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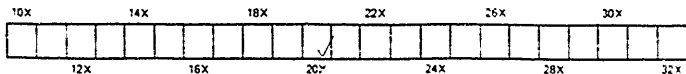
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"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VI.—NO. 21.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Gladstone and Ireland.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., contributes to The World a lengthy article upon personal experiences with Mr. Gladstone, in the course of which he 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 those far-off days there was, as everybody remembers, a very fierce 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" Forester; and we did not spare him. Nor did Mr. Gladstone spare himself when severe measures had to be taken against us. The forty-nine 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'état 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 long night of work and sleeplessness and anxiety, I was crossing Palace Yard with a colleague to go to Westminster Palace Hotel to rouse Parnell, who was asleep there for the night, for we knew the end was near, and that some striking 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 always taken up by Ministers, and I was intensely struck by the sight of this septuagenarian, with his throat and mouth covered with a big comforter so as to prevent the danger of cold from the keen morning air. He walked along all alone, very rapid, very erect, with a look of firm determination on his face. I knew that the Irishmen were doing nothing but their bare duty, but I could not help feeling some wish that the duty did not involve such fierce antagonism between us. Gladstone's face had resolved an old man, who was giving no strong a proof of his energy and vitality, and whose intentions to Ireland, we always knew, were as good as his lights and his circumstances permitted.

As the years passed the ferocity between the Gladstone Government and the Irish members continued, and it was the Irishmen voting with the Tories who put Mr. Gladstone out of office in 1885. I well remember that famous night—it was the night of June 8—and especially remember the air and conduct of Mr. Gladstone.

We had been fighting his Government for five long years, and the fight had been one of the fiercest in Parliamentary history. Member after member of our party had been imprisoned; Parnell had spent six months in goal; there had been an outbreak of violence, followed by a crop of executions, and, in short, we had made up our minds that the long-sought and prayed for vengeance of our party had been attained, and that we had the bones of the Gladstone Government in our hands. When the news began to circulate that the Government had been beaten—news that always circulates before the actual figures are given—we had almost at once taken to the trial benches—men began already to cheer—and when at last it was known that Gladstone was beaten there rose on the air the widest shout of triumph I have ever heard in the House of Commons.

That was the night when the late Lord Randolph Churchill climbed like a woodpecker on one of the benches of the House, and, taking off his hat, waved it wildly. Throughout all this cyclone it was very remarkable to notice Mr. Gladstone.

He had naturally a fiery temper, a characteristic that accounted for some of the many awkward scrapes into which he got in the course of his long career, but as years advanced he had schooled himself into great self-control. I have heard as many a friend of his say that the greatest and most striking of all Mr. Gladstone's characteristics was his composure. He remained vivid in look, in voice, and in gesture to the end.

For instance, I saw him once discussing with William O'Brien in one of the lobbies of the House of Commons some good reason of tyranny of which Mr. Balfour, then Chief Secretary, had been guilty in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone listened to all his arguments with all his eyes, and, as Mr. O'Brien proceeded he lifted up his clinched fists as though he were addressing the House in excited language and in the midst of a hot debate. Every muscle of his body seemed to be strained every nerve to singling. He had always his atmosphere of intense and incessant vehement activity. It explained the extraordinary and prolonged influence which he exercised over his countrymen; but at the core of his nature lay a calmness—there was this splendid composure. That composure showed itself in an extraordinary fashion on the night of June 8, to which I am

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 questions he did not directly arise, but half standing and half leaning with the letter in his hand and the blotting-pad, he stood up to face his triumphant enemies.

He could not speak for more than three or four minutes longer, so loud was the tumult. Throughout it all he remained quite impassive. Just once he dropped his eyelids as if he were communing with himself, and wished to show how little he recked of the tumult around him, and when he had answered the question put to him it was in a low voice in which there was not the smallest indication of a tremor.

CORRECTION ABANDONED.

As time went on and when it was clear that Mr. Gladstone had definitely done 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 until we had a conversation with Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. He was a man who above all men perhaps that ever lived had a constant and incessant sense of the value of time.

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 Gladstone was in the Home Rule policy seemed at hand.

Justin McCarthy has now for the first time lifted the veil from the inner history of that eventful time, and describes exactly what his relations as Parnell's personal confidant and the Irish Party were with the great Liberal leader. His writes:

LONDON, May 19.

Among the many memories of Mr. Gladstone which keep crowding on me there are some, of course, which belong to the trying times of the Parnell crisis. I saw Mr. Gladstone very often during all that time, and he told me what he felt with his usual frankness. From first to last he was mainly concerned about the interests of Ireland. At first he was very patient, but he became somewhat impatient, but the generosity and truly statesmanlike order of his nature were proved by the fact that he never allowed his mind to be turned away from a calm consideration of our national cause. It was a cruel disappointment for him when the controversy which arose in the party itself seemed to make, under such conditions, the carrying of the Home Rule 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 to the extent of advising as to the course he thought the Irish Party ought to adopt. He never said, "If you do this or that, you will be better off than yourself from all further responsibility with regard to Home Rule."

"Not only did he make no hint or threat of any kind, but in all my conversations with him he appeared to take it for granted and assumed as I did that some what might be determined to press on the Home Rule measure just as before. He never uttered to me one single unkind, ungenerous word in regard to Mr. Parnell."

When he spoke to me with deep regret about the manner in which Parnell's career had been brought into such disfavor. He spoke of it often as "a truly great career," and he expressed his admiration for the undaunted patriotism with which Parnell pursued his political course up to the moment when the dark cloud came over him.

He once said to me that he never had known any man in the House of Commons—not even excepting Lord Beaconsfield—who had so completely as Parnell had the art of saying in his speeches exactly all that he wanted to say without the use of a single superfluous word.

"With Mr. Parnell" he said, "the object he desired 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 the conditions of the unhappy conditions of the hour, and it never seemed to occur to his noble mind to think that the time might be fitted chosen for the display of superior virtue.

He always spoke of Parnell as a man content to do himself in public opinion and return to his place as leader of the Irish people.

Many of his suggestions as to the future seemed mainly inspired by this hope and designed to guide or help towards its fulfillment.

To every 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 counsel.

It gives me melancholy pleasure to call back to mind the many talks I had with Gladstone during those somewhat distracted days, and feel in the recollection of them a new assurance of Gladstone's simple sense of the Irish people and his unwillingness to utter one unkindly word about any one of those who had ever striven sincerely to make themselves advocates and champions of that cause.—JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

County Judges' Salaries.

(WRITERS FOR THE REGISTER.)

Some few months ago THE REGISTER took occasion to comment upon the inequality between the incomes of senior and junior judges. It was then pointed out that the juniors had a grievance which only required to be rectified 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 agreed to the proposition to comply with the request. The law as it now stands gives to senior judges of the County Court in Ontario a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be increased after three years service on the bench to \$2,400. There was no provision to increase the salaries of juniors after three years service, and in order to remove this inequality the Government proposes to introduce a bill at the present session, granting an increase of \$1,000 to the juniors. Even with this proposed addition the income of the juniors will not be as much as that of the seniors, who, besides their salaries, have all the fees, as Surrogate Judges, etc., amounting on an average to \$600, and in some cases to \$1,000. In Ontario there would seem to be a necessity for more than one judge in some of the counties and districts, in order that judicial work should be performed satisfactorily to the public. If it be necessary, as seems to be, to have more than one judge in some of the more populous counties, why should there be any inequality in rank or emolument? The same qualification is required of both. They have equal powers and jurisdiction, and should there be any discrimination? Apparently the Dominion Government recognizes the fact that there should not be any, and has decided to amend the law by providing the same salary for seniors and juniors. It will not cost the Government an enormous sum to make provision by which the juniors may be enabled to an equal share of the fees which are at present monopolized by the seniors.

Such usage ought not to afford a sufficient ground for the continuance of a system which bears upon the face of it the stamp of injustice.

It would appear that the juniors have to perform the greater part of the judicial work. Why should they be less liberally paid than their more favored colleagues? The law as it now stands is a discrimination. Apparently the Dominion Government recognizes the fact that there should not be any, and has decided to amend the law by providing the same salary for seniors and juniors. It will not cost the Government an enormous sum to make provision by which the juniors may be enabled to an equal share of the fees which are at present monopolized by the seniors.

Confirmation at St. Mary's.

Eighty-six boys and one hundred and eighty girls of St. Mary's School were presented for Confirmation to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, at High Mass on Sunday, in St. Mary's Church. The candidates made a striking picture in the choir. The boys were uniformly dressed in black, with white sashes, and the girls were all in white, wearing long veils and wreaths of flowers, chiefly lilies-of-the-valley. They marched into the Church in processional order under the direction of each of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of St. Joseph. The congregation crowded 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. Michael's. He described with fervor the supernatural dignity conferred by the sacrament of Confirmation upon the Christian character; and exhorted the boys and girls to rise to the corresponding duties laid upon them. The parents he advised to keep religious books in their homes, that their children might grow in the knowledge of Christian doctrine, upon their undertaking to accept the sacrament, which 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 thoroughly examined the boys and girls the day before upon the Catechism. Their knowledge of the Christian doctrine showed the great care that had been taken of them by their parish priests. He congratulated the Christian Brothers and Sisters. The answering of the children reflected the greatest credit upon all connected with their tuition.

After the sacrament had been administered to the candidates, he addressed the congregation, speaking of the timely and impressive features of the ceremonies they had witnessed, when the church is preparing to celebrate the great feast of Pentecost, and has been chosen to assist at the coronation of Jesus Christ into heaven. The sacrament of Confirmation was now most appropriate, because of its place among the means instituted whereby the members of the Church are brought into the Kingdom of God.

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he who wishes to meet God must walk upon the path of self-denial, of virtue, purity and holiness of life. His Grace said that the boys and girls had held up their right hands while receiving the pledge of total abstinence. He remarked that for the last thirty years he had been giving the pledge of abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors until the age of twenty-one, to all boys presented to him for Confirmation, and he believed that not less than 50,000 boys had received the pledge in this solemn manner. The church chose this way of teaching sobriety, rather than going upon platforms and into the public schools, and the advocacy of temperance. His own certain experience was that the great majority 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 sober men all their lives. The boys all repeated the words of the pledge aloud. They were dismissed by Father McCann after reciting the "Our Father" "Hail Mary" and "Gloria."

98th 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 Sunday 26th June:

"The following are the Irish societies of Montreal, appointed to make arrangements for the commemorative celebration of the Centenary of the Struggle and Heroics of '98, have the pleasure to announce that it has been decided to hold the same on Sunday, June 26th, at 2 p.m., in the hall of the Irish Societies of Montreal, appointed to make arrangements for the commemorative celebration of the Centenary of the Struggle and Heroics of '98, have the pleasure to announce that it has been decided to hold the same on Sunday, June 26th, at 2 p.m., in the hall of the Irish Societies of Montreal, appointed to make arrangements for the commemorative celebration of the Centenary of the Struggle and Heroics of '98, have the pleasure to announce that it has been decided to hold the same on Sunday, June 26th, at 2 p.m., in the hall of the Irish Societies of Montreal, appointed to make arrangements for the commemorative celebration of the Centenary of the Struggle and Heroics of '98, have the pleasure 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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Malls from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

The first sermon preached in Irish in Belfast during the present century was addressed to a large congregation in the spacious temporary church of the R. deceptorist Fathers at Clonard, Falls road.

The number of entries for the competitions in proficiency in the singing or playing vocal and instrumental music at this year's Feis was 843.

The number last year in Dublin was 804, there being a falling-off of 21. The "Old Irish Melodies" competition is in its way the most interesting, and perhaps not the least important, work of the Feis.

From the Very Rev. Monsignor Hewson, Belmullet. April 30th.—Almost all the children in the country schools are recovering from measles, whooping cough and influenza, and would require to be fed.

From Rev. P. Gleeson, Roundstone. April 30th.—In most of my schools the attendance has lately fallen considerably.

From the Teacher, Ballyrovan School, Eyeries, Cork. May 2d.—I positively assert that to-day the people of the district in which my school is situated are in a worse plight than they were in dismal 1850.

From the Principal Teacher, Newport, N.S. May 2d.—I have frequently, during the past three months, given my own luncheon to very distressed cases.

From the Female Teacher, same school. Some of the poor children are much in need of food, and also of clothing.

From Rev. M. Munnally, Kiltmore Parish, County Mayo. May 2d.—The children are in a dreadful state for want of clothing.

From the Very Rev. Canon Eslay, Aughacorney, County Mayo. May 3d.—Touching my application for a money grant to provide some food for the wretched children attending Shragheen's schools.

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

From the Teachers, Trafoack, County Mayo. May 4th.—None of the pupils excepting those of a couple of families bring any lunch with them to school.

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

From Rev. M. MacHale, Ballyrooy, Mayo. April 26.—School attendance has fallen off 50 per cent.

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each school, male and female. Some very poor children coming in, expecting bread, but being disappointed they commenced to cry with hunger before school was over.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. P. MacDonnell, P.P. parish of Killybeg, 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 of 1848.

One of a list of the names of forty-one adults who have died in this small parish in that short span of time. I have suffered more annoyances, trials and afflictions in various forms, and performed more parochial duties here since November, 1896, than in any period of the five laborious years of my ministry in Basky, Ballycasla and Maygownagh parishes.

My am not 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 1,100 individuals, reside in Killybeg.

During the past two or three years not a single tenant in the parish has received 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 has got employment on the relief works in the adjoining parishes, and the Local Government Board inspector informed me on the 18th ult. that no relief works would be started this year in Killybeg parish.

Fifty families of my parishioners are at this moment in a condition bordering on starvation, 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. There has been for the last three weeks an almost general stoppage of giving any provision on credit to the distressed poor by the merchants and traders of Ballina, Killalea and Ballycastle.

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. Postal Honors for an English Priest. The Holy Father, on the special recommendation of Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation De Propaganda Fide, has been graciously pleased to raise the Right Rev. James Lennon, late of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, to the dignity of a 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.

SCOTLAND. New Religious Order in Scotland. A new religious order of nuns have come to take up residence at Oatbridge for the purpose of taking up educational work in the populous district. The sisters, 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 Gearty, Edgar and Harris, and a number of Catholic ladies of St. Patrick's and surrounding parishes.

To Dream in the Cathedral. A special thanksgiving service took place in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Great Clyde street, Glasgow, for its providential escape in the great fire which recently raged in that city.

Archbishop Reynolds was unable to be present. The Church was crowded from fervent and devout worshippers. For the Gospel the Rev. Father McCarthy ascended the pulpit and preached an appropriate sermon, during which he alluded 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 Catholic Church which had been erected in Glasgow since the "Reformation," and bound up with it were memories 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 ordeal through which they had just passed was that they always should rely on God to respond 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.

SAFE, CERTAIN, PROMPT, ECONOMIC.—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. THOMAS' Emulcoric Cure—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

BARCELONA, Spain, May 16.—The declaration of war, so long threatened, has at length been proclaimed, and the "Jingoes" of the States have compelled a reluctant President to acquiesce in its necessity.

Spain, from the highest to the lowest, who read your articles from THE REGISTER can never forget the noble stand you have made for this truly Catholic nation.

It is pitiful to realize the impotency of the Anglican Church as regards the enforcing of her teaching, if she has any definite doctrine. 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 Exeter Hall.

It seems that a Rev. Mr. Dixon, of the Holy Cross Society, issued a memorial to be circulated through the ranks of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, protesting against Mr. John Kensit's action in St. Ethelburga's Church.

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United States, or the inexplicable toleration of Europe, which from the beginning of the Cuban war, took no interest in the justice and humanity which called on the nations of the old world in their own interest not to permit, the manifest intolerance of the States in the internal administration of Cuba, an intolerance which from the commencement has been always a war unjust, crafty and cunning against our beloved mother country.

Spain, from the highest to the lowest, who read your articles from THE REGISTER can never forget the noble stand you have made for this truly Catholic nation.

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

It is pitiful to realize the impotency of the Anglican Church as regards the enforcing of her teaching, if she has any definite doctrine.

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personal opinion is paramount, whose doctrines no one can know certainly, and whose bishops are afraid or incapable of speaking in her name.

But on the other hand, we are thankful indeed that they have no other, for did they possess them, what awful sacrileges would be daily contemplated, 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 Catholic Ordination, in response to the Holy Father's Encyclical. According to the yearly report of the Church Association "they dared not answer the Roman Catholic Bishops."

It is interesting to note in connection with the foregoing, that in the diocese of London which with Canterbury and York was accused of prevalent open idolatry, there are 39 churches in which incense is used; at 111 water is ceremoniously 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 "eastward position."

These practices, according to Capt. Cobham of the Church Association are all illegal. The other churches of the London diocese presumably have none of these doctrines they symbolise, but rather oppose them; and, indeed, with some success, for the Church Association, is "pleased to learn . . . of the clearing out of a number of idols from the sacred edifices" (St. Ethelburga's).

This is of interest as showing how far the division in the Established Church of England has gone.—FRANCIS AVELING

ST. ANTHONY'S SOCIETY CONCERT.

St. Anthony's Society is to be congratulated on the success of their initial concert held in Brocton 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 angles to centre, and decorated with 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 tall 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. The 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 audience by her rendition of "I'm your Girl." She had to respond to repeated recalls. Mr. Dempster, elocutionist, gave "The Old Man Came to Town," and also a spirited rendering of "The Race." Fine selections on the mandolin and banjo were played by Messrs. Dangers, Keilor and McGuire. These gentlemen were recalled after each appearance.

Miss Malley, who possesses a good voice and clear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, gave a most interesting interpretation of "The Rose of the Sea," and afterwards gave rise to many a smile by her clever rendering of "Sandy McGlashan's Courtship." Miss Maggie O'Neil, a young and popular elocutionist and a resident of St. Helen's parish, gave with clear voice and graceful gesture the "Monk's Magnificat." The "Orolo's Love-song," a pretty selection with fine accompaniment was well given by Mr. Restifol. Mr. Bennett in costume, and with much fun provoking manner, gave "The Mermaid and Whale," and during the evening had to respond to repeated recalls. Miss Memory acted as accompanist with her usual well-known ability.

Owing to an oversight for which the young men are extremely sorry, the important notes of the songs, which, though arranged for, were overlooked. 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 zest to the proceedings by his presence. The second vote of thanks was due to Mr. M. J. Crotchie, 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 future occasions it may also be forthcoming, as they intend with such help to make themselves a power in St. Helen's Parish.

M. L. H.

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

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Calendar for the Week. May 26—St. Augustine. 27—St. Philip. 28—St. Gregory VII. 29—Whit-Sunday. 30—St. John Neumann. 31—St. Angela. June 1—St. Junia.

Official. REV. AND DEAR SIR—In his Encyclical 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, the 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.

With the progress of time it becomes clearer from what source we have sought encouragement for these plans and undertakings of ours, and now look for their further promotion, namely from Him Who by the best title is called 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 and excellence of what we are about to undertake, for, together with the furtherance of the divine honor and the glory of the Christian name, it embraces the eternal salvation of a multitude of souls. 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 especially that assistance which humble and holy prayers obtain from God.

For this pious duty no season appears more 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 promised strength from above and the gifts 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 caesareum, and from the mystery of the descending Paraclete, as by a breath divinely produced, began to perform its mission amongst all nations, bringing them to the one faith and the newness of Christian life. In a short time abundant and extraordinary fruits were produced, and amongst them that intimate union of hearts which can never be sufficiently given the praise of imitation: "The multitude of believers had but one heart and one soul."

For this reason we have resolved by exhorting and inviting to imitate the piety of Catholics, that after the example of the Virgin Mother and the holy Apostles, during the nine days preceding the solemnity of Pentecost, 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 thou shalt renew the 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 sacred writings, confirming the church by His perpetual presence; and from whom the living fountain 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 Christ is head of this mystical body, so He by an apt similitude can be called the heart: for "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 when through Him the wandering spirit of error and wickedness has been restrained, that closer harmony and fellowship of minds befitting the children of the church will come into being and prosper. Let these then, according to the admonition of the Apostle, do nothing through contention. Let them be of one mind, having the same charity, being of one accord; and thus completing our joy they may form a society sound and flourishing in every respect. And from this example of the Christian concord of Catholics among themselves; from this earnest homage imploring the divine Paraclete we may have greatest hope of bringing about the reconciliation of our separated 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 least the same hope and faith with us, bound together by most desirable bonds of perfect charity. In addition, besides the advantages with which the high degree of piety and brotherly love of the faithful will certainly be rewarded by God, we are pleased to grant and bestow the rewards of sacred indulgences from the church's treasury.

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 customary conditions being fulfilled. Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, under the "Fisherman's Seal," the fifth day of May, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our Pontificate. O. CARD DE RUSSIGNO. The "Anglo-Doodle" is the latest thing that turns up his trousers in New York when it rains in London. In the same Birmingham speech in which Mr. Chamberlain called upon the Americans to enter into an "Anglo-Saxon Alliance," he spoke of Irish Home Rule as "an useless thing." It is nice of Joseph to let the Celts know they are not of the "Anglo-Doodle" race. Bishop Howley of St. John's, Newfoundland, has an interesting letter in a recent issue of The Evening Telegram, of that city. Thirty or forty years ago he says, the Spanish sailors were the "best customers" of the Newfoundland folk. In 1890 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, a letter which, Dr. Howley says, "may not now be devoid of interest." The following are some extracts from Dr. Mullock's denunciation of the occurrence: "A party of Spanish sailors... entitled to the respect of the community, not only as strangers, but as our best customers, were, it seems, innocently and innocuously among themselves when they were attacked by a gang 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 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 every Irish student... Irishmen in Spain were advanced to the highest offices of the state... And even the Commander-in-Chief of the army... Marshal 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 spent, and my ecclesiastical studies prosecuted. Would to God that our people would imitate in many cases the sobriety and innocent gaiety of the Spaniards, instead of frequently brutalizing themselves with drink, for the Spanish sailors show us that men can be happy and amuse themselves without the aid of rum..." (Signed) JOHN T. MULLOCK. Our Sabbath Observance friends are beginning to search within their own camp for the causes of their great unpopularity. How the sincere people amongst them can have travelled so long in the company of the others without making discoveries shows how very far behind the times they are, in other respects than their former hope of being able to maintain the Puritan Sunday as one of the institutions of this province. The principle upon which they have 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 sense is not wholly banished from their councils by the believers in statutory coercion. Mr. John Haldane charges that the unlimited faith in law arose from the fact that lawyers had seized the treasury of the Sabbatarian society, and were directing the expenditure almost exclusively in the direction of legal fees. There has been a suspicion of this kind entertained for a long while. Mr. J. K. Macdonald was rash enough to deny the occasion, whereupon Mr. Haldane proved all that he had said by production of the financial statement for 1897. With the exception of a few hundred dollars for printing and petty disbursements, two or three lawyers have got all the rest of some \$4,000. Mr. Haldane quotes correctly parts of the salary of the secretary, who is a lawyer, down among the other legal fees. He suggests that if the Sabbatarian movement is to be rescued from its present condition of ineffectuality, a campaign of education must be commenced, as "the 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 one indeed. The antagonism he so much fears already appears to have taken 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 lawyers. William Ewart Gladstone. The noisy hosts of war on the other side of our border did not entirely distract the thousands of Canadians, who, from the 22nd of March until Thursday last, felt their hearts inclined with greater sympathy from day to day towards the beautiful ancestral home in North Wales where the intellectual hero of the century lay upon his death-bed. On Ascension morn 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. Two months ago all eyes were lovingly fixed upon the venerable figure of Mr. Gladstone, as he journeyed to Hawarden, to his home—and the grave. He was returning from the Riviera without having experienced any benefit to his health; and as he passed them from the immediate view of the world into the privacy of his family circle, his progress across England was, in its sadness, one of the most 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 hymn upon the solemn twilight of his life's day. The man whom Bunsen pronounced "the greatest intellectual force in England" presented in his long illness one of the loliest figures the world has ever beheld of the Dying Christian; and if anything could spiritualize the religious 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 sunrise hour of Ascension Day. With the obliteration of the deeply-lined features of the great octogenarian leader, a safer and surer light has gone out than ever before in British history guided the heathen and sympathies of the hosts who look to Westminster as their stage. Gladstone stood before the civilized world as the 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 and more chivalric eloquence than Burke and Beaconsfield. More than this, it was the magic of Gladstone's character that made it possible, in this nineteenth century of land-grabbing and empire-building, for other nations and peoples to understand, and even admire, the British public. We believe the reason of this was that Gladstone 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 Demosthenes 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 lines to the strong heart of humanity. It is impossible to attempt any thing like a complete sketch of Mr. Gladstone's labors; but there are certain successes standing out among his personal achievements that appear as a halo surrounding his name. The University of Oxford [1849-52] where his contemporaries noted the early promises of his extraordinary mental 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 upon such terms as would preserve both the negroes and the colonies, and belief 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 owners of a plantation in British Guiana. The political philosophy upon which he won the Newark election embraced "a warm and conscientious attachment to our government as a limited monarchy, 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 Herbert, Cobden, Ernie and Sir James Graham—he had 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 spirit of justice went over to their side. Nor should his sincerity be held in less respect if he sometimes 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 opposition to the Maynooth grant to the length of resigning from Peel's Government, his personal acquaintance with Dr. 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 course, fully shaken off the philosophy of Toryism at the time when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's administration, he delivered his thunder on the enormities of the Crimean War. Seldom had Parliament listened to a loftier effort of impassioned speech; but never had eloquence been more completely wasted. "If," he said "the war were continued merely to obtain military glory, we should tempt the justice of him in whose hands was the fate of armies to launch upon us his wrath." In 1859 he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's government; and no wonder his budgets were looked forward to with interest, when a celebrated writer, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, is able to say: "It was reserved for the latter half of the nineteenth century to discover in Mr. Gladstone an enchantment 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 listened, and the far greater crowd of those who read, imagine that they were hearing and reading a Persian tale." The Parliament of his first Premiership 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 since covered. But he had resigned the Liberal leadership when the vigorous and thrilling denunciations of the Bulgarian atrocities proved him by unanimous acclaim the natural, the only, leader of the Liberal movement. Bathed in the glow of admiration aroused by his cyclonic wrath against the "unspeakable Turk," Midlothian took him to her heart, as fervently as Scotland took Bruce after Bannockburn; and a second Bannockburn he made of it, creating out of Scottish Liberalism—and after Gladstone 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 Kingdom. That was in 1890. Five years later, when he was re-elected for Midlothian, Scotland could read all her Tory M.P.s. to London in one compartment 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. Gladstone's opponents, led by Charles Stuart Parnell, converting their determined enmity by the moral strength of their cause, and their own deep earnestness in behalf of a long-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 the "Land of the Heather" the quickest and heartiest endorsement came of Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule. The Irish idolized Parnell as the Scotch idolized Gladstone; and when the two great popular leaders of the hour faced the hosts of Toryism, Scotland lined up to a man to meet the shock of battle. Gladstone's Home Rule war-cry sounded like a summons to the clans of the Celts on both islands. "Let us," said he, introducing his first Home Rule Bill, "come to close quarters." Scotland knew there were hard blows to deliver, and lost no time in considering the side issue of over-representation 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 legions than was anticipated. The veteran statesman's steadfast allegiance to his Irish policy to the last—for upon his death bed he blessed it and counselled its friends to persevere and be united—verified the unwavering faith of Scotland in the sincerity and justice of his attitude of friendship towards Ireland. In spite of the "Chamberlain betrayal," and of the unwearied 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 courage of the great Englishman who dared to grapple with it will not be forgotten. His vanishing from the scene snags the golden thread of the personal influence that united in friendship and mutual understanding thousands of honest hearts long held apart by race prejudices 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 the noble spirit he infused into it. Humanity mourns the death of Mr. Gladstone. Sovereigns and subjects of many nations have alike been warmed in the white heat of his enthusiasm for the triumph of 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 remember 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 ungrateful would be the Irish heart that could 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-General's action on this subject has appeared in the press. The case of the junior judges may best, perhaps, be illustrated by showing what good things have already been done for the seniors. For instance, the salaries of all the county judges in the Dominion are increased by \$400 three years after their appointment, and in Manitoba by \$500. The junior judges of Ontario do not get any increase. By the Dominion Revised Statutes, 1896, Chap. 138, county judges' salaries are fixed as follows: Nova Scotia—The judge of county of Halifax \$2,400 per annum. Six other County Court Judges, each \$900 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, \$3,000; 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 three years, and afterwards \$2,400 per annum. Manitoba—Four county court judges, each \$2,000 first three years, and then \$2,400. 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 fixed at \$2,500.

What the junior judges of Ontario ask is that they be treated as the other county judges in the Dominion, and that after three years service their salaries 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 years service.

The qualifications of juniors are required to be same as the seniors, and their powers and duties are the same in civil and criminal cases. (S. 14 R. S. O. chap. 54 (1897) 64-6 Vict. Can. chap. 28). Whilst the County Courts presided over by senior judges in 1806 tried only 877 cases realizing \$24,000, there were entered in the Division Courts in Ontario in the same year 52,204 cases, realizing \$582,029.90.

The salaries of junior judges were fixed by sec. 10 of chap. 81 of 30 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 Courts; and had jurisdiction of Division Courts not been increased, these cases would have to be entered in County Court, which would have increased the number of County Court cases in 1896 from 357 to 8375. 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 \$900 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 Catholics appointed to the bench seem to have been selected for the "junior" positions. We think we established a case of discrimination in this regard, for mere coincidence could never pursue the system along religious lines so clearly drawn and to the extent disclosed by the facts. The Catholic juniors 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 of 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 weeks the end was looked for at any moment. During her illness Mrs. Woods was surrounded by all the care that loving hearts could suggest, and sustained by all the consolations of our holy religion she quietly passed to her reward on Saturday last.

Mrs. Woods was a devoted wife and mother, finding her pleasure not in her home, and no delight but with her children. The deceased came with her father from Queen's County, Ireland, and some time afterwards married. Though God had blessed her with abundance she never forgot how to sympathize with those in distress, and help in the cause of charity was ever given. Mrs. Woods was a staunch Catholic, and a true lover of her native land, ever taking innocent pride in belonging to the 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 lay assistant at the marriage of Mrs. Woods, in the sanctuary were Fathers Cherrier and Muehlan. The six sons of Mrs. Woods acted as pall-bearers. Mrs. Woods also leaves three daughters, Mrs. McCowan, Mrs. J. Ryan and Miss Maggie Woods to mourn her loss. To Mr. Woods and his family, the sympathy of hundreds of friends is given. That God may sustain them in their great sorrow is the fervent wish of all. R.P.P.

LADY ABERDEEN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.

OTTAWA, May 23.—Learning that His Excellency, the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, are about 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 occasion on which she would, in this land, preside over so many representative women, THE CATHOLIC REGISTER determined to send its representative to Ottawa to report this 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 Catholics of Canada in general, and perhaps 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 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 widespread the knowledge of Irish 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 "Cead Mile Failte." 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 legendary lore, and showed even to the most casual observer the result of months of earnest and painstaking research in the literary past of Ireland. This lecture, with a glowing tribute to the author as professor by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, was afterwards printed in pamphlet form and sent abroad. On St. Patrick's night last the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Ottawa was favored with a magnificent lecture on similar lines to the above.

When in Toronto Lord and Lady Aberdeen visited our Catholic institutions neglecting none, but carrying encouragement to all, adapting themselves to the sick and the poor, the old and the young, carrying sunshine everywhere. Again when Canada'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 for the remaining lady thus so suddenly 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 fatherless children.

Many other acts of womanly delicacy live in our hearts. Presents to our churches of costly vestments, of gold and precious lace; beautiful bells whose chiming shall ever invite a loving prayer in her behalf; visits to temples whose walls shall retain the memory of her presence as the vase the odor of the rose; words and actions countless and unspeakable shall make revered the name of Lady Aberdeen.

Nor would it be fair in this connection to speak of Lady Aberdeen without reference to His Excellency. Did not our Governor-General support his wife in every way possible in all her philanthropic work; she would be very much hampered—) fact it is not too much to say that those works would not exist at all—for Lady Aberdeen thought interested in many of the "minor" things of the nineteenth century, the type 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 "jobs in sweet and the burden light." His Excellency gives every encouragement to Lady Aberdeen by his presence at her meetings, 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 husband and wife towards one another, is in itself an object lesson, which cannot fail to have an influence like to a benison wherever it falls.

It is not the intention that these articles should give a detailed account of the late National Council meeting, but rather that they should give some idea of the inception, 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 R. DOLLARD (SHAW-DA-MOON).

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

Poetry is like music; it has strains to stir every mood and fancy. How it soothes us by the touching of a simple minor chord. Again we are swept away by a swelling diapason of loftiest power and pathos. Shakespeare is the admitted master of all moods and emotions. Everywhere in his et home. He describes everything in the most perfect words, from the proper adjustment of a ribband 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 threatnings of an imminent war: And there was mounting in hot haste—the steed, The moustering squadron and the clattering car Went pouring forward with impetuous speed, And proudly forming in the ranks of war; And the loud thunder peal on peal afar. And near the beat of the alarming drum, Went pouring forward with impetuous speed.

And he is again inimitable in his unparalleled address to Ocean. Who shall ever exult in it? Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempests; in all time, Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale or storm; Ining the globe, 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 that great master of moods can conclude his grand poem sadly, and like one wearied after a great effort. Child 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 strain. 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. That which I have been—and my visions fit Less palpably before me—and the glow That in my spirit dwelt is fluttering faint and low.

"What a grand singer is Shelley, in a different vein—like his own "West Wind," aerial, fanciful, perfumed with the flowers of mysterious and beautiful lands: Thou who didst awaken from his summer dreams The blue Mediterranean where he lay, Lulled by the coil of his crystalline streams Beside a pumice Isle in Raia's bay, And in a sleep of old palaces and towers Quivering within the wave's intenser day.

And much akin to Shelley's genius, with even more love of the beautiful for its own sake, is that of Keats, whose verses are perfect and exquisite as the Grecian urn whose beauty he sings. His "Ode to a Nightingale," is an unique and wonderful production studded with gorgeous imagery, like some priceless gem encrusted with jewels: White hawthorn and the pastoral eglantine 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 eves.

Again here in the last lines is a fancy of weird remoteness unequalled in the language: Perhaps the self-same song that found a path Through the sad heart of Ruth, when As she stood in tears amid the alien corn, The same that oft-times hath Charmed magic casements opening on the foam Of perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn!

Looking the other day over a lately-published volume of poems by Francis Egan, his name and skill touches brought me to mind the scene of the roses and thyme on Parnassus, and carried me back again to the feet 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 sane, which are, to put it mildly, but collections of varied doggerel.

Again the magazines for the most part are monopolized by a crowd of versifiers, who, striving after artificial smoothness and elegance, destroy all natural strength or expression in their work. The standard of 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 ballads than there is in half the productions of the polished magazine scribers. Maurice Francis Egan is well known as a distinguished litterateur, an able writer of prose and fiction. His latest publication "Songs and Sonnets" and Sonnets, now before me, shows that he is also a poet—not a magazine hack, but a poet of great elegance and true discernment of nature. In these days of unalloyed and insane warbling, it is most refreshing to meet a man like this with a moral to his strain, and an unflinching trust in the beneficence of the Father of all. Professor Egan is a Catholic poet of whom we all may well be proud, and he strikes his lute with no uncertain hand. In his fondness for Catholic subjects and imagery he reminds one of Francois 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 row and then arise in a thum and almost equal the great master—as in the following which course, I think, in his poem entitled "The Hound of Heaven," where he speaks of: Clouds Unwrapped by the solemn thurifer, The murmur of its unknown That swigeth the slow earth a fore The Embannered Throne.

Indeed all the sonnets of Professor 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 For as He brightens I grow darker A spot upon Christ's sun, yet in my need, For me His risen I will enter in His joyful heart, and wait His holy will. Everybody should read these sonnets, so elevating and instructive they are. They show the writer to us as he is, a practical Catholic, and proudly avowing his love and loyalty to the old church. Some so-called scientists nowadays, gifted with an abundance of assurance and intelligence, and with less common sense than donkeys, try to make believe that it is the sign of a strong mind and great intellect to throw off the yoke of belief 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 another world as condemned ones. The truly strong man, and the truly learned man, is the man who leans on God and goes his way trusting in Him. He is the atheist, renouncing God, is like the pampered cur 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 Conn, 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 thy grace? I saw his face; 'twas Conn's no more! Oh, Christ! Oh, God! how did I lose thy grace? Wouldst Thou hadst shrivelled me, oh, Lord of light!

I saw His face, as He is on the cross, These He lay prone upon the sodden moss; The blood was His, not Conn's, that reddened all The little shallows where the reeds grow tall. William O'Brien, M.P., in his book "Irish Ideas" tells us the poor old Irish Pedagogue who in spite of all his vast attainments 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 crime 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 vilified and misrepresented by the diabolical agency of the British press, that a man of old with a spearhead, 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. As a nation Ireland had always been illustrious for its great seats of learning and its matchless scholars. It was the school of Europe when the inhabitants of Britain were yet in a state of semi-barbarism. The most intelligent princes of Britain came to learn to receive their education, as is evident from the authentic record of "Prince Aldrid's Itinerary through the Land." Having despoiled this noble race of everything, degraded them by the fanatical insanity of the penal law, proscribed education and set a price on the scholar, but when a great manly-mannered conqueror now put the finger of scorn at their victims, saying to the world "see how ignorant these wretched Irish are!" It is indeed wonderful how after passing through such a brutalizing ordeal, the Gael has preserved in so remarkable a degree his inherent love of learning and soundness 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 damage that the hostile and unjust British press has done to the cause of Ireland is incalculable. Lord Russell of Killowen, himself a great Irishman, says that when a London street rowdy comes up before the police courts he is proclaimed an Irishman, but when a great general comes home famous and war-scarred he is immediately introduced to the world as a great Englishman. Thus was it to-day with Wellington and Gough. Thus it is to-day with Lord Roberts, Wolsey and Kitchener of the Sudan. But I am straying from my subject. Like the old Irish pedagogue above mentioned, Professor Egan manifests his love and devotion to the ancient classics. Allusions to them are cropping up frequently in the little volume before me, always introduced with the taste and discretion of the profound scholar. I will conclude by giving one of the sonnets in which they occur:

Now the drear storm is past, the snow is gone, And from the brown earth pipes the wind, And from the west, where late the dim sun set In winter clouds with weak rays, pale and wan, Comes light reflected of a newer dawn. Sad days have passed since the lone Mother met The sweet St. John, her dark-dyed garments wet With precious blood shed by the Holy One.

Light in the East! Light in the East! Light in the East and all the doubt is past, And all earth's beauty buds—the risen One Has taken from our race the seal of Sweet peace has come and we are free at last.

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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 excellences therein contained, a few specimens gem from a veritable Golconda of treasure: THE JOY-RINGER. Not when old Blou's idyls sweet were sung, Or when old Horace scorned the vulgar herd And praised his frugal fare—each chosen word, Write where full skins of rare Falernian hung Above a table with rich garlands hung, By Roman slaves; not when the dance stirred The air of spring, like swaying wave or wind, Was there true joy the tribes of men among!

These Idyls and those Odes hide sadness deep, And canker worms, despite the shining gold, We glad them with; Their lucent music flows To noble words at times, but words of But words of dreaming; life was not Life of old— It came to earth when God the Son arose!

A Chance to Make Money. I have berries, grapes and peaches on a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold Process; do not use the beautiful fruit, just put it up cold, keep 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; anyone 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 of fruit and complete directions to any of your readers for fifteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. I am going to begin work at once to catch the spring trade. FRANCIS CASSEY, St. Louis, Mo. 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 hall was filled by an audience which represented in the highest degree the entertainment provided. Part I. consisted of a farce-comedy, entitled "Box and Cox," which was thoroughly enjoyed. Part II. was composed of choruses from favorite operas. The choir sang with great style for the way in which they acquitted themselves of the various numbers. Also Mr. Harry Troman for the unbounded interest which he displayed in preparing the programme, and the good work shown in the selection given. Mr. Troman has been conductor of St. Paul's choir for two years; and during that time the choir has progressed very materially; and now possesses an excellent repertoire of good music. Mr. Troman has a thorough knowledge of music, being an excellent pianist, and is held in high esteem by the church officials and congregation. One Grateful Boy.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register. Dear Sir—I am at a loss to express my thanks in words for your kindness in favoring my poor essay on the "Football Game"—Father Finn's latest book. I will ever remember your kindness and say a good word when occasion permits. Yours respectfully, D. MURRAY, Toronto.

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Chats with the children

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—Until now I have had no time to write to you to give you a description of my native village.

For the past month I have been busy practicing for a concert and have to spend much time studying my lessons 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. Ry., midway between Georgetown and Barrie.

There is a Public School in which three teachers are engaged. There are five churches, one of which is the Catholic. 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 long for publication, I remain your loving cousin. CAMILLA CASSBERLY, Tottenham, May 14th, 1898.

Camilla writes a very nice letter. As to the competitions, we shall have some special ones during the holidays; but the series of puzzles cannot be stopped without creating some little confusion, 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 prize.

COUSIN FLO.

THE BAND OF MEROY.

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

The cousins outside the city seem to appreciate the Band; we have only 8 Toronto members out of a total of 16, that is not as it should be.

Remember you are not obliged 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 thus mould their characters into that true nobility which seems meanness of every kind, and would despise to ill-treat one weaker than itself.

Mercy is of various kinds; it does not consist merely in being kind to animals. We may be, and often are, unmerciful to our teachers 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 tease and irritate them, and provoke them to quarrel and fight. And 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 carelessly, and do lots of other things that members of the Band of Mercy 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 quarrelling over trifles.

"Blessed are the peacemakers—blessed are they that shall obtain mercy." You may wish to know these words. If any of my cousins succeed in stopping a quarrel and reconciling the combatants they must write to me about it and I will print the letter and send them a picture.

COUSIN FLO.

A FAMOUS DEAF 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 anybody, and also understand what people say by looking at their lips.

But Helen was blind also, so she had to be taught through the sense of touch. Through this, the only sense she possessed, she learned to talk, to read and write, and even to knit, sew and embroider. She understood what was said by placing 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.

COUSIN FLO.

closed are debarred from further competition for three months; they may reply to puzzles if they like, but the marks they may obtain will only entitle them to cards.

DIAMOND, an animal; the universe; a soothing medicine; the Pope's confidants; a famous Irish river; a legal agreement; a male liquor; a letter.

ENIGMA. I am a word of eleven letters, meaning an Eastern language. My 4, 5, 8, 10 is fluted; my 7, 2, 9 is a metal; my 6, 7, 8, 9 means river; my 1, 11 is a domestic bird.

CHARADES, 1. My first 'is used by every student; my second is found in the market-place; my whole is what my first is sold.

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

3. 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 mark.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF MAY 12th.

HIDDEN INGREDIENTS FOR DINNER. Beef, lamb, veal, bread, sage, cream, peas, mutton, pork, kroust, game, salmon, cabbage, melon, lemon.

TRANSPOSITION. Amiable. Am I able? I am able.

TOTAL MARKS TO DATE. 1st. John A. Doyle, 46. 2nd. Camilla Cassberly, 28. 3rd. Martina McCoy, 26.

J. E. Thompson, 20; J. Malley, 20; A. Blondin, 20; S. J. Murphy, 17; Mary Smith, 8. The other competitors' marks remain as announced last time, they having sent no more replies.

At the date of going to press no solutions have been received from J. E. Thompson 'to the last two puzzles; 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 announced, 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 get discouraged because your marks don't always appear, they are sure to be in the total.

"Do you know your orders, sentinel?" was asked of a not over-bright Irish soldier on duty. "Yes, sir," he replied. "Know the points of the compass?" continued the officer. "Yes, 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?" "Ma knapsack, sir," sentimentally answered the soldier.

A woman in this condition is suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in withehold and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes these organs strong and well. It makes inflammation, and all other ailments, disappear. Her pain-racked nerves are a continual torture.

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EASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 11.—Apart from its character and importance as a great festival of the Church, the coming of Easter in Canada is looked upon generally as the first harbinger of spring. The most careless observer will have noticed that on Easter Sunday morning, though the day may be the coldest of the month, fashion's vortices appear in light raincoat 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 severe winter weather experienced in well-beloved Canada. But here, in this southern portion of the dark African continent, the scene is certainly changed. Here Easteride brings with it the same notes of gladness and rejoicing, and thanksgiving in the church, and the same holidaying and making merry among the people generally; but the season is in "the sera 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 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 cricket tournaments are drawing to a close, and even here, the Rugby season is at hand, and more suitable to the cooler weather.

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 Johannesburg 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 strange to a traveller from the north country, the celebration of the Easter festival by the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa varies not one iota either in ceremonial 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 scenery, the customs and complexions of the people—may change, the Church is unvaryingly 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 slush and snow to the early services. And here, in the land of the Southern Cross, twelve thousand miles distant, and even, while the cross swings low to the morn', there is on Easter Sunday in a corner of the Immense Continent a group of some fifty, and hundreds of communicants gave 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 sacrament with every evidence of the most profound reverence and devotion. And this gives rise to another thought. In this Transvaal Republic the negro was to be seen fit to forbid the negro to walk about in the country that is his own without a brass plate license, worn conspicuously on the left arm. On Sunday morning these poor blacks, any one of whom, by virtue of his set, was greater for the moment than the president or any other officer of the State, yet performed, wore upon his arm this badge of humiliation—a license, a tag which by many in other countries is considered an injustice to a dog. But perhaps this Dutch Government understands the negro question better than we "Uitlanders." The services in the church throughout the day were very fine. A splendid choir, with full orchestral accompaniment, rendered the Mass music in a manner that would have done credit to any choir in Toronto. The church, by the way, is in architecture and interior arrangement, very similar to St. Basil's in Toronto. The congregation is truly cosmopolitan in character, including all nationalities, classes and colors. The pillars of the church are, for the most part, of Irish descent, but there are also many French, German, English, Portuguese, Malay, Negroes, etc. The parish is in charge of Rev. Father De Laoy, a large-hearted, genial Irish priest, and the assistance there are a number of suburban chapels attended from here.

In the evening the church was again crowded, and the singing excellent. Father De Laoy preached an impressive and scholarly sermon on the festival of the day; and after Benediction the large congregation flocked out into the cool and intensely dark African night.

H. V. F.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Farm and Garden

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

John Evans, of Burton, Eng., has for the last seven years been breeding Lincolnshire Red Shortboms with a special eye to dairy purposes. During that time he has brought up the yearly milk yield by 140 gallons per cow. Profit, on his herd, after dropping her sixth calf, gave a yield of 15,661 lbs. of milk for the year, and 420 lbs. of butter. Another cow, after her fourth calf, gave 13,025 lbs. of milk, and 420 lbs. of butter.

James Shirton, a Morden (Man.) pioneer, tells Farming, that he does not think either Manitoba or the West will have any cattle to export this year. The local demand in the Crow'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 germ of the disease lives in the tuber. Precautions should be taken to sow, not to use for seed any potatoes to which when out 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, and as the blight is unusually bad, when the mixture should be made stronger and the spraying be more frequently done.

Poultry, and other farm creatures as well, are more or less afflicted 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 dumpy 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; and if there is no particular use in this ailment, the green food must be given judiciously, and especially when the early frost 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 starts 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 are to be successfully raised. A little judgment in the matter of food, clean water in the fountains, plenty of outdoor exercise on pleasant days, and plenty of shaft 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 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 disease. A good rule, however, would be to plant as soon as all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm. Nothing is gained by putting out plants while the ground is cold and there is little food 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 depth 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 roots have plenty of room in which to work. Second, remove from the bed one-third of the soil and replace it with the same bulk of well-rotted manure (well-rotted cow manure is unexcelled for this purpose), in which has been incorporated some finely chopped soil. Spade this compost thoroughly into the soil in the bed, and work it up to the surface in all clods or lumps. Be 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 pasty or too wet the chances are that it will be ruined for the whole season, until the action of frost and winter weather imparts to it again its natural friability. In setting out the roses in the bed do not neglect the all-important firming of the soil about the base of the plants. This should be done by treading the soil well with the feet, immediately about the base of each plant, but not over all the surface of the bed.—Woman's Home Companion.

FAGGED 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 sufferer. They feel that though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure.—One box of Parolee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parolee's Pills.

LADIES' SOCIETIES IN ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

(WRITTEN 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 the presence of his Grace the Archbishop and the excellent musical programme helped to make the event most enjoyable. The St. Nicholas Male Quartette sang their first public appearance, singing "On the Wabash" and other original melodies; while Miss Shea, the young and talented vocalist of Loreto Abbey, was more than once encored. Mr. Ferrin, the celebrated humorist, delighted the audience with his character songs which were rapturously applauded and encored.

His Grace in an appropriate speech alluded to the good work done by the Altar Society and praised them for their zeal, not only in filling the society of the cathedral with beautiful vestments worthy of the services of the Church, but also for their endeavors to draw the people together in a closer bond of mutual knowledge and friendship. Mrs. Donner with her accustomed kindness, accompanied the solo. Signor D'Alcandro's orchestra 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 that of any preceding one. There are now 608 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 \$642.88, which, deducting the expenditure of \$276.95, leaves a balance of \$365.93. The gross receipts since the inception of the society in 1891, amount to \$8444.70; the expenditure to \$8176.96.

The officers, to whom, with all the praise of the society, the greatest praise is due, are: President, Miss Foy. Vice-President, Mrs. McConnell. Secretary, Miss Moran. Treasurer, Miss Sullivan. Distributor, Miss Harson.

Another society 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 is found that the work of charity could not be completely effected without the aid 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 zealous and active members. The summary of work done, during the past season, taken from reports of Secretary and Treasurer shows: No. of families assisted, 88; visits made, 353; aggregate number assisted, 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 helper of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mr. Engstrom, has participated his benefaction in the best of his ability to St. Anthony, presented to the Ladies' Aid Society, and splendidly placed in St. Michael's Cathedral. The oldest and best known of the Ladies' societies of St. Michael's parish is the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, and Children of Mary. This society now numbers nearly 150, with a steady increase each year. Though the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin is primarily a spiritual organization, its members generally devote themselves also to other good works of charity and mercy. The children of Mary of St. Michael's parish have done splendid work for the poor by their admirable Sewing Society. During the past winter they have made clothing and provided shoes and stockings for 150 children, whom they enabled to attend school. Their source of revenue are their own contributions, and especially their constant and most effective work at the sewing machines, with donations from a few generous friends; amongst whom they would mention especially Rev. Father Robler, Miss Mary O'Connor and Mrs. O'Keefe.

The officers of the Sodality are: President, Miss Maggie Beall; Vice-President, Miss Mary Carroll; Assistant President, Miss Maggie Ryan; Secretary, Miss Maggie Mahony; Treasurer, Miss Katie O'Connor; Sacristan, Miss Agnes O'Leary; Librarian, Miss Theresa Fahey.

The Sodality will celebrate their May Festival by a solemn reception of members and a grand social service and procession at the Cathedral on Sunday 29th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

CANNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of cramp, flesh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of several kinds, and was cured by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

VALUABLE INFORMATION. This medicine is working miracles wherever used. It cures the "New Infection," and is pure. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 for \$5.00, as druggist, or direct from The S. S. RYKMAN MEDICINE CO. Limited, HAMILTON, Ont. Write for particulars and chart book, free.

Archbishop O'Brien Preter's.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 20.—Archbishop O'Brien to-day expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the action of England in interfering with the coal trade. He disputes the power of the Home Government to prohibit the sale of the use of our mines, and would see it as an unjustifiable interference with the commerce of Canada. The fact that Great Britain alone has taken such a step in regard to coal, caused His Grace to express his opinion that it was a direct blow on her part to favor the United States. He would urge on Canadians the necessity of protecting their interests, and claims for them the right to act in the matter as they see fit.

Domestic Reading

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

A dumb tongue can be a heavy liar. Life is the harleque of young dreamers. Lies are users's coin we pay for ten thousand per cent. The root cure is the regeneration of the individual.

We exchange 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 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 not roused. My enemy's laugh is a bugle blown in the night.

Illegitimate speculation has become a greater source of mischief than 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 lies dead behind him, but it is blessing or cursing his every step he takes. Style is the mantle of greatness; and say that the greatness is beyond 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 cares for you. Consult Him and He will guide you.

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 enduring happiness, not such as can be won at the speed of a horse or marred by the obliquity of a ball.—Ruskin.

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

Every one 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 to us as we watch the setting sun, but who is in the spirit of the sunset turns instantly from the westward to the eastern loom. The things the day has given him—its knowledge, its inspirations, and its friendship, and its faith—these the departing sun is powerless to carry 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.

Ottawa News.

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

GAINED FLESH. A popular baker of this city, Thomas Moffat, 175 Murray St., took Rykman's Kootenay Cure for Acute Rheumatism, and now has not a sign of disease, in addition to which he gained 12 lbs. in weight. He says KOOTENAY is a great Rheumatic cure, also grand tonic and blood purifier. He has made the above statement under oath.

VALUABLE INFORMATION. This medicine is working miracles wherever used. It cures the "New Infection," and is pure. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 for \$5.00, as druggist, or direct from The S. S. RYKMAN MEDICINE CO. Limited, HAMILTON, Ont. Write for particulars and chart book, free.

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