance Dollinger and men of that side of continental opinion had become intimate and, after the death of Peel, Cavour and Garibaldi came into the circle of his friends. He had, of ourse, fully shaken off the p of Toryism at the time when, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's administration, he delivered his thunder on the enormities of the Crimean War. Seldom had Parlia ment listened to a loftier effort of mpassioned speech; but never had elequence been more completely wasted. "If." he said " the war were continued merely to obtain military glory, we should tempt the justice of whose hands was th e fate of armies to launch upon us his wrath."
In 1859 he accepted the Chancellor-

ship of the Exchequer in Lord Palmer-ston's government; and no wender his budgets were looked forward to with interest, when a celebrated writer, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, is able to say: "It was reserved for the to say: "It was reserved for the latter half of the nineteenth century to discover in Mr. Gladstone an enchant er who could convert the grim ogres of finance into graceful familiars, and to hold a vast assembly spellbound for five hours while he told the story of trade, the march of taxes and duties the rise and fall of exports and imports, making those who lister and the far greater crowd of those who read, imagine that they

earing and reading a Persian tale.'
The Parliament of his first Premier ship will remain historical for Irish Church Disestablishment as the first of a series of progressive measures that gave the chariot of British Liberalism a good start upon the road it has sem a good start upon the road it has since covered. But he had resigned the Liberal leadership when the vigorous and thirlling denuncations of the Bulgarian atrocities proved him by unanimous acolaim the natural, the only, leader of the Liberal moven Bathed in the glow of admiratio roused by his cycl ic wrath against the "unspeakable Turk," Midlothian took him to her heart, as fervently as burn ; and a second Bannockburn he made of it, creating out of Scottish Liberalism—and after Gladstono had come and conquered there were none but Liberals to be found north of the Tweed—the dominant force of the Reform cause throughout the United Kungdom. That was in 1880. Five rs later, when he was re-elected for , Scotland could rend her Tory M.P's. to London in one com partment of a railway carriage.

We need not dwell here upon the Coercion policy of the Liberals towards Ireland. The end was a case of Mr. Gladsents, led by Charles ne's oppo

Stuart Parnell, converting their enemy by the strength of their cause, and their own carnestness in behalf of a lor misgoverned people, who certainly had a nearer and stronger claim on every man of Mr. Gladstone's qualities of heart than Bulgarians or Armenians. Nor will Ireland ever forget it for Scotland, that it was from and of the Heather" the quick est and heartlest endorsation came of Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule. The Irish idelized Parnell as the Scotch idelized Gladstone; and when the two great popular leaders of the hour faced the hosts of Torylsm, Scotland lined up to a man to the shock of battle. Gladstone's Home Rule war-ory sounded like a summons to the clans of the Celt on both islands. "Let us" said he, introducing his first Home Rule Bill, "come to close Scotland knew there were hard blows to deliver, and lost no time in considering the side issue of overrepresentation for Ireland raised by the Tories in the hope of checking their enthusiasm. The other anti-Home Rule story that Gladstone's conversion was too sudden to admit the supposition of sincerity, had a different effect upon his Scottish leg ions than was anticipated. The vet statesman's steadfast allegiance to his Irish policy to the last-for upon his death bed he blessed it and ounselled its friends to persevere and be united-verified the unwavering faith of Scotland in the sincerity and justice of his attitude of frier towards Ireland. In spite of the "Chamberlain betrayal," and of the unwearying exertions of the Tories to frustrate the results of popular reliance upon the "Grand Old Man," Mr. Gladstone in the term of his fourth Premiership [April 6, '93] had the Home Rule Bill passed in the House of Commons—the greatest and most laborious achievement of his life. It is not his fault that the ancient grievance of Ireland continues after the ashes of its greatest champion have been laid at rest; but when the cause has finally triumphed—and triumph is sure—the genius and cour-age of the great Englishman who dared to grapple with it will not be

His vanishing from the scene snaps the golden thread of the personal in fluence that united in friendship and mutual understanding thousa ls of honest hearts long held spart by raprejudices deeper and stronger than the sea that runs through St. George's channel; but the good work to which he put his hand in his old age retains noble spirit he infused into it.

Humanity mourns the death of Mr Gladstone. Sovereigns and subjects of many nations warmed in the white heat of his enthusiasm for the triumph right. The fervor of his spirit was bright to the last, as attested by the burning earnestness of his espousal of the Armenian cause, and his letter to the Irish people a few short weeks ago. Many nations will long remem-ber him, for to many an oppressed people his magnificent sympathies bound him. England will honor him as one of the greatest of her sons. To Scotland he was united by a devotion that brought back the old clan-loyalty into the Scottish heart; and un ful would be the Irish heart that forget one detail of his battle for downtrodden Ireland.

The Case of the Junior Judges.

In another place a legal contributor re-opens the grievances of the junior judges, to which we paid some attention recently. A great deal of uninformed criticism of the Solicitor-Guneral's action on this subject has app in the press. The case of the judges may best, perhaps, be illustrated by showing what good things have already been done for the se For instance, the salaries of all the county judges in the Dominion are after their appointment, and Manitoba by \$500.

The junior in the property of the property of

The junior judges of Ontario do not get any incre

et any increase. By the Dominica Revised Statute 1886. Chap. 138, county judges salaries are fixed as follows: Nove Scotia—The judge of county of Halifax \$2,400 per annum. Six other County Court Judges, each \$2000 per annum the first three years, and after three years of service \$2,400 per annum. New Brunswick—Judge of County St. John, city and county, \$8,000; five other county judges, each \$2,000 per annum the first three years, and then \$2,400. Prince Edward—Three county judges, \$2,000 each the first county judges, \$2.000 each the first three years, and afterwards \$2,400 per annum. Manitoba—Four county count judges, each \$2,000 first three years, and then \$2,100. By Act of 1895, chap 88, the number of judges was increased to five at the above stated salaries in Manitoba.

By the Act of 1897, the number of Manitoba judges was increased to six. and their salaries, after three years service, was tixed at \$2 500.

What the junior judges of Ontarl ask is that they be treated as the other county judges in the Dominion, and that after three years service their salarics be \$2 400 per annum. As the law stands now the juniors are paid only \$2,000. They are the only county judges discriminated against as to the increase of \$400 after three

The qualifications of juniors are required to be same at the sentors, and their powers and duties are the same in civil and criminal cases. (S. 14 R. S. O. chap. 54 (1897) 64-5 Vict. Can. chap. 28). Whilst the County Can. chap. 28). Whilst the County Courts presided over by senior judges in 1896 tried only 857 cases realizing \$24,000, there were entered in the Courts in Ontario in the same year 52,204 cases, realizing \$582, A29 90.

O29.90.

The salaries of junior judges were fixed by sec. 10 of ohap. 81 of 36 Vict. (1873). Since then the jurisdiction of the Division Courts has been increased very much, so that in the year 1896, in the counties where there are junior judges, 8018 cases were entered which at the time junior judges salaries were fixed, had to be entered in County were fixed, had to be entered in Counts; and had jurisdiction Division Courts not been increase these cases would have to be entered in County Court, which would have increased the number of County Court cases in 1896 from 857 to 8875. In the 8018 are not included Division Court cases of interpleader under increased jurisdiction. There is no official return of these latter cases; but there are a larger number in some of the counties. Under the Division Court Act, the junior judges must preside at all Division Courts in their county, and therefore must do all the travelling, which costs in the larger counties more than \$200 per annum. The senior does not go on circuit, and saves his travelling allowance. The junior has no perquisites; they go to the senior.

In our former articles we pointed out the very peculiar arrangement by which all the Catholies appointed to the bench seem to have been to the bench seem to have been selected for the "junior" positions. We think we established a case of rimination in this regard, for more coincidence could never pursue the system along religious lines . so system along religious lines so clearly drawn and to the extent disclosed by the facts. The Catholic inniors in every case are in remote districts, and the discrimination under which they labor would be bad enough in any event, even if the increase o salary after three years service were allowed them, under the general rule of treatment accorded to their more fortunate Protestant brothers.

Obituary.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Margaret Lawlor, wife of Mr. John Woods, merchant, Dundas street. For many years Mrs. Woods had suffered much, and during the last few weel the end was looked for at any moment. During her illness Mrs. Woods was a "...

For many years Mrs. Woods has suinced much, and during the last few weel's the end was looked for at any moment. During her illness Mrs. Woods was swrounded by all the care that loving hearts could suggest, and sustained by all the consolations of our holy religion also quietly passed to her reward on Saturday last.

Mrs. Woods was a devoted wife and mother, finding no pleasure but in her home, and no delight but with her children. The deceased came with lee father from Queen's County, Ireland, and some time afterwards married, and some time afterwards married. Though God had blessed her with abundance she never forgot how to sympathise with those in distress, and help in the cause of charity was over girl and a true lover of her maire over girl and a true lover of her maire and over taking innocent pride in belonging to the old Lawlor sailly. On Tuesday morning her funeral look

saking innocent prices in beauging with old Lawlor family.

On Tuesday morning her funeral took place from St. Helen's Church, a low Mass of requiem being said in compliance with the humble inclinations of the deceased. The celebrant was Vicar-General McCann, who as a boy assisted at the marriage of Mrs. Woods. In the sanctuary were Fathers Cherrier and Mineham. The six sons of Mrs. Woods also leaves three daughters, Mrs. McKeown, Mrs. J. Ryan and Miss Maggie Woods to mourn her loss. To Mr. Woods and his family, the sympathy of hundreds of mourn her loss. To are, to be family, the sympathy of hundred friends is given. That God may su them in their great sorrow is the fer wish of all. R.I.P.

LADY ABERDEEN.

SCHOOLST CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RUSSER!

OTTAWA, May 28 .- Learning that His Excellency, the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, are about Hia to withdraw from Canada, and that the annual meeting of the National Council of Women, of which Lady Aberdeen is in this country the founder and President, was about to take place, and knowing that this would in all probability be the last would in all probability be the last occasion on which she would, in this land, preside over so many representative women, The CATHOLIO REGISTER determined to send its representative to Ottawa to report the meeting. The reasons for doing this were many, or rather they were many condensed into one : that is the love and admiration felt by the Catholice of Canada in general, and perhaps lies of Canada in general, and pernaps we might say of Toronto in particular for Lady Aberdeen. The cause of this love and admiration is found in herself. It was long before she crossed the sea that we heard of her efforts to ameliorate the heard of her efforts to ameliorate the condition of many of those living in the little green Isle so dear to the hearts of millions on this side the ocean, and at the World's Fair in Chicago we heard of her stupendous endeavor to introduce and make wide-spread the knowledge of Irish inendeavor to introduce and make widespread the knowledge of Irieh industries, sparing neither time, nor
money. Her name in Irish homes
had become a household word, and it
is therefore not surprising that when
she came to this country she was
received with a "Gaed Mille Faither."
Though all Catholics in Canada
are indebted to the Countess of
Aberdeen, the Catholic Young Ladies'
Literary Association is especially in
her debt. Under its auspices and
before thousands of the representative
men and women of Toronto, and some
from other centres, Lady Aberdeen
delivered an address on the "Present
Revival of Literature in Ireland."
This address was full of historical
references and legendry lore, and
showed even to the most casual
observer the result of months of
sarnest and painstaking research in
the literary past of Ireland. This
lecture, with a glowing tribute to the
author as preface, by His Grace
the Archbishop of Toronto, was afterwa.ds printed. In pamphlet form and
sent abroad. On St. Patrick's night
leat the St. Patrick's Literary Society
of Ottawa was favored with a magnitleat the St. Patrick's Literary Society
of Ottawa was favored with a magnital lines to the

of Ottawa was favored with a magni cent lecture on similar lines to t above.
When in Toronto Lord and Lady
Aberdeen visited our Catholic institutions neglecting none, but carrying
encouragement to all, salapting themselves to the sick and the poor, the old selves to the sick and the poor, the old and the young, carrying sunshine everywhere. Again when Chanda's Catholic Premier, Sir John Thompson the good, was brought from the land where shortly before in all the fullness of complete manhood, he had laid his homage and allegiance at the feet of his Queen, returned now mute and motionless—the great heart silent forever—who was it that softened the blow or the sorrowing lady thus so suddealy bereft of her loving and stalwart protector? And Lady Aberdeen with a sister's love and a mother's heart has ever since made brighter the path of Lady Thompson and her latherless children.

Manyother acts of womanly delicacy

Manyother acts of womanly delicacy

path of Lady Thompson and her fatherless children. Manyother acts of womanly delicacy live in our hearts. Presents to our churches of coetly vestiments, of gold and precious lace; beautiful bells whose chimes shall creat in the memorry of her presence as the vase the odor of the rose; words and actions counties and unspeatable shall make revered the name of Lady Aberdeen. Nor would it be fair in this connection to speak of Lady Aberdeen without referere to His Excellency. Diract our Governor-General support his wife in every way possible in all her philanthropic work; she would be very much hampered—1 fact it is not to much to say that those works wou? not exist at all—for Lady Aberdeen though interested in many of the "new" things of the mineteentic century, is also of the womanly "old school" type who believe literally in the mandate to "obey." In this case, however, it is easy to see that the "joke is sweet and the bunden light." His Excellency gives every enoou.agement to Lady Aberdeen by his presence at her mestings, as often as his many duties will permit, and a timely and happy word is never wanting. I might add, were it not touching on delicate ground, that the beautiful devotion of this hueband and wife towards one another, is in itself an object lesson, which cannot fail to have an indusence like to a benison wherever it falls.

It is not the intention that these articles should give a detailed account of the inseption, working, objects and present standing of the association with a general sketch of the present annual convention. M. L. Harr.

"SONGS AND SONNETS."

Review by J. B. Dollard (Sliay-na-mon).

I Wanter was The Registre.

Poetry is like music; it has strains to suit every mood and fancy. How it soothes us by the touching of a simple minor chord. Again we are sweet away by a swelling dispason of lottest power and pathos. Shakespeare is the admitted master of all moods and emotions Everywhere he is ethem. He describes everything in the most perfect words, from the proper adjustment of a riband to the sublime circling of the celestial spheres. It is the privilege of the great poets to combine all or most of these powers. How masterly Byron pictures the terrible threaterings of 'e imminent war: And there was mounting in het hast

And there was mounting in hot haste - the steed,

the steed,
The mustering squadron and the clat-tering car
Went pouring forward with impetuous

speed, And quickly forming in the ranks of war, And the loud thunder peal on peal afar. And near the beat of the alarming drum.

He is again inimitable in his un-paralleled address to Osean. Who shall ever eq. '1 it?:

Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time,
Calm or convulsed—in brocze, or gale or

storm,
Ioing the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark heaving—boundless, endless and
sublime,
The image of Eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible.

And yet in the very next stanzas this great master of moods can con-clude his grand poem sadly, and like one wearied after a great effort. Ohilde Harold comes to an end like a burnt-out taper flickering as it dies:

My task is done—my song hath ceased—my theme
Has died into an echo; it is fit
The spell should break of this protracted dream.

dream.
The torch should be extinguished which hath lit
My midnight lamp—and what is writ is

writ— Would it were worthier! but I am not

now
That which I have been — and my
visions flit
Less palpably before me—and the glow
That in my spirit dwelt is fluttering
faint and low.

faint and low.
What a grand singer is Shelley,
in a different vein — like his own
"West Wind," aerial, fanoiful, perfumed with the flowers of mysterious
and beautiful lands:

Thou who dids't waken from his sun-mor dreams
The blue Mediterranean where he lay,
Lulled by the coil of his crystalline
streams

Beside a punice isle in Baiae's bay, And saw in sleep old palaces and towers Quivering within the wave's intenser day,

day.

And much akin to Shelley's genius, with even more love of the beautiful for its own sake, is that of Keate', whose verses are perfect and exquisite 13 the Greeian urn whose beauty he sings. His 'Ode to a Nightingale,' is an unique and wonderful production studded with georgeous imagery, like some priceless diadem encrusted with jewals:

White hawthorn and the pastoral eglan tine Fast-fading violets covered up with

leaves;
And mid-May's eldest child,
The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine,
The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eyes.

Again here in the last lines is a may of weird remoteness unequalled the language:

Perhaps the self-same song that found a path Through the sad heart of Ruth, when sick for home

suck for home
She stood in tears amid the allen corn,
The same that oft-times hath
Charmed magic casements opening on
the form
Of parilors

Of perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn

of perilous seas in fairy lands forlors to perilous seas in fairy lands forlors?

Looking the other day over a lately.

Published volume of poems by Maurice Francis Egan*, his true and skilf touches brought again to me the seen of the great masters. This is my only excuse for the foregoing thoughts, in what may really turn out to be but an attempted review of the Professor's last little book of verse:

In these modern days we are not over-burdened with an abundance of great facts. It is easy to rush into print, and we are oftentimes made weary by having books of "poems" foisted upon us by men otherwise same, which are, to put it midly, but collections of veriest doggerel.

Again the magazines for the most part are monopolized by a crowd of versifiers, who, striving after artificial smoothness and alegance, destroy all natural strength or expression in their work. Rudyard Kipling is not to be recommended "in toto" to all classes of readers; but there is more power and natural expression in one line of his ballack than there is in half the productions of the polished magazine scribes.

Maurice Francis Egan is well

Soribes.

Maurice Francis Egan is well known as a distinguished litteratour, an able writer of prose and friction.

His latest publication "Songs and Passis Eric. Sours and Sonnets, by Maurice Francis Egan.
 Published by Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.
 Price, one dollar.

3mnets, now before me, shows that he is also a poet—not a magazine hack, but a poet of greet elegance and true discernment of nature. In these days of simless and iname warbling, it is most refreshing to meet a man like this with a moral to his strain, and an unfaltering trust in the beneficence of the Father of all.

Professor Egan is a Catholic poet of whom we all may well be proug, and he stukes his hary with no uncertain hand. In his fondness for Oatholic subjects and image y he reminds one of Francis Thompson the living Catholic poet of England. He does not come up to Mr. Thompson in the boldness and power of some of his flights, but he is more equable and consistent and never falls into unmeaning verbiage as the Englishman too often does. Thompson can now and then arise in a fine simile and almost equal the great meeters—as in the following which occurs, I think, in his poem entittled "The Hound of Heaven," where he speaks of:

Clouds
Upwafted by the sclemn thurifer,
The mighty sp' it unknown,
That swingeth the slow earth 1 fore
The Embannered Throne.

But the poems are not generally cellent as are those of Professor

Egan.
The first part of the volume before The first part of the volume orders me contains some little songs of great truth and beauty. There is a stanza of a song entitled "Many in One," which contains a lesson poculiarly appropriate and useful now to our friends across the border:

Hero's a health to them all from wherever they come,
May they learn one short lesson by
head and by heart—
That the figures are weak till they make

np a sum,
That the whole is a whole and a part
is a part.
The red and the white and the blue are

the rot and the winter and the but one And the flags of all nations were dipped in the sea, when their children set face to the westering sun.

No Teuton, no Celt, all Americans we-

No Teuton, no Celt, all Americans we.
It would be well, indeed, if they would stick to the last line as a motto; but when the Teuton and Celtic sailors and soldiers have given up their blood and their lives beating Spain, we'll have the stay-at-homes holding up their shuds and howling about the woulders of Auglo-Saxon (?) prowess in modern days—such is "Anglo-Saxon Impudence!"

A pratty song is "The Shamrock"

dence!"
A pretty song is "The Shamrock,"
full of delicate and poetic feeling, and
for me, at 'east, it goes to the heart:

for me, at ease, it goes to the activities the sharmook on an older shore Sprang from a rich and sacred soil, where sain and here lived of yore And where their sons in sorrow toil; And here, transplanted, it te me Sooms weeping for the soil it left; The diamonds that all others see Are tears drawn from its heart bereft.

Are tears drawn from its measures. When April rain nakes flowers grow
And sparkles on their tiny buds,
The found neights will over blow
and fill the world with seemed flood
The lonely shamrock in our land,
So fine among the clover-leaves
For the old springtimes often grieves—
I feel its tears upon my hand!

A leen us were apon my nand 1

"Gold and Green" is a little song
with suggestions in it of Herrick and
Sidney, those dilettante framers of
daintiest lyrics of the "olden golden
days".

days":

March and April pass away,
And the dainty-fingered rain
Play areet symphonies all day
Welcoming the lovely May;
Son will chickweed fill the lane
And poppies sprout amid the grain.

He Made Us Free" is the title of
another song, a cry from a Christian
and Oatholic heart to its God which
should be read in its entirety to have
any right conception of its great worth
and beauty.

should be read in the statisty to have any right conception of its great worth and beauty.

People of dense ignorance, not guilty by any means of the possession of brains, sometimes endeavor to prove that the Oatholic Ohurch is a discourager of art and geniue of all kinds. Yet where, in all their narrow and meaningless seets, is there as much poetry, or beauty of doctrine and ceremony, as there is in the old Church of God, the real mistress and interpreter the heart of man. During Lenten days how her rates bring to our heart is true spirit of the time—of grief and repentance! Maurice Francis Eggan is a true Catholic poet, and these feelings are also embodied in his verse. He sorrows with the Church in Lent, in joys with her in the gladness of the Resurrection morn. Here is a sonnet of great beauty, entitled "After Lent":

Indeed all the sonnets of Professon Egan are beautiful thoughts. The reader cannot but profit by them, Hear this true Christian singer:

He is arisen—He is Christ indeed, And all His brightness makes me feel

my sin; For as He brightens I grow darker

still—
A spot upon Christ's sun, yet in my need,
For me He's risen I will enter in
His joyful Heart, and wait His holy will.

Ever, body should read those son-nets, so elevating and instructive they are. They show the writer to us as he is, a practical Catholic, and proadly he is, a practical Catholic, and proadly avowing his love and loyalty to the old church. Some sc-called scientists nowadays, slitted with abundance of assurance

Home se-called scientists nowadays, gifted with abundance of assurance and intradence, and with less common sense than donkeys, try to make believe that it is the sign of a strong mind and great intelled to throw off the yoke of bolief in God and walk the world as independent beings. But their make-believe only makes them ridiculous, and so they only walk God's world after all as branded fools. Let them beware they do not walk enother world as condemned ones.

The truly strong man, and the tr ly learned man, is the man who leans on God and goes his way trusting in Him the atheist, renouncing God, is like the pampered our biting the hand that feeds him.

The Bard's Story' is a legend of an Irish prince who was converted by St. Patrick to the Christian faith. He found it very hard to forgive his enemies, but at last apparently succeeded. But meeting one day with "Red Com, the slayer of his kin," moved to sudden rage, he sets upon him with the sword:

I struck him down, and then looked in his face— Oh, Christ! oh, God! how did I lose

Oh, Christ I oh, God I how and thy grace?

I saw his face; 'twas Conn's no more!
oh, sight!
Would'st Thou hadst shriveled me, oh,
Lord of light!

I saw His face, as He is on the cross, There He lay prone upon the sodden

moss;
The blood was His, not Conn's, that reddened all
The little shallows where the reeds grew tall.

moss;
The blood was His, not Com's, that
reddened all
The little shallows where the reeds
grew tall.
William O'Brien, M.P., in his book
"Irish Ideas" tells us of the poor old
lrish Pedagogue who in spite of all his
rage and misery, could enjoy the most
delicate subtleties of the ancient
classics. When he had rounded out a
period with a sonorous quotation from
Homer or Horace, "his head became
erect, his eyes flashed and he warmed
up as if he had partaken of old wine."
And by the way, the Irish people
are accused sometimes of the orime of
being ignorant and unlettered. This
is to-day thank God a most patent
falsehood, as they have now excellent
opportunities of acquiring knowledge.
"The schoolmaster is abroad in the
land," and they are quick to avail
themselves of their advantages. The
Irishman and every thing Irish have
been so villed and misrepresented by
the diabolical agency of the British
press, that as it was of old with
Nezareti, the world will scarcely believe any good can come out of Ireland. It is a case of the most
flagrant injustice ever recorded in the
pages of history. Ac a nation Ireland
had always been illustrious for its
great seats of learning and its match
less scholars. It was the school of
Europe when the inhabitants of
Britain were yet in a state of semibarbarism. The most, "ntelligent princes
of Britain carse to Ierne to receive
their education, as is evident from the
authentic record of "Prince Aldfrid's
Itenerary through the Land." Having
despoiled this noble race of everything,
despriaded them by the flendish ingenuity of the penal law, proscribed
education and set a price on the
schoolmaster's head, these magnanimous conquerors now point the finger
of seor nat their victims, sying to the
world "see how ignorant these
wretched Irish are!"
It is indeed wonderful how after
passing through such a brutalizing
ordas, the Gael his preserved in so
remarkable a degree has inherent

It is indeed wonderful how after passing through such a brutalizing ordeal, the Gael his preserved in so remarkable a degree has inherent love of learning and acuteness of intellect.

The Irish peasants, even those few that still remain unlettered, are intellectually superior to any other peasants in the world. What would they be to-day had they not been subjected so long to laws so iniquitous and inhuman?

The dames that the hostile and

of the Resurrection morn. Here is a sonnet of great beauty, entitled "After Lent":

Now the drear storm is past, the suow is gone, and from the brown earth pipes the viclet;
And from the brown earth pipes the viclet;
And from the west, where late the dim sun set in warn.
Comes light reflected of a newer dawn. Sad days have passed since the lone Sad days have passed since the lone with ments wet with precious blood shed by the Holy One.
Light in the East! Light in the East! the sun Upblased in his splendor from the gloom; Light in the East and all the doubt is past, and all earth's beauty bnds—the rises One Has taken from our racolities seal of Killowen, himself a great Rightman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before the policie courts I is in proclaimed an Irinhman, but when a great great Rightman, but when a great guest of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, but when a great guest of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, but when a great guest of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before the price rowly comes up before the price was processed in the case of Ireland is incalculable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before the price was processed in the case of Ireland is incalculable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before the price was processed in the case of Ireland is incalculable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before the price was processed in the case of Ireland is incalculable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before the price was processed in the case of Ireland is incalculable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London street rowly comes up before me, agreat Ruglelable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irinhman, says that when a London and Ir

and before doing so I wish to say that though I have quoted freely from the Professor's meritorious book, I have shown to the reader but a very small fraction of the excellencies therein contained, a few specimen gems from a veritable Golconda of treasure :

THE JOY-BRINGER.
Not when old Bion's idyls sweet were sung. Or when fine Horace scorned the vulgar

herd praised his frugal fare—each chosen

word
Writ where full skins of rare hung
hung
Above a table with rich garlands flung,
We Roman slaves; not when the dance Above a table with rich garlands flung, by Roman slaves; not when the dance stirred
The ...r of spring, like swaying wave or bird

there true joy the tribes of men among! Was

These Myls and these odes hide sadness And canker worms, despite the shining

We gild them with; their lucent music

10ws
To noble words at times, but words of slow.

s'oep,
But words of dreaming; life was not
Life of old—
It came to earth when God the Son

A Chauce to Make Money.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries grapes and peac es a year old, fresh as when picktd. I use the California Cold Process; do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing, can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; auyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail a sample of fruit and complete directions to any of your readers for hinteen two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. I am going to begin work at once to each the spring tradit.

St. Paul's.

St. Paul's.

The concert which was given by St. Paul's choir on the 9th inst., and repeated on the 16th, was a decided success on both occasions. The half was filled by an andience which appreciated in the highest degree the open supprecised in the bighest degree the consisted of a face-coned state of the control of the

One Grateful Boy.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register

To the Editor of The Usatholic Register.

DEAR SIR—I am at a loss to express
my thanks in vords for your kindness
in favoring my poor essay on the "Football Game"—Father Finn's latest book.
I will ever remember your kindness and
will say a good word when cocasion
permits. Yours respectfully,
Toronto.

D. Murray.

LIQUOR PORUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED
Without publicity or lose of time from bust
by a purely vegetable, harmless home treate
Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calon
and clear beater and the second of the company
in the company of the

Rheumatic Slavery Abolished!!

Release at least from the racking tortun-some pains of rheumatism, lumbage, and neuralgia is from the many and an entage is a fine of the con-lation of the control of the control of the late of the control of the control of the late of the control of the control of the the Bellevue, of New York; Howard of Philadelphia; and Mary and Joseph, of Baltimore! Class this not smong the nam-erous cure alls—its mission begins and ent-with RHEUMATISM, Lumboge, Sciation Neuralgia, Dyapepsia and inflammatory dis-cases.

Polynice Oil

Imported from Paris, fifty cents per bottle. Sent upon receipt of price in a money order. DR. A. ALEXANDRE

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

Nutritious. Healthful. COWANS HYGIENIC

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

Paedical.

D. R. EDWARD ADAMS, "HOMOROPATHIST,"
507 Koncy Street, Nr. Cor, Welseley Street,
Bycclatites—"Disease of Stomach and Bowels" and
"Norrous Spetem." Hours—9 to 10 a.m. and \$ to 4
p.m. Telephone \$160.

Cousin Fro.-Until now l have had no time to write to you to give you a description of my native

give you a description of my native fillage.

For the past month I have been buty practising for a concert and have to spead much time studying my lessens for school, because I am going to try the entrance examination.

Tottenham, a village with nearly one thousand inhabitants, is situated on the H.N.W. Bry, midway between cloorgetown and Barrie.

There is a Public School in which three teachers are ongsged. There are five churches, one of which is the Oatholic. All are brick buildings, as also are the greater number of the stores and dwelling; houses. My father is proprietor of a hotel known by the patriotic name of the "Maple Leaf." On account of having to spend my time until July in studying my lessons I would be much pleased if you could possibly postpone the commencement of the next competition until holidays when all the cousins will be free from work.

Hoping this letter will not be too

work.

Hoping this letter will not be too loving for publication, I remain your loving coustin.

12 years old.

Camilla Casserly.

Tottenham, May 14th, 1898.

Camilla writes a very nice letter.
As to the competitions, we shall have some special oues during the holidays; but the series of pustles cannot be stopped without creating some little contusion, so we had better go on with them. This series will run all through the summer so the cousins will have plenty of time to try for the next prizes.

COUSIN FLO.

THE BAND OF MEROY.

The following new members are enrolled: A lice Lamarche, Dolly Loughrin, Leonard Smith, all of Mattawa.

The counis members out of a total of 16, that is not as it should be.

Remember you are not oliged to send for a badge, you can send me your name for enrolment; but I would like all the members to wear badges because it would remind them of their pledge to be kind and just to every living creature, and good and obedient to parents and teachers, and this mould their characters into that true nobility which scorns meanness of every kind, and would despise to illitreat one weaker than itself. Mercy living creature, and good and obedient to parents and teachers, and this mould their characters into that true nobility which scorns meanness of every kind, and would despise to illitreat one weaker than itself. Mercy living or and often are, unmerciful to cut eachers when we are unruly, and irritable, or will not learn our lessons properly; we cause them many headaches and heartaches too. We are unmerciful to our schoolfellows when we are most often unmerciful to our parents who have done so much for us, when we are disobedient, and impudent, and bad tempered, or tear our clothes earelessly, and do lots of other things that members of the Band of Mercy must try their hardest to avoid. They must try their hardest to avoid. They must try their hardest to avoid. They must try and be peace-makers also, whenever they see a quarrel between schoolfellows try and pacify them and show them the folly of quarreling over triflee.

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall those words. If any of my cousins succeed in stopping a quarrel and reconcilling the combatants they must write to me about it and I will print he letter and send them a picture.

Cousn Fro.

PAMOUS DEAP AND DUMB GIRL

Have any of the cousins ever heard of Helen Keller? This young girl was deaf, dumb and blind from birth, the only sense she possessed was the sense of touch.

When she was about eight years old she was sent to a large school for the deaf and dumb, where they are taught not only to understand what is said by others by means of watching their lips, but also to speak themselves. It would seem impossible to teach a dumb person to speak, but it is quite practicable. They are told to place their hand upon the teachers throat and feel the sounds he is making, and then try to make them themselves; that is how they are taught to talk, and when perfect, they can talk as well as any-body, and also understand what people say by looking at their lips.

But Helen was olind also, so she had to be taught through the sense of touch. Through this, the only sense she possessed—for teste and small was very elight—she learned to talk; so wad crotabet. She understood what was said by plescing her hand upon a person's mouth; she could also read the deaf and dumb language by holding the hand of the person who was making the signs. I will tell you more about Helen in a future letter.

Course Flo.

PUZZLES. NEW SERIES

The winners of the first, second and third prizes in the competition just

closed are deberred from further com-petition for three mouths; they may reply to puzzles if they like, but the marks they may obtain will only entitle them to cards.

DIAMOND,

A lotter; an animal; the universe; a soothing medicine; the Pope's coun-cillors; a famous Irish river; a legal agreement; a mait liquor; a letter. ENIGMA.

I am a word of eleven letters, mean ing an Eastern language. My 4, 5, 8, 10 is fivished; my 7, 2, 9 is a metal; my 6, 7, 8, 9 4 means rise; my 1, 11 8 is a domestic bird.

CHARADES,

My first is used by every student; my second is found in the market-place; my whole is where my first is sold.

2.

My first means information; my second is a narrow shelf; my whole is what we are always seeking.

8.

My first means at no time; my second denotes a particular thing; my third means smaller; my whole means in spite of something. Each correct answer will obtain one

Answers to Puzzles of May 12th. HIDDEN INGREDIENTS FOR DINNER

Beef, lamb, veal, bread, sago, cream, peas, mutton, pork, krout, game, salmon, cabbage, melon, lemon.

TRANSPOSITION

Amiable, Am I able? I am able

TOTAL MARKS TO DATE.

1st. John A. Doyle, 46, 2nd. Camilla Casserly, 28, 3rd. Martina McGoey, 22 J. E. Thompson, 20; J. O'Malley, 20; A. Blondin, 20; S. J. Murphy, 17; Mary Smith, 3. The other competi-tors marks remain as announced last A. Bionain, 20; S. J. Murphy, 17; Mary Smith, 8. The other competitors' marks remain as announced last time, they having sen in c more replies. At the date of going to press no solutions have been received from J. E. Thompson 'o the last two puzsies; if correct solutions should arrive from him, bringing his marks up to 22, a consolation prize will be awarded him.

Cousin John A. Doyle is to be congratulated upon his grand total, which betrays a most praiseworthy perseverance. If he will write and let me know what book he would most like to have, I will send it to him; this is the privilege of the first prize winner. The choice of a book must have the approval of parents or teachers.

Replies to puzzles will be received up to the Wednesday before the answers are printed, thus competitors will have nearly a fortnight in which to solve the puzzles. The competitors entitled to cards are the following J. E. Thompson, J. O'Malley, A. Blondin, S. J. Murphy.

The prize winners are notified that they are disqualified for the next competition; but all the others, including those mentioned as winners of cards may enter again. Remember, patience and perseverance tell; don't got discouraged because your marks don't always appear, they are sure to be in the total.

"Do you know your orders, sent-

"Do you know your orders, sentinel?" was asked of a not over-bright Irish soldier on duty. "Yis sir," was the reply. "Know the points of the compass?" continued the officer. "Yis, sir." "If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?" "Me knapsack, sir," senteniously answered the soldier.



petulant, childless and in into happy, healthy, helpful and mothers. It banishes of the period of prospectiv makes baby's advent easy as less. Good medicine deale honest draugist does not tr

less. Good manufacture for a little extra you an interior substitute for a little extra you an interior substitute for a little extra you an interior substitute for a little extra you for a constant constant for a little extra your form of the li

EASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(WRITTEN FOR THE R. IMIER.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 11.—Apart from its character and importance as a great featural of the Church, the coming of Easter in Chanda is looked upon generally as the first harbinger of spring. The most careless observer will have noticed that on Easte. Sunday morning, though the day may be the coldeat of the month, fashlor's votaries appear in light raiment and the colors ordered to be popular during the coming season. And generally, this period of Christian rejoicing does mark the passing away of the more never winter weather experienced in this southern portion of the dark African continent, the scene is certainly changed. Here Eastertide brings with it the same note of gladiness and rejoicing, and thankgiving in the church, and the same holidaying and making merry among the people generally; but the season is in "the sere and yellow leaf," and the African winter, such as it is, comes on apace. This is the autumn of the year. At this time the climate of South Africa is at its best, and more agreeable weather it would be difficult indeed to this time the climate of South Africa is at its best, and more agreeable weather it would be difficult indeed to imagine. Now is the season of the African sportsman's complete happiness. Autumn races of different kinds are being held in connection with the holidays; the great oricket tournaments are drawing to a close, and even here, the Eugby season is at hand, as more suitable to the cooler weather. But it is with the festival of Easter that we are more concerned. The

But it is with the festival of Easter that we are more concerned. The holidaying here is more general than in Canada, and this year it has been especially so. In the city of Johanneburg the Jew and Gentile seem to be almost equal numerically, and as this is the season of the Jewish Passover, all classes of the community are celebrating their festivals in their own way. There is no business of any account done from Thursday to Tuesday. But though the season is the antipodes of Canadian Easter weather, and though all things else seem very strangs to a traveller from the north ecuntry, the celebration of the Easter festival by the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa varies not one iotatisher in coremonial or in beauty and reverence from the services at home. One need only travel to learn well the Catholicism of the Church, and to have indelibly impressed upon one's mind the fact that, though all things else—the seasons, the seetry, the outsoms and complexions of the people—may change, the Church is unavaryingly the same. When I left Toronto missions were being conducted in the different churches, and at 5 a.m. the streets leading churchward were crowded with people hurrying through slunk and snow to the early services. And here, in the land of the Southern Orces, thewler thought in the conse wings low to the morn, there is on Easter Sudday in the Church of the Immenuitate Quoeption, a congregation that completely filed the handsome edifice; and hundreds of communicating ave the most tangible evidence of the faith that is in them. Among them were many negroes, who though somewhat fantastic of garb, yet approached the secrement with every evidence of the faith that is in them. Among them were many negroes, who though somewhat fantastic of garb, yet approached the secrement with every evidence of whom, by virtue of his act, was greater for the moment that he readed to any other officer of the State, yet perforce, wore upon his arm this badge of humilistion—a license, a tag which by many in other countries in consid

from here.

In the evening the church was again crowded, and the singing excellent. Father De Leop grossbed an impressive and scholarly sermon on the festivat of the day; and after Benediction the large congregation filed out into the cool and intensely dark African night, H.Y.F.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no coession for you running the risk of contracting infammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This mediates of the lungs and all threat and chest troubles, it promotes a free and easy appeadoration, which immediately relieves the threat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Farm and Garden baresconoscono

John Evans, of Burton, Eng., has for the last seven years been treeding Luncolnshire Red Shorthorns with a special eye to dairy purposes. During that time he has brought up the yearly milk yield by 140 gallons per cow. Froft, one of his herd, after dropping her sixth calf, gave a yield of 15,001 lbs. of milk for the year, and 420 lbs. of butter. Another cow, after her fourth calf, gave 18,025 lbs. of milk, and 428 lbs. of butter.

James Stirton, a Morden (Man.) pioneer, tells Farming, that he does not think either Manitoba or the West will have any oattle to export this year. The local demand in the Orow's Nest Pass and the Kootenay is using up all local supplies. As Manitoba exported about 40,000 head last year, her failure to ship any stock east this year will have an appreciable effect on a market which already promises to be short of supplies.

Blight on potatoes cannot be prevented before planting, as the gern of the disease lives in the tuber. Precautions should be taken, however, not to use for seed any potato which when cut is not clear and white. When the vines are about six inches high, spray them with Bordeaux mixture. Two or three sprayings during the season will usually be sufficient, unlast the blight is unusually bad, when the mixture should be made stronger and the spraying be more frequently done. the spraying be more frequently

mixture should be made stronger and the spraying be more frequently done.

Poultry, and other farm creatures as well, are more or less sillicted in early spring with ailments usually mild, but requiring good care to prevent more serious trouble. Most of these spring ailments of fowls are due to some lack of variety in the food, and the birds get dumpish and out of sorts much after the manner of human beings at the same season. Keep all coarse dry food from them and feed largely of green foods unless grass appears; medicine is of no particular use in this ailment. The green food must be given judiciously, and especially when the early fresh green foods are given, or it will cause serious trouble. Clean houses are especially necessary at this season of the year, when the warm sun sarts into active work the germs of disease that the frost has up to this time kept dormant. Especially must houses, yards and every part of the grounds where the fowls congregate be kept clean if young chicks a. to be successfully raised. A little judgment in the funtains, plenty of outdoor exercise on pleasant days, and plenty of chaff and gravel for the birds to scratch over will do much towards preventing the spring ailments so common, yet many of them not clearly enough defined to give them the name of a disease.

In the cultivation of roses much depends on the start. In the first

In the cultivation of roses much depends on the start. In the first place, procure the best plants possible for planting, not necessarily the largest, the oldest or the finest sorts at highest prices, but endeavor to obtain such plants as are stocky, well rooted, naturally strong growers, and such as by nature are apt to be free from discase. A good rule, however, would be to plant as soon as all danger of frost is over and the ground is ease. A good rule, however, would also alkelihood of frost or very cold nights. Field-grown roses must necessarily be planted out earlier than pot-grown stock, as they do best when planted in a dormant condition. They also may require some pruning, if not already pruned when sent out by the nurseryman or florist. First, spade up the soil to a dopth of eighteen inches, or, as the gardener would say, "two spades deep," which depth may seem to the novice to be rather unnecessary, but it is quite essential that the xots have planty of room in which to work. Second. remove from the bed one-third of thes oil and replace if with the same bulk of well-rotted manures (well-rotted cow manure is unexcelled for this purpose), in which has been incorporated some finely chopped soil. Spade this compoc thoroughly into the soil in the bed, and with the heak of the spade mash all clods or lumps. Bear in mind that this spading and working of the soil must only be done when the soil is in good condition as regards moisture, for if the soil is worked when the soil in the bed or the past or the soil in the true past yor too west the chances are that it will be ruined for the whole season, until the action of frost and winter weather impacts to it spain its natural friableness. In setting out the roses in the bed do not neglect the all important furning of the soil about the base of the plants. This should be done by trodding the soil worked these of each plant, but not over all the surface of the bed.—Woman's Home

FAGGED OUT FAGGAD OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Fills will do wonders in rectoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Fills.

LADIES' SOCIETIES IN ST. MICH-AELS PARISH.

Commence of the street of the second

(WEITTER FOR THE REGISTER)

On Wednesday evening a social reunion was held at the Massey Hall, under the auspices of the Cathedral Altar Society. The large attendance reunion was held at the Messey Hall, under the auspiess of the Cathedral Altar Society. The large attendance the presence of his Grace the Archbishop and the excellent musical programme helped to make the event most enjoyable. The St. Nicholas Male Quartette made their first public appearance, singing "On the Wabash" and othersouthern melodies; while Miss Shea, the young and talented vocalist of Loretto Abbey, was more than once encored. Mr. Perrin, the celebrated humorist, delighted the audience with his character songs which were rapturously applauded and encored.

His Chace in an appropriate speech alluded to the good work done by the Altar Society and praised them for their zoal, not only in filling the sacristy of the cathedral with beautiful vestments worthy of the services of the Church, but also for their nadeavors to draw the people together in a closer bond of mulual knowledge and friendship. Mrs. Bonner with her secuteomed kindness, accompanied the solos. Signor D'Alesandor's orchestra was in attendance and rendered many classical pieces during the evening.

oronestra was in attendance and rendered many classical pieces during the evening.

In connection with this reunion it would be well to mention that the Altar Society is in a very flourishing condition. The work of the past year has been more successful than thatfor any preceeding one. There are now 609 members of the League of the Sacred Heart, 805 of whom are also members of the Altar Society. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$542 38, which, deducting the expenditure of \$276.95, leaves a balance of \$266 48. The gross receipts since the inception of the society in 1891, amount to \$9444.76; the expenditure to \$2176.96.

penditure to \$517(9.9).
The officers, to whom, with all the members of the society, the greatest praise is due, are:
President, Miss Foy,
Vice-President, Mrs. McConnell.
Secretary, Miss Moran.
Treasurer, Miss Bullivan.
Distributor, Miss Herson.
Another society that the Rome or

Another scelety that has done excellent work in the Cathedral parish is St. Michael's Ladies' Aid Society. This society was formed to supplement the work done for the poor of the parish by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Indeed in this, as in all good things, it was found that the work of charity could not be completely effective without the said of the ladies. The officers of this society are:

Honorary President, Miss Foy.

President, Mrs. O'Loane.

Secretary, Mrs. French.

Treasurer, Miss Moran, with about twenty zeaslous and active members. Che summary of work done, during the past season, taken from reports of Secretary and Treasurer shows: No. of families assisted, 88; visits made, 388; aggregate number sected, 250.

The assistance given was in food and clothing. The resources came from the contributions of members, donations from friends, and proceeds of a very successful concert, gotten up by the society. A generous and constant benefactor of the Ladies' Aid Society, and splendidly placed in St. Michael's Cathedral. The oldest and best himself and the Ladies' and Society, and splendidly placed in St. Michael's Cathedral. The oldest and best hown of the Ladies' societies of St. Michael's Cathedral. The oldest and best hown of the Ladies' societies of St. Michael's costery own numbers nearly 150, with a steady increase each year. Though the Society of the Blessed Virgin, and Children of Mary of St. Michael's parish is the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, and Children of Mary of St. Michael's parish have done splendid work for the poor by their admirable Sawing Society. During the past winter they have made clothing and provided shoes and stockings for 150 children, whom they thus enabled to attend school. Their sources of revenue are their own contributions, and enyotially their constant and most reflective work at the sewing machines, with donations from a few generous riends; amongst whom they would mention especially Rev. Father Rohleder, Miss Mary O'Connor and Mr. C'Kesfe.

The officers of the Sodalit

CANNOT BE BRAT.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes:—"I have used Dr TROMAS' KOLECTRIC OIL in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be best for the oursel croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little buy has had attacks of soveral times, and one dose of Dr. TROMAS' KOLECTRIC OIL was sufficient for a perfact ours. I taking great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I wended aso he without a heatile in

ng nanggangangangangan ng Domestic Reading

A dumb tongue can be a heavy

Life is the burlesque of young

Lucs are usurers's coin we pay for ten thousand per cent.

The root cure is the regeneration of the individual.

the individual.

We exohange a sky for a ceiling it
we let Romance go.

Adoration for a woman takes the
breath out of philosophy.

No regrets; they unman the heart
we want for to-morrow.

My foe can spoil my face; he beats
me if he spoils my temper.

Mean if when rowing departs to a re-

Mean it when you're doing it, for no enemy's shot is equal to a weak heart in the act.

Friends may laugh; I am roused. My enemy's laugh is a b blown in the night.

Illegitimate speculation has bee a greater source of mischiof of drink.—Justice Wills.

A wise man should have a useful and good wife in his house, or not marry at all.—Euripides.

You must make your own decisions; none else can make them for you. Once made, they make you.

There's not an act of a man's life.

Once made, they make you.

There's not an act of a man's life lies dead behind him, but it is blessing or cursing him every step he takes.

Style is the mantle of greatness; and say that the greatness is beyond our reach, we may at least pray to have the mantle.

Think prayerfully before deciding. You can only see a little way; Christ can see the whole way. He care for you. Consult Him and He will guide you.

A gambler will let his wife and gambler will let his wife and

A gambler will let his wife and children starve, he will starve himself, and still risk his last coin on the hazard of the die, the turn of a card, or the speed of a horse.—G. R. Sims. Work faithfully and you will put yourself in possession of a glorious and enlarging happinese, not such as can be won by the speed of a horse or marred by the obliquity of a ball.—Russin.

I my opinion there can be no words two strong for denouncing suitably the abominable practice of gambling— now, I believe, more rife even than during my youth—and the ruinous consequences to which it directly leads.—W. E. Gladstone.

consequences to which it directly leads.—W. E. Gladstone.

Everyone of us is liable to be misunderstood and to suffer injustice. When one remembers how hard it is to be understood himself, it is not wonderful that one should be misunderstood by other people. Perhaps it were better for most of us to complain less of being misunderstood, and to take more care that we do not misunderstand other people.

He who has lived in the form of an experience looks back, while he who has entered into the substance and soul of an experience looks forward.

"The outward man perishes," as Paul says, "but the inward man is renewed day by day." The perishing of a form an method in which we have lived may naturally bring a pensive sadness like that which always comes of a form an method in which we have lived may naturally bring a pensive sadness like that which always comes to us as we watch the setting run, but he who is in the spirit of the sunset turns instantly from the westward to the eastern look. The things the day has given him—its knowledge, and its rejentations, and its friendship, and its faith—these the departing sun is powerless to earry with it. They claim the new day in which to show their power and to do their work. Live deeply and you must live hopefully. That is the law of life.

F. X. St. Jacques, Proprietor Russell House, wishes his friends to know that he strongly recommends Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, after the good results he has derived from its use.

A popular baker of this city, Thomas Moffat, 178 Murray St, took Ryckmaa's Koetenay Cure for Acute Rhemmakins, and now has not sign of disease, in addition to which he pasted 12 bs. in addition to which he pasted 12 bs. in great Rhemmaking cure, sing cours, sing grand tonic and

VALUABLE INFORMATION

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

This medicine is working miracles wherever used and to-day leads the world. If constant the "New Ingredient," and is pure. Price 9.100 per bottle, or for \$5.00, as druggist, or direct from The S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO. Limited, HAMILTON, Ont.

Write for particulars and chart book, free.

Archbishop O'Brien Protests

HALIFAX, N.S., May 20.—Archivisho O'Brien to-day expressed himself as a cidedly opposed to the sotion of Englan in interfering with the coal trade. He disputes the power of the Home Gorermont to prohibit the sale of the copie of our mines, and lexands it as a unjustifiable interference with the our merce of Casada. The fact that Gree Beaks aloue has shade much a step; Beaks aloue has shade much a step; Beaks aloue has shade much a step; and the copie of th

Talk Not of War, 0 Brothers!

(FOR THE RE-

(For Tim Broates)

Talk not of war, O brothers, till ye shall count the cost,
And weigh it not in money, or battles won and lost;
Put in one scale the honour, and in the other world.

other weigh

The legacy of hatred to last for many a
day ompty prize—

And in the other orphans tears and
lonely widows sighs.

lonely widows sighs.

Hear now the battle raging, the cannon's thundering rear;
Bebold the crimon stream that dyes
the sea from chore to shore;
And see within you lovely vale that red
and gord plained and dying, count
too the hundreds slain;
Count empty boast of glory, of honours
won, and then—
Say are they worth a nation's tears and
lives of noble men?

Bives of noble men?

Bohold onco happy homesteads spread o'er a smilling land,

Now barren, burns and desolate by war's black, rubliess hand;

Count these, count too the children killed, the raidens worse than slain;

And though the victory be thine, yet think—what caust thou gain?

A nation's sorrow far outweighs the braggart's empty beast—

Talk not of war, O brothers, till ye shall count the cost.

—TERREA.

--TERESA.

The Rich Miss Gildersleeve.

Mr. Clement Burgoyne, novelist and playwright, issued loisurely from the portals of the Proseer m Theatre, and strolled down the Strand in the direction of "Gatti's." It was December, and noon—a raw day with a white vapour obscuring the upper stories of the buildings and the mudeplasted perspective of hansoms and humanity.

episanea perspective of halocome sau-humanity.

Impeded by a block on the pave-ment, ouside a picture-dealer's, he caught sight of a familiar face among the crowd, and snatched at the owner's

sleeve:
"Hi, Jim! Are you going to cut

"Hi, Jim' I Are you going to out me?"

'The young man addressed blushed faintly. His olothes were shabby, and, suspicious fact at that time of the year, he wore no overcoat.

'How are you, Burgoyne?' he said.
'I see your new comedy is billed for production on Boxing Night. I suppose you are pretty busy superintending rebearsals?'

'Yes,' assented the dramatist.

ing rehearsals?"
"Yes," assented the dramatist.
"Yes," assented the dramatist.
"But not too busy to spare half an hour to my friends. Hang, it, man, I haven't seen you for weeks! Where have you been hiding yourself? How's business."

business."

"To be candid, there isn't any at this precise moment," said Heriot, with an attempt a: a light-hearted smile. "The 'Weekly Whirligig's' dead. Didn't you know? I've been a gentleman at large for two months."

dead. Didn't you know, 've been agentlema as large for two months now."

"Hump! Down on your luck, eh?" The exclamation was fraught with infinite comprehension. "Jimmy, you know where I live."

"Yes; and I know you're the best natured fellow alive; but—I'd rather break stones, thanks."

"Stupid independence!" growled the other man. "It's nearly one,' he didded; "come and have luncheon with me."

"You're awfully kind, old ohap; but I told my landlady I'd be home."

"Well, your chop can be warmed up for to-morrow. You're one of those eiffinecked asses," said the dramatist with conviction, "that I should like to kick! D'ye think you can humbug me? You forget I'm been there myself, in the old days, before 'Helda' and they were soon discussing a steak.

The journalist had led the conversation away from his own affairs, but apparently Burgoyne was thinking about them all the time, for by and by he renewed the subject.

"I wish I know what you were going to do!"

"Oh, don't bother yourself about me. Something'!! turn up!"

by he renewed the subject.

"I wish I knew what you were going to do!"

"Oh, don't bother yourself about me. Something'll turn up!"

"And meanwhile? You're sure you won't take a tenner?"

"Thanks, old man; but I'm really not broke. Listen to that." He rattled some coins in his pocket.

"Kays and coppers! It's a great rity you're not an actor. I might have got you into the Prosenium. I suppose you wouldn't like to 'walk on' until you found something better?"

"Wouldn't!? Half a loaf is better than no bread, don't you know," said the ournalist philosophically.

"All right; I'll speak to Proser, and.—By Jove, though! I know of comething that might suit you down to the ground. What a fool I was not to have thought of it before! My wife's cousin, an Australian heires, has just come over to estite in England with an aunt and piles of money. E. I's young, an orphan, and she wants a well-sducated, middle-aged man to manage her correspondence and business affairs—a sort of combination secretary and steward. The salary is urse to be libers!, and the duties not onerous; but, of course, a girl all alous like that must have a fellow she can trust about her. I'll remember you."

you."
If would be capital, of course; but I can hardly call myself middle-aged, can I?" saled Heriot doubtfully. He was twenty-three. "Is that a sine one non 2"

"I'm afraid it is. The aunt bogged her to make a point of it—wants somebody stand and subdued, don't you know. But if you have any nose that needu't diequality you. Go to Clarkson's. They'll make you up twenty years older in ton minutes."
"You're not serious are you?"
"Yos why not? It would be the most innocent decoption in the world. Marion doean't care a pin what the man's age is; she's only humoring the will assuage the pricks of your conscience to know that you are probably paying double the amount of attention to hor affairs than him follows out of ten would. Don't be absurd I 'I'l write a eulogistic letter of introduction for you, and you shall present it this very afternoon."
"I will see the gentleman, Charles," said Miss Glidersleeve, dropping the letter on her lap. "I am vory glad," she added to her aunt, "that Clement Burgome has sent him. I didn't want to be obliged to go to an agency. It is so much more satisfactory, as the man is to twe with us, that we should have a reference from comeone we know."

"Quite so, my dear," replied Miss

know."

"Quite so, my dear," replied Miss
Hammersley. It was her invariable
form of ascent, and, as she always agreed
to her nieco's remarks, her conversation, though well-intentioned, was
liable to be monotonous.

tion, though well-intentioned, was liable to be monotonous.

A moment later Jim was ushered in. Outwardly he was unembarrassed, but his heart was in his throat, for the result of this interview meant more to him than he cared to dwell upon—more than he would have asknowledged to any soul on earth. Miss Gildersleeve came forward and shook hands with him kindly, and they looked at each other. She saw a man of apparently forty-five, with brown hair and a close beard, slightly young eyes. He saw a girl of one or two and twenty, handsome, erect, with the manner of graciousness and repose which comes so early in life only to the woman who has manged a household, and had the command of money since her school'days.

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Late it a be said."

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Heriot," she said. "Won't you come to the fire?"

She referred to Burgoyne's letter then, and a brief business conversation followed, which was satisfactory to them both. The heiress showed herself to be as practical as she was pretty, and at the end of ten minutes Jim found himself engaged to enter upon his new duties the following day, at the handerme salary of a hundred and filty a year.

Half an hour later he was walking:

hundred and fifty a year.

Half an hour later he was walking up Park Lane towards the Marble Arch, with his pulses throbbing and cheeks aglow. What a wonderful stroke of good fortune it was—his meeting that morning with Clement Burgoyne! And this fair girl, who offered a harbor to the frail barque of his fortunes just when it was threatening to founder. What fine eyes she had—what a sweet voice! How delightful it would be to serve such a mistress!

In the drawing-room of the little

mistrees!

In the drawing-room of the little house in Park Lane the two ladies resumed their interrupted fancy

resumed their interrupted fancy work.

"I think," remarked Miss Gildersleeve, "that Mr. Herict seems satisfactory. Don't you, sun't?"

"Quite so, my dear," said Miss Hammersley, "And he is such a suitable age. I am glad you took my advire in that respect. If you had engaged a young man you would have regretted it. Very young men are so liable to be foolish—you know what I mean, my dear." Marion blushed.
"But I am sure Mr. Herlot will be suitable."

"But 1 am sure Mr. Heriot will be suitable."

During the first couple of weeks of his residence in Park Lane, Jim certainly deserved the good lady's confidence. He was more than sensible; he was as beam bore. He felt this, but the necessity of acting up to his wig and beard weighed so heavily on his Lind thas he feared to smile. But, by and by, as he grow acoustomed to his disquise, and less afraid of discovery, he ceased to avoid the ladies' society, his natural buoyansy of disposition showed itself, and he bocame a very pleasant addition to the household. At least Miss Hammersley said so. He neice kept her opinion to herself.

One afternoon, however an accident cocurred which gave him a terrible fright, and drove him back into his shell.

"By the way Mr. Horiot," said

He finished his tea and prepared to bolt to his own den—too late. At that very moment the door opened and a servant announced "Mr. Hamilton Trent." Probably it had been the ringing of the street-door bell which had recalled the occurrence to Miss Gilderaleeve's memory.

Mr. Trent advanced to most his hostess with a simper. He was a fair young man, with a great deal of collar and oyeglass, and much more money than was good for him. Under cover of their greeting, Jim made a rapid strategic movement towards the door, Fate, however, and the quick eyes of the beircess, were against him. She was an angel, but for once an overwhelming spirit of mischief seemed to prompt her.

"Why, Mr. Heriot," she said sweetly, "eurely you are not going to ton away? I thought you know Mr. Trent?"

Then Jim came forward, grinning

Trent?"
Then Jim came forward, grinning a ghastly grin, and Hamilton Trent fumbled his eye-glass and looked con-

fuscid.

"I—er—I am afraid I cannot claim
the pleasure of this gentleman's acquaintarce," he stammered. "My
Mr. Heriot is a younger man. Although there is certainly a strong
likeness."

likeness." No doubt," said Jim blandly.
"You are probably confusing me with
Jim Heriot, my nephew. We are
considered I believe to resemble each
other very much. But I think I have
also had the pleasure of meeting you
at a literary dunner some months ago,
although you have probably forgotten
the fact."
"Alt, very likely. Delichted. I'm

the fact."

"Ah, very likely. Delighted, I'm sur," murmured Trent vaguely. He had never felt more perplexed in his life.

Jim escaped to his sauctum, and mopped his brow.

life.

Jim escaped to his sanctum, and mopped his brow.

"Great Scott! What an cecape! If it had been anybody but that ass of a Trent, I should have been lost!"

It was three days before he regained courage enough to put foot in the drawing-room during calling hours; and for some time afterwards a ring at the bell had the same effect upon him as a Turish bath.

Nevertheless, the next few weeks passed in bliesful and unevenful security. Then Jim made a discovery—as discovery that induced him to call himself many opprobrious names. He, the "sensible" secretary, her paid servani, was madly, hopelessly, miserably in love with the rich Miss Gilderschew, And, to make it position werse, if possible, she believed him old enough to be her father!

"I deceived her, and the result servess me right," he thought, stricken with exeggerated remorae. "I had no business to come here. I'm a cad, a swindler! And she trusts me like a friend!"

no business to come here. I'm a cad, a swindler! And she trusts me like a friend!'

He groaned, this unfortunate young man, feeling himself a criminal for interior that at first he had deemed a jest, and seeing Nemesis in the fate that had befalled him. 'Upon one thing he was determined. The situation must end at once. He would remain under her roof no longer. With a clear knowledge of his love it was impossible that he should continue to abuse her confidence. She should hear the truth, and he would go back to his dull lodgings, and, in the struggle for existence, try to forget the girl who had passed live a meteor-flash through the greyness of his life.

He obeyed his resolve at once, before the temptation to retain the bitter-sweet privilege of her society should overcome his acruples.

She was in her fernery, playing at gardening, when he found her, and begged her to spare him five minutes of her time. He frequently had ocasion to consu't her upon matters connected with her property, so she preceded him to the study without surprise, and took the chair he placed for her. He did not seat himself, but stood before her.

"Miss Gildersleeve," he said, with an effort, "the business I wish to

"Miss Gildersleeve," he said, with "Miss Gildersleeve," he said, with an effort, "the business I wish to speak to you about is not of the nature you expect. In fact, I have to make a confession to you which will oblige you, I fear, to seek another secretary. I have to confess to you that I am unworthy of the confidence with which you honour me—a fraud, a lie! Miss Gildersleeve look here!"

you no nour me—a traud, a list Miss Gildersleve look here?"

With a swift gesture he tore off his failes beard and wig, and revealed the youthful outline of his face, in strange contrast to the wrinkles on his brow. The scene would have been farcieal, if it had not been a tragedy. He was so terribly in earnest.

Most ladies would have shricked at such a sudden revelation, Miss Gildersleeve, however, made no sign of surprise or consternation. Perhaps he had a keen sense of humour for the muscles of her mouth twitched for an instant, but the next she was awaiting, quite gravely, for him to explain.

"I can't imagine what you must

fright, and drove him back into his shell, and drove him back into his shell. It way Mr. Heriot," said Miss Gildersleeve, "I mentioned your name to a gudeman friend of mine yesterday—a Mr. Hamilton Trentand he said he knew you very well. He has not been to see us for weeks, and he spoke about calling this afternoon; so I expect you are the atraction."

Hope for his eyes floated a horrible vision of revelations and disgrace.

"I hope for his sake that you are flattering me unduly, Miss Gildersleeve," he answered, "for I was just about to be gout to excuse me for hurrying away. I have some work to finish which must not be neglected."

"Oh, surely it will keep until the morning, Mr. Heriot!"

"No, Miss Gildersleeve," he said, was in horrible straits for money; it was in horrible straits for money; it hat is the only excuse I can offer on the must be neglected."

"Oh, surely it will keep until the morning, Mr. Heriot!"

"No, Mass Gildersleeve, "he week, however, made no sign of surprise or consternation. Perhaps he lad a keen sense of humour for the muscles of her mouth twitched for an instant, but the next she was awaiting, quite gravely, for him to explain.

"I oan't imagine what you must think of ne," pursued Jim. "But you can't despise me for deepsending to rickery more than I despise myself! the strength of the said, was in horrible straits for money; that is the only excuse I can offer our interests must be attended to. Duty interests must be attended to. Duty here we had not serilly in earnest.

The same would have been farcieal, it is a touch a solder revision. Miss Gillersleeve, however, made no sign of surprise or conservation. Perhaps he lad a keen sense of humour for the mouth twiched for an instant, but the next she was awaiting, quite gravely, for him to explain.

I can't had not been tragedy.

I may as well tell you the trath— when I grow to love you, I could not bear to continue the deception to touch your hand and know I was act-ing a lie—so—so—" he guiped—"I hope you—will be more fortunate in hope you—will be more fortunate in your next secretary, Miss Gilder-sleeve!"
"Why?' she asked, "Doesn't the

sleove!"
"Why?' she asked. "Doesn't the
post suit you? I am sorry you are
not comfortable in my house."
"Miss Gildersleeve! Don't you
understand?"
"Oh, I understand very well. How
innocent you must be to imagine you
could deceive a woman's eyes! I suspoeted you before you had been in the
house a week, and Olement confessed.
I asked Mr. Trent to the house just to
give you a fright. Oh, what a tempost
in a teacup!" And the heirese threw
back hee tawny head, and laughed
and laughed till the tears came.
He stared at her though he could
scarcely believe his eyes. His brain
swam. He felt as if he were in a
beautiful dream, and feared to wake.
"You knew, and you did not seen
we have in the stand of the were in a
beautiful ask way! And you are not angry
at what I said just now. You forgive
all—all?"
She had left off lauching, but her

She had left off laughing, but her sweet eyes were still wet as she turned them full upon him : "All!"

" Marion, you angel !" "Why, you silly boy, what are you doing with my hand?"

She's thrown herself away upon a positive nobody, my dear—her secretary, a fellow without a shilling," said society, when they married, "And she might have had a poer! But a girl without a mother—what can you arment?"

Pen-picture of the Queen of Spain.

Pen-pleture of the Queen of Spain.

Sir Howard Vincent has been giving his impressions of the Queen of Spain to an interviewer. "What is the Queen-Regent like?" he was saked. "Her Mejesty is very tall, fair, extremely graceful, just forty years of age, but looking younger, with the most engaging manners. She knows everything that is going on, reading all the newspapers, interested not only in Spanish affairs, but in everything of importance passing in Europe. The Queen Maria Christina takes the most intimate personal direction of the education of her son, Alfonso XIII., and of her daughters the Princess of the Asturias and her sister, the chief sesistant in that duty being Miss Hughes, an accomplished English Iddy. The Sovereign of Spain is by ancient outsom more easy of access than the great majority of European monarchs. Once an audience has been gracionally accorded it takes place on terms of perhaps greater cordiality than in any other Court. The Queen-Meyent is," he said, "one of the ablest and most sympathetic and attractive women—Queen or no Queen—I have ever had the privilege of being received by. The difficulties of her Mejesty has held this post of indescribable difficulty she has not—it on the Mejesty has held this post of indescribable difficulty she has not—it is not too much to say—made a single enemy, Indeed, every day and almost every hour she has wou fresh friends for the cause of her son."

HELLO! DYSPEPTICS!

Read the Good News for Yourself and Your Wives.

Dedd's Drepsels Tablets will Kake Yes WellTaby Pesitively Care Drepsels, ladircation, stc.—Test Them—Tabyil Care
and Courines Tree.

Every wife wants her husband to love
her. But many husbands don't love
thoir wives. Sometimes she wife is to
blame. More frequently the Australia
as t fault.
Dut, in the vast majority of cases, the
fault lice with neither. It is in The
HUSBARD'S Sicmach.
A dyedy blow. He can't love as he
can't shink of anything else.
And right here is the wife's opportuntive. Hore's where she can win her husband's love.
The way to a man's heart lies through
his stomach. This is doubly true with
dyspepties. Cure your husband's Dypopsis then, and gain his heart.
There's one way—only one—to do this.
Givehim one or two of Dudd's Dyspepsis
Tablets after each mesl, and his Dyspepsis will vanish in a couple of weeks.
This is truth, indigutable truth.
Dodd's Dyspepsis Tablets, indicated
truth.
Dodd's Dyspepsis. Tablets will crue the
worst case of Despepsis, Indigenton,
Bilousness, Sour Stomach, Waterbrash,
Foul Breath, or avyother stomach discase—except Cancer.
If you don't believe it—test them.
They'll convince you by curing you.
The small, brown tablets that go with
every box of Dodd's Dyspepsis and indigest.
The consilipation, which neatly
always attends Dyspepsis and Indigest.
The them and prove it.
Dodd's Dyspepsis Tablets, full double
itesament in each box, are sold by all
drugsists at fifty center a box, at boxes
\$2.0, or will be sent, or receipt of price,
by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited,
Toronto.

Your Digastive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Greate and Maintain Street for the Daily Round of Duties.

TAKE THE PLEASANTEST OF MALT BEYERAGES

JOHN LABATT'S THEY are Pure and Wholesom. ALE AND PORTER

TURONTO - - James Good & Co., cor. Yonge and Shuter Sta MONTREAL - P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De Lovimier Ave. QUEBEC - - N. Y. Montreuil, 277 St. Paul St.



THE DOMINION BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS QUEEN ST. EAST, TORO VTO

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

White Label Ale, India Pale & Amber Ales, XXX Porter.

Our Ales and Porter are known all over the Dominion. See that all the Corks have our Brand on.

ROBT, DAVIES,

WM. ROSS,

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER

WATERLOO. -

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt."

⊃remier **Brewery** of Canada



continent—capacity 165,000 lly—squipped with the m it, including a De La Vergn machine, 75 horse-power, abasi, includies a De La Vergne refrigeration mobiles, 75 horse-power, with water to make the control of the co

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LIMITED)

The Cosgrave Browery CO.

Maltsters, Browers and Bettlers TORONTO,

ALES AND BROWN STOUTS rewed from the finest Hale and best He brand of Hope They are highly reo mended by the Hedical faculty for their purity and strengthen-ing qualities.

ang quanted.

Awarded the Hiphest Prises at the Internation:
Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Player as
General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Hession
Paris, 1678. Nedal and Diploma, Antweep, 1886.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St TELEPHONE No. 264.

GEO. J. FOY.

Wines, Liquors. Spirits & Cigars, 47 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO

MARSALA ALTAR WINE SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO.

TAKE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS Lemaitre's

Pharmacy 256 Queen St. West

OPPOSITE FIRE HALL N.B.—No connection with any other Drug

DR. JAS. LOFTUS. DENTIST.

Cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts., Toronto

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin—M to Liverpool or Londonderry, 800,00 to 800, \$100 to \$180 return. Second Oabin—8 \$12.50. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, L derry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, incoming, \$22.50 to \$25.50.

For all information apply at Toronto to A. F. Webster, corner King and Yonge Streets, or G. W. Torrance, 18 Front street work.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO. 17 St. Secrement Street.

CHURCH WINDOWS MEMORIALS

Robert McCanaland Stained Glass Co. umm 87 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

McCABE & CO. UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

338 QUEEN STREET FAST

F. ROSAR, Sr. UNDERTAKER.

S40 KING ST. KARR, TORONTO.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING Undertaker & Embalmer \$49 YONGE STREET.

M. McCABE UNDERTAKER EMBALMING A SPECIALTY
319 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO
TELEPHONE 1406

MONUMENTS

Now is the time to select. TRY

J. HAZLETT, 454 YONGE STREET For Latest Designs, Best Material and Workmanship at Lowest Living Price, Telephone 4520.

F.B. CULLETT & SONS.

.rts.l and Architectural Sculptors and ers of Monumeres, Tombe, Massociemes, Although and Company (Consequence), Head-ard Secouls, Alla Lind (Consequence), Head-ard Secouls Cilling, Ed., For 21 reset es e. of Church and Loubard streets. New

740-742 YONGE ST. A few doors south of Bloor street PHONE 4068.

MONUMENTS

Meintesh Grazifé and Marbie Co. umres OFFICE AND SHOWNOR, SHY Yongs St., City, FACTORY—Yongs St., Deer Park, Opp. St. Michael's Cometery. High class work at low prices a specialty.

MR. GLADSTONE DEAD.

HAWARDEN, May 10.-Mr. Gladstone

is dead. He died at 174 c dross the morning.

Mr. Gladstone was unconscious, hough at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day except when the physicians prevailed upon her to rest. Apparently he slept a good deal; and occasionally he uttered a few words in an incolerent dreamy way, words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their only consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No marcotics were administered.

The silence of the castle grounds was unbroken save by the distant noise of the trains: in strange outdays unbroken save by the distant noise of the trains: in strange outdays unbroken save by the distant noise of the trains: in strange ontrast to the bustle a. Hawarden village, with an army of correspondents, photographers and telegraphers, while the faces of the villagers pressed against the post-office windows.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the impression gained ground among the watchers at the castle gates that this was the hour when life with the strongest is at the lowest ebb.

Mr. Gladstone was on the very brink of the grave, all the family were met in the one room, where the national darkness threatened.

It was a time of terrible stress to those gathered about the narrow iron bed on which Mr. Gladstone was sleeping his last sleep. They included his frail and worn wife, fondly and finally elasping the beloved hand, perhaps remembering that it was the houring of Assension Day, a feast which her husband, if still conscious, could not fail to recall.

Them gathering shout her and sleep the in her supreme hour were telen Gladstone, Herchert and Henry Gladstone, Ederbert and Henry Gladstone, Herchert and Henry Gladstone, Hardert and

man stood, almost as muon anoted, Drs. Habershol and Bliss, and two faithful nurses.

After lingering on the threshold of another world until early dawn, each moment hidding fair to be his last, Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at 5 colock, closing one of the most notable careers in the world's history. A few minutes later the bulletin was posted on the golden wedding porch, which read:

"Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at five this morning."

Though a national funeral will probably be scoepted by the family, there is little doubt that he will be laid to treet in the beautiful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago.

tury ago.

At Hawarden the happiest portion of his life has been passed; and it is truly a retreat sweet enough for any

of his life has been passed; and it is truly a retreat sweet enough for any laborer.

The fatal disease from which Mr. Gladstone died has been attended with exeruciating sufferings, which the skill and science of the physicians have been able only slightly to alleviate. Before he went to Cannes last November he had long complained of the terrible pains which were then attributed to facial neuralgia. At the time he was examined by physicians, who reported that all of his organs were in sound condition, and that his malady would be relieved by the milder air of Southern France.

The stay in the Riviera was productive of no good results, however, and Mr. Gladstone returned to London in February. He went to Bournemouth, but could not find any relief from his agonizing sufferings, and became so weak and enfeebled that he was thought even then to be dying.

The first authoritative report that his trouble was ceaser was made in the Saturday Review, a few days before Mr. Gladstoner eturned to England. It was at first denied by the first with the distressing truth was soon apparent.

Mr. Gladstone's physicians described his disease as necrosis of the nose bone—a death and decay of the tissues, and wasting away of the nasab bone. It is said that the great commone was by no means the first of his family to fall a victim to the dread disease.

After remaining a month at Bournemouth, Mr. Gladstone asked to be then to Hawardam and the heart of the family to fall a victim to the dread disease.

by no means the first of his family to fall a victim to the dread disease.

After remaining a month at Bournemouth, Mr. Gladstone saked to be taken to Hawarden, and the homeloving Englishmen realized that the ex-Premier believed he was going there to die. It was generally reported, without contradiction, that he could last only a few weeks or months at most. Even the Unionist papers spoke feelingly of the Grand Old Man's touching farewell words, spoken in a whisper to the erowd about the train.

For a few days he seemed to improve at Hawarden, and encouraging reports were made of his condition, but he relapsed, and for the past two weeks has been loeing strength rapidly. On April 9th he took his last walk about the grounds of Hawarden Castla, but had to be supported by a member of his family. He had even then given up all pretence of writing, and laid saide his blography, upon which he had been engaged for a long time, leaving it to be finished by other hands.

Lately the pain from which he

Obituary.

Obituary.

'The Registra tenders its deepest sympthy to the family whose bereavement is noticed in the following parement is noticed in the following parement in the followin

whorever he was known. His family will have the deep and earnost sympathy of the community in their great affiliction.

MRS. PATRICK GRAHAM.

Amongst the oldest and most respected residents of this city were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Graham, whose home was here in the days when Toronto was known as "Muddy Little York." A few years ago Mr. Graham was called to his eternal rest at the patriarchal ago of 92; and on Thursday, May 19, his venerable widow, sanctified with the graces of the Church, passed to the better land, aged 55. All, or nearly all, of their contemporaries have gone down to the grave. Few of the pioneer Catholics who worshipped with them in old St. Paul's remain; and shortly they also will be but a memory, to be cherished by those of their bone and flesh whom they leave behind.

Bridget Teresa Mindigan—the maiden name of Mrs. Graham—was born in Limerick, Iroland. In 1826, at the age of 12, sho, with several members of dictions. The Maddigans were a part of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were all of the Od Faith, which they planted in the new soil, and which remains root-of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were all of the Od Faith, which they planted in the new soil, and which remains root-of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were all of the Od Faith, which they planted in the new soil, and which remains root-of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were all of the Od Faith, which they planted in the new soil, and which remains root-of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were a part of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were a part of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were a part of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were a part of the company of immigrants located there by Peter Robinson. They were a part of the company of the member of the member of the member of the me

Confirmation at St. Helen's.

Confirmation at St. Helen's.

On Sunday before last, His Grace the Arobbishop of Toronto, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Helen's Church to one hundred candidates, in cluding a number of adults, in addition to the boys and girls of the schools. The church was crowded, and special music was rendered for the High Mass. The entrance of the young girls in white dresses, and wearing veils, was a pretty speciacle. They were accommanded by their teachers, the Bisters of St. Joseph. All the candidates for Confirmation were examined at length on the Cateohism by the Archbishop. Their answering throughout was very good, and they were complimented by His Grace upon their knowledge of Christian doctrine. The Archbishop also praised the painstaking pastor, Rev. Father Cruise. Both before and after Confirmation he addressed in his fatherly way, many words of coursel and instruction to the children, and to the parents, describing the graces conferred by the sacrament, and the responsibilities of the strong Christian life with which those who received it were brought face to face. The prescher was Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., who is always a favorite with the people of St. Helen's. His address on the Christian character was full of forces and discrinal excellence.

Father Ryan on Mr. Gladatone.

Father Ryan on Mr. Gladstone.

At the end of his usual lecture last Sunday evening, Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, made a touching allusion to the death of Mr. Gladstone and paid a graceful tribute to his memory. Amongst other things, the Rev. Rector said; When the whole world agrees on anything, the whole world is usually right, and the whole world is usually right, and the whole world as agreed in anying that Mr. Gladstone was a "grand old man." The difference between a "grand old man, a grand" agrees on anything, the whole world issually right, and the whole world has agreed in saying that Mr. Gladstone was a "grand old man." The difference between a "great" man and a "grand" man seems to be this: great is specific, grand generic, great particular, grand universal. A man may be great in one thing, in anything, but it is only the man who is great in overything that deserves to be called "grand." "The grand old man." was great in everything. The Catholic Church has sermons only for saints. She has public prayers of she will be saintly the saint in the prayer of the casteen, addition as that it "grand old man," the greatest man of this century, indeed, it may be said, of any century, william Ewarf Gladstone, Gorrett his soul! And God comfort the noble woman who has most reason to mourn his loss.

A. O. H.

weeks has been losing strength rapidly. On April 9th he took his last
walk about the grounds of Hawarden
lostle, but had to be supported by a
member of his family. He had eve
then given up all pretence of writing,
and laid aside his blography, upon
shigh he had been engaged for a long
irre, leaving it to be finished by
that hands.

Lately the pain from which he
unfered so much has absted, and his
lasep became more peaceful, but those
bout him knew that the terrible dismase was slowly killing him.

A. 0. H.

The fifth blennial convention of the
Province of Olatrio, and the second of
the Daughters of Erin, was held at Nia
gars Falls on Thursday and Friday of
lance for delegates from both organizations, and matters of much interest and
importance came before the secsions, of
which we hope to be enabled to say
with the week. The Provincia
officers of the current term are: Messra.
G. Duff, President; Handly, Vioe-Provincia
officers of the current term are: Hessra.
G. Duff, President; Handly, Vioe-Provincia
officers of the current term are: Hessra.
Treasurer; Brennan, laurance Score
tary. Anditore, Mesers. McCabe and
Mulvale.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS

THE HEALTH OF THEIR DAUGH-TERS SHOULD BE CARE-FULLY WATCHED.

Young file Susceptible to Troubles That May Result in Deciles — Pale Faces, Headarbee and Fickle Appelite the Symptoms of Early Decay. Decay. m the Sun, Orangeville, Ont,

Beery.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Some months ago Maggio, the fifteenyear-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.

Some months ago Maggio, the fifteenyear-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.

Sweeny, of John street, of this town,
began to fail both in health and spirits.

Her face was almost as white as chall,
ther appetite very fickle, and her limbs
began to sawell. Notwithstanding her
growing weakress she persisted in attending school until one day her teacher
advised her to go home, and not to return
until she left botter. At the same time
the standard of the same time
that the same time that the same
better, the color returned to her face,
and the severe headaches that had made
her so miserable vanished, and she is
now feeling better than she has done for
many months.

It is quite as apparent hat there is no
other remedy the equal of Dr. Williams
lis quite as apparent that there is no
other remedy the equal of Dr. Williams
Pink Pills in such cases. They enrich
the blood, astimulate the nerves and
build up the entire system, and mothers
will act prudently if they i 'non
the same time that the same that the same
will act prudently if they i 'non
the same time that the same that the same
of the same time that the same that the same
of the same time that the same time that the same
of the same time that the same time that the same
of the same time that the same time that the same time that the same
of the same time that the same that the same time that the same that the same time that the same time that the same time that the

come in contact with some one who has a good word to say for this wonderful medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imits tolone by insisting that every box you purchase is eaclosed in a wrapping bearing the full stade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Corvera's Brilliant Seamanship.

Corvera's Brilliant Seamanship.

On Saturday last the Madrid report that the Spanish fleet had succeeded in getting into Santiago, though doubted at first at Washington, proved to have been a fact, and was admitted at Washington. Admiral Gervera is admitted to have performed a very elever feat, and has probably succeeded in getting valuable supplies to Blanco.

Whas will be the council of the supplies to Blanco. Spanish fleet novice as the council conjecture, and the role of the combined American the depends on this. If he remains to depend on the combined American the depends on this if he remains a santing the Americans, without dighting him, the barbor being a dangerous one, might bottle him up there and perhaps starre him out; but a Washington despatch suggests that Gerraches now accomplished his mission and may at once go back to Cape Verde or to Spain.

There is considerable adverse criticism in United States newspapers of the failure of the Amorican fleet to prevent Cervera making connection, and there is increased respect for Gervera.

'98 Celebration in Now South Wales

Sydney, N.S.W., May 22.—The centenary of the Irish rebellion of 1798 was was celebrated here to-day. The romains of Michael Dwyer, who died in 1825 and the remains of his wife were taken up and reburied in St. Mark's Cathedral. The funeral, which was miles long, was witnessed by thousands. The foundations of a monument were also laid.

The Archbishop of Toronto.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto left the city on Wednesday morning for Niagara Falls, were he will pay a pastoral visit to Loretto Convent.

All that is new and neat in serviceable clothing may be had at Oak Hall. This of goods and prices of the establishment which we publish to day include bargains that should attract the attention of buyers. Call and see them.

FIRESIDE PUN.

What tree most requires consolion? The weeping willow. Why is a palm-tree like a chrono ger? Because it furnishes dates

What kind of a face should an auc-meer have? A for-bidding one. What is the one pain of which veryone makes light? A window

pane.

Why should an hotelman be a jovial sort of fellow? Because he's seldom out of spirits.

Teacher: "Now, Patsy, would it be proper to say, "You can't learn me nothing?" Patsy: "Yes'm," Teacher: "Why?" Patsy: "Gause you can't."

Dubane: "Your Grieffer, "

you carn't."

Dukane: "Young Spiffins is the lariest man I ever knew. Gaswell: "Indeed!" Dukane: "Yes, indeed! Even when he has nothing to do he is too lasy to do it."

A would-be wit asked his uncle if the tolling of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. "No, sir," he replied, "but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

Second Boy: "I ain't no coward. I'm a strategist. I was only lurin' 'ira on, life the Greeks do to the Turks."

Turks."

As Wilkins was quitting his office, along with Jawkins, he was tapped on the shoulder by a business acquaintance of shady reputation. He shook hands most warmly and they parted. "What, stake hands with a scound-rol like that "ead Jawkins." Well," said Wilkins, "he couldn't put his hand in my pocket while I was shaking it."

A guest at one of the big American hotels, while going down the elevator, remarked to the coloured elevator man: "I want to go to the what where the tea was thrown overboard." "Well," said the man, looking mystified, "you'd better inquire at the office. I reckon that was before I came here. I've only been in Boston about a year."

about a year."

"William," said Bacon one day,
I am short. Lend me an X." "Oh,
wisest, etc, of mankind," replied
Shakospeare, I will lend thee just 1.
Thuu canst add a cipher and make 16
out of it," "I will," muttered the
other, vengefully, as he turned away,
"and I will afterwards put that cipher
in your works, old man!"

HOW TO SEE THE POINT AND PLACE IT.

nctuation without Rules of Grammar. Allo to all writers. By making the Laconic Publishing Co., 123 Liberty St., N Y.

THE HOME

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED.

METABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

OAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRKATARS

HON, SIE FRANK SMITH, SHATOR, President,
EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President,
WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD? EDWARDISTOOR,

SOLIGIOUS : JAMES J. FOY, Q.O.

Deposits Received from 20c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debeniures,

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debeniures purchased,

No Valnation Fee charged for inspecting property.

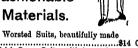
Office Hours—9 a.m. to to 4 p.m; Saturda JAMES MASON, -

WAITING FOR YOU



All Ready To Put On A

The Finest Suits and Overcoats in all the **Fashionable**



OAK HALL, CLOTHIERS 115 to 121 King St. E., opp. the Cathedral TORONTO

THE TEMPERANCE **GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Best Plans and Rates and the Most Desirable Forms of Life Insurance Obtainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company, or to

H. SUTHERLAND, Manager. HON. G. W. ROSS, President.

H.AD OFFICE: "Globe" Building, corr Jordan and Melinda Sts., Toronto.

Big Reduction in



RICE LEWIS & SON, COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS

TORONTO.

St. Patrick's, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 20.—St. Patrick's Ohnroh will soon be one of the largest and most modern churches in the city. It will have increased seating accommodation, a tower 200 feet high and possibly a grand chime of bells. Other improvements also will be made. The work will cost \$25,500.

cost \$25,500.

The contract for re-building and completing the church was awarded to Mr. Joseph Bourque of Hull, at this price. The improving of the church has been contemplated by the pastor, Rev Father Whelan, for some time. St. Father's parish is rapidly growing and extending, and the needs of accommodation were apparent. When St. Patrick's Church is completed, Irishmen throughout the First Boy: "What did yer run and the needs of accommodating way from Bill Smith for? E ain't much bigger than you. Coward!" of your will have a fine edifice to be supplied, Iriahmen through much bigger than you.

FREEHOLD LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

DIVIDEND No. 77

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the set of 0 per cont. per annum on the capital relock of the cont. per annum on the capital relock of the cont. per control that the control of the control o

May, both days inclusive, is both days inclusive, is hereby even that the General Annual the Sharcholders of the Company will be m. Thiesday, June the fift, 1898, at the Company, for the purpose of receiving Report, the Ricction of Directors, etc. By order of the Board.

S. C. WOOD,

Amanaging Director.

27th April, 1898.

Toronto, 27th April, 1896.

Promotion of Thrift and Industry YORK COUNTY LOAN

SAVINGS CO'Y

Is DOING
It has an aimy of thirty thousand systematic savers.
It embersors natic savers.

It embraces the whole family, men, wo-nen and children.

It leans upon homes on the sinking fund

LITERATURE FREE.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President
Confed'n Life Building, Toron

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Dit otor, Toronto.

Stammerers!

Address, CHURCH'S AUTO-YOUR INSTITUTE, 9
PHOPONS St., Toronto. Established 1890 Mosers.
OFHURCH - 70 BYRNE, Principals. The Canadian
Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 8898: "The medroke St., Teronto, Established I CH and BYRNE, Principals. 2 al of Medicine and Surgery, says: ofession can have every confiden Church and Byrne." Ours guara tall the year.

WESTERN **ASSURANCE** INCORPORATED **COMPANY**

CAPITAL - 2,000,000 FIRE and MARINE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT
HON GEO, A. VOX

VICE-PRESIDENT AND
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J. J. KENN

W. R. Brock, Esq. Geo. R. R. Cockburn, J. K. Osborne, C. C. Foster, Secretary,

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Geo. McMurrich, Esq.
H. N. Baird, Esq.
Robert Besty, Fsq.
SOLICITORS
Mesers, McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Cre

Insurance effected at the lovest current rates on Buildings, Merchandles, and other property, against On Rull, Gargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Rull, Gargo and Preight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Carry Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or doesn.

u Cargoes by steamer to British Ports. WM. A. LEE & SON 10 ADELAIDE STREET ZAST

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF ONTARIO, LTB.
HEAD OFFICE — Oer, Adelaide and Victor
Sta., TORONTO

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - \$254,900.08

Issues most attractive and liberal Policies.
Peremost in destrable factures.
Viscancies for good, valuable Agrests.

E. MARSHALL, Secretary

SIMPSONS

—DIRECTORS— H. H. FUDGER J. W. FLAVELLE A. E. AMES

Here's an opportunity to secure very special values in Colored Silks, that are timely and seasonable—select goods for summer wear:

obe, apecial.

-71 in. White India Silk, extra weight, fine and flawless, special 50c and ...
-22-in. Piala Fresch Glacies, rust-ling kind, apecial.
-22-in. Katra All Pure Silk Crass-dise, with fancy silk and sand atripe, 180 yards, on sale Monday.

Specials in Silk Gloves

Ladies Colored Silk Gloves, also in Black, cream and white, special prices, 25c and

-Ladics' Black Silk Gloves, four pearl buttons, nice goods, special... Ladies' Fine Quality Colored Silk Gloves, three dome fasteners, spe-cial....

...We prepay postage on gloves ordered by mail. Sam-ples of Silks sent free of charge. Address as below.

"E ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED

Section C.R., Toronto.