The Catholic Register.

Dundas of Disanch. ath is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. IX.-No. 17.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 28.—White—(Third Sunday after Easter). Patronage of St. Joseph. Double second class.

Monday, April 29,—Red — St. Peter, lartyr. Double.

Martyr. Double.

Tucsday, April 30.—Red—St. Catharine of Sionna, Virgin. Double.

Wodnesday. May 1.—Red—St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Double second

Thursday, May 2.—White—St. Anastasius, Bishop, Doctor. Double. Friday, May 3.—Red—Finding of the Holy Cross. Double second class. Saturday, May 4.—White St Monica, Widow. Double,

CURRENT TOPICS

Situation in France.

The Hely Father is preparing another letter on the Associations Bill in France. It is understood, he will condemn it in still more uncompromising terms than those he used in his letter to the Arch-

Sugar and Slang.

As auticipated, a sugar tax was the great feature in Sir Michael Hicksthe great feature in Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget statement on Thursday last. It is more than possible that one of the excited members, following the example once sot by the great Earl of Chatham, began his speech with the words: "Sugar Mr. Speaker." When the House laughed uproariously at Chat-ham, he, not understanding the caus-of merriment, continued with rising wrath: "Sugar, Mr. Speaker, under the circumstances, refrained from calling him to order.

Which Accounts for It.

Which Accounts for it.

Lord Cadogan has made a more popular Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, than was expected. Some of the Irish papers are attributing this to the fact that he has Irish blood in his veins. The Irism (Galway) Herald says: "The third Earl of Cadogan married on the 4th of April, 1910, a Galway girl remarkable for her rare beauty and accomplishments, Honoria Louisa Blake, daughter of Jeseph Blake, of Ardry and Wallscourt. This Lord Cadogan, who died in 1984, was father of Henry Charles, the fourth Earl of Cadogan, who died in 1983, and he was the father of our present popular Vicercy. It will thus be seen that the Lord Lieutenant's grandmother was a Miss Blake, of Ardry, Galway."

Mr. Blake's Wit.

En. Blake's Wit.

English papers have generally taken a turn for appreciating the high abilities of Hon. Edward Blake. In his speech on the Denise of the Crown Bill, Mr. Blake matte an effective quotation and witty panedy which is getting much admiration. Quoting the Duke of Entland's famous lines—

"Let laws and learning, Arts and Com But spare, oh spare our old nobility"-

he ingeniously applied them to the de-bate on the Bill in the following parody on the Ministerial attitude:—

** Let Kings curse Catholics, children drink and die.

and die, But save, oh save our hybrid Ministry."

Kensit and Carrie.

Kensit and Carrie.

In another column we publish the cable account of the disgraceful scenes at Mary-le-Row last week, when the partisans of the Bishop-elect of London and John Kensit, the "M.dorn Protestant," divided the congregation between them, and turned the highest ceremones of the English Church into a riot, which no one appeared to have the least authority to quell. The English people pride themselves on their respect for order and discipline, in religion as in every other duty. But they have no discipline for such as Kensit, who was well compared by the Duke of Newcastle, now on this side of the Atlantic, to Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon amasher. They have jailed Carrie out in Kansas, but Kensit will probably get into Parliament, and possibly may not check his wild career short of the

The Versatile Labby.

Not many persons, says an English exchange, knew that Mr. Labouchere has been both Emperor of Mexico and President of France. "Labby," the story goes, landed at Vera Crus on the day on which the unfortunate Maximilian was expected; and being in official uniform, was excerted by cavalry to the capital of the country in the belief that he was the new monarch. "When we got there," says Labby, "I explained their mistake." The election to the Presidency of France occurred during the Commune, when Labby was a "beginged resident." He entered the Hotel de Villé and found a number of "Nationals" electing a President amid violent discord. Mr. Labouchere proposed himself, and his name favouring him he was unanimously chosen. "While they were discussing the Ministry," he adds, "I went to inspect my official residence.

Dr. Tanner Dead.

Dr. Tanner Dead.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles K. Tanner, who represented one of the divisions of Cork County in the House of Commons since 1886. His death, which was due to consumption, occurred at Reading. Before his entry into public life Dr. Tanner had in no way identified himself with the popular cause in Ireland; but it was his nature to do things thoroughly, and he became one of the most realign members of the Irish party. Most people who knew

him only through the newspapers greatly miwanderstood the man. Standing
high in his profession, Dr. Tanner had
no personal end to serve or wish to gratify in Parliament. He sacrificed his
personal feelings as willingly as his profeedional career. From the pictures so
frequently drawn of him in the newsrapers, no one would dream that he was
a roligious man, but such was the case. a rollgious man, but such was the case. Dr. Tanner was a popular member in the House, and he will be very generally egretted.

A Catholic Centre. The new Catholic Cathedral at West. minstor, now all but complete, was thrown open to the public for the first time on the 9th of the present menth, and during the day was visited by a large number of persons. The interior, and during the day was visited by a large number of persons. The interior, as a correspondent remarks, cannot yet be seen at its beat owing to the amount of scaffolding which is still required by the workmen in giving the finishing touches to the various points, but though the general view is thes somewhat obstructed, the impression created is decidedly favourable. The tall, exquisately colored marble columns running along either side of the nave produce a most imposing effect and are the admiration of every visitor. Outside the building is just beginning to emerge from the network of scaffolding with which it was surrounded, and though the adjoining house out off from the view of the visitor a street, the main thoroughtare in the neighborheed, the lotty spire is run to such a height that it is now one of the landmarks of London. The Cathedral will be opened for service in July, and the cocasion is eagetly looked forward to in Cathedral.

Dr. In-an on Roligion.

Dr. In-am on Religion.

All f.ushmen know and like the name of Dr. John Kells Ingram, the author of the grand balled of '98. A significant passage in the introduction to his recently published work, "Outlines of the History of Religion," is being quoted at the present time as an irrefragible argument in support of the position of the Catholic population of Ireland in their demand for an education for their children in a University where there will be a Catholic atmosphere. Dr. Ingram, who amnounces himself a disciple of Positivism, was Vice-President of Trinity College; and a Fellow, the holder of two ism, was Vice-President of Trinity Col-iege; and a Fellow, the holder of two Professorahips and various offices, a member of the governing body of Trin-ity College for half a century, while is 1881, on a vacancy in the position of Provost, Dr. Jugram's many claims to the appointment were pressed by his friends on the Government of the day. friends on the Government of the day.
"Intellectually." he writes, "conetrained to sceept the philosophic base
on which Positive Religion rests, I have
tried its efficacy in my own heart and
life. Not otherwise than through, the
extension can the moral unity of mankind be uttimately realized. Long a
alient student and observer of the wants
and tendencies of my time, and regarding myself as under an implied contract
not to interfere with the religious ideas
of the young persons whose literary instruction was entrusted to me, I do not,
now that I am free from any such obligation, feel justified in continuing this
reticence to the end."

Tolatol's Influence

Court Leon Tolstoi, the Russian Socialist and novelist, whose wife's vigorous letter to the Greek Church authorities, protesting against the excommunication protesting against the excommunication of her husband, is a topic of the hour, stands out as the only litterateur whose works have been prohibited from circulation through the American mails. This occurred during the administration of the late Benjamin Harrison, 1889-93. John Wannamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, was at the time Postmaster-General of the States, and as this centileman is of the Cusker persumaster-General of the States, and as this gentleman is of the Quaker persuasion his sense of propriety prompted him to prevent Tolston's works from passing through Uncle Sam's mails. In the United States, however, this was an impossible task in a country of lavish freedom of opinion. In the press and elsewhere Wann, maker was exposed to ridicule, and finally the works of the ridicule, and finally the works of the great Russian leveller were given free passage through the continent of Brother Jonathan. There are plenty of of people on both sides of the Atlantic today, and particularly in Canada since the coming of the Doukhobors, who think that, however great is Toletoi's genuis, his novels are by no means suited for general reading.

he French Trouble.

he French Trouble.

Following up our comments of last week upon Pope Leo's latest utterances on the attitude of the French Government towards the Religious Orders, there is one point of difficulty over the application of the Associations Bill to missionaries and nuns in the French Colonies. It is the old story of Gambetta over again—"anti-clericalism is not an article of exportation." Men can persecute the religious at home, but they are found useful for French interests abroad, and they nurse lepers and cholera striken blackamoors for nothing.

M. Le Myre de Vilers, a Colonial Depcholera-striken blackamoors for nothing. M. Le Myre de Vilers, a Colonial Deputy, recently told the aggressive Atheist of the Chamber about the devotedness of the nuns of a non-authorised Order who had to be appealed to by the Minister of the Colonies to attend to the lepers in Madagazcar. Even Clemence au cites the ease of the Arab paper at Beyrout, which reproduced M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech spainst the Orders. In consequence of this the French Consul at Beyrout requested the authorities there to prevent Lewspapers from referring to to prevent newspapers from referring to the Associations Bill. The Government of the Republic was afreid that its action

against religion would have an untavorable effect on its relations with the Eastern Christians and the Mohammedans. As Chemenceau said, they were asbamed at Boyrout at what they were doing in Paris.

A Yelling Pack.

But in Paris the demagoguet are howling more loudly than ever. The crazy character known to the newspaper readers as Gehier, writes in the "Autore" readers as Gohier, writes in the "Aurore" that the Government bill is only a blind, a sop to the Socialists, and that nothing will actually be done against the Jesuits and others. On this account Gohier calls on all the anti-clericals to unite at the general elections, and to bring in a band of men who will be ready to sweep the whole Church away. Viviani, a Socialist, puts Father du Lac and Baron do Rothschild in the same boat, and says that after the Orders have been abolished the bankers and great aspitalists must be attacked. In connection says that after the Orders have been abolished the bankers and great sapitalists must be attacked. In connection with the influence of the Orders in the Ex. the "Temps" significantly remarks that of all the non-authorised bodies the Jesuits are the most heavily hit by the new law. That, however, will not prevent the Government from having resource to the help of the sopila who periodically emerge from the medical school directed by the Jesuits at Beyrout, in order to keep up its influence and prestige in Asia Minor and Palestine. These pupils, remarks the "Temps," are the best propagators of French civilization and outsure is the near East. Meanwhile a religious tas been informing the "Patrie" that if the Associations Law be applied in Frence in all its severity, the members of sonauthorized Orders have made arrangements, with the approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff, to become affiliated or temporarily attached to some of the authorized congregations. The report that the Carthusians would have to leave the Grand Chartrease has spread disrasy throughout the district of Grenoble, which is practically kept going by the famous distillery of the monks, who also build charitable institutious and give enormous alms.

Pay, Pay, Pay.

It is not a popular war cry in England just now. Mr. Ford, the Lookon correspondent of the New York Tribune, which has favored the war from the start, says:—If further proof were needed of the fact that people here are weary of the war in South Africa it, would be found in the poor response that has been made to appeals, for comforts for the troops at the front. A year, ago, when the war favor was at its height society ladies fought keenly for the honor or of being allowed to provide hunties as well as conforts for Tenmy this lay and though it cannot be said the nation's opinion as to the politics of the war has altered in, the slightest, the War Office authorities are beginning to Pav. Pav. Pav. war has altered in the stightest, the War office authorities are beginning to find out that if they want to prevent the soldiers from being unuscessarily exposed to the rigors of a Transval winter they must not rely on private aid. Meanwhile the cost of the war has increased to an average sum of £3,500,000 weekly.

A Grand Nun.

A Grand Nun.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria har Majesty decorated all the nurses then living who had been at the Crimea. Only five of these, it appeared could be discovered, all of them members of various Sisterhoods, Four of the Sisters received the decoration at Windsor, and the fifth was sister Mary Elizabeth, of the All Hallows Convert at Brisbane. She was a member of the old English family of Hercy, of Borkshire, and a sister of General Hercy. Through him the Order of the Royal Red Cross was forwarded to Sister Mary Elizabeth, whom he had not seen for thirty years. There was some doubt it scome, as to whether, at the time, Sister Mary Elizabeth was alive; and the decoration, in fact, was "accompanied by the wish that if she had in fact passed away it should be retained by the community." Sister Mary Elizabeth passed away it should be retained by
the community." Sister Mary Elizabeth
however. was by no means dead, and
personally received the honor. "We
now learn of her death, however," the
London Morning Leader says, "at the
age of eighty-four." It is added that
she was one of the earliest members of
the Brisbane Convent, and that she had
been long regarded as a connecting-lick
with the remote past.

A Fair Witness.

Count Sternberg, the Austrian officer who fought with the Boers at the beginning of the South African war, and who appears to have a most impartial mind, has published his "Experiences." Count Sternberg has a high appreciation of the rank and file of the British soldiery, who, he says, are "honest and brave. He holds that Lord Kitchener is "the most talented English General, and possesses all the qualities of a great leader." The Count met Reitz, the Secretary of State, whom he describes as "one of the most honorable men on God's earth, full of disinterested, flery zeal." Steyn he describes as "a model of sincerity and candor." De la Rey was "a big and dignified man, with a splendid profile and an aristocratic, hocked nose." De Wet "was a small, modest sort of man, ".mid spods eldmud gnidsemes diim."

CLOSURE FOR IRELAND.

The Catholic University Demand Defeated Without a Division.

London, April 22.—The House of Commons this evening debated a motion made by Mr. John Roche, member for East Galway, demanding facilities for a university education for Catholics in

made by Mr. John Roche, memor for East Galway, demanding facilities for a university education for Catholics in Ireland, without restrictions violating their religious feelings.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, Government leader in the House, whose personal attitude on the question is well known, his views being at variance with those of a majority of his party, earlostly supported the metion. He asked the House whether it was decent or tolerable to continue to starve education on account of projudice. Ireland, he said; was behind Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, and the Colonies, and her educational needs would not be satisfied males: the course was followed which England had been driven to adopt in the matter of primary and secondary education.

Mr. John Rodmond, leader of the Parmellite Nationalists, protested against Mr. Bales treature the supplied as an

mellite Nationalists, protested against Mr. Balfor treating the subject as an individual in behalf of the Government. The debate was clousured by a vote of 225 to 147; and the motion was defeated without a division.

MARRIED IN THE CONVENT.

The Toronto Globe's New York correspondent wires:—The caremony to-day (April 18) uniting Miss May O'Ryan and Dr. Gustave Arthur Taschereau was the first High Nuptial Mass ever celebrated within a cloister in the United States. The wedding place was the Convent of the Uraulines at Bedford Park, and the hour noon. The bride is a sister Mother of St. Michael, the Mother Superior of the convent. She was educated by the Sisters of St. Uraula, and was a favorite pupil. That this might be, it was necessary to obtain a special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Begin of the Diocese of Quebec, and Dr. Taschereau from St. Ferdinand, N.S. He is a nephew of the late Cardinal Taschereau of Canada. The wedding took place in the chapel of the convent, the Rev. Father Burke, celebrating the Nuptial Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Tebeau, chaplain of the Convent of Miscricorde, and the Rev. Pietro Gravel. Just before the bride with Mr. Theodore M. Hamel, who gave her away, entered from the right vestry door, preceded by Miss Eva Hamal and Miss. The wedding took seats on the sides of the centre, airle. The bride with Mr. Theodore M. Hamel, who gave her away, entered from the right vestry door, preceded by Miss Eva Hamal and Miss. The produced was served in the convent library. Dr. and Mrs. Taschereau left for Washington in the afternoon. Returning north shey will make their home in St. Ferdinand, N.S. The Toronto Globe's New York cor-

DEATH OF A RELIGIEUSE.

At Loretto Convent, Hamilton, in the iwenty-seventh year of her age, Miss Bessie Rice (in religion Sister Emmanu-ella), breathed her last. She had been ella), breathed her last. She had been in delicate health for some time, and it was deemed advisable to send her from the Novitiate in Toronto to Hamilton for a change of air, but consumption made such rapid progress that in three years that she had been a member of the community, Slater Emmanuella had won for herself the esteem of all by her average nicts and conscipations dis.

won for herself the esteem of all by her carmest piety and conscientious discharge of every duty. R. I. P.

The funeral of Sister Emmanuella took place on Friday morning from Lexesto Academy to Holy Sopulchre Cemetery. The solemn Mass of Requiem was chanted by Fathers Holden, with Fathers and Conference descent and Hinchey and Crofton as deacon and sub deacon respectively. The service at the cometery was conducted by Father Mahony, rector of St. Mary's Cathedral. The pall-bearers were J. M. Boyes, J. J. Bucke, M. L. O'Connor, and Donald

FATHER RYAN'S WORK AT MONTREAL.

The True Witness has the following:
"It is no exaggeration to say that this
week's retreat, for married and unmarweek's retreat, for married and unmar-ried women, preparatory to the Jubilee, which is being held in St. Patrick's Church, is one of the most successful that has ever been given in the parish. Itev. kather Ryan, the eloquent preacher of the retreat, is enchanted with the zeal and devotion displayed. Both as to numbers and to fervor, nothing seems wanting. And if the preacher is so highly picased with the congregation, on their part, cannot speak too highly, or too enthusiastically of the practical ser-mons of each evening and the brilliantly illustrative instructions of the morning. Deep is the impression left upon their illustrative instructions of the morning. Deep is the impression left upon their minds by the learned and eloquent priest. The attendance has been by thousands, not hundreds. It is to be hoped that during the coming week the men, whose retroat commences upon Sunday evening, will emutate the spleudid example set them by the vomes. It would be too bad if the women monogligad all the activity in young to the opolized all the activity in regard to the glorious. advantages. afforded by the

Canadians Get Victoria Cross.

Lieut, H. Z. O. Cockburz, Toronto; Lieut, R. E. W. Turner, Quebec, and Sergt. E. Holland, of Ottaws, have been granted the Victorio Gross for gallantry on November 7th last.

THE CHURCH IN OLD TORONTO.

To the Editor of The Redistrea:

The Catholio public is deeply indebted to Mr. McIntosh for his irtelligent and industrious researches into the early history of the Catholic Church in Toronto. There is no record of Mass ever having been celebrated at Fort Roullie. It was simply a trading post, and not r was served by a military chapilaic. In 1806 an acro of land on the corner of George and Duke streets was granted to the Hon. George Baby, the Ray. Alexander McDonell, and John Small, Esq. "in trust for the use and accommoda-To the Editor of THE RESISTER: the Hon. George Baby, the fix-A foxander McDonell, and John Small, Esq.,
in trust for the use and accommedation of a Roman Catholic congregation,
but as the site was afterwards found
not suitable for the purpose for which it
was given, the trustees were authorized
to sell the rame and purchase property
in another part of the town. This land
was patented to the trustees on the
25th March, 1806, and some time in 1821
the Parliament of Upper Canada gave
authority to the trustees to dispose of
the property on George and Duke streets.
I think this was the first place of legis
lation referring to Roman Catholics
passed in this province. By the way
was the John Small, Esq., the father or
y-vandfather of the Smalls of Toronto,
who, though Protestants, have been
always very courteous and friendly towards their Catholic fellow-citizens?
St. Catharines, April, 1901.

St. Catharines, April, 1901.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

Persecution in Portugal Closes Franciscans, Jesuita and Benedictines Mouses.

Lisbon, April 21.—The Official Journal publishes a decree secularizing religious

secciations.

The conditions essential to the legal The conditions essential to the legal status of such associations are that they must restruct themselves to works of benevolence, education, the propagation of the faith and civilization, but the last-named activity must be confued to the colonies. It further provides that the management of the associations shall be in the hands of Portuguese citizens. Six months is allowed for compliance with the decree.

The conditions imposed will involve the closing of seven Franciscan, Jesuit and Benedictine houses. The local authorities have already closed ten convents and expelled their immates. Despatches from Angra, capital of the Azores Islands, announce that many Jesuits who were expelled through a popular demonstration embarked on a steamer under protection of the sailors.

A PRIEST MISSING.

Fear Entertained that He May have Met

Fear Esterialest that He May have Met

with feet 1975.

At Lin, P.Q., April 20.—They key to a painful mystary is hidden in the woods and swamps some thirty miles back of here. If murder has been committed, and it looks very much like that, the victim is a priest, well known throughout the neighberhood. His name is Rev. John Joly, and his lest charge was the little and far from flourishing parish of St. Emile de l'Energie, way back in the woods, on the Black River. He has been missing for over five months. However, up to this time, the people about here, with the exception perhaps of the Care of this place, have not found anything extraordinary in his absence, as it was understood that he had been ill, and the communication between here and St. Emile de l'Energie, which is separated from hore by thirty odd miles of bad winter roads, is not very frequent. He disappeared one night in November, and since that time not a trace, or even a suspicion, of his doings or whereabouts have been discovered. Therefore, there is no doubt here the priest is dead. Thus was the conclusion, it seems, reached by Rev. F. Proulx, cure of this place, when he reported the matter to this Grace the Archishop. Monseigneur Bruchesi, in turn, laid the matter before the Department of Justice of the Province of Quebec, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Archambault, it seems, immediately instructed Chief McCaskill to investigate the matter. There was just a bree chance that it might be found that, suffering from some kind of mental aberration, he might have wandered away somewhere.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND MARY STUART.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND MARY STUART.

In the March number of the "Black. wood's Magazine" the editor says that Queen Victoria felt the profoundest pity for Mary Stuart and a strong antipathy to Elisabeth Tudor. No one ever dared to use the name "Presender" in her presence, and she herself invariably spoke of the "Young Pretender" as "Prince Charle" or Prince Charles Edward. Her dislike for "Good Queen Bess" she once showed by telling the following story of her childhood: "Once, when I was about fourteen, and my mother and I were at Margate, we wens on board a steamer. As we were crossing the gangway z woman in the crowd ing the gaugway z woman in the crowd locked hard at me and then said to some one near her, 'Another Elizabeth! I hope!' I turned and gave her such a look! I was furious!

POLITICAL TRIALS IN IRELAND .. London, April 22.—Patrick A. Mo-Hugh, M. P. for the North Division of Lairrim, has been sentenced to six months' confinement as a first class pri-soner for publishing in his paper, The Sligo Champion, an allegation in con-nection with a local trial that a jury was packed. A LIGHT FINE.

Medical Student Found Gullty at Peterbore gets \$200 Penalty.

Medical Student found fullity at Petersony
gets \$200 Penalty.

Peterborough, April 20.—William Pattenson, the Queen's medical student who
was arrested in February lank at Belloville, on his way to Kingaton with the
dead body of M's. Denis Shechan in a
trunk, came up for trial before Judgo
Weller, at the Court House yeaterday.
P. E Wood, county Crown attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Daniel
O Connell in the interers of the late
Mrs. Sheehan's friends; R. B. Dennisteral defended Patterson. After the
saking of all the avidence, the judgo in
his charge found the prisoner guilty of
having committed an offence against
the crimeal law. Mr. Dannistonn made
a strong appeal for his client, and sentence was reserved until Monday next,
Patterson being admitted to bail
Peterborough, April 22—Win. Patterson was this morning fined two hundred
dollars before Judge Weller.

Chinese and American Superstitions. Hou. Charles Denby, former United States Consul to China, writes in the May number of the Forum about Chineses superstitutions. The Chinese, high sad-States Consul to China, writes in the May number of the Forus about Chineses superstitutions. The Chineses high and low, are, he says, imbued with superstitution. But then be further reflects in the following words:—After all, in considering the subject of superstition, we must remember that it prevails to some extent in all nations. In our own country, people generally prefer to see the new moon over their right shoulder, and to have at the time some silver in their, pockets. If the salt is upset some of it is thrown over the left shoulder to do away with the bad omen. It is had luck to pass a funeral, and ill fate also threatens if a black cat crosses your path. The theatre proprietor implicitly believes that if a cross-syed man enters the house early in the evening there will be no audience that night. We have a large religious society based on faith cure; and in the West, ladies of this faith recently wrecked drug stores because they believed that drugs were deleteriour.

Telephone Situation

Our City Council seems very anxious to make new arrangements with the Bell Teisphone Company, which will only but impede the progress of the city. A new era in telephony is dawning, and the Bell Telephone Company is behind the times. It will give freek impetus to the friends of municipal teletablishing a Government system of telephony to know that the big project of exphones in London is being pushed for ward so energetically that it is now donfidently expected the scheme will be in full working order towards the end of July. The Post Office authorities had, many difficulties to overcome. City arms and commercial people generally are much pleased therefore an the semiofficial intimation that they can become subscribers to the new system within so short a time. The alternative service will be a great boom to the public. . We sannot too soon have an alternative system in Toronto.

fusiliers on Strike.

London, April 23.—Two hundred of the Royal Munster Fusiliers refused to parade at Carliale Fort in Cork yester-day, as a mark of their disapproval for being transferred from Spike Island to Carliale Fort. As a precautionary mea-sure, the officers of this battation locked up the men's arms and notified milit-ary headquarters at Spike Island of the occurrence. It is understood that soldiers from another hattalion will be sent to Carliale Fort to bring the insub-ordinate Fusiliers under control.

Montreal, April 23.—A meeting, to be composed of three delegates from each of the Iriah societies in this city, will be held on Sunday, May 5. The meeting is called for the purpose of taking action on the removal of the "Immigration Monument" as Point St. Charles.

Sir Edward Gironard.

Montreal Star:—All Canadians feel honoured by the distinction conferred upon Lieut. Colonel Girouard, now Sir ward Girouard, K.M.C.G., D.S.O. Never was knighthood more honorably won. The young Canadian soldier has made a brilliant record both in North and South Airica for useful service to the Empire.

Pope Leo to Carlos.

Rome, April 23.—Pope Lee har written an autographic letter to King Charles of Portugal, asking him to check the anti-derical movement, which has now reached serious proportious on account of the support lent it by the Corement. Gove mment.

The Plains of Ahraham.

The citizens of Quebec have appointed a deputation to wait upon the Gov. ernment and urge the purchase of the Plains of Abraham.

The Catholic Chronicle

A desputch from Rome says. At the public consistory the ceremony of im-posing the red hats on the new car-dinals occurred, in the sair Delie Bin-edizioni, in the presence of all the cardinals, bishops, prefaces, airpomats, Ounctionaries of the Vational Roman mobility, and numerous invited guests. The pape, who was in excellent heriting was arrangly cheened. Subsequently, the Pope received the new cardinals. in has private apartments.

in has pi vare apartments. The other day the official organ of the present dec dedity anti-clerical Cabinet devoted a violent article to the rumored vises of the king of the Belgians to the Pope, endeavoring to prove that the visit in questical would constitute an insult to the King of Italy. Leopold II. has remained in Fiorence, and has not visited the literal City at all, eather meagnito to officially, but it cannot be defined that the taxongs of the too ermingh organs, exoliced at the meticales of a the ravings of the Government or-gions, excited at the mere idea of a Catholic sovere gm doing housige be-fore the Viviar of Christ, are sympo-matice of the satisation in Rome, where the Pontaff, though produmed free and undependent by the law of guar-natess, is not even permetted to re-ceive those princes who are anxious to visot the visible Head of Catholic, lifty. For it council by doubled that For it cannot be doubted that topixing but the fear of giving rise to international complications and diplomitic "enquis" prevents many Catholic soveregns from journeying freely, as they torunerly did, to the tomb of the Apostles.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 17.—In the presence of the hierarchy and clergy and before an audience that occupied evertoot of spine in St. Raphachs Cithedral and overflowed into the surrounding streets, Arobbshop John J. Keane was to day invested with the pallium. Cardinal Gibbons was here; Arobbshops and Bishops from all parts of the country were here, and the number of priests present was very great. The attendance of laymen from abroad was large, and but few states in the union were unrepresented, it was a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Keane. (Archbishop Kaine, of St. Louis, in full conomicals, ascended the altar at 10.30 and commenced the celebration of Pontifical High Mass. At the close of the mass. Cardinal Gibbons, with imposing ceremony, conferred the pallium upon Archbishop Keane.

Following the investitute, Archbishop Incland, of St. Paul, delivered the sermon of the day.

The great feature of the day was the installation address by Archbishop Ireland. He regarded the installation as one of the most important events in the Catholic Church in recent years. Archbishop Ireland's subject was,—"The Charch in America, Its Yester—"The Charch in Instance in Instance in Insta

Archibehop Ireland's subject was,—
"The Cherch in America, Its Yesterday and its To-morrow." He said.—
"If can profi to say that we have today in the United States fourteen or difteen million Catholics. I speak, too, of the number of churches, colleges, schools, convents, Lospitals, orphanages, and other institutions of picty, charity, education and apostolic seal, with which the whole country as covered. Those are not the creations of the civil state, or of rich religious corporations, they are the results of the pennies of the Catholic people.

the pennies of the Catholic people. "Three-quarters of a century, a half a century ago, acti-Catholic prejudice was dominant in the land. Our mon-Catholic fellow crizzens, acre not to be blamed, they had not known Catholics as Catholics are, and they treated them according to what they believed of them. But to-day in America the reign of ill-feeling and animusity had passed away. In America Catholics and non-Catholics differ from one another in creeds and spiritual alone another in creeds and spiritual allegiance; but, as true Americans, they respect one another and accora to one another their civil and social freedom, all'working together in peace and har-mony for the greater weal of society

mony for the greater weal of society and of country.

"From yonder pallium has come my impropraction. In words that burn with the deepest feeling and most carnest action, the pallium that touches the shoulders of John Joseph Keane speaks to me, as it does up my hearers, of church and of country, of sacred love for one, and the other of infelligent develop to the weal of one said of the other.

and of the other.

"Friend, of my prestly and episcopal years, my fellow solder and my leader in all causes that we believed to be serviceable to church and to country. I will this day speak in the name of the church and of America, and say that the one and the other rejorce explaints that years are to and in the d of the other. that the one and the other reporce ex-ceedingly that you are scated in the full ranoply of Archepiscopal dignity and authority upon Dubuque's Cathe-drai chair. The church of America arid Americans are sure that from Duwas American are sure that from 'u-budue will go forth herneforward in sweetness and power a mighty influ-ence for good an and of religion and of patriotism."

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

The sub-commutice appointed at a The sub-committee appointed at a meeting of Catholio societies in New York ou Thanksgrving Day last, for fibe purpose of drafting a constitution, met in Tremton on Wednesday and has prepared a report to be sent to the control of th out. The report, which is dated Branch, and named by Thomas P. Mc Remara of Long Branch, chairman of the sub-committee, and the Rev. M. A. Ounnion of New York and the Rev. Dr. F. H. Well of New York, as as

follows:—
The meeting of the sub-committee on The meeting of the sub-committee on plans and isope of consultation for the federation of Catholic societies was held at the residence of Bishop Mc-Braul in Tremton, and after a full dissumation of the subject, it was the sense of the committee that the formation of a constitution for the proposed federation would be inadvisable without the federation would be inadvisable without the federation of the subject. eracon would be inavisable whiled:
Hence, the committee invited from the
Nations Catholic societies correspon-dence imbodying their views on feder-ation, the dest manner of obtaining it
and the subject to which such an pr-

ganization should be devoted. The commutee begs leave respectfully to suggest that, to avoid all friction among the different societies, seeing that they have different amis and antitiests, and are composed of diverse nationalities, as well as to prevent the movement from encoraching upon the domain of politics, the federation might be safely accomplished on lines admitar to International Truth Socioties.

ctues.

Thus, a society might be established on every terchdincese and the diocesan branches added as might be feasible, all tending to a national organization

Farst-The promotion of social, civil

raist—the promotion of social, even and religious interests. Second—The ussistance and enrour-agement of the Catholio press, the cre-ation of the demand for Catholic liter-ature and the means of disseminating

Thad-The redutation of all misre-

The architecture reduced and the mister solution, eathermies, etc., against the Catholic Church.

The architecton and diocesan societies organized from the various societies within their territory would form a national society. When the societies have the reduced the committee alone suggested the commitnatter above suggested, the commat-tee feels that it would be in a position to formulate a constitution worthy of presentation to the Catholio her-archy of the United States and to ask orthesm and approbation. The committee respectfully advises that the proposed meeting at Canamati be postponed until such time as the unformation required has been received and acted upon.

and acceed upon.

It is understood that the plan of organization of the national board would be by representation from the archdiocesan and directan organiza-tions, which in turn would include an their membership the various Catho-he societies within their respective

MGR. McMAHON DIES AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. James M. MoMa-hon died at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., whither hi had retired about exait years ugo. He was eighty-four years of age.
James M. McMohon was a native of Ireland and had begun his studies for the priesthood at Maynooth College. He studied afterwards at St. Sulp.ce, Paris, and on deciding to devote him-self to the American Mission at St. self to the American Mission at Si-Sulp.ce, Montreal. He became affil-sated with the Archdocese of New York and duly ordained presst, serv-

ring fanst an assistant at St. Mary's Church, and dater, for many years, as rector, of St. John's, New York. In 1807 St. John's parash was united to the Cathedral parish, and Father McMahon was anado rector of St. An-drew's, where he remained for over

"Church Progress," of St. Louis, Mo., makes the following authoritative specification argument argument argument for Sis-ter Latura, of the Order of St. Joseph,

which was builty mentioned in press despatches last week;—
"Fatth moveth mountains. All things are possible to the power of prayer, God seeing the time propitious. Reli-grous and scoular carcles of St Jours

Good seems are time profitious. Refigrous and secular circles of St Louis
were astronished last week with the
atthouncement of a cure which is nothings dess thatn a minacle—the intervention of God in the ordinary course
of nature—the minaculous cure of Sister Laura, of the order of St. Joseph.
"There was nothing new, however,
in the amnouncement to the 'Church,
rin the amnouncement to the 'Church
Progress,' for it had been in possession
of the fact since the 20th day of list
March, in mert day after the occurrence. The fact that the information
was not given in the public was due
no doubt us to the genuineness of the
minaculous cure, for there was no
group for that. But we were awartlong the affedavite of the physicians
that would preclude all questioning
the truth on the part of the doubting
joubile.
"The color is once well wed that it

The case is now reviewed that it may receive the stamp of authority for sits (reproduction in all other Cath-ola journals wh. h may deem it de-derving of prusal by their Catholio readers. And for the further reason that ut will serve to correct many of the imaccuracies which appeared in its

recital by the secular press.

"For the past eighteen years Sister Laura, of the Order of St. Joseph has been afflicted with cancer of the stomach. During the last two years of these tame she has been incapacitated. this tame she has been incapacitated for duty of any kind and retried to the retreat at Nazaroth, satuated about five miles south of Jefferson barracks. As the deadly disease wore on, Sister Laura's pain became something derrible. She has subsisted for exteen years upon nothing but liquid foods, unable the take even bread. "About a year ago Dr. S. J. Will, of Mehlville, St. Louis county, who had been actending her, gave up her case as hopeless. She declined rapidly, while the disease advanced in proportion. Soon it covered about a foot in diameter on her bosom. Medical skill

dameter on her bosom. Medical skill could no longer give her bopes of anything but death, which was even preferable to her agondes of pain.

"Convenced of the impossibility of relact from the latter by human effort

without consequences perhaps as bad Sister Laura sought alleviation through another nource. She concludthrough another source. She concluded the make a novema to St. Joseph Its object was to obtain relief from her pains or the grace of a happy death. This movema was closed on the feast of St. Joseph. Szter Laura, affeast of St. Joseph. Sister Laura, at-ter receiving Holy Communion, re-turned to her room and retired again some time after seven o'clock. She foil anto a sleep, waking a about an hour to find layed not on y free from

hour to find herself not on y free from pain, but sured. Her priyers were heard. God find worked a miracle. "In addition to the testimony of Sister Lauria we have the corroborative evidence of flev. Mother Justine, of the retirect at Nazareth, Rev. Mother Agatha, of this Convent-of Our Lady of Good Councel, on Cass avenue, and others who have seen the healed wound, as w. has the attending thy-sionan. We have only the statements of Mother Justine, mother superior of

the retreat at Nazareth, and Dr. Harkins. The former said;—

"When I wame here last August as moulter superior, Sester Mary Laura was very all of cancer. I have known her probably the years. I first knew here at the convent on Case avenue. During the whole of last summer she was very sick—so sick that she could hardly move her body. In October, as soon as cold weather set the slid became a iretle better, but still it took her an flour or more to dress herself. Dr. S. J. Wall, of Medlville, a mile and a quarter from here, attended her before I came, but about a year ago the gave up the case, regarding as hopeless. Sister Mary Laura used to dress the sore herself three to four lames a day, especially in summer. The plant from it was so great that she could not bond her body an any dreenot bond her body in any direc thon. By using the greatest once she was able to crechet a little, but her hands soon thred. Her case was piti-ful, and gone of us thought she would

ve. me and told me that she wanted to make a novem for her recovery. "I will 'pray to St. Joseph,' she said, 'I at as his will and the will of God, I will

"The next morning her novena commenced. For eight days she was so volently ill that she could not attend mass, being able only to drag herself to \$\tau_s\$ door of the chapel to receive to the enabel to receive communion. She hat on a chair just outside for fear she would faint. On the morning of March 18, after being assasted to dress, Sister Mary Laura said the discretif, as she afterwards told me; "I will remain for mass this morning, even though I die in the attempt. If St. Joseph wishes to cure me the twill do so; if not, I shalk die." "Mass was voneinded about ten manutes after seven colock. Sister

mmutes after seven o'clock. Sister Mary aftura, exhausted, returned to her from, twenty feet away, and throw theiself on the bed. She was greatly discouraged. "I believe I amygoing to die," she said to me. Every morning sho had violent spells of voniting.

m'iring.
"I returned to her room not more than forty-five minutes later. Her face was flushed, almost red. She awdke es I entered, and smaled. I remarked about her unusual appearance and left the room. Only a few minries dator Sister Mary Laura rushed anto my from. exclaiming, "Mother, I am well! It does not hart at all! St. Joseph has cured me!" She tore thway the bandage and pressed my hand to her chest. Nothing was there but a white locar, extending all the way across. In shape it was like a tree with branches. She was entirely cured. Sister Bernardetta, who between 5 and 6 b'clock, that same morring, had dressed what was ablen a running sore, witnessed the mirraculous change. m'ring.
"I returned to her room not more the ingraculous change.

the increations change.

"Sister Many Lahra immediately became able to eat solid food. That very day she requested to be allowed to help awash the dishes. The next day she participated in the exercises oftending the feast of St. Joseph, and the next day 1 drove with her in a buggy to the convent of St. Joseph in Carondelet. We were summoned there are Matthe Spranhine, a sister in Caronaver.

There by Mother Scraphine, a sister of throlismon Ireland, of St. Paul, Main, who had come down on business and who had heard of this wonness and who had heard of this wonderful cure. On the way up we were
exapped at the office of Dr Will in
Mohly'le and Sister Mary Laura
jumped out of the buggy and raft in
to see han. He could hardly believe
his eyes. "It is marvelous," he said.
Ho had given her up as hopeless. Mother Scraphane, Mother Superior Agahia, of St. Joe ph's Convent, and others, all knowing of her former condition, Enspected the sear which now remains. Mother Scraphine knew Sister Mary Laura years ago on Cass mains. Mother Scraphine knew Sis-ter Mary Laura years ago on Cass avenue and knew that she was afflicted with cancer. Her cure is mothing short of a miracle. It came in direct

ed with Cameer. It came in direct answer to prayer.

"Dr. H. D. Harkins, of 1619 Cass avenue, said; 'I have been the physician at the convent on Cass avenue for five years. I know Sister Mary Laura and directed her for cancer of the stomach. Her condition was so critical at one time that the final prayers were being said by the Sisters. For years she are nothing but liquid food, and even that was disgorged every few days because it was not assimilated. I regarded her as wholly uncurable. If she is well now, as I am informed, I can only say that I believe such a cure was wrought by superhuman power. The sore on her chest exterded clear across and was about twelve meles up and down, inabout twelve mehes up and down, fin-cluding the tree-like branches."

IRELAND.

Lardahin the Most Rev. Dr. Cof-His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey has appeared the Rev. John Mangan, P.P., Sucein, to be Archdeavon of Kenmare, in Succession to the late damented Right Rev. Mgr. O'Sullivan. P. P., V.G. The appointment is one that will be hailed with satisfaction all over the Kerry Docese.

MR. W. BUSSELLIS GAMPAIGN MR. T. W. RUSSELL'S CAMPAIGN

MR. I. W. RUSSELL'S CAMPAIGN
Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., spenking lat
Ballymoney. County Antrum, in the
consistuency of Mr. William Moore,
R.E., M.P., concounced that he had promised has plan of campaign in Ulster,
the them poured iscord on the contention that the "pledge breakers" were
bound, as supporters of the Governmeter to yole against the land nuriound, as supporters of the Government, to vote against the land purchasis amendment to the Address, as it was a vote of no confidence in the Government. He would like to point out an extraordinary thing that would afterest them. It was about three years ago since a bill was introduced known as the Church Discipline Bell, whereby it was sought to keep in cider 20,000 English elergymen. The bill thad tremendous support, but the Government did not want to take one side for the other, so they put forward the Atturney-General to move an side or the other, so they put forward the Attorney-General to move an amendment, promising that if the Bedrop could not control the clergy the Government would. The motion was one of confidence in the Government, yet at that time North Unitrim, East Down, and North Fermanagh had no scruples of conscience, and voted against the Government straight (Applanes.) He was not discussing this question of English Ritualism. He knew nothing about it, and he did not profess to understand its mysteries. He thought it all very foolish, but there it haves. His point was that the Ulston members in voting no confi-

dence in the Government on that ocdenow in the Government on that oc-casion were leaten, just as they would have been beaten on the question of compulsory trale if they had voted against the Government (A Voxe,— What about Moore I) Yes, their mem-ber was one of those who voted agress! The Government that night. Mr. Russell then proceeded at length to unfold his method of securing from Ulster an unbroken phalainx of mem-bers in the House of Commons, so as to have 'the country represented not bers in the House of Commons, so as to have 'the country represented not by a shim but by a hiring represensultation." He was a promise, which was as good as a bond, for as much money as was wanted in the fight. By a currious Nemes.s. it was through the sem of a County Down farmer, who had realized a princely fortune, that the money was fortheoming. That gendleman proposed to devote part of his great wealth to the work of carrying this flag on its last match to vicinity. These gentleman's father, had suffered and endured, and it was left in his son do supply the means for er 'my this business. And not only that, he had in his hand a chaque for £20 from an firsh lardlord—who had wrighten at letter with it, expressing her mailtent had better with it, expressing 120 from an frish landlord—who had wrotten a letter with it, expressing hes unalloyed pleasure on the unon of Mr. Redmond and himself in this great work, and wishing them every success, and alkang that his cheque should be ever-marked for the purposes of organization. (Applause) There must be a circuit formed in Belfast, and there must be a paid secretary. All ghat could be done, and it would not take long. Mr. Russell then advised that no one should be misled by smagining that the farmens of the country were "going to be led astray by the ciry of the Union," and he had served notice to quit on the Ulster landlord members who are "sheltering themselves behind the Union." He was a Unionist, but some people ing themselves behind the Union." He was a Unionist, but some people abought he was only a Unionist of a find. Well, that was true. It was true he was not a Unionist for the purpose of securing landicrds unjust routs, and there were a good many Unionists of that kind in Ireland—and there were a good many whose Unionism meant rerits and the right to oppress. Well, that was not his kind of Unionism. His Unionism was a Unionism for the benefit of the whole people. He was not likely to advise any cause that would mean the losing of a Unionist seat; but he thought that scats would be lost if they did not foke his advice. There were seven mean now in Parliament representing constitutionies who had given their pledges to vote for compulsory saic, and who voted against it, and were these men to be put forward again, floud crisp of "Never" and applications.

these men to be put forward again, and were these men to be put forward again, a floud cries of "Never," and applause). Let them, then, fight and oppose every mean of them. Every one of those soven seats was occuped by men who had stated and the seats of the seats

seven seats was occuped by men who had voted right in the teeth of the informases they gave, and his program was this,—Let them get seven honest men—sound Unionists—who were willing to vote for compulsory sule through thick and thin, let the Government sink or swim. Let them find men who were sound on the question of themperance reform, and everything of that kend, and ho (Mr. Russell) would find the money for these gentlemen. The amoney was ready. So let them come to the battle fairly and squarely, and have this thing fought out to the end.

IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS TRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS.

The 34th annual congress of the Irish National Reschors' Organization was held in the Convocation Hall of the Royal University, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublim, on Tuesday. The president, Mn. J. J. Hogarty, in the course of his inaugural address, dealt principal-ly with the question of compulsory by whit the question of compulsory education. Referring to the working of the Compulsory Education Act, he said that from some unaccountable, reason those locally charged with the administration of the Act in the rural districts appeared to be for the most part content to adopt the laisness same position, and the laisness same position, and the laisness same the collect word the laisness same the collect word the laisness same the collect word the laisness that the laisness that the collect word the laisness that the collect word the laisness that the districts appeared to be for the most part content to adopt the laisses faire policy, and declined to place any obstance in the pash of those forces which tended towards illiteracy and singnation of national life. The Act of 1891, extending the benefits of the Act of 1891, extending the benefits of the Act of 1882 to naral district, final been in force now upwards of three years, and in less than a dozen of these districts bad the privilege extended by the Act to the county councils been taken advantage of. In some of the schools the proportion of those present to 100 on 6the roll, which before the operation to the Compulsory Act often (reached 60, had fallen to 60, while in another the proportion had reached the abnormally low level of 66.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Harrington, M. P., iblen addressed the congress, and on behalf of the mancipality welcomed them to Dublin. Referring to the Compulsory Education (Act, he said he was sorry that the operation of the act fluid not resurted in increasing the systematics of children at the schools.

act find not resulted in increasing the subtendances of children at the schools. To some extent, perhaps, that was the to the reluctance with which the thet had been received in the country, and sig a great extent it was the also to the fact that in the selection of officers to carry out the duties of this important het justions of friendship, questions of partnership, questions, perhaps of partn, energy more largery plan they ought to have seen alby than they ought to have been al-igned to enter. He promised the or-ganization the full support of the frish Nationalist party in Parliament, and oppealed to the delegates to guide their deliberations with sound sense and judgment, and from the point of view of the honor of the profession and the best interests of the country.

TO MR HORACE PLUNKETT. The album embodying the address to Mr. House Plunkett, which was not ready for presentation on the occasion of the bisinguet of November 20th last, was cormally presented to him at the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday afternoon by the executors of the "Horace Plunkett Address Comustice." The proceedings were, by request of Mr. Plunkett, of a private character, and only the members of the execution only the members of the execution committee attende! Sir Richard Martin, in making the presentation, said that the address embodied the ardent wish of the 25,000 signatories that Mr. Plunkett should continue to preside over the new Department of Agriculture and Icchnical Instruction. ready for presentation on the occasion

ENGLAND.

Easter was celebrated with great so-lemnity in all the Catholic oburches throughout London, the congregations

being unusually large. At the Pro-Oathedral, Kensington, Cardinal Vaughan precided at high mass, which was mung by the Most. Rev. Dr. Brundle, D.S. J., and after the First flospel the sermon appropriate to the cocusion was preached by his Eminence standard, fielly roised, at the foot of the altar, The choir was under the direction of Mr. Charles Sautley, the eminent barktone. At the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, Easter Sunday is invariably a very special becausion, the music boing admittedly side finest sacred music to be heard in the metropolis. The usual choir was very much augmented, consisting as it did of over sixty voices, faccompanied throughout by a full orchestra, consisting of strings, reeds, brass and drums, he effect being such as to add a grandear to the ceremonies which made them even more solemn than usual. Southwark Cathedral on the south bank of the nacer was also the Southwark Cathedral on the scartly bunk of the lover was also the scene of unusual devotion, the build. seene of unusual devotion, the building being erowded during the various services. After the First Gospel of the High Mass a most impressive sermon on the Gospel of the klay was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Bishop of the diocese. London, April 19.—Lord and Lady Ripon yesterday celebrated the fifticth anniversity of their wedding. His Lordship was married on April His Lordship was married on April

His Lordship was married on April 8, 1851, to Henrietta Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry and Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall,

and Lady Mary Vyner, or recording mear Ripon.
Flags were hossised on the cathedral the Town Hall, and other public buildings in Ripon, but there were not any deates twing to the absence of Lord and Lady Ripon, who are not expected to arrive quell May 26, when the various congratulatory addresses will be preserved.

Three schemes have been proposed Three schemes have been proposed for the purpose of commemorating the auspixious event, viz., 1.—The presentation of an address of congratulation, 2.—The building, furnishing, and endowment of a home for muses; and, 3.—The provision of a recreation ground for the cuty. Lord Mountgariet has promised \$250 in connection with the building of the Nurses' Home and \$1,000 for the endowment fund, and the total subscription announced and the total subscription announced

and the total subscription announced up to date amount to £2,000.

Lord and Ludy Rison have declined to accept any memorial of a personal character, and prefer to leave the chace of the object to which the sums raised shall be devoted to the selection of a committee.

SCOTLAND.

The coronation out a gitation has been taken up all over Sootland. The following resolution, which was unnimously adopted at a meeting of the council of St. Andrew's Catholic Association, Aberdeen, is typical of the Catholic Association, and the Catholic Association, on St Andrew's Catholic Association, on St Andrew's Catholic Association, on behalf of the members of that body, while asserting its unswerving loyality to his Majesty King Edward VII, has to enter its solemn protest against the declaration which, according to statute. His Most Gracious Majesty was compelled to make an oath at the recent opening of parliament, stigmatizing as superstititous and idolatrous dodfriners and beliefs most sacred and most dear to the Catholic subjects of this empire, therby wounding the religious feelings and sentiments of millions of British subjects. It humbly prays that His Majesty's Parliament will take immediate action to modify the terms of the said declaration of such a sense as to make it no longer the terms of the said declaration in such a sense as to make it no longer offensive to His Majesty's Catholic subjects, many of whom have set ad with their blood their fidelity to the throne and their loyally to the Constitution." Copies of the resolution were didded in the sent to the Prime Ministor, the Leader of the House of Commons, the Lord Chanceller, and the members of Parliament for the city of Abordeen.

AUSTRALIA.

The foundation stone of the new cathedral, Christoharch, New Zealand, was laid by Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, on February 11th There were also present Archbishop Redwood, S. M.,D.D., Weilington; the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin; Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christohurch; Mgr. O'Reilly, representing the Right Rev. Dr. Lenikan, Auckland, Mgr. Mackay, V.F., Dunedin; Mgr. O'Leary, Lawrence, N.Z.; Father Boyle, C. M., St. Vincent's, Ashfield, Sydney; and Father Henry, M.S.H., Sydney. The bushding will be in the Italian renaissance style. Scating accommodation will be provided for 3,000 people. Three years will be occupied in the completion of the Cathedral, and the total cost will be £40,000. The sum of £2,000 was last on the stone. The foundation stone of the new ca

and the total cost will be £40,000. The sum of £2,000 was lead on the stone. A MARTYRED BISHOP.

The Sydney Freeman of Saturday, Morrolt 2, says, "The remains of the Right Rev. Dr. Epalle, S.M., the first Bishop of the Islands, who was clubed to death by natives of the Solomon Group in 1846 whilst in the act of landing, were brought to Sydney on Monday. The Rev. Father Roullact, Group in 1816 whilst in the act of landing, were brought to Sydney on Monday. The Rev. Father Roullact, S.M., accompanied the remains from the Islands. At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon his Eminence the Cardinal and a number of the elergy of the Archdocese of Sydney were present at the identification of the remains at Willa Maria."

SOUTH AMERICA.

News has reached the Propaganda Fide of the utter destruction of the floursphang mission of Maragone, in Brazal, by a tribe of bostile Indians. The Mission was situated in the re The Mission was structed in the re-gion of the Upper Alegre, formerly a weld and desolate district, and had only been founded in 1896 by the Ca-puelian Fathers, whose apostolic labors throughout Southern dimersor deserve the admired on and gratitude of all Catholics. In four short years the humble followers of St. Frances had gransformed the wilderness, if not into a Garden of Eden, at feast anto an activities are the stricture contracts with the ossis in striking contrast with the suggrounding desolution and barbar-ism. They founded two orphan asy-lums, in which they brought up the abandoned children of wandering trikes, constantly exposed their lives and their efforts to enlighten their hawage neighbors, and had succeeded in forming a nucleus of cavilisation the benedits of which might have been in-calculable. But the patient labor, the

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TREMPHONE SOOS.

DR. S. L. FRAWLEY DENTIST, 21 BLOOR T. WEST Graduate of Toronto and Philadelphia.

heroic striving of years has been destroyed in a few hours by a handful of barbarians. In the glorious list of new martyrs are moluded, Father Rimidlo da Paullo, Father Zaccaria da Malengo, Father Salvatore da Albano, and Father Victor da Bergamo, all lof the Province of Milan, besides seven Capuchan Tertfary Sisters, who perished, together with over 100 of their little pupils.

FRANCE.
Of the nine new bishops just appointed to vaccut Sees in France imore than one are well known to Pansans. The Abbe Delamatre, Cure of Notre Damo des Champs, becomes Bushop of Pengueux. In him the Paris clergy lose one of the most useful land promincial of their members. He will become the base of the best forms. intry of their members. He will belong to the bend of young behops, being but frity-three years of age. Mgr. Bonnefoy leaves the See of Rochelle to fill the archiepiscopal one of Aix, left vacant by the death of Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard. He is known to Parisans by having labored here as press from 1898 to 1892. He delonged successively to the churches of Saint Ambroise. Saint-Grimain-des-Pres. priest from 1838 to 1892. He belonged successively to the churches of Saint Ambroise, Samt-Girmain-des-Pres, the Madeleine, Safat-Roch, and Saint-Augustian, Mgr. Bouquet, the new Bishop of Mende, will be a prelate with a history. The scene of this histighty is laid in Paris. He was born leve, and grothwated at the Sorbonne. He was vicar of the church of Safat-Vancapti-de-Paul when the Franco-German awar booke out. As army chaplain during the war, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chimpagny and confined at Lagny, and after wards at Vancapiles. He is Doctor in Theology at the Sorbonne, belongs to the Legion of Honor, and has find a book crowned by the Franch Academy.

AUSTRIA.

A Viente cable on Saturday said;— When accepting the patronage of the Austran Catholic Schools Association yesterday, Archduke Francis, the heirreparent, caused a sensation by de-livering a speech, in the course I which he declared that he would "willingly assist in combating all ef-forts directed toward injuring the Catholic religion and disintegrating the Austrian Empire,"

THE STORY OF IRELAND.

Elequently told by Dr. Nunan of Guelph-A Notable Lecture.

lat the St. Patrick's Day gathering in Guelph an eloquent address was de-livered by Dr. Nunan, president of the St. Patrick's Society, from which we make the following extracts;—

St. Patrick's Society, from which we make the following extracts;—
For upwords of lifteen centuries the Irish nation has held sacred the day on which our glorious Apostle and Patron Saint received from God the ineffable reward of his apostolic life and labors. In the loved island of his choice, throughout the world-wide British Empire, and far beyond it, from the Orient to the Golden Gate of San Francisco, the Argentine Republic beneath the southern cross, to our own fair and free Canada, millions of the Irish race are united in revering the memory of St. Patrick with grateful and joyous hearts that God has vouchsafed them grace and fortitude to keep intact the sacred squths of the Christian faith which Patrick planted so deeply in the heart of the Irish nation, that in the darkest slay of adversity, as well as in the sunshine of prosperity, the nation has remained true and faithful.

The Milesian or Gaelie dynasty, which which tealand from Meley and

mained true and faithful.

The Milesian or Gaelic dynasty, which ruled Ireland from Heber and Hermon, is no of the Milesius, King of Spain, the first kings, to Roderick GConnor, the longest which history records, is illustrious for many great warriors and legislators. The English genealogist, Forman, in his genealogy of the late lamented Queen Wictoria, says that the greatest antiquity the Issue of Hanover cancelaim is through the Kings of Greland. Many of these were great legislators, like Ollay Fodhia, who Issunded Tara and its Parliament, the most ancient Many of these were great legislators, like Ollay Foddia, who leunded Tara and its Parkament, the most ancient in Europe, and who, long before Solon and Lycurgus flourished in ancient Greece, gave Ireland a code of laws superior to those of the famous legislators. Corme Ulfada in the third century of the Christian era, who, besides improving the laws, has written treatises so remarkable for wisdom and the spirit of humanity and justice that it is thought he was a Christian. In remote Paga, times Ireland had her orders of chivalry, the Red Branch Knights, with their Jamous heroes. Cuchulin and Fergus MoRoy, and the Cianna Moi:ni, the Kisnna Eirin and their commander Flose, the son of Coumhal, famed yet in fireside legend as well as in historic narrafion, and in the sublime verse of his bon plain, compared by the Saottlah Professor, Bleir to Homer. The memory of these is green, among the Scotch, as in Ireland.

The military genusses the nation has been illustrated down the nates by

The military genius of the nation has The military geniuses, the nationhas been illustrated down the ages by kings like Owen More, Conn, of the hundred battles, Niall of the Hostages, Brian Boru, Art McMorogh and Hugb O'D. O'Neill, Sarafield, Wellington, and in our own duy by Roberts, O'Cleary, French, and Kelly-Kenny, by MacMakon in France, Sheridan and Mengher in the United States.

From Amergin, the historian, and poet brother of Heber and Heremon, Irelands first Kings to Ossian, and from Ossian to Tom Moore, Ireland can phow a long lineual poets eminent in a temple of fame.

In Pagan times there were schools and colleges for music and poetry. Law, medicine and literature were also cultivated. The oldest treatise on grammar extant is any country is one written on Ireland's ancient@aclic language at the beginning of the Christingers.

lie language at the beginning of the Christian era.

But it is on the day that St. Patrick appeared before the Ardrigh, or kigh king, chieftains, and assembled itnide at the Panliament of Iara, that the most glorious period of Irish history begins. If its majestic mich, bunning cloquence, and above all the innate force and beauty of the divine doctrine he announced, with that divine authority Christ had given him. through His church, so impressed that learned assembly that many were converted and among them the Chief Bard Dubtach, who said, "in Inture my hark shall resound only to the praise of Christ, the true God, the God of Patrick." I asophaire, the king and the parliament gave full freedom to continue the good work so anypicitusly begun. He did this so effectually that the whole island soon embraced with all the arder of the Celtic heart, the salutary dectrines of the Christian fuffith, and the may entered on ulife of Christian perfection that Patrick consecrated and ordained a hierarchy and clergy sufficiently numerous to attend to the spiritual life of the naand clergy sufficiently numerous to attend to the spiritual life of the nation. The good work flourished until one third of the adult population were devoted to the service of religion for engaged in the pursuit of learning.

engaged in the pursait of learning. Christian schools and colleges were founded. Armagh, Bangor, Lismore, Mungret and Clon-Mar-Noice became so fomous as seats of learning and sanctity, they attracted students in such numbers fasen Great Britain and the countries of Europe that histary tells us many as 7,000 students intended a single college. One third of the students quarters in Armagh was occupied by Anglo-Saxon students.

1

quatine and his companions and the lish missionaries.

History, the most authentic, thus particage the ancient Gael devoted to the service of God and man. the service of Jos and man, and the service of Jos and India. The last the hame degree, a glory incomparably greater than that of the greatest conqueror. These were the days when Europe proclaimed Erin "Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum,", 'Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum,"
'The Island of Saints and Sages."

For three or four centuries Ireland was regarded as the leading intellec-tual nation of Europe, and many of the learned men of to-day say that they ove the missionaries of Ireland an incalculable debt, and whatever is best in philosophy can be traced to

One of our poets, referring to this period, says;—
"Iwas the garden of Christendom

tended with care, Every flow'ret of Eden grew peaceful-

ly there; When the fire of the spoiler in Lombardy blazed,

And the moselemin's shout in the desert was raised.

And, dight over the wreck of the fear-stricken world, The standard of hell to the winds was unfruied,

Faith, bleeding, wetired to the land of the west, nd, with Science, her handmaid, sought shelter and rest.

With a warm burst of welcome, that shelter was given.

Her breast opened wide to the envoy
of Heaven;

In the depths of our gless were her secrets adored. And our mountains shone out in the

light of the Lord."
Having described the Danish wars, the decturer said;—

the decturer inid;—
The Norman king of England, Henry II, came to Ireland on a triendly mission, and was trusted by some of the Irish provicinal kings and chiefs. He violated his peaceful profession soon after; and, let me say here that the hugdo-Saxons, while they ruled England, dived on the most amicable terms with the Celts of Ireland. One Saxon prince, browever, did make a hostile prince, however, did make a hostile descent on the Irish coast, and fore off some plunder. But the Anglodescent on the Irish coast, and hore off some plunder. But the Anglo-Saxon bishops cried shame on him for spilling Christian blood, and that was the end of it, showing that it is possible for Uclt and Saxon to be peaceful meighbors, as daily experience demonstrates in Canada.

·Baving obtained a .foothold in Ire-Riving obtained a foothold in Ire-land, soon after began those confisca-tions, wars, and cruel-laws, which con-tinued by his successors, finally, after a brave and stubborn resistance of nearly 800 years, left the Gaelic race in the land that was theirs for up-wards of 2,000 years, without the right to hold property or any office whatever. hatever.

These wrust flaws amade it a felony

These wruel laws made it a felony to teach or to be taught or to go sbroad to sequire learning.
At last there appeared through the gloom to worthy representative of the ancient Melesian race, a descendant, off her ancient kings, a man of great intellect of sympathics broad as the himan race, a chatter of war and bloodsled asid syranny, a true love off order, of Ireland, and of all her sens, a man symbose cloquence rang throughout the civilized world, the greatest tribune the world ever saw, the champion of freedom and liberator of Ireland—Daniel O'Connell.

Since his time the Irish nation has smade advances at home, under improved degislation, and also in foreign countries.

There is so little orime in Ireland that the presentation of white gloves to the judges is of common occurrence. Her mative stongue is at last permit-Mer mative trongue is at last permit-ted to be taught in the rational schools, thanks to the effort; of the Gaelic League—the neilifluous and expressive tongue of Erin, the tongue in which Patrick, preached, which was nearly exting nebed by hostile legis-lation, and, it must be confessed, by native neglect. The Gaelic League, composed of Urishmen of all shades of religious fielief and opinion, and of all political parties, was infused new life into the nation, and appeared at the critical time to save a language to

into the nation, and appeared at the critical time to save a language to important to philosom, that in Germany no linguist considers bimself equipped without a knowledge of it. The old devotion to learning was nobly exemplified a few years ago by a society of Irish workingmen in the United States. They subscribed \$50,000 to endow a chair of Gaelic in the university at Washington. Harvard and Cernell since have established professorships of Celtic.

In the various religious denomina-tions, Frish falent and eloquence are fully represented. In the Vatican fully represented. In the Vatican Council, field during the Pontificate of Pius IX. there were essembled from all the nations of the earth 700 archbishops, hishops and theologians. One hundred of this learned and venerable body were Irish by birth or descent. This fact is too cloquent in itself to need commont.

When some stateman will, it is to When some stateman will, it is to be thoped, arise in Britain to emulate the great Teladstone and restore to Ireland her native parliament of which, one hundred years ago, fraud and bribery deprived her, he will do a work that will redound to the honer, glory and stability of the unpixe, and Ireland, enjoying the same free-dom as our own great Dominion of Canada, will advance in national prosperity to a greater degree even than she did during the 100 short eighteen years' existence of Gractan's parliathe students' quarters in Armagh was coowied by Anglo-Saxon students.

Board, duition and books were required, even clothing was bestowed without charge. This is a free system of education of which no other country can boast. But the Christian zeal of the generous Irish nation was not satisfied with this. Missionaries went forth to Izeland, to Scotland and Eugland, to the countries of the tondinent, even to Italy, who converted the Pagan antions and who repaired the ravages which the artions of the more hand made in Christian Europe.

To mention a few of these illustrinous names, St. Columbille, the aposite of tamed ions off the west soast of the Picts in Scotland, and founder of famed ions off the west soast of the France, St. Columbanus and this companions in France and Iombardy, St. Cataldus in Italy, St. Gall in Switzerland, and St. Vigilius in Austria. To this day they are honoral awards to the various countries blessed by their labors and Christian example. According to the earliest Anglo-Saxon otherwise the star general labors of St. Austral of the star and the combined labors of St. Austral of the star and the combined labors of St. Austral of the star to the star tof

BACK O'WHIDDY.

f. D. Sullivan in the All Ireland Ro-

Off from Bantary pier we start, Sailing—or it may be rowing— faile and lasses, light of heart, On to fair Glengariffe going; On to fair Glengariffe going;
Oh, the harbor's smooth enough,
But some heads get q-eerly giddy
Once we dip in waters rough
Round the point and back o'Whiddy.
Then there's chaffing, back o'
(Whiddy,
Joking, laughing, back o'Whiddy,
Fearful tales
Of sharks and whales
And huge sea serpents, back o'
Whiddy.

Whiddy,

ave've cause for tender cares (Thanks, oh thanks, sweet rolling ocean)!

And we hear dolightful pray'rs And we hear doughtful pray is
Uttered with intense emotion;
Sometimes, too, when waves and wind
Would fary the temper of a "middy,"
Language of another kind
Is freely spoken back o' Whiddy;
But that's no haim—when back o'

It

mat that's no tarim—when back of Whiddy,

has a charm—when back of Whiddy—
Ab deast I know
Ljudged it so Long, dong ago,-when back o' Whiddy,

Sing the beauties of Glandore They deserve much celebration; Say good things of Baltimore—

say good things of Baltimore—
A safe retreat, a pleasant station;
Praise what bays and creeks there be
From Mizen Head to Ringaskiddy,
But after all, the trip for me
Ir that which takes me back o' Whiddy.

Oh, the long waves, back o' Whiddyl Oh, the strong waves, back o' Whiddyl Oh, the tjoys
That—girls and boys—
e know when boating back o'

We know with Whiddy:

AN IMMIGRANT BANSHEE.

We have the honor of knowing "Dea-We have the monor of knowing "Dea-con" Cameron, the respected editor of the London (Ont.) Advertiser. He is a man who is incapable of minleading his readers. He has penned with his own nast the following article in his own and the following article in his paper, and the Register republishes it for what it is worth; with this sole remark, that in these days of fast Atlantic passages, it is not surprising to their that no Irish banshee can find time to personally attend to members of a family separated by the

members of a ramily separated by see long swell of the ocean.

It is seldom, indeed, observes Mr. Cr-rerom, in thic skeptical, muterial istic age, that one meres an apparent-ly solid and hard-heared man of busiay solid and marganese man as solid and more willing the admit not only a belief in the superuntural things, but his own actual experiences with "apirits from the vasty deep." I met such a man in Toronto last week, and in the presence of three listeners he such a man in Toronto last week, and, in the presence of three listeners he told of his family banshee and the warnings it had given to him and other members of his family. It was a chance reference to his father that espend the subject.

"My father dropped dead in his office last summer;" said the business man. "I dreamed of it the night because. I was a the boot coming from

man. "Marcamed of it the might be-fore. I was on the boat coming from Montreal, and had heard nothing from my father, so that it was not sugges-tion that induced my dream. I dreamed that someone came to re-and told me 'that he was dead. (The next day at noon we touched Port flore, and the first man I saw on the dock was our old family friend, Col. dl—, who told me that my father had dropped dead the previous day. However, I knew before my dream that something was going to happen, for I heard the banshee."

"The 'banshee!" ejaculated one of the party, evidently unfamiliar with Irish sport, tore. told me that he was dead. The next

The bansacq? Espaciated on the sparty, evidently unfamiliar with Irish spirit, lore.

"Yes," replied the business man.

"Ours is an old Irish family, and, we have a sbanshee. I have heard it many times and each time the death of a relative has followed. I heard it eight years ago when my mother fied. I sattup in bed wide-awake, as I'am now, with every nerve quivering, and heard it in the hall outside my, door. It was a piercing scream, dying away into a weerd, desolate wail. My mother was in perfect health at the time but sho died two days later.

"There was one skept.e in the family, who scoffed at the idea of the banshee. He was related to our house on his mother's side, his 14ther being a Fremahman. He was a clergyman, with all the elergyman's contempt for belief in superstition. Spite of all be but hear told of the banshee's exist.

helief in superstition. Spite of all he had been told of the banshee's existence, he had laughed at it, and declared he would be convinced when he heard it thimself. One morning, when visiting some of our people, he told them he believed in the banshee, for he had heard at the previous hight, and he knew when next he heard it he would be beyond the power of ever speaking to them ageria. Several days after, in the evening, half a dozen members of the household were gathered together, when the banshee's belief in our eratition. Spite of all by memoers of the household were gathered togetheir, when the banshee's shriek rang out above the house. They turned to the elergyman, and he was lying back in his chair, white and stricken. He did not speak again, and died in two hours."

As the speaker ceased, one of the party quoted flamlet.—
"There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in our plates-

opay. And that expressed very well the thought that was in the mind of each one of us. bohv."

KENSIT SPOILED THE CEREMONY London, April 17 .- The scene in Bow London, April 17.—The scene in Bow Church to-day during the consecra-tion of Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram as Hishop of London, resembled a po-litical unceting. Mr. John Kensit, the anti-Ritualist, offered an expected protest against the appointment. He enoke for some time in a loud, voice. His remarks caused an extraordinary

His remarks caused an extraordinary appear, and he was greeted with cheers, hisses and shouts of "Order!"
"Shame!" "No Popery!"
Mr. Kensit accused Dr. Ingram of being unfaithful to all his promises when he was conscorated Bishop of Stepney, adding that he had helped law-breakers and had encouraged clargymen who, in defience of the rubsies, elevated the host, offered masses

and practiced confession. He con-oluded with saying that he was pre-pared to appear in the courts and prove that Dr. Ingram was an unfit person to hold the position of a fishop of the Protestant Church, owing to his uncouragement of these idegal Roman practises.

The friends and opponents of Mr. Kensit became so uproarious that the Vicar-General tried to clear the church. the horomanistic properties the church when the church the church when the church the c church. Ir. Ingram appealed to his friends to lasten quietly. Eventual-ly the Vicar-General overruled the ob-ections, and the elevation of Dr. In-gram was confirmed.
Disorderly scenes and hustling re-curred outside the church, and finally Mr. Wens t was essented home by a

ore of policemen, and followed by a howling mob.

PRIESTS HEROISM AT A FATAL

FIGES IFRESAME AT A PARAMETER.

An admirable exhibition of bravery and devotion to duty in the fire of grave druger was furnished at a fire in Smith parcet, Brooklyn, a few days in Smith street, Hookiya, 1 Icw mays ago by Rev. Fainer Kchoc, of the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, who gave a splendid illustration of the self sucrificing sputt which distinguishes the Catholic presthood. tings shes the Catholic prestnood.
The priest does not wait for a call to
the scene of danger. He is on the spot
almost as noon as he snows there are
druman lives in jeopardy and human
souls in probable need of his ministra-

Such was the case when at A o'clock in the moining the fare alarm sounded in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, Court and Luqueer streets. A man in the vicinity of St. Mary's Church, Court and Luqueer streets. A mar named Moore, who proved hunself a hero also, was the first on the scene and succeeded in rescuing some of the immetes of the burning building. Father Kehoe was not long behind him and began at once to help in the Work of resoue. Soon after his arrival a man named Corr jumped from a third-story window with Michael Lennon, sixty years old. The mangled bodies lay side by side on the pavement, and kneeling beside the helpless forms the pricet administered the last rites of the Church, while the awe-stricken, the Church, while the awe-stricken, crowd of 200 men sault reverently and with uncovered hears until the priest lead finished.

Soon at . * 'this Eather Kehoe was

soon at. " this stather kence was seen rushing again into the burning building to energe a few seconds fatter with a firement, varrying the seemingly lifeless form of another victim amed Malone, who was nearly dead from suffocation. Malone was placed in an ambulance, and Father Keine

ed in an ambulance, and futner keines got in also, administering the rites of the Cleurch on the way to the hospital. An eye wisness of these stirring scenes who relates the foregoing and it. "The impression left upon me of the devotion and self-sacrifice of our Cadevotion and sensative the tholic elegy to duty will certainly be lasting. We doubt others who witnessed the conduct of the priest share the same feeling."

"REV. A. FASANOTTI. D. D."

The following communication from

The following communication from the secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of England appears in several Catholic Papears of England:—
"The Catholic," which, in spite of its mane, is a Dublin Protestant paper, asks, "Who is the Rev. A. Fasanotti, D.D.!" and proceeds to answer its own question by quoting from the Rev. James A. Sconnor, of "Carint's Mission," New York. This gentlemm edits a praper called "The Converted Catholic," in which he states that "the preater part of Dr. Fasanotti's priestly life has been passed in California and fur-Regland, where he was chapleful to the Duke of Norfolk, the preunier of the English vobility, and the doremost Catholic layman in the world." In Rome Dr. Fasanotti had a parish-assigned to him "that included in its area some of the great instibutions of the Church," he also took a prominent part in the highest circles of ecclesions and hunsel os a writer and editor of the "Acta Sanotae Sedis," the Pope's official eigen, The various duties must have kept him pretty busy, and it is no wonder he resigned them "to be sent to England on an important hirsion, and became a chaplain in the shousehold of the Duke of Nor-Jolk.

This being so, it seems strange that the Duke should write to me as fol-

This being so, it seems strange that the Duke should write to me as fol-

.lowa:-

"In sussace to your letter of the 25th instant, I can only say that I cannot call to mind having ever heard of anymo of the name of Fasanotti."

It is equally wid that Mgr. Johnson should write from Archbashop's House, "I the not find any record here of a priest named Fasanott, except in our oash books. From them it appears that a priest of that name received on feptienther 28, 1895. £2 from our poor money.

I and on April 1, 1896, £30 of poor money.

"The Christian" of January 31 says that Dr. Fasanott' "is creating a stir throughout the country (North America), and that "field may do wonderful things "breugh him in the future."

things "hrough him in the future." The above items of information may ticks to answer the question, "\
the Rev. A. Fasano'di, D. D."

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SCEPTICISM .- This is unhappily an sge of sketticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas Eelectric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to ture a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is ap-

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A CELEBRATED POEM.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
The following little poem has gained celebrity, apart from its merits, which ure not small, from the fact that an incorrect and garbled version of it, under the title of "Parting," has from time to time appeared credited to Coventry Partuore, an English writer, who, it is proper 'o say, never claimed it. claimed it.

The nutbor was Mary Evelyn Moore, now Mrs. Davis, and it was first published over her name in the "Gaiaxy Magazine," in 1872, and appears duly credited in E. C. Stedman's "Library of thmerican Literature," Vol. XI., p. 342, New York, 1890. The poem twas written and first published over the author's name as follows;—COLINSEL.

COUNSEL.

By Mollie E. M. Davis.

If thou shouldst bid tay friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell should be,
Press thou his hand in thine; how canst thou tell
How far from thee

Fath or caprice may lead his feet Ere that to-involve come? have been known Lightly to turn the corner of a street, Mand days have grown.

To months and months to lagging Before they looked in loving eyes

ngain,
Partine, at best, is underlaid with
teats—
With tears and pain.

Therefore, lest sudden death should come between

Or time or distance clasp with pressure true,
The palm of him who goeth forth.
Unseen,

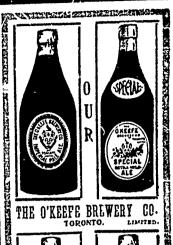
Fate goeth, too!

Yea, find thou always time to say Some earnest word betwice the idle talk. Lest with thee henceforth, night and day. Regret should walk.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

WATCH THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Board of Control, sitting on Saturday, with Alderman Sheppard in the chair, Mayor Howland being absent, decided to out off the salary of the only Catholic on the list, as we believe, employed within the City Hall. The newspapers represent the appointment as having been a useless one, made by Mayor Macdonald. But in that connection there are some things to be considered. In the first place this was not the only appointment made last year. And again the facts are in direct conflict with the representation now put forward.

give a short history of the T. office - assistant City Relief Officer. Soon after Mayor Macdonald went into the City Hall he received a letter from Relief Officer Taylor declaring that his duties had greatly increased and that he needed an assistant to attend to a great deal of absolutely necessary enquiring into cases. Mr. Walsh, being acquainted with work of this nature, was recommended and appointed. There are two members of the present Board of Control who were on the Board last year when the appointment was made, Aldermen Sheppard and Frame. With the consistency and fairness which always characterizes him, Ald, Frame opposed the dismissal of Mr. Walsh on Saturday; and if Ald. Sheppard, who was in the chair, had done the same, the motion of Ald. Lamb, supported by Aid. Hubbard, could not have carried. But all the circumstances go to show a pre-arranged plan. Mayor Howland was absent; and his personal dislike to going on record is easily enough understood. Ald. Sheppard saved his name from the record also, although, the fact that he did not vote with Ald. Frame classed him with Ald. Lamb and Ald, Hubbard. So that the two Controllers who consented to the appointment of Mr. Walsh last year, could have kept him in his position this year, if Ald. Sheppard, like Ald. Frame, had due regard for consistency.

And now let us consider the usefulness of the office of Assistant Relief Officer. Mr. Walsh had not been six months engaged in the work when Mr. Taylor came down to the Board of Control with a glowing statement of the results. The new officer, he had saved so much money for the city, that the Board could well afford to increase his salary and that of Mr. Taylor as well. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Taylor asked a larger increase for himself than for Mr. Walsh. The calance of opinion on the Board was in favor of giving the increase to Mr. Walsh but mot to Mr. Taylor, and the subject was pu off from day to day by the divided Board until it dropped altogether, Those who opposed the increase could mot see what Mr. Taylor had done to care it, and more than one Controller said Mr. Walsh alone was doing the most of work the city desired. Observe what has occured now. Mr. Taylor, who at the beginning of 1900, claimed about an assistant was absolutely needed and who in the middle of the year pressed for an increase of salary for the nametant and for him: If by reason of the good the assistant had done, came down to the Board on Saturday and caid he would do the work of the assistent in addition to his own without mmy increase of salary.

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We are very slow in imputing bigotry to anybody. But in face of these facts will anyone believe that there is not constaing behind this action of Alls. Lamb and Hubbard? It is not a more coincidence that Mr. Walsh is

a Catholic. Nor is the excuse that Mr. Walsh was appointed by Mayor Macdonald sufficient ground for dismissing him. As we have already said he is not the only appointed of the late administration. There are others against whom a better reason for dismissal could be formulated. Besides we feel confident enough, that before the present year is out one of two things will happen should the council uphold the action of Mesers Lamb and Hubbard; either Mr. Taylor will pet a substantial increase of salary or another assistant who will not be a Catholic.

BRITAIN'S HEAVY TAXES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made his Budget statement in the House of Commons on Thursday evening last. He taced, perhaps, the most difficult situation that ever confronted a Chan cellor of the British Exchequer. Hard as his position was, he had the distinction of having a missle flung at his head by a colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, in the shape of a despatch from Sir Alfred Miluer, declaring on the eve of the Budget that the past half year of the South African war has been a period of retrogression, that South Africans are sick unto death of the war, and that the prolongation of the struggle may be indefinite. In face of this report, officially published by the Colonial Secretary, it was impossible for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to point to any visible sign of a silver lining to the financial cloud under which he stood, and, to do him justice, he acted like an honest man, telling the country the whole truth. The war, he said, has now brought South Africa to the verge of ruin; it has already cost the British tax-payer twice as much as the Crimean warthe enormous sum of \$755,000,000and there is no present hope of obtaining contributions from the Transvaal. This being the outlook, the Chancellor asked the House to consent to an addition of \$800,000,000 to the national debt, making the total increase of debt as a result of the war \$635,000,000. "But," said he, "I will never be responsible for the fatal policy of paying the whole cost of the war out of the loans without putting a reasonable amount on the taxpayers of the day." Two pence would be added to the present shilling incometax rate, a duty of four shillings and two pense per swt. placed on sugar and an export duty of one shilling a ton on coal, which together would yield in new taxes \$55,000,000 a year or thereabouts.

There is consternation in Wales, which is affected by the coal tax, while the sugar and the income taxes will press very heavily upon wage-carners and persons of moderate income. Ire land, which is already scandalously overtaxed, will certainly not be able to stand the new burdens, and emigration will increase. But it would be in no way surprising to see a tide of emigration also beginning to flow from England and Wales, as people will think the colonies, which are escaping the taxes, more desirable to live in with modest means. Thus Canada. which could by no chance have expeoted any benefit from a triumph of the Imperialistic policy in England, may reap some gain from the collapse of that policy, and the subsidence of the Jingo spirit. Sir William Vernon Harcourt spoke the truth when he said the financial statement of the War Ministry is the most disastrous in the memory of living men. "We cannot go on," he added, "without involving the country in financial ruin." These words will make an impression on the people.

A BAD OMEN.

Year after year have the Irish clergy and people sought, by a magnificently conducted educational campaign, to enlighten the public of Great Britain upon the necessity for a Catholic University in Ireland. Not once, but a thousand times, the ground has all been gone over, and the facts marshalled and emphasized. Distinguished converts have been made on both sides of the House, it is true. Mr. A. J. Balfour is only one of a very respectable number. Indeed, most men of liberal mind in British public life have conceded not only the logic but the justice of the Irish elaim. What does it all signify, however? Suppose converts to the truth should continue to be made at the same rate,

of the present enlightened contury to win a parliamentary majority in the House of Commons.

It will be seen by the cable report

of the debate in the House ou Monday night, that the "brutal majority," as it has well been called, closured the subject on a division of 225 against 147, in the face of Mr. Balfour's personal appeal. Rightly did Mr. Redmond protest against the course pursued by Mr. Baltour, for of what practical value to any cause or principle is the support of a Government leader when he separates himself from his government and party before going on record? This is what Mr. Balfour has been doing with regard to the Irish University question for the past three or four years. He weeps for the British neglect of higher education in Ireland. He proclaims his firm faith in the justice of the Irish case as stated by her representatives. But at the end of the speech he never neglects to say that he is at variance with his government, upon whom his tears and convictions are wasted. Ireland may take all the comfort possible out of the support of such a government leader. For all practical purposes he might as well maintain a dignified silence; except, indeed, for his confession to the whole world that the gross misgovernment of Ireland is based on anti-Catholie prejudice. There never has been a question so patiently and reasonably agitated as this matter of higher education for the Catholic youth of Ireland. All the more is it contemptuously ignored for the moderation with which the demand is pressed.

In the same way the infamous land laws were never altered by a line as long as the protests of the tillers of the soil were moderately voiced.

IRISH UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

The London Daily Chronicle is responsible for the statement that negotiations are on foot for the constitution of the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland. Sir Wm. Auson and Sir Richard Jebb, representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, are stated to have been invited to serve. If this announcement is to be seriously considered in view of the vote in the House of Commons on Monday night, to which we have made reference elsewhere, the opinion expressed by the Freeman's Journal is of the utmost moment.

The Freeman says if the names men ioned in connection with the promised Royal Commission are accurate it is evident that a genuine attempt is being made to so constitute it that the verdict will impress British opinion. Some of the names are those of the first repute among the British Universities. There is a further rumor, the Freeman adds, that the Chairman of the Commission will be a Protestant The Catholic case is so strong that apprehensions that might be caused for a trial before such a tribunal will be to some extent allayed. If the Commission prove really impartial and independent, a favorable verdiet from such a tribunal would be irresistible. And here the point of the Freeman's article comes in. It BAYS :--

Yet it is stated that not only is the Chairman to be an Englishman and a Protestant, for which there may be sufficient reason, if the verdict is to impress British opinion, but that the Secretary is also to be a Protestant Englishman. We can scarcely credit this rumour, which is so much out of harmony with the desire credited, not without reason, to Lord Cadogan to deal fairly with the Catholic interest. The Commission, constituted as it is rumoured, will need an Irish and a Catholic interpreter. It is to be sincerely hoped that the chances of its success will not be lessened by a blunder in such a small but important detail. There are many Irish Catholic gentlemen thoroughly competent for the post, and the Government will have no difficulty in finding a well-qualified man, should it desire to secure for the post a person who may be trusted to do his best to assist the English Commissioners in their endeavors to understand the

An ornamental Commission to serve a political purpose would be in keeping with the vote of Monday night last.

THE POPE AND THE CATH-

both sides of the House, it is true.

Mr. A. J. Balfour is only one of a very respectable number. Indeed, most men of liberal mind in British public life have conceded not only the logic but the justice of the Irish elaim.

What does it all signify, however?
Suppose converte to the truth should continue to be made at the same rate, it would take Ireland fully the balance.

MONTREAL AND QUEBECA

The House of Commons discussed far into Thursday night the rival claims of Montreal and Quebec to be the national port of Canada. Opiniou on both sides of the House was fairly well divided, and strong and patriotic arguments were made, without regard to party motive or advantage. That the members had well considered the transportation question was evident from the interest with which the debate was maintained; and the public cannot do otherwise than draw the conclusion that either port, with sufficiont expenditure, could be vastly improved to meet the new transportation conditions now opening up before the country. But all this being admitted, the public must still consider the practical return for the money that will be spent. The national port of Canada on the St. Lawrence should be open all the year round. Canada must dispel the almost world-wide delusion that the country is an icofield for half the year, and nothing else can do that as quickly and thoroughly as winter navigation on the St. Lawrence. Here, then, is the distinct advantage which Quebec pessesses. The river below Quebec can be kept open all winter at comparatively small cost. The harbor is magnificent. Keep the river open into it and winter navigation is scoured; which, being the patriotic desideratum, and the parliamentary and publie discussion of the subject being essentially patriotic, Quebec-weaker though it may be in local influence than Montreal-is entitled to the best support of the general public.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

Lightfas is the penalty that has been inflicted at Peterborough upon the medical student, Patterson, it is to be hoped it will not be ineffective in putting a stop to those unholy and detestable crimes. A horrid motomety has been brought upon the Kingston district by the baleful stain of grave robbing. Shortly before his death the late Archbishop Cleary defined this un-Christian and criminal deed in a notable letter, which may have had more local effect than any deterrent sentence passed by a magistrate. It is significant enough that a Queen's student has been found guilty in oc . nection with the midnight crime done in Peterborough. In both places, too, the Catholic burial places were chosen for descoration and robbery. Neither this age or country can tolerate crimes conseived in so base in spirit as these circumstances would indicate, and it is to be hoped the curtain has at last fallen upon the scandal,

THE CORONATION OATH.

From a Protestant source no condemnation of the King's Coronation Declaration has yet come as strong as that uttered on Monday last by Rev. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, London, in opening the annual conference of the Congregational Union. According to the cable report, Rev. Mr. Parker said he sympathized with the Roman Catholics, who were wounded by the pitiable insults heaped upon their religion by the antiquated and despicable oath put into the Sovereign's mouth. He declared that ne oath must be improved off the earth.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger of the new century, Shamrook II., har, like her predecessor, been built in Scotlanu. Only an Irish Shamrock can charm that cup across the ocean.

Records in athletic events show no indication of failure to continue coming the way of young Irishmen in Canada. The latest victor is Mr. Jack Caffrey, of St. Patrick's Club, Hamilton, who, after the Marathon race in Boston, is hailed as the leading amateur distance runcer on the Continent.

The women of France are engaged in signing all over the country a monster petition against the infamous measure against roligious congregations. The text runs: "We, Frenchwomen, protest with all our souls, with the greatest with all our souls with the greatest with all our souls, with the greatest with all our souls, with the greatest with all our souls. We demand itserty."

In another column we publish an account of the golden jubiles of the Marquis of Ripon. The Catholic Times, speaking of this event, says: "The Marquis of Ripon, by his study devotion to the people's interest, and the Marchioness, by her kindness to those ground her have well carned such proofs

of friendly feeling, and they are receiving them abundantly and in a graceful form on the occasion of their golden wodding. They enjoy in a special manner the esteem and affection of those with whom they come into closest contact." The marquia is one of the leaders in the St. Vincent de Paul Society in

Citizens of Toronto who are of Italian birth are indiguant that Police Magistrate Donison should, from the bench, arraign their nationality, for no better reason than that a single individual, who had been concerned in a stabbing affray appeared before him. It is not consistent with the place of justice to vent race prejudices.

Coal, we are told, will not be less than \$0.50 a tor in Toronto next winter. Taking navantage of any excuse for stiffening prices, the coal carrying lines in the United States have readily found a protect in the new coal duty imposed by the chancellor of the British exchequer. Toronto and other Ontario dealers are at the mercy of the American railway companies; the Canadian householder will consequently less as much as if bound to contribute to the British war taxes.

Aldermen Lamb and Hubbard, who were releatings economists when cutting off the salary of a lone latholic official in the city hall, proclaimed the policy of hang the expense, in supporting the proposal to give a \$500 grant to the Horse Show. In both cases the two Aldermen were in favor of, what they estimated to be a vote catching policy. They cam e perilously near their finish in the last election and would make hay while the sun shines this year. Let them remember however that April is an inauspicious harvest season.

A cable despatch in Tuesday's papers described a bold profanity of sacred art in the new Paris Salon, for which the anti-religious agitation of the hour seems to have been the inspiration. The despatch adds: "The present revival of religious art has this curious feature about it—that the painters who started it have not a shadow of religious feeling." What chance is there for religious art in a country which makes war upon its parent and protector—the Church?

We had some doubts about the sincerity and the usefulness of Mr. Anthony Countook, the guardian of morals of New York. But now that he has assisted the Catholic Truth Society in preventing the horrible Margaret Sheppard from spouting her obscenity there he has proved that he is a really serviceable factor in public life. He may have an Augean stable to look after in the big city, but Margaret was worse than any such concern.—Buffalo Union and Times.

Mr. Merriman, the South African delegate, who has been refused the privilege of appearing before the House of Commons that he might explain the views of his fellow-Africanders on the war, has arranged to address several meetings in the large towns of England and Scotland. The first series will be hald at Edinburgh to morrow, 26th inst., when the chair will be taken by Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., who has proved himself a sturdy advocate of the cause of peace in the House of Commons. This will be practically Mr. Merriman's first deliverance on the South African question since his arrival in England from the Cape.

The extremely harsh official proclamation which has just issued against the religious orders in Portugal was to have been expected after the spiritless response of King Carlos last week to the deputations from different Catholic bodies which waited upon him to make representations with respect to the ecent proceedings of the Government. After hearing the deputations the King said : "As King of a Catholic country, I receive your representations, which I will commend to the attention of my Government, in order that the question may be settled in accordance with the laws of the country." Truly the Catholic body in any country is never so much at the mercy of its cnemies as when Catholics in high places are afraid to proclaim personal loyalty to their Church.

In Mark Twain's discussion with the American Board of Missions, as Tax REGISTER pointed out lately, the Catholic missionaries are mentioned. It will throw some light upon the general question of Missions in China to have evidence that, despite all the disturbances of last year, Catholicity has continued to progress in the Celestial Empire. The Univers, of Paris, says that never was the number of bantisms greater than last year, and that not for twenty years back have there been so many conversions in the Province of Hou-Nan Septentrional, while there have been numerous conversions aven in the disturbed provinces. On the other hand, the disturbances have cost the Paris Society of Foreign Missions the liver of one Bishop and nine mis-

sionaries, completely destroyed the establishments and works of two of its missions, and in near risk others rulued sevilal satisfies and recod several establishments. The Society can nevertholess register several millions of baptisms of adult pagans.

The Catholic Church in the United States is increasing by leaps and bounds. According to Dr. Carroll D. Wright, head of an important branch of the United States Census Department, the increase in numbers last year was 80,482. The New York Christian Advocate, a non-Catholic organ, going into the figures in detail, remarks: "The largest gains in communicants between 1890 and 1900 were made by the Catholics-2,508 212. The Mothodists (17 bodies) stand second with 1,827,065; the Bap. tists (18 groups) third, with 803.481: the Disciples of Carist fourth with 808. 931; Lutherans (21 bodies) fifth, with 420,005; the Presbyterians (12 bodies) six.h, vith 400,068, and the Episcopali. ans (2 bodies) seventh, with 179.120."

One effect of the persocution of the religious orders in some European coun. tries is to create elsowhere an urgent demand for historical information concerning them. So it is in England for example. Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, a member of an old Scottish family and an advanced Radical, who has travelled much in South America, about which he has written in some English journals with a wonderful touch of nature, colour, and suggestion is presently, according to the "Pall Mall Gas. zette," to publish a volume entitled "A Vanished Arcadia," which "give a history of the work done by the Society of Jesus in South America, and more particularly in Paraguay. He deals with the aims of policy of the Company of Jesus in regard to savage mations," the writer adds, " and shows the building up and final development of their efforts up to the time of their expulsion at the close of the eighteenth century." Mr. Graham, while in the House of Commons, was prominently known in the literary world.

With regard to the paragraph which we published the other day upon the flight of the notorious impostor. Margaret L. Sheppard, from the New York police, our American contemporaries explain that the incident was brought about by the Catholic Truth Society. After several halls had been shut in her face, she made a bold challenge to the law. One of her books was purchased, submitted to aix lawyers, who unanimously pronounced it obscene, and its sale a crime against the laws of the State of New York. The district attornew of Brooklyn, and the civil magistrate to whom the matter was referred, vied with each other in their efforts to discourage prosecution - "it was unwise to stir up religious hatred," "don't advertise her," etc. So timorous and so defiant were the public officials that one of them practically refused to allow a citizen to declare upon oath that a crime had been committed, and that a warrant should be issued for the arrest, The Truth Society laid a copy of the book before Mr. Anthony Comstock, who instantly declared that it had been pronounced obscene by the highest courts in England and in New York, and that he would stop its sale. Within two days his views were apparently accepted by the district attorney and Magistrate Brennan, who issued the warrant for Mrs. Shepherd's arrest.

The following note in the Washington correspondence of the New York Freeman's Journal, throws an interesting ican Capital: "The official promulgation of the fact of Mgr. Martinelli's elevation to the Cardinal purple was received here with unmingled pratification. The day after the publication of the statement of the Consistory, almost the entire diplomatic corps called upon His Eminence to wish him well in his new career. The fact always takes a significance in this capital, as although the United States is not a Catholic country, and Protestants are feign to believe that Protestantism dominates the civilized world, twenty-one of the thirty-six nations accrediting diplomatic envoys here, are Catholic. From the balance are to be subtracted China, Japan, Turkey, Persia and Siam which are infidel, and the casual observer will note that Protestantism and Schismatics do not control the freedom or civilization of the earth. Another notable fact is that at this leves sixteen of the Catholic nations represented were republicat and none are other than the most lib eral constitutional monarchies. On such occasions the dignity of the Church and the purpose of her teachings becomes more plain to the observant mind. The aspersions of false historians loss their ating. It is plainly seen that the trend of the Catholic Church is toward broader and more civilized liberty, while Protestantism, with its boasted free thought, trends toward imperialized and mon-

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AUSTRIA'S ENEMIES

Trancis Ferdinand throws down the Gloves to his Country's Anti-Catholic Foes.

Vicana, April 22.-Archduke Francis Ferdinand's plunge into the religious and political controversies that distract Austria was the most startling semation the dual monarchy has had for years.

for years.

That the heir-apparent to the Ausfiro-Hungarian throne, when accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools Association, should away himself ready to assist in combating all efforts directed toward injuring the Roman Catholic religion was shold enough, but when he went further and cladlenged those who are code roung to bring alout the "disintergration of Austria," he threw down the alove to the pan-German party, whose leaders have not hesitated to pick it up.

Already the pan-Germans in the Reichsratch have assailed Francis Ferdinand. They howled down the Austrian Premier, by ton Scorber, when he undertook to explain that the archduke's sentiments were personal and these austral entered to be settled and of official

than Premier, for on Noerber, when he undertook to explain that the archduke's sentiments were personal and uttered outside the acclim of off-mal frespons-shifty. If the Auchliuke can plend no responsibility the lenders of allow pairs formed party have nothing to foar in denouncing him, and they are doing it in the choicest rhetoric which George Scionerer and Kari (Wolf can employ when heaping abuse upon their opponents.

These two near are 'he leaders of the party which is "disintegrating faustria." For two years the burden of their preaching has been how much happier Austral would be under the rule of the German Kober then she is under that of her own Kaiser-Koenig. They have mere tried to conceal the faot that they are bent on reducing the country to such a state of confusion that Germany will be forced to interfere and onnex the non-Slav Austrian provinces.

"We look to ilbrim to reducing our

interfere and onnex the non-Slav Austrian provinces.

"We look to dorlin to redress our grievances," they say pubnety, even in the Reichsrath. In no other country in the world could they play the role whey are playing here. If they tried at in the Germany they profess to necesso dearly, they would soon awing from p gabbet.

Hostile to the Church and intensely garram importal system, and to bring about the absorption of the German throwness of Austria after the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Schoneter and Wolf represent everything that his antagonistic to the strongest convictions of the heir-apparent. Between him and them there is a deep goulf fixed.

golf fixed.

Their party, which makes up for ats parecty is numbers by i's audacity, has been trained into a spiendid fighting machine. For four years it has rendered constitutional givernment in Austria a faire, and the cossions of the Reichsrath a succession of bear gardens. They have made life a burden to balf a dozen Prime Ministers and driven them one by one from office.

and driven them one by one from ofgice.

White of late they have been somewhat more moderate, their intrigues
are as hold and persistent as ever. Important degislation is still at a standstill. Even the compromise with
Hungary is unratified. The date is
approaching for the meeting of the
Austrian and Hungarian delegations
to south the affairs which the two
countries have in common. Yet the
Holmogree-Wolf cabal prevents the
fransaction of such business on the
Austrian side as must be put through
before the meeting.

Arritated beyond endurance by the
success of a party hostile to hunself—
party whose policy is to incite pafransaction of such business on the
success of a party hostile to hunself—
party whose policy is to incite pafransaction their-apparent was proworked into a pronouncement which
has simply added fuel to the flames
and given the two men who are ruining the empire a plausible pretext
for insulting the mean who will one
day be sovereign.

BRITISH-GERMAN WAR ON FRANCE.

St. Pstersburg, April 23—Local speculation concerning the visit here of M. Deleasse, the French Manster of Foreign Affairs, is appaeratly not formed from authoratio reports. One version, which is told with the greatest positiveness, is to the effect that the French Government has received from the un-rained source what burported to be a plan for a Britishi-German war against France, supposedly in some colonal district. M. Deleasse, &t is added, commin teated the contents of the plan to the Russian Ambrisador at Paris, Princo Ourous soft, who, however, laughed incredulously, pronouncing the project a heax. M. Deleasse, is said to have been discontented, and to have wired Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Manister, asking if it was agreeable for him to come to St. Petersburg and discuss matters. lamsdorff, the desired him to come ing if it was agreeable for him to come to St. Petersburg and discuss matters. Count Lamsdorff consulted with the

Court Lamsdorlf consulted with the Emperor, who said yes.

M. Deleasse has presented Count Lamsdorlf with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. Count Lamsdorlf unterwided M. Deleasse, at dinner to-lay. The Erench Ambassador, the Marquis of Montebello, and the bilds of the French Ambassy and chiefs of the French Ambassy and members of the French sixif were pre-

GERMANS AND AMERICANS DIS-

Pekin, April 23.—There are many people here who do not desire to see sany of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy ond an upresing against foreigners. The soldiers who return do so with all the honors of war. Field Marshal Von Wuldersee has made application that the gute of the Forbidden City he guarded by German troops after the departure of the United States groops. General Chaffee has replied that this soldiers will continue to grared the gate. At this Germans are indigipant, saying this impures their guard the gate. At this Germins are indiginant, saying this impugns their florassly, and that if the United States desires to be her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that merely a few men belonging to the Legation guarde should control the gate, which will be avishin the Gordam quarters, cannot be allowed. If General Chaffes paralists in this course diplomatic

representations will be made in the

matter. The Manisters of the Foreign powers are necting daily. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the charms, which many think to be extremely reasonable.

TAKING OF VOWS IN MONTREAL

'Mantroal, April 23 .- Rev. Canon J. A. Archambault, ecolesiastical super-sit of the Sistem of Providence, pre-syled at the last taking of vows which was held in the convent of that order. Rev. Father Lemreux, C.SS.R., assis-

Rev. Father Lemeux, C.SS.R., assistant provactal of the Redemptorize, delivered the scienon, and mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. B. Desnoyers, shalplath of the institution.

The following ladses accepted the religious costume;—Misses Catoline Boucher, Ozda Breton, Florida Picotte, Domitille Pigeon, Anna Gregore, Honora Choquette, Eva Lamarched Clorida Lamourcaux, Cormne Raymand, Theresia Kedens, Marie Tremblay, Alphonsine Tourigny, Zoe Bouchlay, Alphonsine Tourigny, Zoe Bouch mand, Themesta Keafins, Marie Tremb-lay, Alphonsine Tomigny, Zoe Bouch-urd, Matchilde Becapre, Esther Audet, Emely Pauze, Emble Lacroix, Angel-sna Lavallee, Marie Doland, Anna Lat-ulippe, Marie Anne Farget, Clara Gau-thebr. Marie Belleffeur, Alexandrina Bang, Valentine Brassard, Rosina Oltyper, Marie Louise Latutippe, Rose Anna Hemond, Mark Antomette St. Mark, Floe Duquet, Severme felle-marre, Mark-Anne Gingras. novices vocales.

Misses Josephine Bourque, Georgiana

vocales.

Misses Josephine Bourque, Georgiana Mathieu, Desagnes Lapierre, Co-inne Verwaltz, Bernadette Desmarais, Arthemse Roy, Rose-Anna Geimas, Auryelne Farz, Eliza Landry, Marte-Dorilla Lescardeaus, Vibtorih Allain, Alphomsine Belanger, Victoria Lamontagne untered ithe noveciate.

The following pronounced their annual vows;—Sister Ida Robliard, Sister Agnes de Jesus, of Holyoke, Mass; (Alphonsino Daignault, Sister Arnould, Saint Phillippe; Lucy O'Really, Envier Claire de la Croix, of Benton, Montana.

Misses Eliza Fauteux, of Saint-Benodt; Loccadie Oullette, of Saint-Benodt; Loccadie Oullette, of Saint-Pierre les jocequer; Valeda Peloquin, of Saint-Bobort; Amelina I, febvre, of Lake St. John; Hermidge Velycette, of Johette; Madeleune Boucher, of Saint-Miobel de Perce; Mare Laporte, of Webert, Misses, w. e. admitted as coad insert. obel de Perce: Marie Laporte, of Web-setr, Mass., w re admitted as co-adju-

On April 9th Monseigneur Racicor presided at a similar reremony at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The following ladies were then admitted to wear the costume; Misses Maximilianne Tayant, Sister Saint Jean Baptisto de la Salle, of Saint Michel; Die anora Champagne, Sister Marie de la Merci, of Drummondville ; Marie Anne Merci, of Brummondville; Marie Anne Esthier, Sister Saint Maria Salome, of Ville Marie, Lake Temisaammque; Emma Ledue, Sister Saint Pierre d'Al-cantara, of Saint Valeren; Albina Damaraß, Sister Saint Andre de la Croix, of New York; Fodelia Jeute. Sister Marie de l'Incarnation, of Joli-othe; Lumina Jette, Sister Saint Rose de Viterbe, of Joliette; Eugene Cor-mier, Sistér arie de Nazareth, of Sack-wille, N. B., Rose Anna Fiset, Sister

and vizerie, of Johenter, Indicate Cormier, Sistic arie de Nazareth, of Sackwalle, N. B., Rose Anna Fiset, SisterSaint Meethilde du Saint Sacrement,
of Rigand; Bernadette Rorduas, Sister Saint iVictoire, of Saint Julie.
The Seven following Sisters made
their temporary vows; Misses Eugenie
Champagne, Sister Saint Celophas, du
Jesus, of Drummendvalle; Marie Adelphine Desmarais, Sister Saint Hyacinthe, of Saint Hyacinthe.; Cecile Archambault, Sister Saint Jeanne de Valox, of Montreal; Georgiana Blais,
Sister Saint François Navier, of Wincoski, Vermont; Marie Boland, Sister
Marie du Preceux Sang, of Saint Paul
Termite; Albina Normandim, Sister
Marie de la Presentation, of Saint Cesaire; Marie Louise Cole, Sister Saint
Catherine de Sienne, of Saint Ephirem
Ber Salbor Unit, Collète officiated.

H'Upton.

Rev. Figure Chais. Collier officiated at mass and the sermon was delivered by Rev. Father J. Jodoin, Superior of the Oblates.

the Oblates.

(At the annual meeting of St. Ann's Lacrosse Club, held in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall on Wednesday, the following officers were elected;—
Hon. President, Rev. E. Strubbe, C. SS.R.; hon. vice-president, Ald. D. Tansey, Jr.; president, D. J. O'Nell; first vice-president, J. E. Murray; second vice-president, Thos. Walsh; secretary treasurer, R. T. Brown. Committee—C. C. Conway, J. E. Murray, Geo. Cole. J. Finnigan, Jno. Shield, Jno. Mooney, Jos. Hart.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Cape Town, April 23.—It is officially amnounced that the Boers in Nama-qualand are still clinging to the hills morth-cast of Pella.

The burghers in the Calvinia and Kephnedt districts, especially those under Froneman, have been more ac-tive of late, and have required more cruffpette work on the part of the The communication of Scheepers and

The commissions in Scheelers and Malan have moved east to the dis-tricts between Pearson and Fieters-burg. The British, under Seaneker and Scobel, are in touch with them. The commandoes of Kritzinger and Fouchee, after threatening to attack Fouchee, after threatening to attack Maraisburg, apparently united and returned in the direction of their retreation the Zurberg. The last heard of Commandant Kritzinger he was near Vunnerstad, and was making towards the Orange Power Colony. Foveral small parties of Boers are repaired about Venterstad. They are probably drying to establish connection between the burghers in the Zurberg and the Orange River Colony commanders.

commenders.
The Boers held up a train between The Boers held up a train between Moltoro and Stormheeg last night, They looted the cattle and burned the trucks. The engine driver and stoker behaved gallantly. Both were wounded. The British had two other rasual-

Nincty floors are reported between Alleman's poort and Jamestown, an-Alleman's poort and Jamestown, ap-formally moving on Backly East or

Ludygrey.
General Christian Dewet, according General Christian Dewet, according to one report accessed the first Sources is to use to the starth of Welvelnek on Thorsday. Another report locates General Dewe at Sourceally Decates General Dewe at Sourceally breaking, the George appear world by his life, benefits it by his to be committed by hartassed by the death.

constant inovements of the Linkish columns, and from an English stand-point the satuation may be considered

ber of Boer presents is now 17,823.

THE DAILY NEWS ON CANADA

The London Darly News 8,98; Really the new Australian Commonwealth is treating Mr. Chamberlum very scurvily. They will not even take his is treating Mr. Chamberlijn very scurvily. They will not even take his Boer prisoners. "Indy seem to forget that et was due to a timely and graceful concerson on his part that they secured their constitution at all. Mr. Chomberlam, we seem to remember, lead some scrupicy about giving to Australia a special freedom from the control of the Trivy Council, but when Mr. Barton showed that he had Australia behind him, and that he meant to fight it "to a finish" Mr. Chumberlam suddenly discovered that the point was not essential. That blessed sureraity, so important in Funth Airien, was quickly waived aside in Musfiralia. But in return for this act of pure benevolone, Australia Iris pided up a record of black inagravitude. Mr. Chamberlain is seed in perialism, as is well known, is to produce a war in all the colonies he has absolute power over, and to use the rest as recrucing grounds. Canada and Australia, in his view, are simply drill grounds for Africa. grounds for Afr.ca.

REVIEWS.

Cardinal Vaugh in has written a preface to Father John McLaughlin's for hooming work, "Divine Plan of the Church, White Realized, and Where Not," in which he says;— "The author of this book has already merited well of the Catholic public by his well known work, "Is Ouir Religion as Good as Another." In the present volume he has followed up the lines of resoning laid down so clearly in the former, and has addressed himself to h further inquiry, as to the qualities which, by the very terms of her origin and object, must enter into the nature of the one and only true Church of Christ.

which by the very terms of her origin and object, must enter into the nature of the one and only true Church of Christ.

"In working out the solution of this problem—the problem of all problems for every sincere seeker after Christian truth—Father MacLaughlin has been happily inspired to carry his readens above the ordinary level of everyday controversies, and to seek the necessary type of the Church in the Divine Mind of Her Founder.

"Studied in this, the fountain head of light, the Church of Christ uppears in all the beauty of Her Divine ideal, 'Parata sicut Sponsa ornata Viro suo," and all such evasions as "branch theories' and 'nutional autonomies,' and the other mere working-compromises which voil their dogmatic helplessness under the plea of "comprehensiveness," stand revealed in the pitiable poverty of their purely human character.

"Those who follow intently the clue

character.
"Those who follow intently the clue "Those who follow intently the clue to the tolution, which is here presented to khem, can hardly fail to realize the fundamental difference which must for ever lie between an authorisative Church in which the nations are summoned to submit themselves unrestrivedly to the mind of Christ, and the various non-Catholic systems in which, inversely, Christianity is taken piecemeal and adapted to suit the rishes and the wants of nations or of fadryiduals." or of individuals."

"The Cave by the Beech Fork," by Henry J. Spalding, S.J. This fine story of adventuce will be relished by every healthy young mind. The scene is in Kentucky, happy hunting ground of the immortal Daniel Boone, and the plot centres in the secrets of the inmates of a wonderful cave, into which two boys stumble on a hunting expedition. A statural Catholic sentinent pervades the tale. Several days' enjoyable holiday reading for '01 school boys are provided by Father Spalding's work. The book is published by Benziger Bros., New York, at' 85c.

The Divinity of Ultrist, an Argument, fironslated from the French of Mgr. Emile Bougaud, by C. L. Currie, is designed to exhibit Christianity in a signed to exhibit Christianity in a holds of view stated to the present time. The Christian religion is stated, its policy is described and its creed unfolded. Rev. Father Talbot Smith says of the book; 'It is a graceful hommery of marrly all that can be shid in exposition of the Divinity of Christ, for the Catholic, for the Protestant, for the pagan, for the agnostic, for the athest, for the merely interested, for the deeply concerned, for the learned, for the howevers, for any class refined, for the workers, for any class the condition interested in the character of Chirist. It is especially a book for priests and students of tabology, because it is that race thing in English, theology in literary form, a dogada of dogmas blooming with heavenly grace in the dusty, guaken of English letters at the present hour. Emphatically, it is one of the books that every man should read."

William H. Young, Barcluy St., New York, has published the book excel-Morkers, for

York, has published the book excel-

"Mass Devotions and Readings of the Mass, by Rev. F. X. Lasauce, without of "Vicks to Jesus in the labelum cle," and other works, has for its purcle," and other works, has for its pur-pose the 'reatment of the mass hot only from a doctrinal but also from a devotional point of view. It sup-plies the people at large with readings on reflectings on the mass, in the form of plain, practical and comprehensive instructions, and at the same time furnishes a useful variety of carefully granged mass theyerons. Thirty-one furnishes a useful variety of carefully arranged mass devotions. Thirty-one readings of examples are given, one for each day in the month, give interesting doctrinal explanations, while the devotional portion of the book is intended both for the mass and for holy commanton. The works of Kieffer, Cochem, Glover and others have been drawn upon for the material. The prayer-books form is most useful. Benziger Bros., New York, publishers. 75 cents.

The best thing to do is to do well whatever God gives us to do.
Sourow he a fruit. God does not make it grow on limbs loo weak to best at.

OBITUARY.

PATHER DAVELY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral service of the late Fa-ther Davidy, O.M.I., took place in Montreal last week at St. James' Ca-thedral. The semans were removed from the Oblites' Convent on Vortation street, where they had reposed since death. They were taken to Lachone for interment.

MISS MARGARETTA CORKERY.

Peterborough, April 23 - The death Peterborough, April 23—The death of Miss Margaretta—Mary Corkery, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Corkery, occurred yesterday at St. Joseph's Jasphtal. The deceased young lady had been though a short time, and her leath came as a sad shock to her friends. She was twenty years of uge, and a most estimable young lady, whose death will be sincerely repretted by all her many friends. The funcral tooks place from the family residence, 270 K mg street, to-morrow morning a nine o'clock, to St. Peter's Cathedral, theire to the Catholic cemetory

JOHN MURPHY.

The death is announced of Mr. John The death is amounced of Mr. John Murphy, an old and much respected resider, of Arthur township, from heart failure. Mr. Murphy was 73 years of age and a former resident of Puslanch township, where he readed for a number of years, afterwards removing to Arthur. He haves behand a widow with me family also two break widow with me family also two break. moving to Arthur. He haves behand a widow with mo family, also two brothers. Edward and Fattick, and one sixter, Mrs. Edward Kinsella, all residing in Puslinch. The funeral was time of the largest ever witnessed in the Lowinship, upwards of 125 vehicles being in attendance. The remains were later red in the Catholic cemetery at Kenilworth.

DENIL GILLERLAIN.

The remains of the late Mr. Lenks Gillerlain, who died suddenly ten days ago in San Francisco, Cal., reached Brockville last week and were immediately transferred to his pirents' residence on Perth street. An impressive service was held in St. Francis Navier Church, after which the body was conveyed to the cemetery and placed in the vault. The pallbearers were; L. LeClair, J. Hart, J. Botsford, E. Boyd, and the two brothers of the decased, R. L. and W. J. Gillerlain. A large concourse of people attended the funeral.

MRS. JOHN PHILLIPS.

MRS. JOHN PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of John Phillips, a respected resident of Echi street, Brockville, died, aged 59 years. Mrs. Phillips was form in Jacques Carlier, Que, where she remoined until her markinge in 1807, when she removed to Brockville. Since then she has been a contil cous resident of this town. She is sarrived by her husband and the the following children; Fred., Robert and John, at home; W. M., of Mile Engl, Montreal; James, of Wisconsia, and Edmund of Pt. St. Charles, Montreal. Mrs. Phillips was a woman of many excellent qualities. The funeral was held from St. Francis Eavier Church.

MRS. PATRICK GALLAGHER.

Mrs. Patrick Gallagher, oged 74 years, one of the oldest residents of (Brockville then at the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

The deceased, who possessed many

The deceased, who possessed many sherling wirtues, was a native of the County Tyrone, Irerand, her maiden name being Catherine Agnew. She cannot to Brockville with her mother about Exty years ago, and since that hims has been a constant resident of the Jeland City. She married Patrick Gallagher, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Chas Brassor, Ioronto, survive. The Informal from the family residence to St. Francis Xavier Church and theoree its the cometery was largely attended.

MR. THOMAS ENRIGHT.

ly attended.

'A worthy and much respected citizen of Toronto, whose death is smoerely regreated by all who knew him, passed away on Sunday morning last. Mr. Thomas Enright, for to years a rement of East Toronto, died at his daughters' residence, 328 Youge street, aged 63 years. He was bern in Kerry, freland, and came to Canada when quito young. He leaves a grown-up family of seven sons and two daughters's-Carnelius I., Manager of the Collmanwood Ment Company, or more widely known as "Con." Enright, former amaticur carsman; C. J., fruid sheder; James, of Greenwood, H. C.; John, of Winnpeg; Patrick, of Cleveland; Joseph, of Stouffville; Frank, of (Foronto, Secretary of the South Toronto Reform Association; Miss Elizarbeth and Mrs. Nelhe Connor, of 328 A worthy and much respected citizen Yango street.

The funeral which took place at more

o'clock on Wednesday morning from St. Michael's Cathedral to St. Mich ael's Cometery, after the celeoration of solemn mass, was attended by large numbers of the friends of the deocasad.

JAMES C. SLAFTERY.

James C. Slattery, son of the tate Minhael Slattery, died at the residence of his mother on Friday of last week. He was 26 years of age on the first of February. Deceased was educated at De La Salle and St. Michael's Coland De La Saile and St. Michael's Col-legres. He engaged with the lumber rompuny of J. B. Smith, & Sons, for two years, and went to Montreal about four years ago to take a posi-tion with the well-known lumber dirm of The Shearer, Brown Co., Ltd., where he was employed until about six weeks ago, when he returned home unwell. He went to the Laurentian Mountains. Now to the Labrentian Mountains, Quebec, for a few weeks, and returned home on Good Friday. H.s. illness was not thought serious and the family had every hope for his recovery. Theumonia set in and death occurred quite unexpectedly ba: Friday. Decessed was attended by Irs. Graham. Chambar and McKerse.

bers and McKerna.

Mr. Slattery bad a great many Mr. Slattery had a great many freeded in the city, who showed their respect for the memory and sympathy for the family in their sed loss by attending the funeral in large numbers. The funeral took place on Sunday to bring it to its own burt.

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_M. J. CROTTIE

'Phone l'ark, 615 Cor. Queen and Nor theote.

St. Patrick's Church, where a sheet service was held, there to St. Mich-aels' Cemetery. Her Father Grogan akterded the funeral and conducted services over the grave. Mr. Frank Slattery, barrimer, was a brother of the deceased. R. I. P.

THE LATE MR. WAY.

On Tuesday, April 16th, as already reported in the Register, Mr. James Way, one of afronto's oldest and most respected citizens passed away at his late residerce. 24t Bathurst street. Mr. Way was born in Ventner, Isle of Weight, England, Oct. 6th, 1835. During his younger days he followed the sea. Finsally, in the early fifties, he was marking down and making. Toronto his home. He engaged in the pork and provision business on Queen street, and continued in same up to 1885. Retiring, he lived in private life up to provision business on Queen street, and continued in same up to 1885. Retaining he lived in private life up to the tame of his decease. By his union with Mangaret Donovan, oleven children were born, five of whom survive him, viz., Dr. James P., Dr. Henry J., Mays. Dr. J. E. Reynolds, and George M., of Chicago, and Watter, of Toronto. Mr. Way had travelled extensively in Europe and this country, having crossed the ocean a great number of times. At the time of his death he was sim of the largest property owness in the west end of Toronto, also one of the best known and most highly respected of our cutzens. His first wife died Oct. 10, 1883, and in 1888 he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Murray, who still survives him without fassue. At the time of his death he was surrounded by his family and one brother, Henry Way, of this city. His cird was peaceful, and came after a lingering illness of four months. which he bore with Christian fortitude. The funeral took place Friday, April 19th, to St. Mary's Church, where High Mass was celebrated by Vicar-General McCann, assisted by Rev. Father O'Leary and Coyle. The choir, under the direction of Rev. Father afterray, rendered very impressively the mountful musse for the

Rev. Father O'Leary and Coyie. The choir, under the direction of Rev. Father alterray, rendered very impressively the mournful musse for the death, and Miss Kate Clarke sang feelingly the offertory, "O. Salutaris Sacra," The cortege then proceeded to St. Mohael's Cemetery, where the services were performed by Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Coyle. The chief mourners were the widow, Irs. J. P. and Hatry J., and Walter, sons; and Dr. and Mirs. Reynolds. son-in-law and daughter. The publicaters were William Clarke, William Gormaly, W. Burns, J. Carolau, Jir. McPherson and E. J. Hearn. By the death of Mr. Way, Toronto luses a good citizen, his wife a Likhful husband, and his family or kind and indulgent father. R. I. P.

MRS. JULIA FOLEY.

One of the oldest residents of Arthur has passed away in the person of Mrs. Julia Foley, reliet of the tate Jeremiah Foley. She had reached the advanced age of \$2 years. The occased's bashand passed away less than two years ago—in July, 1829. Mrs. Foley had been residing with her daughter, Mrs. Relieber, at P. tusburg, Pa. The Foley family are among the traginal seathers of these parts, who are mow nearly all rone to their reward. The deceased was a native of Couaty Kenty. It was in the 40's that that family seatled on the O.S.R. near Commock, where they resided until a competency had been earned, and rest was sought from active work in Arthur village, where the aged couple lived until the death of the busband. The remains were brought to Arthur for furrener, being accumpanied by lived until the death of the husband. The remains were brought to Arthur for interment being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Kelleher. The funeral took place to St. John's Church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. T. Doherty, after which interment took place in the Catholic sementry, Turwell Line. The deceased leaves five of a family, viz., Timothy, Peel; Peter, Mrs. Golloher, and Mrs. Kelleher, of Mt. Pleasant, and Mrs. Kelleher, of Pittsburg, Fa. The funeral was largely attended. The pr'libear-ons were the old friends of the family, being Stephen Farrell, P. Fitzgerald, John Stack, T. Mahoney, John Welsh and M. Cody. and M. Cody.

If nobody too's calumny in and gave is lodging, it would starve and de of Itteclf.

and the second

Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association

At Home

LECTURE BY REV. DR. TEEFY

"France and the Church." St. George's Hall, Elm Street,

April 30th, at 8:15 p.m. J. J. FOY, Esq., K.C.M.L.A.,

Chairman.

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Bearing bravely the evils that beset us, doing cheerfully the duties that are near, trusting in God, guided by Christ, feer shall not confound us in Office the continuous and the way, and death shall find us ready. Christian kindness to the poor and the working men and women, and the menteation of patience in poverty aften the example of Our Lord, are the best occurries against the communion and anarchy that seem to threaten projects.

and anarchy that seem to threaten pociety.

It is a law of science that sound can not travel through a vacuum, the cound waves require the atmospheric conditions for their vibration, and this may serve as an analogy that through the spiritual vacuum made by unforth no Britise and can pass.

Ruskin once sent this New Year messages to Backfriars Boie itass, "iny own constant cry to all Bible-creders is to very simple one; don't think that mature, buman or other, is corrupt; don't think that you yourself are elect out of it; and don't think to serve God by praying instead of obeying.

Prudence is commensease well trainable the art of manner, of discrimations.

Prudence is commensense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination, and of address.
With gold pieces are built pompous palaces; with a ronny one may buy a place in Paradam.

-

THE HOME CIRCLE

\$}

AT REST.
They are at reat.;
We may not stir the heaven of their

repose With loud-voiced grief or passionate

request, On selfish plant for those Who in the mountain grots of Eden And hear the fourfold river, as it hurries by

They hear it sweep In distance down the dark and savage But they at eddying pool or current

deep Shall never more grow pale; They hoar, and meekly muse, as fain to know

to know.

ow long untired, unspont that grant atream shall flow.

—Cardinal Newman.

LOVE'S HOUSE.

The house wherein Love lived his life ! This is the place. See, yonder dung the rown he ware of the rose in May. His trobe of purple for holiday; Belt, of a serpent robbed of its fang. Gems he out with a common knife.

The pipe by fashioned out of a reed For the fareeze or him to blow into With miceso that gave unto hearts a

To pierco the cloud and make earth re-Stall will it speak for the player who

Hath wind, to all else a broken weed The cup of gold that went to his lips Drienming with avine is there on the

Knd the silver dish for his dainty meal

Shines on the wall lake a great sun wheel,
And his spear stands up like 1 god With a glamor of light on its vanish-ing tip. in Chaell.

Roses strewn on the vacant floors, Hyaciath-heaps on the window sills, Laurels twined with the pillars Maronappe carved to the Master's

thought; Odorous musk that a flame distils Tapestry waving across the doors.

Hush, he is here, not dead,
Dhough they call him dead, and have
laid thim out
In a gown of sam'te white as milk,
On a ther of lilies, enwound with silk,
All gold enwoven around about,
And poppies pale put under his head.

Assect and direaming, see the light Falls from the sky on his godlike face, The stars goze down on his half-shut

That are of their splendor; suns arise And set, and the seasons run apace, And the years are with them on their

He soth mit move, yet he knowethtall, Loveth the window wide to the east, Heareth the lark that speaks to the

Section the moth on his wing of dun. Catcheth the growl of the savage heast. In ware of the plum that drops from

the wall. The dust of the world is shook from his feet. He lives in the heaven of another

aphene Crystal pure as the heart of a stream Wake them rut, nor disturb his dream; Take off thy shoes while thou move

est mere, Where a vigil abides, perpetual sweet.

This is Love's house, it standeth high; A woodland girdles it, gray and green, [With a line of purple under the hills. All year long bird rapture fills. The pause of the storm, and a sunrise sheep.

Wiraps the roof, and dazzles the eye

Of the slow foot traveler who wends asks, up-looking, what house is

Forlarn, deserted with windows dim reproperty of the state of the

Bearing a torch, at his touch the

doors

Open wide, and he entereth
infrequent wayfarer, friend, go up,
And taste he wine in the golden cup,
And feel the burnt musk take thy

breath. And smell the rose leaves strewn on the floors

Look on the glory of his face; This is Love asleep, not dead, King of souls that are water pure, King who reigns while the world en-

dure.
ese are but poppies under his head. Kneel and pray, 'tes a holy place.

—G. M. R., in Irish Monthly

ORIGIN OF FISH AS & FOOD FOR

From the New York Sun4 Editor of the Sun, In last Sunday's Sun there is a statement that the use of fish as an obligatory article of food Sun there is a statement that the dof fish as an obligatory article of food on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church was ordered by one of the Popes as a forced concession to the rioting fishermen in Naples and Citta Vecchie, who in a formidable our rection demanded that to enable them to make a living for their families people should be compelled to eat fish as a food on certain days. Apparently this explanation reduces a dogmatical church precept to a mere expediency of a political necessity to appease a rioting mob. But the source of this Catholic custom is to be traced back to St. Peter, who introduced it to the first Catholics. Peter, being w fisherman by trade, supplied Jewish families every Friday with fish for their Subbath meal Friday even lag. This fact slose can explain how.

maid of the High Priest, to whom he was well known—Matt. xxvi., 58, 69, 71. When Peter espoused openly the cause of Christ and consequently was boycotted his trade was limited to the families who followed his near the families. cause of Christ and consequenty was beyentted his trade was limited to the families who followed his new teaching, thu still adhered to the Jewish customs. Thence it was Peter who introduced this custom to the first Christians, and it was perpetuated even after the Sabbath was transferred to Sunday. The Jewish custom of partaking of fish as food on Friday evening, withough in no way a dogmatical precept, has as dust foundation, the teaching of the Talmud, which recommends, for othical reasons, to conf.ne conjugal functions to the Sabbath. When fishes were executed God blessed them saying, "Be fruitful and multiply,"—Gen. i, 22, and it was supposed that this blessing extended to fish when partaken of nis food; therefore was fish introduced as an opportune food in Ernday evening's mead, as an element of strength in the Jewish nation.

CATHOLIC BELIEF-THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

lAfter our Divine Lord arose from the dead, He remained yet forty days on earth before He ascended to the Feather. During these forty days, we read that He frequently visited His apostles and disciples, giving mest infallable proofs of His being really risen and instructing them in what they were to do an establishing and extending His kingdom, that is His Church, amongst mankind. And so on the evo of taking leave of them, St. Matthew, tells us He said to them, "All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth. Goang, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Sor and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded Jou, and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the tworld." After our Divine Lord arose from

Among the things He commanded them, no doubt, were the doctrines of the Cattholic Church. So faithful to their Divine Master's commands the Apostles agreed about twelve articles or points of doctrine, which they compled in the form of a symbol or standard of faith, which they were severally to teach as they went forth on their respective missions. This symbol we know under the title of the Apostles' Creed, which we should so constantly repeat amongst our everyday prayers. There is a tradition that the Apostles formulated one rejoice each, but there is apparently no foundation for this.

The Upostles' Creed is assummary of the Apostles' Creed is assummary of the postles' Creed is assummary of the postles' Creed is assummary of the postles' Creed is assummary of the control of Among the things He commanded

Foundation for this.

The Upostles' Oreed is assummary of the faith to which all Christians are pledged in baptism. To carry out this pledge, the habit of faith is imparted by the greese of the Sacrament, to be utterwards developed into actual faith, as the child attains the use of reason. For this purpose positive instruction is necessary and thus here if they of supreme importance rests with the parents, imasmuch as some of the Articles of the Creed are so obsolutely necessary for salvation, that no one having come to the use of reason can be saved without distinctly knowing and distinctly believing them.

ing them.

Christian parents, there—and the mother estecally is concerned with ghas,—should anticipate the first slaws of reason in their children to the concerned these necessary this,—should anticipate the first slaws of reason in their children to get them to repeat these necessary Articles of Jivane Faith, in order that as soon as they arrive at the use of reason they may be able to exercise it fin actually and distinctly believing them. These articles so necessary for salvation are usually styled the "Principal Mysteries." How edifying to see the good Christian mother fulfilling her mest essential obligation in teaching her children, one by one, excording as they are coming to the use of reason, these necessary Articles of reason, these necessary Articles of reason, these necessary articles of reason another will try by all kinds of endeavors to impress upon its tender heart a tread and horror of offending God by sin and bring before its mind the theorimes of heaven and hell. Children are susceptible to these impressions from a very early age.

What occupation can be dearer to a mother's heart than to be molding the heart of her offspring to picty and virtue. She should not say the child

mother's heart than to be molding the heart of her offspring to picty and vartue. She should not say the child is too young and can understand nothing yet. The understanding begins at the tenderest age to open out for thing yet. The understanding begins at the tenderest age to open out for religious teaching. Hesides, we are to recollect that the mother is not alone in her work of love. The grace of faith has been already imparted in baptism, and the mother is co-operating with the Divine Spirit within the child's soul in the duty she is discharging, and she is moreover to encourage therself with the thought that the Angel Guardian of her little one is thelping for of the moment. A great sant, St. Dionysius, has said, that "Of all thome, works the most divine is to co-operate with God in the salvation of souls;" and this most divine work it he work a pious mother is performing in instructing ther children from the earliest years in the truths and duties of religion. She may be a poor woman—the poorest of the poor, living in a wretched cabin by the readside, yet the eyes of God are upon her and He looks down with complacing from His high throne in heaven to feelold her employed in a work so truly divine.

NATURE'S STOREHOUSE THERE ARE CURES—Medical ex-periments have shown conclusively that there are medicanal stratues in that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every discose which neglect and ignorance have visited upon mun. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots, and herbs, and a movereign remedy in caring all disorders of the dispution.

******************** CHII DREN'S

CORNER

 LITTLE THINGS.

It was only a little thing for Nell
To brighten the kitchen fire,
To spread the cloth, to draw the tea,
wher mother might desire—
A little thing; but her mother smiled
And banished all her care,
And a slay that was sad closed bright
and what

(With a sing of praise and prayer.

Twas only a little thing to do, For a stardy lad like Ned
To groom the horse, to milk the cow.
And bring the wood from the shed;
But has father was glad to find at

night The chores were all well done "I am thankful" said he, "as I can be, For the gaft of such a son."

Only small thougs but they brighten

life, Or shadow it with care; Or shadow by with care;
But Little things, yet they mold a life
For joy or said despair;
But flittle things, yet life's best prize,
The reward which labor brings,
Comes to him who uses, and not

The power of little things.

- Young (People.

UP AGAINST O-U-G-H. From the Sheffield Weekly News. A Frenchman thersting for linguistic A Frenchman thersting for linguistic superiority recently began a course of English lessons with a teacher of languages. After torling conscientiously through a good many exercises, the following dislogue between the pupil and his master was overheard; "I find the English very difficult," complained the Frenchman, "How do you pronounce toon-g-h;" "It is pronounced 'tuft' "Eh, bun, 'tuft.' 'Snuff,' then, is such s-o-u-g-h, is it not?"

spelt s.n-o-u-g-h, is it not f"
"Oh, no, 'squiff' is spelt s-n-u-f-f. (As a matter of fact, words ending in o-u-g-h are somewhat irregular."

odi-sh are komewine frequency is "I see; a superb language! T-o-u-g-h is 'tuff' and o-o-u-g-h is 'cuff.' I have a very bad 'cuff.' "
"No; it is 'coff.' not 'cuff. "
"Ver well; cuff, tuff and coff. And d-o-u-g-h is 'duff.' eh f"
"No, not 'duff.' "

"No, nob 'dutt.'"

"'Doft,' then f"
"No; 'doh.'"

"Well, then, what about h-o-u-g-h f"
"That is pronounced hock."
"Hock!' Then I suppose the thing
the farmer uses, the p-l-o-u-g-h, is
'pluft,' or is it 'plock' or 'plo f' 'Fine
'plo.'"

'No, no; it is pronounced 'plow'" "I shall soon master English, I am "I shall soon master Fue-sure. Here we go. 'Plow,' 'coff,' 'cuff,' 'hock,' and now here is another 'be that is 'row,' I suppose,'" -r-o-u-g-h; that is 'row,' I su "Oh, no, my friend; that's

And b-o-w-g-h is 'buff.'" "No; that happens to be 'bow.'"
"Yes, wonderful language, And I have just e-n-o-u-g-h of it; that's 'enou,' is it not?"
"No; 'muff."

QUEER FISHING.

QUEER FISHING.

"Wallace," said his mother, "I wish you would yo out into the orchard and get kome fish for dinner."

"All right, mother," answered Wallace. "Come on, Fred. I'll have to get a basket and my rubber boots."

Fred was puzzled. He had seen a good many strange things since coming to visit his cousin, insouthern California, but this sounded the oddest of all, for he knew there. "as no brook anvwhere near the orchard, and whereould the fish be? Were they a necknow that grew on trees?"

(But he had learned that the best way to find out about things, sometimes, was to keep his mouth shut and his eyes bpen; so he said mothing, but waited till Wallace came back, carrying a basket and wearing his rubber boots, and 'ogether' they went out.

waited the wanace came back, carry-ing a basket and wearing his rubber boots, and together they went out across the back dooryard and through

across the back dooryard and through a gap in the cypress hedge.
Fred could not help giving a glance at the glossy green leaves of the orange-trees, thus to make sure there was nothing hidden among them but the green balls that would by and by be yellow oranges, but which looked now more like big potato-balls than

now more like big potatosans that anything else.
The orchard was being irrigated, for it was midsummer, and the water was running along in little shallow furrows or ditches, plowed between the rows of trees.
"Here we are," said Wallace. "Now for a catch."
"Where's your hook and line, and "Where's your hook and line, and

for a catch."
"Where's your hook and line, and where's your fish?"
Fred couldn't wait any longer.
"Why, right there beside you, in the ditch—don't you see 'car? Thordgoes

ditch—don't you see 'cur's Thordgoes one—see?"

Fred looked, and sure enough, there in the little furrow where the water was running between the trees, he saw a slender fish go darting along. In a moment another followed, and then a third.

"Here goes," cried Wallace, and gave chase, splos ang along through mud

chase, splasting along through and water. The fish were lively little fellows and gave him a run for it, but presently they came to a place where the dutch had caved in and made a little dam, and there was no way of getting past it for them.
"Hurrah," shouted Wallace. "Now we've got 'em. Come on, Fred, with the basket,"

the wasket,"
Ered, as excited as Wallace, raced
down the edge of the ditch, and held
the basket ready.
Wallace stooped down, and after sev-

Wallace stooped down, and after several rean grains and much splashing of muddy water, succeeded in catching two of the fish. The third got ove the dam in the fracas and escaped. "Now we'll get some more," said Wallace, und they went to another ditch and soon caught two more, and then three and so on till they had enough for dimner. Some of them were six or eight inches long.

"Where in the world do they come from ?" asked Fred, as they went back to the flourse.

from § asket when a clay to the thouse.

"Why, you see," explained Wallace, "the irrigating water comes from the stata that fliver, and is brought in ditches from the river to a big reservoir, and from that in pipes to the different orchards. The fish go along different orchards. The fish go along in the disches from the river and get in the disches from the river and get

into the reservoir, and then get carried out with the water into the pipes. I suppose, and finally get to our head ditches, and he into the little irrigating ditches. There'll be a good many left on the ground when the water s turned off; then it's easy to get them but this way is more fun."

And Fred thought so, too.

—The Youth's Companion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Darrey Scott and Mr Edward Devlin have been elected vice-presi-dents of the Ottawa Reform Asso-

Very Rev. Vicar General Dugas is

Very Rev. Vicar General Dugas is quite ill in St. Boniface, Man.
Rev. Father Lebel, S.J., St. Boniface, met with a painful accidant. He missed his footing on a high stool and fell backwards to the floor, breaking two small bones of the left wrist.
Dr. J. K. Bagrett has presented a gold anedal to St. Boniface College, to be awarded at the disaction of the Faculty. That veck a complimentary diamor was tendered to Dr. Barett, who its inspector of inland revenue. who is inspector of inland revenue, for the division of Winnipeg, Port Arfor the division of winnings, for Arthur, and Calgary, by the officers of this department, who presented their guest with a fine life-size, three-quarters length oil port, alt of himself by our distinguished local artist, Mr. Victor Long.

Mr. Justice Tuschereau and Mrs.

Arr. Justice researched in Ottawa last week to the surviving members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council who voted in 1865 on the resolution of dayor of Confederation. Of the 184 who voted in both Houses only 19 survive, and a still smaller number was able to accept the anvita-tion to be present. The vote in the Council, which was taken on February Council, which was taken on February 25th, was 45 for and 15 against Confederation, and in the Lower House there were 91 for and 33 against, the vote being taken on March 10. The survivors of both Houses are:—Sir H. Joly de Loubiniere, Sir R, J. Cartwright, Hon. William McDougall, Sir W. P. Howland, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Sir John Carling, Hon. G. W. Allan, J. J. Ross, J. F. Armand, M. IVlad, C. E. B. de Boucherville, Judge Taschereau, Judge Carerville, Judge Tasohereau, Judge Caron, James O'Hallorau, Jos. X. Perrault, Ed. Remillard, J. D. Brousseau, P. G. Hunt.

P. G. Hunt.

The date Mr. D'Oyly Carte, though not born in Ireland, was certainly of linish descent. His father, Mr. Richard D'Oyly Carte, who was one of the most eminent alautists and composers for the flute of his time, was first known as Richard Doyle M'Carthy, but he changed his names to the more Cardio-legic mores by which he was Gardio-looking ones by which he was subsequently known, and which his son elected to continue.

son elected to continue.

"The newest 'society' shopkeeper," according to the London Merning Leader, "is Miss Moira O'Brien, daughter of Ellen Laty Inchiquin—and of a hundred kings withal—who has started in millinery at the Marble Arch. Certainly few people become a poner to more purpose than the late Lady Granville Gordon, who was the first of the great world to go into business on a serious scale. Miss O'Brien's plucky tesine to strike out a line of her own is not unintelligible. All Lord Inchiquin's children by his second marriage—who are seven—are daughters, and are all unmarried. In all the thief of the O'Briens has four-been oblidden." been obildren."

MEWS OF THE WEEK.

France will take charge of the Ca-tholic claims against China. Pref. Maurice Hutton has been appointed principal of University Col-

The Provincial Government has de-orded to allow the veterans to select their lead gratts from any part of New Ontario.

New Ontario.

Advices from Heilbron say that Andries Wessels, peace envoy, who was reported to have been shot by order of G.n. Dewet, as alive.

An explosion took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael at (Berlin A soldier and two boys were injured, the building damaged and the congregation was badly frightened.

injured, the building damaged and the conjurgation was buildy frightened. Dumbarton April 20.—Shamrock fl. was successfully hunched this afternoon at Denny's yards, in the presence of a good crowd of invited guests, newspaper men and employes. Lady Dufferin christened the new challenger. The boat looked spick and span in its coat of white paint, trimmed with green, while the magnez bottom should be a mirror.

Lord and Lady Dufferin, Sir Thomas Lipton, and others, who came from Glusgow, on a special train, stood sydiff a raised platform decorated with Union Jacks, the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish flag, and with Venetian masts in green and white, which were the prevailing colors.

The following is a summary of the

masts an greon and whate, which were the prevailing colors.

The following is a summary of the hudget of Sir Michael Hicks-tleach, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Twopence on the pound added to the present shilling tax on income. Extra twopence is expected to realize \$19,000,000. Dury on refund sugar of four shillings twopence per hundred-weight. Average consumption is 56 pounds per head, and increased duty should not increase price more than a half-punhy per pound. Molasses and ayrup wall pay two shillings per flundredweight and glucose one shilling and eightpence. A yield of \$25,500,000 is anticipated from this tax. An export duty of a shilling a ton will be placed on coal. This is expected to yield \$10,500,000. Total revenue expected from the new taxatom, \$55,000,000. There will be no Customs duty imposed on manufactured imported goods, and no addition to the beer, wine, tex, spirits, and tobacco duties. Cost of the South African war. \$755,000,000, double that of the Orlmean war. Decrease in beer revenue, \$20,000,000, what to beer drinkers being subset in South Africa.

The village of Warden, Que., was talmost wiped out by fire.

AN EDUCATED PIG.

One cold morning in April I noticed my husband's cort pocket bulging sus-piciously as he came in from the barn with the pails of mile, and asked him

with the pails of unix, and asked him if he had found another hen's nest. "Hold your apron, wife," he answered, and pulling a tiny pig from that pocket he dropped it la my lap. "You'll have to mother that fellow, for the old sow has no place for him." "I've had to mother all sarts of help-less things this spring, but I draw the lane at pigs." I answered testily, much to my husband's amusement, who proceeded to fill a bottle with new milk and handed it to me, saying, "See what he'll do with that?"
The little fellow rounded himself out

and handed it to me, saying, "See what he'll do with that?"
The little fellow rounded himself out in good shape, and warming a piece of carpet I put him in the woodbox for a nap. He kepew his name in a short time and would stand at the kitchen door ready to bob in the amount it was opened in the morning, and would follow me aroune tugging at my dress eard squeaking until I give him his breakfast. Stubby was nester than a kitten and enjoyed his daily bath, jumping into the tub before I could get at ready for him, winking and grunning with satisfaction as I rubbed him down.

The neighbors declared we would have him in the parlor yet, which

have him in the parlet yet, which came near proving true, for he loved fit die on my dress skirt when I sat down ito bew, and if the door bell rang Stubby was ohere before I could get

southly was othere between a count get into the hish.

We played enoquet a good deal that summer, and we always took out a couple of extra balls for Stubby to roll about. He was purfectly contented unless we had company; then the spirit of mischief would enter into that pig. I am certain be was jealous, for the would ekulk away and hide under the rose bushes and charge down upon us when least expected, scattering our balls in every direction, then dart away grunting and squeating, with his nove to the ground, as it elated because he shad oroken up our game.

Stubby recaped the fate of most Stubby escaped the fate of most hops and has become quite famous. It you ever visit Ringling Brothers' efrous awatch out for the little Berkshire that rolls barrels, jumps through hoops, nits at the table with the clown in a gown and frilled cap and you will see my fitubby an educated pig.—Pets and Animals.

A BIGOT WORSTED.

Mineral City, seventy-five miles south of Cleveland, can now boast of possessing a Catholic oburch within its corporate limits. The manner in which a site was produced for the same makes a tale worth the telling. One of the rich mea of Mineral City, a bigot of the most offenave dype, made it his special business to keep the Catholic church, which stood on an almost maccessible hill outside the town, from getting a better and more convenient location within the corporation. The pastor had the gromise of almost maccessible hill outside the town, from getting a better and more convenient location within the corporation. The pastor had the gromise of several deelrable lots, but when he came to close the deal he found that the property had either been bought in the property with the market. His undisguised flootstairy put the Catholics on their mettle, and they decause to get even with their all-natured neighbor. His own house, a beautiful manskon, stands on the finest residence street of the town. Next door to him ist a little cottage, in which a Catholic lived. The later happened to have him option on the prope-ty, and by a little dexterous management it was secured for the chuirch. At once, with h great flows of business, the priest began to make measurements on the front lawn, bringeng the proposed building does to the sadewalk, which would shut out a fime view from the bigot's tower windows and verandahs. An anjunction suit was threatened, but the measuring lines and fixing of stakes wend tamily on. The lot was really too small for a church site, and the priest graceously consented to sell out to his next door neighbor, on the cundition that he procure an eighbe site, twice as large as the present one, grade at many large as the present one, grade at many large as the present one, grade at many large as the present one, grade at menty and then turn it over to him, all turt the full qurchasing price of the former lot and house His Interference with the plans of his Capitals a good wround sum.

CONVERT MAKING.

CONVERT MAKING

CONVERT MAKING.
Whiting in the Baster number of
"The Massumery," a Paulist father
says;—"Now and again the writer has
heard the strange statement made an
apparently good faith that conversions were as numerous on Gatholic as
non-Gatholic messions, and that, thereapparently good staich that conversions were as numerous on Gatholic as non-Catholic massions, and that, therefore, there was little or no need of the datter. Knowing full well that figuaronice fathered this opinion, he delarmand his gathaff some statistics from his own missionaffy experience of the past two years which would offer postave proof to the contrary. The following figures company the results of twenty-five Catholic missions, pure and simple, with nine followed by counses of lectures for non-Catholics: "There were 10 Catholic missions, comprising 11 weeks of work, in which there were no converts actually received. There were 10 other Catholic missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were so the converts actually received. There were 10 other Catholic missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were 20 converts. There were 6 other missions, comprising 8 weeks, prundpily Catholic, though the questifs in box was used, in which there were 10 non-Cotholic and Catholic missions to non-Cotholic and Catholic missions to non-Cotholic and Catholic missions.

were 63 converts received. There were 10 non-Oduholic and Cathelic missions conjoined, comprising 14 weeks, in which there were 15 converts in the Outholic imissions and 325 in the non-

Odiholic missions.

It will be seen at a plance from the chove theures that 13 weeks of special work for non-Catholics, both by lec-tures and inquiry class, netted 325 converts, whereas 50 weeks of Catholics ola massions notited only 91-and it is ola massions tooled only 91-and to a worthy of notice that 8 weeks of these 50 noticed 50 converts, because of the special attraction the question box has for non-Catholacs. These statistics are general enough to form a good es-

Rest, rest, thou weary world! for to-morrow's round of toil and pleasure will be wearisome as to-day's has been; yet both shall bear thee onward a day's march of etarnity.

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THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA—In olders time it was a popular belief, that deutons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day, a demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by carcless on unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge, him. He that finds himself so passessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the humseenfoe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever rendy for the trial.

THE CATHEDRAL AT SEVILLE

From Modern Culture.

The constitution of this cathedral, at the end of the middle ages, was practically the gesult of a wager; the canons heroically ruined themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Holedo; they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordeva; they wanted a Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel. The central trave is of extinactionary height. Notro Dame of Paris could easily be put into it. As for the four side naves, they could shelter many churches and steeples in their depths. The main altar is immense with superimposed rows of sculptured panels and numberless statues. The organ pipes are as large as connon; everywhing is frage, gigantic, overpowering. Thus religious ceremones born in that (prodigious edifice break forth into Sevilla with a character of gradneur and lavishness; they, so to speak, inmediate the streets of the city. Be it a grave epidemic to be feared or a canons beroically ruined themselves: undate the streets of the city. Be it a great joy to be celchrated, all the iprestige of a gorgeous ceremonal is resorted to as a means of appealing to all the inhabitants. Voluntarily, organized processions tumultuously follow processions, each one larger, richer and more imposing than its pre-liceessor.

ROSARIES AND ACCORDIONS.

From the Lundon Pall Mall Cazette. from the London Pall Mail Cazette-lfuly's manufactures form a curious essortment, ranging from resaries to accordions. Our Consul makes two moties of interest;—At Lorette, an es-tablishment for the manufacture of resaries occupies thirly-tive female multis for an average of 250 days a year. The annual production amounts year. The annual production amounts to 65,000 dozen rosanes, which are disposed of at Loreto and other places on Italy. At Castelfdardo and Loreto 160 hands are employed in three callabilishments for the manufacture of accordions, which are largely exported to the United States of America.

Let us not be satisfied with a vague desire of doing good; let us designate some little kardness in our power and some write gradees in our power and compatible with our position; let us even select some individual, and after considering his needs, his character, his relation with us, let us determine, the most syreeable and most delicate way of doing him this kindness. How lovingly the good God looks upon a heart studying the lest means of serving or giving pleasure to one of His children.

His children.
Surely thus the most terrible and ghastly thing about all sorrow, the sense that it must have been prepared for us in all the unconscious days when the period to the transfer of the Things. when we never thought of it. This is the thought of fate which takes is the thought of tate which that is the rang of suffering and presses it home into the very soul. How old, how everlasting our suffering is. And just then to many a soul Wisdom opens her voice and cries. Wisdom, the divine mind, the divine intention. the divine mind, the divine intention, will, love, she has some him 10 say. "Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth." Yes, the source is old, it says, but the plan of God, instmed with love, that made the source, a older. . More eternal, more fundamental than your suffering is the love, the justice, the thoughtfulness of God. Let your rest on them and be at peace.

TELL THE DEAF-Mr. J. E. Kel-TELL THE DEAF-Mr. J. E. Kellock, Druggest, Porth, writes;—"A customer of mine, having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, write to Ireland telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received su order to send a dozen by express to Westord, Ireland, this weak."

A HAUNTING MELODY



"We haven't a brass farthing nor who wor'h of one in the whole wide world," said han, revelling in the picture she was drawing with such exaggerated emphasis of her own and her father's destitution.

She settled herself more confortably on the stile, drawing her fur-edged clock closely around her, and the man to whom the spoke thought that this

to whom the spoke thought that this was certainly the very prottiest as well as the most candid young woman it had ever been his lot to meet.

The crisp November air, with its bot of frost, had brought a glow of wor to the fair paleness of her checks.

"But how in earth do you manage," he stammered, vaguely sympathetic and distarbed.

"Oh, we get along somehow," replied Nan airily, "and up to the present we have not been reduced to beg, borrow or steal. That will come later, I expect. You can't langing how easy it is to live on nothing a year, Lord (Ventamount."

is to live on nothing a year, not Wentramount."

"I don't quite understand," he contined. "Has your father lost money dately, or—"

"No; ave have always been poor, said Nan, "as long as I can remember, and each year father makes a dittle dess. He is a writer, you know, and an authority on some scientific matters that he dabbles in. So each year we descend a little lower in the scale. He saw the advertisement for this house of yours, and it was the cheapest thing the could hear of, and so he took it. I had never been to Ireland Sectore, but I like it—yes, I dike it very well," she added graciously.

"I am kelad you like it," said Lord Vergamount gravely, "I am sorry to say I don't care for it at a l, and I only live here six mouths out of the twelve because I think it is my duty."

"Ell me," baid Nan, "why do you."

"Tell me," said Nan, "why do you sty this delightful old house to us for such a mere song t There must be some reason."

"There is," the assented, "but I would the well fell it to you."

"There is," the assented, "but I would rather not tell it to you."

She insisted, so he went on;—

"The house belonged to an eccentric cousin of my father. He lived a long life, a sort of hermit dife; and the country people declared he had sold himself to the devil; that is all. There is a kind of an idea that the place is uneany, and, as it had been standing empty a long time, I thought it best to let it go at a nominal rental."

She wars gezing anto the distance, a

Sho was gazing into the distance, a

minal retical.

She was gazing anto the distance, a rapt, dreamy look in her eyes.

"How strange," she said musingly.

"A lonely old men. Living and the sing of the little turker room." She broke off suddenly, a flash of excitement soming into her face. "Was he a musician, Lord Verramount 1 Did he love music as 1 do?"

"I believe he was," Verramound answered slowly, studying the varied expression of her face. "I never knew him empself, but I have heard the was a violin player of no mean tability. Do you dove music, then, Miss Kilmexpace, the light was goulove music, then, Miss Kilmexpace, the light was goulove music, then, Miss Kilmexpace, the light was a moment.

you dove music, then, bies kinneyder. She did not answer for a momant, but w rose flush deeponed on her face, and her lips parted in a kind of ecs-

and her lips parted in a kind of cestasy.

"Love it? I adore it!" she said softly. "I could play all day and all right. My grea est ambtion is to play some day to thousands of peoble"—she waved ber hands as though ndicating a crowded assembly—"on genuine Stradivarl. To carry them iway with me, to make them forget themselves, forget time, place—everything but the music. It would be heavenly."

"May it come and hear you play onciday;" de asked quietly.

"May & come and hear yet yet a stay !" the asked quietly. " "Of course, if you care to," said Nan, descending to earth. "I must be going now. Dad will be waiting for his tea. Goodsbye."

And with a careless word she had

ttea. Good bye."
And with a careless word she had jumped lightly down from the stile

and was gone.
"A singular girl," thought Verramount 'as he watched her cross the
field that intervened between him and

mount as he watched her obesitate field that intervened between him and Ballylough. "A very interesting & will plucky, too, I should think."

I And so thinking of her he went homeward to Mount Regal, where his mother had imposed on him the duties of host to a houseful of relations for the ishooting season. For some days he was too busy to tall on his tremats at Ballylough, but at last one ofternoon in the deepning twilight he found himself riding up the avenue, Half way hip is ensuntered old Mi. Kilmayne, who istopled at sight of him, saying:

Half may the the condition of this, saying:

"I must ask you to excuse my not thing, saying:

"I must ask you to excuse my not thriving back with you, but I have an Emportant letter to post, and our only servant is out for the afternoon. My daughter will be pleased to welcome you, and I shall hope to get back before your visit is over, You will find her in the little turrer room."

The house beemed strangely gloomy and despated as Lord Verramount made his way through the wide old hall and up the dark stains to the little octagonal room midway in the further and tapped at the door for permission to enter.

"What a donely life for her," he thought removeduly, comparing the warmth and lightness of Mount Relyal, with its many guests, to this silent, cold home.

There was no answer to his repeated, throcks, and on opening the door and Booking in the thought st first the

There was no answer to his repeated anseeks, and on opening the door and hooking in the thought at first the from was empty, until the tirelight glow revealed to him Nam's sleeping figure in an armohair. She had fallen saleep while she was playing her wholin apparently, and even his entrance had not roused her, nor tild she stir when he softly spoke her name, and at last he gently touched the hand that held the violin. Then she sighed and ovoke.

wind wolke.
"Your father told me I might come
"Your father told me I might come
in and kind you," he said apologeticaliy. "I am so corry to disturb you,

Miss Kilmolyne. will will for a moment, as She soft bill for a mone other sound

"It was a dream, them," she said at light; "the most beautiful dream I

there ever had. Do you know, d.ord Verramount, if thought that an old man, so old and bunt and withered— I can see him now—stood where you bein see han now-stood write you are, and that he was playing the most exquisite tune I have ever imagined, something so perfect, so ideal, so entranoing, that I despaired of ever harming it. Oh, if I could only remained the What was it!"

She stood up and played a few bars, then stopped, tried again and finally ladd uside her violin with an impatient

"I shall mover get it," she said. "I don't believe flumean hands ever played such a symphony as that. It is only in draams one finds perfection."

in dreams one finds perfection."
Then, daughing at her own rhapsodaes, she dit the lamp and, tremembering the rules of hospitality, insisted on making some tea for her guest. Nan herself, the dream all dispelled, was laughing at his enthusiasm, and when her father returned from has walk and joined them a fellow feeling was established between Vergamount and his death of the resulting that the same than th

reamount and his tenants that would have taken months of more conven-donal intimacy to dovelop.

Indeed, it seemed to Verramount when he left them that he had never Seen so well entertained, and he found himself hankering constantly during the klays that followed for the informal gayety of the little turret informal gayety of the little turret froom tea party, instead of the gathering at Mount Regal, where his mother, proud of a long line of ancestry, kept up an amount of state that bored him to extinction.

"Why don't you go and call on the Kilmaynes?" he ventured to say one day. "You might ask them over there sometimes, if they would come."

"My dear loy," said the dowager with her usual decision, "those impossible people."

sible people."
"What is there against them!" de-

manded her son, with some warmth.
"The father is a gentleman and a
scholar; the daughter is—"
"I am indifferent to what they are

"I am indifferent to what they are or are not," interrupted Lady Verramount ruthlessly. "Their circumstances do not permit them to entertain or go into society; therefore it would be quite useless my adding them to an overcrowded visiting list." And Lord Verramount Lnew has mother too well to argue the apatter further. The facts of Nan's beauty and ineligibility combined had been quite sufficient to prejudice Lady Verramount's worldly nature against her. But her opposition rather increased than dampened her own molinations to go to Ballylough, and soon his appearance at iteatime grew to be almost pearance at iteatime grew to be almost a daily event, to which Nan found herself looking forward as the one ray of brightness in an otherwise very shall life.

Presents of going and fruit and flowers found their way, too, from Mount Regal; new songs and magazines for Nan, new books for Mr. Kilmayne, In this of distractions, Nan seemed to droop and fade as the winter progressed. The pretty color no longer flashed into her cheek, and the animation in voice and manner failed day by day, while there come at times a singularly strained look into her face as though she were listening to some far-off sound.

dar-olf sound.

Her father, absorbed in study and working against time for money that was spent before it came, failed it notice these signs in her, but Verramount saw them very plainly and wondered what the reason could be. One day the learned it. He had run in on his way home from shooting and guided by the sound of Nag's violin, had gone straight up to the turret zoom to find her. She was playing a few notes over and over tagain with

guided by the sound of Najis riolin, had gone straight up to the turret, 200m to find her. She was playing a few notes over and over tagain with wearisone iteration, and when he entered and she laid her violin down to greet him he saw that her lips were quivering and her eyes full, of tears.

"What is it, Nan;" he said involuntarily and calling her by her Christian name in his distress.

"It is mothing," she faltered. "It is only"—She broke off and then hurst into passionate tears. "I shall never find it out!" she sobbed. "Never! it, hunds me always, by hight and by day. Sometimes in my dreams I can even play bome of it, but twhen I wake it is gone—gone. When I am away from this from I am restless to come back to it. I feel that the tune is here, within these walls, and that nowhere else will it come to me. Yet when I am here it still evades me. And now we are going away, and I shall lose the chance of it forever."

"Going away," he echoed blankly. "When—and why?"

"Father must go to London," she shid. "Some iliterary business of his

"Going away," he echoed blankly.
"When-and why?"
"Father must go to London," she said. "Some literary business of his has gone wrong, and he must be there to look after it, and I have made up my mind to try to earn some money. It is not fair he should did all the work. I shai try to get into a ladies' string hard as first violin. Father is going to ask you to release him from' the remainder of our tenancy."

"Of course, I shall be delighted," said Verram-unt, with patent insincerity, while he was rapidly revolving in his mired the various excuses he might offer to his mother for a visit to town. He would have liked to sternly refuse Mr. Kilmayne's request about Hallylough. Nevertheless, when the latter, coming in to tea, approached the subject, he found himself reluctantly acceding, compelled by courtery, to disguise his real feelings.

That sight a strange thing happened. Nan, pursued in her sleep down to the turret room, and, wafeing there all alone in the dark, fainted with terror. In the morning, when she was found lying there, cold and insensible, they thought she was dead, but with remewed animation came fever, and for days she was very itl and went, near to dying, while in her elicium whe containtly raved of the mēlody that had come to her only te mook her with its beauty and pathos and then

constantly raved of the melody that had come to her only to mook her with its beauty and pathos and then to leave her memory a blank. At last the critical moment passed when the fever left her, though the resulting weakness threatened to take the little life that remained to her. "Father," she said, faintly, "I want

to be carried down to the turret room. I must hear the tune again before I die."

In van he reasoned with her, ontreated her to res, for estrong, to mut the thought of this dream out of her head.

her head.

She would not be appeased until she gamed her own way and had been dressed and outried down to the sofa in the little room she had learned to love so well. She lay there contentedly for some time; then prosently rising, she brossed the room, with feeble, faltering sheps to the armehair. "It was here that the dream first came to me," she said. "I wonder if Lord Verramount would give me this chair if I asked him?"

"You need not wonder." said a voice

"You need not wonder," said a voice at the stoor. "The chark is yours from this moment.

"I am so glad to see you down again," he continued. "I have missed you ". thorribly."

thorribly."
"Have you? And will you really give me it is chair? I have always liked it so much. There is something so restful about it. I have often wondered why it had this quaint old tapesty at the back, and whether some fair lady worked it for her own true inv."

As she spoke she noticed that the edge of the oval panel projected on one side more than on the other, and pressed it lightly into place. To her satiprise, it fell forward, and behind it, in the hollow of the chair, lay, something wrapped in a ted silk handkerchief.

"Why, what is this?' she said wonderingly. "The chair is a casket,

deringly. "The chair is a casket, Lord Verramount, and contains a

deringly. "The clair is a casket, Lord Verramount, and contains a treasure."

And then she gave a little bry of amazed delight, for as she drew the wrapper away there lay in her hands a violin of exquisite shape and work-workmanship, with the magic name of Stradivari inscribed on it, and the date 1727. She stared at it, breathless, fascinated; then, lifting it, drew the bow softly across the strings, tuned them and began to play.

Slowly, then gradually with more confidence and swaftness, she played antill the room was filled with strains so enchanting that it seemed as though the very essence of all harmory dad been imprisoned within the hidden violin and was exulting in its new liberty.

Lord Verramount watched her spell-bound, scarcely able to believe his senses at this extraordinary change. Not till the last sweet note thad trempted into silence did Nan's rapt Ex-

senses at this extraordinary changes. Not aill the last sweet note dual trembled into silence did Nan's rapt Expression change or her nervous fingers relax their hold of the bow. Then stretching out her hand to him, she

"It is found; it has come back! I gemember frow every note of it. It must have been played on this violin the a master hand, I am sure of it. Parhaps by Str-divari himself. Ah, but"—her look changed suddenly—"the violin is yours, Lord Verramount. It must have belonged to the old anan, your cousin. Perhaps, he, too, spent his life trying to rememben the tune, and that was why the people called him mad. You must take it."
"The violin is yours," said Verramount quickly. "I gave you the chair, with no reservations. I ask of you only one favor in return—that you may be surong enough to fulfit your ambition and play as you have played to-oright to hundreds of people."
The effect he had counted on rewarded him; the life and light flowed back into Nan's pale face as she murmured; "To play on this exquisite violinit would be splendid. I must live for that."

And she tid. Non had she to wait "It is found; it has come back!

It would be splendid. I must live for that."
And she did. Non had she to wait very long, for the success which had been her, heart's desire.
The commance of the Ballylough violin and of the wonderful melody which had come to Miss Kilmayne with it as an inapiration was talked about all sven the country, and an enterprising concert manager at Dublin invitedher to perform there as a new "star."

Then came Nan's hour of triumph. (There was a hush of momentary silty sence when she finished her "Spirit Song," and then the whole audience mose to applaud her. When, flushed and spankling, she returned at last to the artists' room, Lord Verramount was the first to clasp her hand.
"Nan," he said, his voice vibrating with the love he had so long repressed. "I want you to iet me bring my snother here and introduce her to you. She is among your audience, and she wiched to make up for the time she

She is among your audience, and she wished to make up for the time she has lost in making your acquaint-

Man did not answer. Her heart was too full for words. But as sheirais-ed her, glad eyes to his, he whispered under his breath;—

under this breath;—
"She is going to ask you to visit us,
Nan; say, yes, for my rake. I, want
you at Mount Regal—always."
And Nan, whispering sof by said, "I'll
exme."—Penny Flotorial Magazine.

"DOOLEY'S' VI'SIT TO THE POPE.

Icondon, April 19.—Afr. F. P. Dunne, of Chicago (Mr. Dooley) will sail for America on Arivil 27. He said that when the saw the Pope, on Palm Sunday, the Pontiff looked remarkably well. "He's just beautiful," said Mr. Dunne: "It was a small, special nudience. His Holiness falked to me for perhaps ten minutes. His conversation was full of humor and sympathy. He expressed his deep love for lamerica and its people, and evinced the keenest therees in and cognizance of the fatest developments in our country. When the audience came to an end, and the Pope pronounced the kenedistion, his voice rang out clear had strong, like that of a man of twenty. After seeing this marvellous head of the Church, one could easily afford to the church and not requent rumors of his feebleness and ill-health."

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A TWISTER.

The highly curious poetico: quotation which Dr. Johnson affixed to the word Twister in his large English Dictionary is well-known, but its origin probably few are acquainted with—at feast it has, no doubt, been long since forgotten. The following is said to be the origin of it. A French author wrote the following four lines as a specimen of the fluerey and co-pousaies of expression in his native language, which, being produced as such to an English gentleman accussioned to authorship, he translated them finto English, and further added eight more lines on the same subject, shwoing thereby that the English was nothing inferior to the French language, bur rather afforded greater wariety of expression;—

Quand un cordeur, cordant, yeut cor-

Quand un cordeur, cordant, veut corder una corde, Pour by corde corder, trols cordons il

accorde: Mais, bi un des cordons de la corde decode Le cordon decordant fait decorder la

Translation.

When a twister, a twisting, will twist him a twist.

For twisting his twist, he three twines doth tutwist;

Bud & one of the twines of thetw ist Translation.

does untwist. The twine that untwisteth untwisteth

Addition, Untwisting the twine that untwisteth

between, He thwirls with his twister the two in a twain;
Then then twice having twisted the twists of the twine,
He twisteth the twine he had twist-

ed in twain. The thwain that in twining before in

the twine,
As twines were intwisted, he now doth un(twine ;

Twixt the twin intertwisting a twine more between, twirling the twister, makes a twist of the twine.

DEVASTATION RULES SOUTH AFRICA.

In a dong despatch to Mr Chamber-lain, on the eve of his weturn try England for three months' rest, Sir Mired Milner declares; "It is no use demying that the last half-year has been one of retrogression. Seven anouths ago this colony was perfetly quiet, at least as far as the Orange River Colony was rapidly se ting down, and even a considerable pertion of the Transvaal, notably the south-western districts seemed to have definitely accepted British authority and to rejoice at the opportunity to accurate to orderly gove, sunet and the apartsults of peace. To-day the scene as completely altered. It would be superfluous to dwell on the increase of Cosses to the country caused by the form which it has recently assumed. The fact that the enemy are now broken up into a great number of small parties, riding in every direction, and that our troops are similarly broken up into a great number of small parties, riding in every direction, and that our troops are similarly broken up in their pursuit, makes the area of actual fighting and consequently of destruption thuch wider than would be the case in a conflict between equal numbers operating in large masses. Moreover, the fight is now mainly over supplies. The Boors live entirely on the country through which they pass, not only taking all the food they can lay their hands on In a dong despatch to Mr Chambernow mainly over supplies. The Boers live entirely on the country through which they pass, not only taking all the food they can lay their hands on but footing the small village stores of clothes, boots, coffee and sugar, of which they are in great need. Our dorces are compelled to denude the country of everything movable, in order to frustrate these tactics of the country. The floss of cnops and stock is more serious to the Boers," continues Sir talfred Milner, "than farm burning, of which so much has been heard. I say this not at all as an advocate of each destruction. I am glad to thick the measure is now seldom, if ever, tesorted to." Sir Alfred Milner considers that, the inexpensive character of the farm buildings is a comparatively small item in the total damage caused.

Sir 'alfred points out that the damage to the mines is not great relative-lay to the darne amount of vapital sunk

Sir 'Alfred points out that the damage to the mines is not great relative-dy to the darge amount of capital sunk in them, one mine having been damaged to the extent of £200,000. "South Africans are sick anto death of the war." the says, "but are prepared to suffer in order to make South africa indisputably one country, index one indisputably one country, under one diag." He believes that the young country will recuperate in a few years when the war is over.

HODGE'S BRIBE.

HODGE'S BRIBE.

The London Outlook jells an election petition story which, if nut true, is at least "ben trovato." A peti, son was being tried, and a witness was called to prove bribery. "Oar of the gentlemen says to me, says he, 'Hodge, you must vote for the Tories.'" "And what did you answer to that?" "Well, says I, 'how much?" "And what did the ugent say?" "He didn't say nothin.' Then tother gentleman comes to me and says, 'You must rote for the Liberals, Hodge,'" "And what did you answer?" "I said, 'How much?" "So he arst me what t'other gent offered, and I told him five shillings." "And what did the Liberal agent do?" "Ho give me iten." Counstants the other side. "Did you vote for the Liberals?" "No." "Did you vote for the Tories?" "No." I hain't got w vote."

The shadows of the nond are like those of the body. In the morning of flife they all lie behind us; at noon we trample them under foot; and in the evening they stretch long, broad and deepening before us.

Man's own youth is the world's youth; at least be feels as it it were, and fanagine's that the earth's grante substance is something not yet hardened, and which he can mould into whatever shape he likes.

Real struggling is itself real living.

ever blance he likes.

Real atruggling is itself real living, and an ennobling thing of this earth is ever to be had by man on anyother terms; he seaching him that any Divine and is to be reached but, through Divine means, that a great work requires a great preparation.

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LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. HELEN'S PARISH.

The edical of the Register has been convinced by caveful investigation that he was misinformed by the writer of a paragraph which appeared has marked with regord to a St. Helen's parksh society. The name signed to the communication is not borne by any member of the society with which the paragraph in question was concerned; and the streaments made were members exaggerations. Ave regret thalf the ften lwas permitted to uppear shown columns. on our columns.

DEATH OF MRS. DENIS MURPHY.

Mirs. Denis Murphy, of Chicopee, Mass., who died last week, was a sister in Rev. James B. Dollara, of St. Mary's. Father Bollard attended the funeral, as the also has elder brother Father William Bollard, of St. Stephen's, N.B. The Register extends its scheere sympathy to both priests.

CATHEDRAL WAS IN DANGER.

Providentially the beautiful Catholic cathedral of the city was presented from free on Tuesdry jet. At all hours of the day there are visitors to the illessed Sacrament in the church, and at midday on Tuesdry the number was not less than asual, many being emogged in marking the visits of the jubile. At one o'clock smoke was seen rising close to the alter, and dinger was instantly detected. An alarm was given and the fire brigade appeared on the scene. The fire, which stadged in the basement under the alter, was supposed to have originated in one of the electric wires. As the classovery of the danger was instant, the flames were soon extinguished.

ST. WINCENTIDE PAUL SOCIETY

ST.WINCENTIDE PAUL SOCIETY

The cannual general meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held do Sunday afternoon in St. John's chapel. His Grace, the Archbishop, aftended, with V.car-General McCana, Fathers Hand and Rohleder. The president, Mr. J. J. Murphy, gave an account of the operations of the society during the winter season just past and eathered into a statement of the relief afforded by the various conferences, comparing the winters of 1000-1 and 1699-00. The record of the past season showed that prompt and efficient response had been made by all the conferences to the calls upon them. The president also reviewed the membershift of the conferences, comparing the rolls with the average lattendance at the meetings of each. He feelingly alluded to the death tof two focusored members of the society, the late Mr. Joseph Bondidier, an old resplant of Toronto and one of the early members of St. Vincent de Paul, also Mr. Moore A. Higgins, who was othe first conforence had been organized in Toronto.

The presidents of the various contributed in Toronto. ized in Toronto.
The presidents of the various con-

ferences gave an account of present

His Grace the Archbishop addressed the meeting, thanking the society for the report that had been made. Where so much was accomplished by a few, '8 was because the work of God was being done by the society.

The meeting was well attended.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. PETER'S

The Forty Hours opened at St. Peter's the first Sunday after Easter. His Grace, Arolabashop O'Connor, was present and preached a very interesting and practical sermon, based on the words of that day's epistle;—"This is the victory that oversometh the world our faeth." In his introduction, His Grace proceeded to show that we must forceome the world by showing our faith, not merely in those doctrines which the world to a great extent accepts, but specially in those on necount of whose difficulty and spirituality the world is inclined to reject. Of this nature was the Catholic doctrine concerning the Blessed Eucharist. His Grace very clearly and duly explained the nature of this doctrine and the grounds on which it rests, and showed that whilst above reason it was not contracty to it.

was not contrary to it.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Teefy preceded a beautiful sermon on the Biessed Eucharist as a living memoration. allessed Eucharist as a living memorial of our Tard, a memorial which was not an empty figure but contained our Lord himself in reality. He showed at length how necessary such a memorial was to blind the inconstant human heart to our Lord and keep men from forgetting him.

men from forgetting him.

Excellent sermons on the Blessed Eurharist wave preactied on Monday and Tursday evenings by Dr. Treacy and Father Walsh, paster of St. Helfen's. The altar decorations were exceedingly effective and beautiful, and the attendance the best in the history of the parish.

THE FORTY HOURS.

This week the devotion of the Forty Hours was held at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and will open next funday in St. Cecilia's Church, West Toronto Junction.

NEW ALTARS AT THOROLD.

Toronto, April 19.—The consecration of the two side alters in the Catholic Church on Tuesday morning was a very solenn service, lasting about three flowers. One alter was consecrated by Azebbashop O'Connor, of Tothree hours. One attat was conse-crated by larebishop O'Connor, of To-pronto, and the other by Bishop Dow-ling, of Hamilton. The visiting praisis who assired a the service were Very Re. Vecar General Me-Cann, Loronto Father Canning, To-ronto; Father K : alten. Adjala, Pa-sucz Lickly, Kiszara university; Fa-ther Urnyling, Fort Colborne; Father McCall, Fort Eric; Very Rev. D. Best, Rev. P. Best, Rev. F. Otto, Niagara Falls; Rev. F. Murphy, Niagara-on-the-lake, Rev. T. Carrol. Frovidence; Riov. L. Achin, S. Catharines, Rev. F. Smyth, Wanditten Rev. J. Minne-lini, Sf. Catharines, Rev. I. F. miegan, Grimsby; after the consecration the archibishop thanked the donors, and explained the service to the large con-gregation precent, and masses were with on this newly same granted alters by ither Trayling and Sullivan. The

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children song at the masses. In the afternoon at two colock a conference was held by the priests of the deancry, presided over by the archbishop.

BELL ORGAN CO. SHOWROOMS.

The Gell Organ and Piano Co. have The afell Urgan and Piano Go, have been giving their many patrons and the music-loving people of foronto generally a great doal of pleasure in throwing their spacious and artistic showrooms at 140 Yonge street open to public inspection. The scores of beautiful instruments when seen in the (legant surroundings of the ulace the cleant surroundings of the place invited prolonged attention from the visitors, and unbounded appreciation of the merit and courtesy of the cou-pany was expressed on every hand.

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE

Rome, April 5 - A committee has been formed under the presidency of the Cardinal Vicus to make arrange-

2. To submet to the consideration of the ordinaries that the Cardinal Vicar has ordered in Rome that at the recimas gradied at tions that a three relations of the ressery the above-men-diened "Oremus" be added, and to beg them to crear the same devout prac-tice in their diocess.

3. To address the same invitation to

all Catholic societies and clubs, in or-der luket they may recite the same at the beginning or the close of their

A proposition was also made to found A proposition was also made to found some permanent institution in perpetual memory of the happy event of the Portifical Jubilee, which has been celebrated less than half a dozen times in the history of the Papy 3. The matter was referred to the president for examination, and it is highly probable that it will commend itself to fills Empirence. It will be remembered that a permanent memorial of the episcopal jubilee of His Holiness is now in extence in Rome in St. Josobim's Ponticial Church in the Prati.

JACK CAPPERY'S VICTORY.

Handition, April 22.—S'. l'atrick's Abhletic Club and the many friends of Jack Caffery are arranging to give him a grand reception on his arrival liste on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock To-b'ght the Club's committee will meet the Reception Committee of 'he City Council. It is proposed to have bands and all the extizens who will at the station to meet

ed to have bands and all the citizens who will altend at the station to meet the champion. Mayor Hendrie will welcome lyin home on his arrival at the Uity Hall, and there will be other speakers. Chairman Walker will go to Buffalo to meet Caffery.

"The Wonder From Hamdion," and "The leading amateur distance runner on the continent," are the terms which the Boston papers apply to Jack Caffery, winger of the Marathon race. All agree that he far out-classes anything that the big athletic associations of the States could produce. Hear what the Boston Journal says; what the Boston Journal says;— Watched for thousands and thousands, Watched fry khousands and thousands, John Caffery, the Camadan, broke the record by more than 10 minutes in the B.A.A. Marathon race from Ashland to the club house yesterday, and again captured first-place in the premier long-distance smatter run of America. His time for the 25 miles was 2 hours 29 minutes 23 3-5 seconds - 10 minutes 10 2-5 seconds better than the record he established when he was the winder days from

nor dast year. His performance was remarkable, and stamps him as the leading amaand scamps him as the rectain and their distance runner of the continent, lie averaged just a shade better than ten miles for each lear -a feat that she wonderful when one considers this afterse that can run ten miles an hour for two hours and a half is consider-

for two hours and a half is considered a good anima'.

Caffery twon cassly, and led the second main by about half a mile. The second may to finish, Davis, the findism, came in 5 minutes 214-5 seconds after him, but this perform a ce was also record breaking, us he ran almost four minutes besto, than last year's

The winner did not stop once on the The wanner that not stop once on the way too be rubbed, nor was he assisted in any way; and run with swinging arms, and a good, long, firm stride. He finished at a strong grad. The pace was so hot that two of the strong competetors, Ronald J. McDon-

strong competetors, Ronald J. McDon-ald, of the C.U.A., winner in 1898, and Fred Hughson, of the Hamilton Y.M. C.A., who took third place last year, were carried off their feet, and were, obliged to succumb, after running about 21 unles, and making a desper-ative race against Caffery.

WAR'S HEAVY BURDEN.

London Saturday Review.

When Mr. Kruger was reported to say 'list' M the British wanted to take his country he would make them pay £100,000,000 for it, we loughed pleasemtly. But it was the laughter tof fools, and is already crackling like thomes under the pot of the ex-President at file Hague. The facts are that we have already spent on the South Afrikan war £10,000,000 (8730,000,000), and as it is admitted that our expenditure is at the arte of £0,000,000 (30,000,000 dollars) a month, and we shall have to pay large sums for compensation and assistance do ruined farmers, that the total probable cost will not be dar short of £200,000,000 (81,000,000,000). This would be five times twhat the Crimean war cost us, and mearly a third of the tebt incurred in the great struggle with Napoleon.

It is now too late to ask whether

red in the great struggle with Napolcon.

It is now too late to ask whether
South Afraca is, commercially or morally worth this greantic outlay Time
alone can show whether or not we
have again put our mency on (the
wrong horse. Some geople think that
the Yangtee Valley would have been
a better investment, but three powerful individuals. Mr. Rhodes. Mr.
Chamberhain and Sir Alfred Milner,
seem to have decided that the future
of Great Britain lies in Africa, not in
Asia. So let us held our peace and
gast the Mil.

CANADIAN NEWS.

PETERBOROUGH.

At a very pleasure banquet and "At Home" given under the auspices of St. Peter's Total Abstânence Society, in honor of those members who had taken part in the ticket contest, and in the play of March 18th, "The Maid of Mount Shannon." Venerable Archdeacon Casey and Rev. Father O'Brien Oresided. The guest of the evening was Rev. Father O'Sullivan, the founder of the society, and whose former residence in Peterborough will be remembered with the greatest pleasure. Rev. Father O'Sullivan is now stationed at Grafton. ed at Grafton.

ed at Grafton.

An event that mot with unanimous approval transpired previous to the banquet, when Mr. J. A. Sharpe, presentent of the society, presented to Rev. Father O'Sullivan the following address:— Rev. Father O Sullivan.—

Rev. and Dear Father,—It is with a glad hand and a throbbing heart that we stand before you this evening

a glad hand and a throbbing heart that we stand before you this evening to bhow, in our sample way, our teverence, trespect, admiration and affection that we bear to the founder of that flourishing and godly son ty, the St. Peter's T.A.S. of Peterboungh. Somy were we, indeed, to part with you, yet not with c chance to express our borrow, and glad are we now to seize that chance and give some compensation for your many fatigues and labors, trials and tribulations, while you coupled the chaplain's chair, not so very long ago. We have missed you and your timely advice, it is true, but thankful are we to receive in your place that energetic and uniting worker, Rev. Dr. O'Brien.

Since you have gone your society has flourished wonderfully, as you are, no doubt, aware, but all houer to the man through whose energy, zeal and enthusiasm that society was founded. Wa are sure that, although you were

through whose energy, zeal and enthusiasm that society was founded. We are sure that, although you were away from us in person, you were not in spirit, and that the many prayers you have offered for its success have not been in vain. And we assure you that you have never been forgotten by us, and that this happy occasion might have occurred sooner had we only the chance. Stall we hope that your energies and labors in other parts of his Lordship's Diocese may be as faithful, as they were here, and that you may be long spared to organize and found many other as flourishing societies as your successful attempt in Peterborough.

And in sonclusion, Rev. Father, we ask you to accept this little token as a slight mark of our affection and esteem, und may it be to you an incentive to look back with pride and admiration on the grand Society you founded in Peterborough, and with the sublime and happy shought that you have saved more than one soul, and more than one fiveside from destruction by that demon, drink.

Signed on behalf of the society.

J. A. SHARPE.

J. A. SHARPE,

J. O'BRIEN,

Secretary,

JOS. SINCLAIR,

JOHN P. SHEVLIN.

Accompanying the address was the presentation to the Rev. Futher O'Sullivan by Mr. M. J. Maher of a very innerson to the secretary.

The receivent was, indeed, taken greatly by surprise. He made a very fitting reply, expressing his sincere approcention of the sentiments expressed in the address and of the gift. The pleasantly tatteresting events of the evening, however, were by no means over, as Mr. D. J. Devine, secretary-treasurer of the Literary Committee, ear testify. For when the thought of further presentations had become most distant from his mind, Mr. Fred Derocher accosted him with the following address;

the following address;
Peterborough, April 11, 1901
Mr. Daniel J. Devine, Life Sayerland

Mr. Daniel J. Devine, Life Saverland Heavyweight;—
We are glad to be present on such a memorable occasion as this and especially to have you amongst us. We are also pleased to see you have recovered from your recent illness, as you dook the picture of health again. On behalf of the Listerary Committee of the T.A.S., we wish to cordially thank you for the manner in which you have performed your duties and the manner in which you helped all of us with ours.

you have performed your duties and the snanger in which you helped all of us with ours.

The lattention you paid to us, one and all, the "Maid of Mount Shannon Company," is worthy of much gratistude on our part, and -- hope that when the genal Dan takes onto himself a better half, he will always look after her in the same manner. Leaving all jokes aside, we all agree that the young lady that captures you will land a prize. We trust that your present business will continue to prosper and that you will rope in many victims.

We now wish you to accept this little token of our exteen, and hepe that it will prove a valuable companion in your fousiness, as you have a lot of penmanship to do. We trust you will take good care of it, and in future days you will always remember the happy night you had with the members and followers of the Maid of Mount Shammon Company. Wishing you the best of success.

We sign in behalf of all,

We sign in bohalf of all, ARTHURO SHARPABUS, FREDERICKO DEROCHERABUS JONAHA SULLIVANABUS, JAMESOA O'BBRUNABUS. FRANKOE POPABUS.

As the address concluded there was placed in Mr. Devme's hands a pen of such beauty and parts that Mr. Devme is convinced of the trut, of the proverb, "The pen is mightier than the As the address concluded there was

sword. Mr. Jas. O'Brien next perpetrated a surprise upon Mr. J. J. Hickey, chairman of the lateracy Committee, by presenting him with a very complimentary address, which was accompanied by a grit in the shape of a chamrock, hundsomely wrought in sider.

O CONNOR—O'MEARA
Oftowa, April 20 Mr Charles
O'Cornar, of Gracefield, and Jiss Margonet Helen O'Meara, of Cumberland,
were matriced on Wednesday lost by
the Rev. O. Consmean in Sarstield
Church. A wedding breakfast was
repred at "he residence of the bride's
dasher. Mr. Janes O'Meara. Miss
Julis O'Mears, aster of the bride. acted, 4% bride-email; while . Mr.: Jos.

O'Comnor supported the groom. The young couple will reside in Greefield. Peterborough, April 1.7—Rev. Factor Keilty, of Douro, last week united in marriage Mr. M. Sheehan and Miss Nella Meade. The britishmid was Miss Annie McDonough and the groomsman Mr. J. McGarity.

which we will be the second of the second of

BAKER-LYNCH.

BAKER-LYNCH.

A Peterborough stem says,—"On Tuesday morning at St. Peter's Cathedral, Mass Katherine Lynch, daughten of the late John Lynch, and Mr. William Haker, of Lindsay, were married by the Venerable Archideacon Casey. There were in attendance about fitty friends and relatives of the bilde and groom. The bridesmaid was Miss Mangaret Lynch and Mass Cella Baker, of Lindsay, sister of the groom, and Mass Mry Kulen, of Lindsay, in cousin, were maids of honor. Mt. Samuel Kallen, of Lindsay, cousin of the groom, was best, man.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker left upon the

groom, was best mus.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker left upon the 11.27 G f.R. train for a welling trip to Toronto and other points west. The army of well wishers who bade them good-bye at the depot was but representative of legions of ethers, whose hearty good-will is extended towards the estantable couple. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will beside in Lindsay.

At the wedding were friends and relatives from Lindsay, Toronto, Hastans and other places.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

The discremes of the shamrock Amateur Athletic Association have held their regular meeting for the election of officers, and as a result Mr Harry McLaughlin was re-elected president, and Mr. Charles M. Hart is vice-president. The preliminary work for the lacroses ecason will began shortly in earnest, On Monday night there will be a meeting of the players, and alarge number are expected to turn up. Gymnasium work will be commenced at once in St. Ann's Young Men's Association Gymnasium.

The Rev. Fathers of the Most Holy Sacrament have just purchased the exigneutrial residence of the Mason family at Terrebonne. The price paid was \$11,700. This house is 123 feet by \$65, and was built lift, years ago by Mme. Masson, four years after the death of her husband, Hon. Jos Masson. She occupied it until she died in 1882. The Seater of Providence the

Mme. Masson, four years after the death of her husband, Hon. Jos Masson. She occupied it until she died in 1882. The Sisters of Providence then lived in it for several years, and it was subsequently transferred to one, Mr. Choquet, who sold it to an American manned Doan. The latter died, and his family were scattered all over the United States. The Masson estate made all kinds of scarches to find them, without avail, and as they had a hmortgage on the property they were confiberated it, which they did on Weduesday The residence is a very pretty place, surrounded as it is by lofty trees and settacted on the shore of the Ottawa River. Its original cost is said to have been \$89,000.

The distribution of prizes to the students of the evening Catholic schools

dents of the evening Catholic schools took place on thursday night at the Montealm School, corner of DeMonsigny and St. Hubert streets. A musical and literary programme had been prepared for the occasion. Mgr. Ruster Mgr.

prepared for the occasion. Mgr. Rucicot pressided.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday morning of last week in one of the chapels of St. JamesCathedral, Montreal, when Dr. Middleton Sims Guest, of Philadelphia, was united ito Miss Marle Ida S, Branchaud, daughter of Mr. A. Branchaud, K.C., of this city. The ceremony was performed by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. The bride was attended by her baster, Miss Claire Branchaud, as bridesmaid, while Mr. Frank D. Guest performed the office of bestman for his brother.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.
O'CONNOR-O'MEARA—On April,17th, at Sarsfield, Ont., by the Rev. O Cousineau, Marguret Helen, daughter of James O'Meara, of Sarsfield, to Charles O'Connor, of Ottuwa, son of John O'Connor, Grunefield Que. FLYNN-GAHAGAN—in Woodstock, on Monday, April 15th, at St. Mary's Church, A. J. Galngan, of London, to Miss Maggie Flynn, of Woodstock.

DEATHS.

HART—At Brockville, April 12, 1901, there daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hight, used 13 years.
CALLAGHER—At Brockville, April 16, 1901, Catherine Agnew, wife of Patrick Gallagher, aged 74 years.
RABY—At Montreal, on the 18th instatt the age of 35 years and 6 months, M. P. H. Raby, tailor, and brother of Alderman Viral Raby.
O'BRIEN-BRADY—April 15th, at St. Anthony's Church, Montreal, by

of Alderman viral Raby.

OBRIEN-BRALY-April 16th, at St. Anthony's Church, Montrea, by Rev. Father Shea, J. Frank O'Brien to Mary E. Brady.

PANGMAN-MURI'HY—On April 17th, at the Archb.shop's Palace, Montreal, Oliver Claude, son of the late John Henry Pangman, to Lillian Orena, daughter of Arthur H. Murphy, at Quebec.

DUFFY-MILLIWAY—On April 15th, at St. Aun's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Father Farrier, Frank Duffy to Beatrice Méllulay.

FLYNN-HENRY—On April 16th, at the Church of Our Lady of Good Coursel, St. Mary's, Montreal, by Rev. Father Brady, P. P., John Elym, son of Michael Flynn, to Mary Ellen, eddest daughter of Patrink Henry.

mary Enten, enters daugnet of the rink Herry.

McGINNISS In Montreal, on April 13, at 1157 Dorchester street, Bridget McGionies, a tartie of County Meath, Ireland.

BEST—In Calgary, N.W. T., on Saturday, April 13, 1901, Joseph, eldest son of Edward and Catharine Best, 19 Carturricht street, London, aget.

19 Cartwright street, London, aged 28 yearts.
SHAFER—At her late residence, 28
Cheever bareet, Hamilton, on Tuesday even of Artille 1, 1901, Isabella Shafer, wife of Jacob Shafer,

aged 64 fears.

DEVELING—On April 18, at the bome of their parents, 74 Stuart street east, Hamilton, Mary, eldest daughter of the and Mrs. H. Develmg,

speed 21 years. SLATTERY-On Briday, April 19, at 4 p.m., James C. Stattery, second sons of the late Michael Slattery,

"Toronito.

KAVANAGH—At Gaspe Rasim. on the night of the 17th of April, 1901, Joseph J. Kayanagh, Esq., formerly

Woman's Work

in preparing appetizing and wholesome food is lightened by this famous baking powder.



Light Biscuit Delicious Cake Dainty Pastries Fine Puddings.

Absolutely pure. It adds healthful qualities to the food.

ROYAL Baking Powder

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" — most practical and valuable of cook books — free to every patron. Send full address by postal card.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities, add a dangerous element to food.

Goese, por Ub., 7 to 8c.
Turkeys, tper lb., 10 to 12c.
Ducks, per paid, 50 to 75c.
Chukens per paid, 30 to 60c.
Honey, per lb., 10 to 11c.
Dressed hogs, car lots, per cwt., 87

William Levack was one of the heaviest purchasers of fat cattle, having bought 160 mixed batchers' and exporters. Mr. Levack paid the following prices: Common to rough batchers' at 33 to \$3.25; loads of good at \$3.35 to \$4.10; medium mixed \$3.60 to \$3.70; loads of mixed butchers and exporters at \$4.10 to \$4.25; choice picked lots of butchers' cattle at \$4.20 to \$4.35. and heavier weights or light exporters at \$4.40 to \$4.75 per owt.

Whaley & McDonald, commission salesmen, were vero busy selling several loads of mixed butchers' and exporters, tlat had been consigned to them by drovers in the country.

W. H. Dean bought 4 loads exporters, 1200 to 1300 lbs. each, at \$4.10 to \$4.87\$

ters, 1240 to 1300 lbs. each, at \$4.40 ts \$5 per cwt.
William McClelland bought two loads of butchers' cattle, 1000 to 1025 lbs. each, at \$4 to \$4.12\] per cwt.
Cobett & Hender-on bought 22 cattle, 1036 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt.
William Crealock bought 23 butchers' cattle, 1090 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt; \$1 cattle, 1090 lbs. each, at \$3.50 per cwt; \$1 cattle, 1100 lbs. each, at \$3.20 per cwt.
and 5 cattle, 1100 to 1150 lbs. each, at \$3.35 to \$3.60 per cwt; also 2 bulls, 1150 lbs. each, at \$3.35 per cwt.
James White sold 35 hogs at \$6.70 per cwt. normalied: 11 steers, 1160 lbs., at

owt. unculled; 11 steers, 11:00 lbs., at \$4.70 per cwt.; 2 fat cows 1:75 lbs. each, at \$3.00 per cwt.; 23 yearling lambs, at \$5.45 per cwt.

James Armstrong bought two milch cows at \$40 each.

R. Hunter bought one springer at \$43.

P. Holland bought two milch lows at \$45.

\$85.
Zeagman & Maybee bought 20 stockers, 450 to 950 lbs. each, at \$8 to \$3.75 per cwt.
Hugh Cochrane sold one load of cattle, one half cows and the other half heifers, 1040 lbs. each, at \$3.90 per cwt.
Joseph Gould bought 3 carloads of exporters, 1350 lbs each, at \$5.12\frac{1}{2}\$ per cwt.
Wesley Duna bought 75 yearding lambs at \$5.25 per cwt.; 20 sheop at \$3.63 per cwt.; 16 calves at \$6 each, and 8 spring lambs at 34 each

cwt.; 16 calves at \$6 each, and 8 spring lamba at 34 each.

Shipments per C. P. P..; W. H. Doan, 2 cars; Brown and Snell, 1 car, all export cattle. William Crealcok, 2 cars batcher cattle.

Shipments per G.T.R: W. H. Dean, 5 cars; Joseph Gould, 6 cars; Brown and Snell 5 cars; Halligan & Lunness, 6 cars. all expore cattle.

THE OUEEN CITY CARPET AND RUG RENOVAT-ING CO.

pore catt.e.

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

Jo \$7.25.

collector of customs at Gaspe, born collector of customs at Gaspe, 30th an 4820 at Carlow, Ireland.
M'ORE—In Montreal, on the 17th dast., at the resistence of her daughter, Mirs. Z. Gervals, 311 Amherst street, Marguerite Laliberte, widew fo the late John Moore, aged 84 years and 8 months.
HEALEY—On Thursday, the 18th inst, at 491 Lasgar street, Ottawa, Mr. James Healey.
MALONY—At its residence of her

MAHONY—At he residence of her son-in-law, Chas. I. Baikie, 77 Wal-nut street, Hamilton, Julia Fitz-gerald, widow of the late Danielt Mahony.

morning, at ENRIGHT-On Eunc his daughter's resucence, 328 Yonge street, Foronto, Thomas Enright, Sr., after a very short illness.

CAMEBELL—On April 18, at 602
James street north, Hamilton, Ed-word M., Youngest son of John and Elizabeth Campbell, 2ged 22.

LATEST MARKETS.

W. H. Dean bought 4 loads exporters, 1200 to 1800 lbs. each, at \$4.10 to \$4.87\$ per cwt.

Dunn Bros. bought two loas's exporters, 1200 to 1800 lbs, at \$5 per cwt.; two export bulls, weighing 1450 and 1730 lbs. respectively, at \$4 pec cwt.

Lunness & Halligan bought 4 loads exporters, 1250 to 1800 lbs. each, at \$5 to \$5.15 per cwt; and some feeding bulls at \$5.50 per cwt.

Crawford & Hunnisett bought 7 loads cattle, among which were heavy feeders, butchers' and exporters. They paid from \$4 to \$4.80 per cwt. for feeders of choice quality, and for mixed lots of butchers' and exporters from \$8.70 to \$4.00 per cwt.

T. Halligan bought one load mixed butchers' and feeders, 1080 lbs. each, at \$3.90. John Vance seld one load butchers' cows, 1100 lbs. each \$3.60 per cwt.

W. B. Levack brought 23 calves at \$6 each, 20 yearling lambs, at \$5.50 per cwt., and 7 spring lambs at \$4 each.

Brown and Snell bought 4 loads exporters, 1240 to 1300 lbs. each, at \$4.40 ts \$5 per cwt.

William McCleiland bought two loads of Receipts of farm produce were 250 business of grain, 20 loads of hay, 5 of straw, and 75 dressed hogs.

(Wheat—One load of red sold at 69 1-2 cits, per businel, 150 businels of goose all 68c.

all 68c.
Oats—One load sold at 351-2c. per foushel.
Hay—20 loads sold at \$11 to \$16 per

Straw-5 loads sold at \$' to \$9.50 a

Siraw-5 loans som at ton.

Dressed Hogs-75 dressed hogs sold at \$8.40 to \$8.75 per owt.

GrainWheat, whate, 69c.
Wheat, red, 69 l-2c.
Wheat, fife, 70c.
Wheat, goose, 68c.
Peas, 65c.
Rye, 51 l-2c.
Beans, bush., \$1.20 to \$1.40. Rye, 511-20.
Beans, bush., \$1.20 to \$1.40.
Barley, 481-2c.
Oats, 34c.
Buckwheat, bush, 53c.

Alsake, choice, No. 1, \$5.75 to \$7.00 this ke, good, No. 2, \$9.25 to \$6.50 Red Clover, busn., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Timothy, per bush. \$1.75

Hay and Straw-Hay, per ton, \$14.00 to \$10.00. Straw, sheaf, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50. Straw, loose, per ton, \$5.50

Fruits and Vegetables-Potatoes, per bag, 25 to 30c Caurots, per bag 40 to 50c. Beets, per bag, 35 to 45c. (Apples, per bbl., \$2 to \$3.50 Turnips, per bag, 20 to 25c. O-bhage, per doz., 20 to 3%. Red Cabbage, per doz., 30 to 40c. Onlons, per bag, 75 to 80c.

Poultry— Chickens, per pair, 70c. to \$1.25. Turkeys, per lb., 12 to 15c.

Dairy Produce— Butter, lb. rolls, 18 to 20c. Eggs, new laid, per doz., 13 to 14c.

Beef, forequarters, cwi., \$4.50 to Beef, hindquarters, cwt., \$6.50 to

37.50. Mutton, curease, per db., 6 to 7c. Mutton, curease, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8.50. Lamb, yearlang, per lb., 8 t-2 to 9 t-2c Lambs, spring, each, \$4 to \$6. Dressed hogs, owt., \$5 to \$0.50 Dressed hogs, owt., \$8.40 to \$8.75.

FARM PRODUCE-WHOLESALE

Hay, baled, aar lots, ton, \$10 to \$10.75 filtely, baled, ear lots, ton, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Butter, hafry, lb, colls, 14 to 15c. Butter, uppe wells, 14 to 15c.
Butter, creamery, boxes, 19 to 20c.
Butter, creamery, to rolls, 19 to 22c.
Butter, bokety tub, 13 to 14c.
Eggs, new isid, tlos., 11 to 11 1-2d. 100 OUBEN STREET EAST (Phone 6461.
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