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THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Opening Programme of the Irish Musical Festival... Compliment to Mr. Regent, Liverpool-Scottish Catholic Union.

In Belfast Custody Court, John Chambers, 46 Upper Townsend street, was charged by Sergeant Murphy with riotous conduct...

Quite a profound shock was given to the people of Middleton and surrounding districts by the sudden and altogether unexpected death of the Rev. John Lenthall, O.C., Carrigtwohill...

On May 9th the Bishop of Ross was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Killaloe and Galway assisting...

On May 9th a public meeting was held in the town of Lidoonverna to protest against the action of the Representative Church Body of Ireland...

The first Fels Ceoil, or Irish Festival, will be held in Dublin, says The Freeman's Journal, from the 16th to 21st of May...

A crime of a very unusual character occurred in Roscommon whereby a respectable young lady was badly injured, through the cowardly attack of a young fellow named Bairne with a large carving knife...

The Wexford people say—We are glad to learn that a memorial to the Mayor of Wexford from the descendants of those whose ancestors took a prominent part in the Insurrection of 1798 is about being presented...

The Wicklow Star says—We have had the pleasure recently of an interview with Mrs. Delia Parnell at Avondale. The old lady looked remarkable well, but she complained that the damp weather was not agreeing with her...

By Mornington, Stevenson, and Cooke; selections from the works of Keats; and a solo on the Irish piped by Mr. Thomas Grogan...

The Times Herald publishes a letter from Mr. C. O. Blake De Burgh, dated from the British Club, Grand Hotel, 12 Boulevard Capucines, Paris...

The Ferns fetes will open on Sunday 29th. The proceeds are to aid the Very Rev. Canon Sheridan in the great work which he has undertaken of raising funds for the completion of the splendid church erected in that town.

At Limerick adjourned Quarter Sessions Judge Adams in delivering judgment in a case of O'Brien v Cowhey administered a severe castigation to Mr. J. Townsend Trench...

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orate the golden jubilee of his priesthood. The event took place in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the Lord Mayor of the city accepted a doctors' dinner...

SCOTLAND. Catholic Extension. The annual general meetings of Catholic congregations for the election of committees and delegates to the Central Council took place in several Glasgow missions...

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE.

A New Brunswick Lady The Victim—Suffered for Thirty Years—The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi-Paralysis.

From the Woodstock, N. S., Sentinel. Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Ridley Brook, N.B., says—"I have been a sufferer for thirty years and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...



hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me, these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was all troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it...

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Light Lieut. Bishop Hawley.

THE DEMARCATION LINE. This argument is confirmed by the voyages which immediately followed those of Cabot. On the very year after Cabot's return (1499), as soon as the news of his discoveries had reached Portugal, King Emanuel de Portugal, King Emanuel de Portugal, King Emanuel de Portugal...

THE NORTHERN LIMIT.

The second voyage of Cabot, 1498, had for its object, principally, as well as the first, the discovery of the Northwest passage to Cathay. In the beginning of this lecture I spoke of some writers having stated that Cabot went as far North as 67 or 68 degrees. These statements, as I then said, belong to this second voyage, but they do not indicate the landfall...

CAPE BRETON THEORY DEMOLISHED.

The voyages which followed immediately after Cabot's return home, throw, indirectly, some light on the landfall. Thus the voyage of Gaspar de Corteereal (1500) was undoubtedly made to take possession of a new territory for Portugal, and he discovered two years previously by Cabot. Hence, any light thrown on Corteereal's voyage must reflect some of its rays on that of Cabot...

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from the voyages of Cortier, which were made in 1541-1543, and which became publicly known in Europe in 1544. Thus, for instance, Ramusio speaks of the River St. Lawrence, and of the Golfo Quadrato, by which name the Gulf of St. Lawrence was known for many years. This information he could not have got from Cabot or Corteereal as we know they had no knowledge of the Gulf. Ramusio says Corteereal went as far north as 60, where he found a great river full of snow and ice, and weather extremely cold (grandissimi freddi)...

As mentioned above, the arguments of Dr. Dawson have shaken the absolute certainty with which the Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History, asserted the theory of Cape North, as I find from his letter to Dr. Bourinot: "It is, perhaps, impossible to decide, with certainty, the landfall of Cabot. The preponderance of evidence is altogether in favor of some part of Cape Breton" (p. Xf). It might have been hoped that Dr. Dawson, having knocked away the only support which propped up the Cape Breton theory (i.e., the Cabot map), would have gone back to the time-honored view of the East Coast of Newfoundland or Labrador; but, alas! he has not done so...

CAPE NORTH.

The theory of Cape North as the landfall of Cabot in 1498 is a map called the Cabot map, and was examined in the Bibliothéque Nationale, in Paris. There is no date on the map itself, and no name of cartographer; but, on a printed paper pasted on the map, it is stated that it was made by Sebastian Cabot in 1544. To go into a critical examination of this map would require almost a lecture in itself. I may merely say that at the point of Cape North, of Cape Breton Island, there is an inscription—"primo terra iusta" (the last word is, iusta, evidently intended for iuxta). This gave origin to the Cape North theory. Whoever made the map (knowing that Cabot saw a large island off the coast, which he called St. John), placed on this map a large island off Cape North, and called it St. John, in order to give the map to the greatest theory. But there is no island in reality corresponding to the imaginary island drawn on this map. This only island near Cape North is St. Paul's; but it does not correspond to the island marked on this Cabot map. About 200 years afterwards (1897), the island which we now call Prince Edward, received, by mistake, the name of St. John. Now, the supporters of the Cape North theory, accepting the Cabot map, looked about for the island of St. John, which Cabot says was "off the coast"; and, finding this island of St. John, they maintained that this was the same island. This new theory of Cabot's landfall was immediately adopted by many writers, and it was thought the question of Cabot's landfall was settled. Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History of Newfoundland, pp. 6 and 7, accepted the theory without hesitation. He says "all doubts on this subject have been removed by the discovery; a few years since, of a map made under the direction of Sebastian Cabot." In a question of this kind, it is not to be supposed that opinions may not change as more light, or a different shade of light, is thrown upon the subject. Hence we find that, in his later writings, our learned historian has changed his views on the subject, or at least his conviction has become modified, as I shall show later on.

CAPE NORTH.

The learned Dr. Dawson, who is the chief mover in the Canadian celebration of Cabot's quarter-centenary, has only quite recently, as he himself declares, taken up the study of Cabot's voyages. In a very short time he discovered that the theory founded on the Cabot map was utterly absurd and untenable. Hence are his words. He says one of his principal motives in writing his latest article was "to dispel... the fog that was gathering around our early geographical history, in the shape of a theory that

CAPE NORTH.

Some Things Which Catholics do not Believe. By Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto. The many readers of THE REGISTER who are engaged in spreading a knowledge of Catholicism amongst Catholics will be pleased to learn that another edition of this pamphlet (the most valuable of its kind which the Truth Society here issues) has been published—any number of copies will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada upon receipt of price, which has been fixed very low, viz.: 35 cents per dozen or \$2.25 per hundred, postage or express prepaid. Address Corresponding Secretary, St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, 6 Markham place, Toronto.

Cabot had entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and discovered Prince Edward Island, and had named it St. John. He calls this an "utterly baseless notion" (p. 4). He goes on then to say that it would be absolutely impossible for Cabot to make Cape North. "In sailing into the Gulf," he says, "either the high land of Newfoundland will be seen on the right, or the high land of Cap Eufume on the left, before Cape North will be seen at all. It is like sailing into an acute angle, one side or the other will be seen before the apex. While quite agreeing in the conclusion come to by Dr. Dawson, that "it would be absolutely impossible for Cabot to make Cape North," we do so from different reasons. Moreover, we assert that the reasons given by Dr. Dawson are not all admissible or adequate. He says, Cabot should see the land to right or left before he could see Cape North; but how, if he came towards land in a thick fog or at night time? As a matter of fact, we know that it was just at daylight (four o'clock in the morning—Clement Adams) that he saw land; he may have been then quite close to it during the night without seeing it. However, it is a fact that Dr. Dawson utterly upsets the whole theory of Cape Breton, advocated for the past 40 years or so.

CHANGES HIS VIEWS.

As mentioned above, the arguments of Dr. Dawson have shaken the absolute certainty with which the Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History, asserted the theory of Cape North, as I find from his letter to Dr. Bourinot: "It is, perhaps, impossible to decide, with certainty, the landfall of Cabot. The preponderance of evidence is altogether in favor of some part of Cape Breton" (p. Xf). It might have been hoped that Dr. Dawson, having knocked away the only support which propped up the Cape Breton theory (i.e., the Cabot map), would have gone back to the time-honored view of the East Coast of Newfoundland or Labrador; but, alas! he has not done so. He fixes upon another part in Cape Breton as the landfall, viz., Cape Breton (easternmost point of the Island of O.B.), and makes the Island of Scattered the Isle of St. John, thus broaching quite a new theory.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Some Things Which Catholics do not Believe.

By Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

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On the Victorian Order of Nurses.

(DEDICATED TO LADY ABERDEEN.)

Far far away on prairie lands, Some toilers make their home Their hands are brown with honest work, Few travellers near their roams. No woman near to cheer their lot, No nurse with them to stay When the fevered brow and lonely couch, Fill the settler with dismay. And on the lone and rocky coast, Where wild birds screaming fly But never pause upon the wing When mortals weep or die. In hamlet and in village green There's many a weary cot, Ah! who will bathe the aching brow! And who will soothe their lot? In cities too, where rank and wealth Oh! hear not misery's cry. Whom stricken low with sickness, What helping hand is nigh? Who is it comes along the path With noiseless tread and slow? Oh! who will soothe the weary heart Amid those scenes of woe. She wears the red cross on her breast, No jewel in her hair, The Victorian Nurse who mission is The sick alone to care: The sick and poor and desolate, To nurse at their command, May riches flow for this noble work, From every part of the land. It matters not what creed they have, No matter what their birth, The poor we should always love As the Saviour did on earth. Let this be the diamond of love, We offer to our gracious Queen, The Victorian Order of Nurses, Presented by Lady Aberdeen. She, foremost in the cause So nobly led the way, To relieve the poor and suffering Both near and far away. Oh! the sick will always bless her, While we will fondly pray That heaven's choicest blessings, Will descend on her each day. K. C. DONNAN.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With its medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

The Domain of Woman.

TALKS BY "TERRA."

"THESE ARE THE DAYS OF THE GREAT BUILDERS OF THE WORLD."

Speaking of illuminated addresses, a respected contemporary wishes to know why the best work is always done in convents and monasteries...

Since it is an acknowledged fact that this particular kind of penmanship has engaged the attention of monks and nuns from the very earliest times...

To us, of these rushing days of daily newspapers and magazines innumerable, it seems incredible that men should have spent their whole lives in transcribing...

But the real artists in the work, the principal illuminators, had the privilege of working in their own cells. They were generally of the order of the Cistercians...

Let us carry our minds back to the days when Melrose, Bolton, Glastonbury and St. Albans Abbeys were in their prime...

Let us enter the cell at Glastonbury oldest and most famous of England's abbeys.

The heavy oak door opens noiselessly and our invisible footsteps make no sound upon the stone flagged floor.

A rude wooden table stands in one corner, and above it hangs a crucifix, another crucifix and a figure of the Virgin Mother are facing it...

A rough table and curiously carved seat, completely furnished, is in the window, no fireplace, and yet it is the cell in which a man, now old and venerable has spent his life...

Clang! clang! the bell for matins, the first respite after four hours incessant labor. Slowly and carefully he rises and with tottering steps, for he is very old, he takes his way through the dim arching cloisters...

Suddenly, a mist passes before our eyes, we breathe again, they are gone. The great church lies roofless beneath the blue vault of heaven...

But while yet the clever fingers were writing while yet men were spending their lives over a single book...

A picture is before me as I write, an old and favorite picture depicting William Claxton showing the first specimen of his printing to Edward IV...

An impression has just been taken, a kind of proof sheet, which the inventor has submitted to the inspection of Edward, who is regarding it with an expression half wondering and half incredulous...

The "press" itself is calculated to provide a smile in these days of great machines driven by electricity...

and convents, until Henry VIII seized the abbey, confiscated their estates, burnt many of the priceless books...

The respected contemporary before mentioned, remarks that one always feels sorry for young girls whose feet are standing upon the brink...

Both will have to fight, in the case of Catholics to fight hard for their faith: both will see cherished dreams vanish, and find the glittering world not all their youthful fancy pictures it...

The temptations to which young men are exposed are many and terrible. Women with their quieter natures and more placid temperaments, can have no idea of the struggle of the world...

Everyone has trials and troubles, men and women alike, neither has a larger share than the other...

Have you got a boy in the house, dear reader? A rough, noisy clown, together aggravating boy. How he whoops and yells all over the house like a Comanche Indian on the warpath...

He nearly escapes a thrashing from an exasperated neighbor for trying to lasso the latter's hens over the garden wall...

If he goes to a day school what a labor it is to him! He dresses himself every morning and is banging off in blissful ignorance...

But mother comes along and brings a clean collar, and wipes the black mark off, and smooths down the wild hair, and sends him to school like a little gentleman...

Bless him! Only a few years more and he will begin to have wild aspirations after noble deeds and heroic achievements...

GRENADIER AND BUTCHER

A Military Bandsman of 50 Years' Standing and a Young Butcher Experience the Marvellous Curative Powers of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATION.

In the Case of Mr. Henry Pye Diabetes Had Brought on Paralysis—Two Doctors Said Wm. Wade Was Dying of Bright's Disease.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Them.

Each of them tells an interesting story to a newspaper Reporter—Mr. Pye played in the Marine Band at the Duke of Wellington's funeral...

From Mail and Empire. The reputation which Dodd's Kidney Pills enjoy to-day must have been built upon a broad foundation of sure curative qualities.

The first man interviewed was Mr. Henry Pye, 116 Pape Ave. He is a genial, happy, prosperous-looking man of sixty-five years...

"But you want to hear my story. I'm a bandsman, you know. By trade I'm a shoemaker, but six years ago I laid away my last, and since then have given all my time to music."

"For thirty-five years I have lived in Toronto. In the winter I play at the rinks. Two years ago the first night was very cold, and I got chilled through."

"Six years ago I had a bad attack of diphtheria. I was just over it when I went hunting, and got a relapse. Kidney trouble set in. It would come back every spring and fall for three or four weeks...

"A year ago last fall I got so bad that two doctors were attending me daily. It was Bright's disease, they said. They said, too, that if I got over that attack I would be able to work for six years...

"I continue to take the pills occasionally, especially after heavy lifting. Now I can do a heavy day's work and feel first-rate after it."

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CARPENTER WORK Executed promptly by JOHN HANRAHAN, No. 25 MAITLAND STREET, TORONTO.

New Fancy Work Book



For 1896. Just out. Gives explicit instructions for embroidering tea cloths, centerpieces and doilies in all the latest and most popular designs...

Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd., 65 RICHFIELD STREET, St. John's, P. Q.

If your digestive powers are deficient you need something now to create and maintain strength for the daily round of duties.

TAKE THE PLEASANTEST OF MALT BEVERAGES. John Labatt's Ale & Porter. They are Pure and Wholesome and will do you good.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER WATERLOO, ONT.

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

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ALEX AND BROWN STOUTS Brewed from the finest malt and best varieties of hops...

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

May 27—THE ASCENSION. 28—St. Gregory VII. 29—St. Barnabas. 30—Within Octave of Ascension. 31—St. Angela Merici. June 1—St. Justin. 2—St. Potitus.

Greece, crushed to the earth by Turkish force, is left completely at the mercy of European stock jobbers.

The Czar has made special provision for the protection of Catholics resident in the Russian empire. The policy of Russia has lately been assuming almost startling features of religious toleration.

In the mutual admiration letters that have passed between the Czar and the Sultan, those potentates address each other with as much profound ceremony as if they belonged to some of the secret societies that flourish upon this, the democratic side of the Atlantic Ocean.

An item is published from Kingston to the effect that Catholics in that city have reason to suspect an attempt to exclude them from participation in the approaching Jubilee celebrations. Should there be any truth in the report, it is plain that some Kingstonians are badly confused in their notions of loyalty.

An extreme Protestant paper, The Rock, pays the following compliment to the Catholic Truth Society, as it is working in England: "One of the most active agencies for spreading Romanism is the Catholic Truth Society. It is flooding the country with skillfully prepared tracts. These tracts are more dangerous than any would have been some years ago."

The New York Evening Post and half a dozen more influential American journals are concerned with the overlooked condition of the Protestant ministry in the United States. They have more churches than they are able to fill, more preachers than is demanded by the number of churches; and the only excuse offered for the increasing supply of young men to this profession is that the Christian society intended to be served drifts steadily backward upon atheism. Fewer men and the true method is the only way to preserve America as a Christian country.

Our good friend the sovereign of a certain section of the citizens of Canada, Mr. Clarke Wallace, has been making a merry speech from the throne about Mgr. Mery del Val. He has been noting a poetic expression attributed to King John, language which that unhappy monarch, of course, never used. Not that the King was at all averse to swaggering rhetoric. In this respect there is a strong resemblance between the characters of King John and King Clarke Wallace. The former, by the way, resigned his sovereignty to the Pope. Who can tell the future for Mr. Clarke Wallace?

The Presbyterian Witness comments on the space allowed in THE REGISTER to the visit of the Papal Delegate to Toronto. Our contemporary would have done well if it had studied our report more carefully. If it was too long for the busy editor to read, he should not pretend to have read it. In Father Ryan's sermon there was not one word to the effect "that all outside that Church (the Catholic Church) will be damned." Father Ryan spoke to a mixed congregation, the Protestants present having been invited. Was it to be held that they "will be damned"? No; it was to see and hear the Papal Delegate, an opportunity which they naturally desired very much to avail themselves of. Upon such an occasion the spirit might have moved a strict believer in the doctrine of predestination to talk right out; but Father Ryan not being a Presbyterian his separated brethren ran no risk.

Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith's Letter.

An issue in which we have little wish to intervene has been raised between our Reviewer and Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith of New York. The whole matter, as stated by our learned and esteemed correspondent in his letter published in THE REGISTER, had not the question of malice been brought up. We can assure Dr. Talbot Smith that nothing written in malice is knowingly permitted to pass into the columns of this paper.

The criticism of the book "Our Seminaries," which the Dr. denounces with so much vigor, seems to us to invite judgment by a very simple method. The main point to be regarded is this: What is the fair meaning which Dr. Talbot Smith's words carry? Some of the words in question are:

As a consequence one will find in the holes and corners of our neighbor, British America, seminaries of every grade of inefficiency and meanness, engaged in turning out a priesthood a shadeless worthless in each generation than the priesthood which preceded it.

We presume there is no dispute about the meaning of the word "priesthood." It means the order composed of priests, not individual priests scattered here and there, not a group or section of priests, but the whole order, the body collectively, the personnel. When this priesthood has been described as, "a shade less worthy in each generation than the priesthood which preceded it," was it just on the Reviewer's part to employ the words "ignorance and decadence" as meaning the same thing? Dr. Talbot Smith says not, for the reason that his reference was to seminaries "in the holes and corners" of British America. We accept this qualification; but we beg to remind our correspondent that, in our opinion, it cannot be applied without the risk of confusion to the word "priesthood," upon which the plain meaning of the paragraph turns. It certainly did not require the leave of malice to raise the inference that, since the "priesthood" was impeached, the words "holes and corners," were used to convey the impression that Canadian seminaries are mostly, or in a general way, hole and corner institutions. We are satisfied that Dr. Talbot Smith did not for a moment intend to convey any such erroneous impression. But after full weight is given to his qualification, that the impeachment was merely of seminaries in the holes and corners of British America, the matter remains pretty much as before. It is easy for any one who is at all acquainted with Canadian seminaries to count them. Bearing in mind the extent of our country they are not, numerous, outside of the Province of Quebec. Is it in that province that they are turning out, "a priesthood a shade less worthy in each generation than the priesthood which preceded it"?

We cannot undertake to protect the Reviewer from the blows showered by the author upon the notice of the other book referred to in the letter. Even critics must be criticized.

The Latest Concession to Ireland.

A meagre summary of a statement made to Parliament on Friday night by Mr. A. J. Balfour, Government leader, has been received by cable. It is intended next session to relieve the Irish landlords of their half of the poor rates, whilst the tenants are to be exempted from the payment of country cess. Both charges are to be assumed by the Imperial exchequer; and by a rough calculation, the net result will be that an amount some where between \$500,000 and \$750,000 will be lifted from the shoulders of Irish taxpayers and placed upon the people of Great Britain. This partial relief of the grievous financial inequalities of the two islands is, at least, a step in the right direction. As a concession to the united protest of Ireland against the system exposed by the recent Commission on Financial Relations, it is not likely to be despised either by the landlords or tenants. Owners and occupiers of land are now alike impoverished, a fellow feeling has made them wondrous sensible of the importance of each other's aid; and the first fruits of their unity in Mr. Balfour's promised bill cannot fail to lead to a still better understanding between them.

A great change is coming over Ireland. It has always been the English policy to play the landlord interest against every popular movement; but this can happen no longer. The revolt of the tenants against the old land tax, the agitation that has been so much denounced as the Land League, seems to have accomplished its purpose. It crippled the machinery of landlordism, it made the machine useless to the English garrison. During the last half decade the landowning interests of Ireland have constantly been threatened with extinction. The question has gradually been brought closer: In what form shall that extinction come? Agricultural depression, reduced rents and the penalties of encumbrances assumed in days when the tenant was regarded merely as a rent producing serf, explain the desperate condition of the landlords. There can be no ultimate solution but in compulsory purchase. The sooner landlords and tenants reach an understanding by which the most favorable measure of compulsory purchase possible can be secured from the Government, the better for both and the better for the country. Generations of landlords and generations of tenants have paid millions more than their share into the Imperial treasury. The wiping out of the poor rates and county cess is but a temporary concession to the legality of their mutual claim. The final settlement must come in the form of a compulsory land purchase bill that will lift the landlords out of pauperism and put the tenants on their feet for all future time.

England owes generous restitution to Ireland; and although the Irish landlord has been a robber and a spendthrift through the whole of the chapter, he had legal rights which the Government cannot ignore and which the tenant is willing shall be recognized as a condition of final riddance.

The Bill outlined by Mr. Balfour on Friday last not only indicates the basis of the final settlement of the land question, but it also prepares the way for the national right of local self government. It will be seen at once that with the wiping out of poor rates and county cess a radical reform of the grand jury system becomes inevitable. Mr. Balfour has merely said that the scheme will enable the government to launch some plan of local government. The formation of County Boards and Provincial Councils has been discussed more or less since Home Rule aspirations have engrossed attention as the final aim of the Irish people. Along what particular line Mr. Balfour intends to proceed remains to be seen; but whatever new machinery he may set up cannot fail to advance the Home Rule banner. The English Liberals as well as the Irish representatives appear to view the promises of the Government in this light. It is to be expected that the working of Irish local councils, constituted on the English plan, would show those residents of Ireland who have opposed the drift towards representative government, that their fears are unfounded and their ideas out of harmony with the genius of the constitution. These old-fashioned folk will not hear of Home Rule all at once; it must be prepared for them piecemeal.

The Irish Press and Mr. Devlin. Mr. C. R. Devlin's mission to Ireland promises to occupy a large share of public attention. Mr. Devlin was assailed upon his arrival by The Dublin Nation and several of the provincial journals. Not himself only but Canada. He has replied, not once but twice, to The Nation; and the Manitoba school controversy now bids fair to hold the combatants engaged for months to come. Mr. Devlin's powers in Ireland may not be limited by the nature of the appointment which he holds; but we think that common sense should have warned him to avoid the championship in Ireland of any particular scheme of state education. This is a subject which unfortunately cannot be discussed in Canada, in Ireland, in England or anywhere else, without arousing a conflict of strong feelings. At the same time it must be remembered that Mr. Devlin is facing heavy odds in a country in which he is a stranger, and among people whose opinions he may not fully understand, and it would be ungenerous not to make allowance for the personal resentment with which his reception must have inspired him.

From the first we opposed the business Mr. Devlin has undertaken. Emigration is an unpleasant subject in Ireland. No other country has suffered so much and under such lamentable conditions the inevitable results of a constant and unnatural drain upon the population. In the past emigration was enforced by all the methods of persecution to make way for the gradual English plantation. As the country grew impoverished by bad laws the instinct of flight from misery hurried the peasantry in greater numbers to the ports of embarkation. The story is as pitiful as it is long. It has left an ineradicable impression; and it is not unnatural that a bitter feeling should be displayed with every fresh effort to keep the tide of exile flowing. It matters not that England no longer backs and pays for the work; it makes little or no difference that Canada is but one of a number of young countries bidding as a matter of business for immigrants. The Irish people, even the most sensible and intelligent men in the country, have a prejudice against the emigration agent, which cannot be removed by the plea (and we shall say the deceitful plea), that Mr. Devlin's object is simply to keep Canada before the eyes of intending emigrants, rather than to refresh the chronic emigration evil. Though Mr. Devlin may be the most warm-hearted sympathizer with the Irish people that lives, he can no more separate his duties from the encouragement of general emigration than a recruiting sergeant can help himself painting the glorious life of

the "bold soldier boy." Those who do not understand the facts may call the Irish feeling which we are endeavoring to describe by disagreeable names; but we are of the opinion that out of reasonable respect to that feeling it would have been far better had there been no appointment of emigration agents to Ireland.

We have opposed Mr. Devlin's business also, because there is no particular reason at the present time why people should be induced to break up their homes in order to settle in Canada. Of course it is nonsense to talk about this country being ice-bound. We have a long, hard and healthy winter season for people who are well fed and warmly clad. The extremes of climate are experienced in Manitoba. While farming is not, and has not for some years, been paying, still settlers with capital can come here and wait with confidence for an agricultural revival. Immigrants without a little money cannot be too strongly advised for their good to stay away. It is bad business and worse patriotism to induce poor people to come here. We hope that not one Irishman or Irishwoman will come to Canada under the delusion that wages and employment are calling for them. The contrary is the fact; wages and work are low and scarce to an unprecedented degree.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that politics more than the providing of reapers for the harvest of Canadian prosperity that does not exist, has dictated the appointment of our immigration agents in Great Britain and Ireland. We have no desire to interfere with the salaries of gentlemen who consider themselves entitled to reward for political services. Neither have we any wish to excuse the ridiculous abuse of Canada which the appointment of these gentlemen has led to in a section of the Irish press. But under these or any other circumstances the truth should be told; and Canada has no reason to resent the truth concerning either the climate or the present condition of the country.

Jubilee of the Reign. Her Majesty's birthday, May 24, 1897, practically began the celebration of the Jubilee of her reign, to which her faithful subjects from all the ends of the empire have sent representatives to participate in. In connection with this event there is neither place nor disposition for any expressions of loyalty that are not honest and outspoken. All creeds, all nationalities and all classes dwelling under the imperial sceptre are united, without fear or deceit, in attesting the peace and liberty of their common institutions. They feel convinced that this is more than the boast of any system of government that may be enjoyed or revered by others.

The reign of Victoria needs no other eulogy than the visible state of the empire proclaims. Her Majesty has been a wise and amiable ruler, and all her people mean it when they say: God bless her. These words mean much. They mean a great deal at this particular time. They mean that it would be absurd for British subjects, or any people whatever, to try to impose upon themselves the notion that all the personal acts of Her Majesty have been perfect, or that the administration of the British Constitution during her long reign has been on all points faultless. Thank God nothing has happened in the period of celebration to constitute a mistake that cannot be made good before the close of the reign. This is the appointed time for a better understanding regarding every account of inequality and injustice.

One portion of the United Kingdom has not enjoyed either the close sympathy of the Queen, or the full experience of British liberties during the last sixty years. But the reign is not yet closed, and we rejoice to see that the disposition is not wanting to make up now for an opportunity that has been too long neglected. We refer to the condition of Ireland. It is said the principle of Home Rule is to be conceded, and that the Irish political prisoners, who by mistaken and deplorable methods, dragged the noble cause of their country to the verge of despair are to experience the royal clemency and be restored to liberty. Many reasons

dictate that mercy be shown to those political prisoners. But at this time it is well that the appeal be made directly and exclusively to the royal clemency. A petition in this spirit is to be presented to Her Majesty's government; it cannot be refused.

We Give It Up. To the Editor of The Register. Sir—I have looked in vain, in "the papers" for some explanation of the ostentatious denial of Judge Osler that he was present at the lunch given by Premier Hardy to the Papal Delegate. THE REGISTER, which has come to hand this morning, is silent on the matter. Was Justice Osler asked to the lunch and did he refuse; or was he among those who were not asked; or, in a word, did Judge Osler wish the public to understand he declined to "rub skirts" with the Papal Delegate? Many Catholics are "exercised" over this little matter; so I have come to the conclusion to ask you. If you think well you may answer my query through the columns of THE REGISTER. May 20th. OTTAWA.

We can only inform our correspondent that we are wrapped in mystery as to what the motive of Justice Osler may have been in letting the public know that he was not at the luncheon. The occasion was certainly one of unique advantage for any person wishing to adopt the role of being different from everyone else. It was a time of general popular interest, and everyone (except Justice Osler) was interested in getting an opportunity to "rub skirts" with the Delegate. Of course Justice Osler's motives in a matter of this sort are his own affair; but our correspondent's questions suggest that the public may possibly have some concern in them. If one member of the judiciary happened to have been accidentally overlooked when the invitations were sent out, that can hardly be supposed to have given sufficient cause for rushing into print. It is altogether improbable, too, that he could have wished his learned brethren who were at the luncheon to understand that he would not, no matter for what motive, attend any function which he was well aware they had attended. Such a thing would have been ridiculously ostentatious. At all events, for some reason, we know not what, Justice Osler did insist upon publicly establishing an alibi. And it is really worth while speculating over the why and the wherefore? It may be that the real explanation is to be sought in His Lordship's overwise respect for absolute accuracy. He was not there; and he may have become oppressed by a punctilious desire that even upon so inconsiderable a matter public information should not be astray. The only fact which we are able to state is that we have endeavored to find out whether or not Judge Osler got an invitation. This information we failed to get.

Queen of May. (WRITER FOR THE REGISTER.) When May comes up the leafy ways To greet the myriad buds and flowers With dew drops pendant from her gaze, Like gems that flash in country bowers.

The lulling breeze, the soft winds rise, And shake the perfume from the bay, While all the flower buds open their eyes To greet the lovely Queen of May.

The slumbering palms have caught the breeze, Above the flowers in wadded bliss, The air is filled with golden bees Absorbing all the sweets they kiss.

Gay, frantic warblings thrill the woods, Wild hurrahs of glee to herald day, Their ceaseless chanting of preludes, In million days of holy May.

The mildest month of twelve thou art, Each one according to its sphere, Since thou hast won love's sacred heart Love's faithful guardian full of cheer, 'Neath waving flower wreaths showering down

As on through golden hours we stray Let us pay homage to the crown, Of Holy Mother, Queen of May. —LUCIE ADA MACKENZIE.

New University Chairs. Baltimore, May 17.—It was learned in Baltimore yesterday that the Catholic University, at Washington, D.C., has received from the estate of the late Patrick B. O'Brien, a retired merchant of New Orleans, a bequest of \$150,000. The money is divided into three separate bequests of \$50,000 each for the establishment of three professors' chairs, to be devoted to such subjects as the administration of the university may deem advisable.

Protestant Appreciation of Monsignor Merry del Val

To people living out in the world... the terrible failures of life, are something peaceful, full of rest, satisfying to the artistic feelings...

But, in the quiet earnest walks, in the long corridors, above all, in the quiet little church, so flooded with sunshine in the morning...

An Old Citizen Honored.

May 26th was the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Theodore A. Heintzman, founder of the Heintzman Piano Company...

There is a certain aloofness, a solitaryness, about the whole of Monsignor Merry del Val that is striking. His is the face that never rarely, and then it is with effort, but radiated by a smile...

The Lourdes Miracles.

Among the denouncers of miracles we should not expect to find the High Anglican party, says The Catholic Times...

They have also decided to commemorate O'Connell's anniversary on Saturday, Aug. 7th, by an excursion to the city of Hamilton by the palace steamers, the Cook and the Mackenzie...

St. Helen's Branch No. 11 had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday and were honored by the presence of their distinguished chaplain, the Rev. Father Doherty...

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to His eternal reward, John McLaughlin, father of our high and honorable member, Bro. J. W. Fitzgerald...

Resolved—That the members of the above branch do tender to Bro. McLaughlin and relations our heartfelt sympathy and condolences in this the hour of their sad affliction...

Resolved—That we, the members of St. Peter's Branch No. 21 E. B. A. unanimously extend to our honorable Brother, our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the loss he has sustained in the death of his beloved son...

Resolved—That these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy sent to Bro. J. W. Fitzgerald, also a copy sent to the official organ of publication.

Resolved—That the members of the above branch do tender to Bro. McLaughlin and relations our heartfelt sympathy and condolences...

Resolved—That we, the members of St. Peter's Branch No. 21 E. B. A. unanimously extend to our honorable Brother, our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy...

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Erin, Ladies Auxiliary, Div. No. 8, was held in Dingman's Hall, corner of Queen street and Broadview avenue, on Tuesday evening. In addition to the attendance of members of the Division, there were present visitors from several of the other Auxiliaries of the city...

After routine—which, we may observe, was carried out with a method and regularity worthy of the seal and industry of the officers—the President requested County President Moore to say a few words on the good and helpful work of the Auxiliary...

Good Shepherd's Convent Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 24.—Sister Mary, Superior of Grey Nuns at New Westminister, has been placed in charge of the Good Shepherd's Convent in this city. She is a sister of Mayor Dingham.

The Story of Salt.

The little glass bottle of salt that you see on the table every day could tell a most interesting story. It has made a long journey, and gone through many changes. It was for a long, long time down in earth hundreds of feet.

The employees of the Heintzman Piano Factory to the number of 175, waited upon Mr. Heintzman and presented him with a silver lyre on carved walnut shield. Mr. William Ray, treasurer of the Heintzman Co. made the presentation...

A Battenburg as Governor of Crete.

LONDON, May 25.—A despatch to The Standard from Berlin says that the powers, including Turkey, have assented to the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg as Governor-General of Crete.

Mr. Flynn Gets the Seat.

PENAC, Que., May 25.—The ballot boxes were opened today and Hon. E. J. Flynn declared elected by ten majority.

The Kaiser Quoting Scripture.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says—Two new churches were consecrated here in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. His Majesty presented each with a Bible containing the following dedications written in his own hand:—The first, taken from the Gospel according to St. John, chapter 15, verse 5, was, "Without Me ye can do nothing."

Mr. Harrington for Union.

Mr. Harrington has finally severed his connection with the Redmondite Party. So much is clearly and distinctly stated in his interview with the representative of a Press agent yesterday in the Lobby of the House of Commons.

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked tenders to stores, etc., will be received up to Monday, the 21st inst. 5 p. m., for sundry repairs to stores, cleaning and maintaining same for one year, also for the supply of saw stores required for the Separation School of this Province.

REV. J. L. HAND, Chairman, Committee, Management and Supplies.

FOR TRY

Marbel and Granite

ROBERT POWELL,

386 YONGE STREET.

CHURCH WORK A SPECIALTY.

WE RECOMMEND GOWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA

For Invalids and Children, and People of Weak Digestion. It assimilates the food, and is highly nutritious.

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 20th May, Bridget, widow of the late John Moran, aged 75 years, Ireland, and for the last fifty years resident in this city, respected by all who knew her. May her soul rest in peace.

The Lourdes Miracles.

Among the denouncers of miracles we should not expect to find the High Anglican party, says The Catholic Times; yet as such they address the public, through the "Catholic Times," in tones which betray their rationalistic bias.

Resolved—That the members of the above branch do tender to Bro. McLaughlin and relations our heartfelt sympathy and condolences in this the hour of their sad affliction and pray that the giver of all good may enable them to bear with Christian fortitude the loss they have sustained...

Church of St. Louis de France.

MONTREAL, May 25.—Some two thousand persons were present at the dedication of the Church of St. Louis de France Sunday morning and many more were not able to gain admittance to the church, but stood on the side walk outside.

Threatened Revolution in Nicaragua

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25.—The Washington correspondent of The Commercial says: "A high official of the Government, who has just returned from an extended trip through Central and South America, is authority for the statement that a revolution of overshadowing importance is certain to occur in Nicaragua within the next 60 days."

Good Shepherd's Convent Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 24.—Sister Mary, Superior of Grey Nuns at New Westminister, has been placed in charge of the Good Shepherd's Convent in this city. She is a sister of Mayor Dingham.

PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER For dainty and wholesome cookery it has no equal... In Tins Only

The Waverley Bicycle Cheaper Yet Better \$75 Waverley worth for 1897 is better than ever... by using the same machinery as last year, which saves the expense of new, and with the increased skill of our workman, improved Waverley sold in 1897 for \$75.

The Mother Perfect Nursing Stays. Hundreds of mothers have pronounced these the best of comfort.

ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LTD. Silk Sale.

The Crompton Corset Company. TORONTO. Hundreds of mothers have pronounced these the best of comfort.

We start a silk sale of more than ordinary interest for the closing weeks of May—a sale of black silks and of high-class novelty silks.

DUNLOP TIRES. American Dunlop Tire Co. TORONTO. IT'S SO EASY!!

40 Pieces 24 in. Foulards, Novelty Silks and Stripes, all pure silk goods, former price \$50 to \$60, sale price to clear \$35.00

BELLE EWART ICE CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN LAKE SIMCOE ICE.

THE ROBT. SIMPSON CO. LTD. S. W. COR. YONGE AND QUEEN STS.

TORONTO RAILWAY. Service of Cars into the Parks. King Street Cars run to Balmora Avenue, close to Victoria Park and Minor Park, every 5 minutes.

Frehold Loan and Savings Co. DIVIDEND NO. 75. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of the rate of six per cent per annum on the paid-up Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year.

DOMESTIC READING.

There must be heart to enjoy any thing.

When we fight we must hit at something.

When we rob God we have to pay man twenty-fold.

To strike a chord that will touch the heart is the best payment.

Grasp great thoughts when they come, or else they will be wafting clouds.

Be always displeased with what thou art if thou desirest to attain to what thou art not.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rush to it, it will soon run itself out of breath.

Some people cannot make themselves comfortable without sitting down on somebody else.

Every Catholic is called to be a preacher of some kind, but only a few are sent into the pulpit.

You can never get back to where you were this morning. The wheels of time only turn one way.

Hand and heart for dirt, but never the brain; this is the fountain from which springs our conscience.

Nothing in this world have I ever found so hard as to stop at the half-way house, and remain there. Human nature will go on, for one meal wants another.

Little lies are seeds of great ones. Little treacheries are, like small holes in raiment, the beginnings of large ones.

If we do our very best, though nothing come of it in this world, yet in ourselves there cannot be but noble results. Faithfulness and energy never fail of their reward in character. He that doeth the will of God abideth for ever.

The rule of conduct ought to be straight like a thread, and not like a bar of iron. The cord indicates the line even when it bends; the bending does not warp it. Every good rule is supple and straight; hard spirits make it of iron.

I will labor not to be like a young colt set first to plough, who more than himself outruns his own harness towards a whipping himself with the weight of what he draws; and will labor to bear patiently what is imposed upon me.

Thoroughness and truth are pretty much the same in their essential element, and people who allow themselves to shuffle away anyhow, and smooth over hastily to the eye, in outside matters, had better take heed to this indication of what they will be easily tempted to do in graver and greater.

There is no part of the history of Jesus but Mary has her part in it. There are those who profess to be His servants who think that her work was ended when she bore Him, and after that she had nothing to do but disappear and be forgotten. But we, O Lord, Thy children of the Catholic Church, do not so think of Thy Mother—Cardinal Newman.

Gentleness is love in society; it is love holding intercourse with those around it; it is that cordiality of aspect and that soul of speech which secures to that kind and earnest hearts may still be met with here below; it is that quiet influence which, like the scented flame of an alabaster lamp, fills many a home with light and warmth and fragrance altogether.

There is an event in the day and hour when the sun retires and the shadows fall, and when Nature assumes the appearance of sobriety and silence; it is an hour which in all ages the good have loved, as bringing with it sentiments and affections more valuable than all the splendor of the day; than the world is withdrawn from us, and we feel ourselves alone.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Julia: "Jackson hesitates to speak well of anyone." Helen: "Why so?" Julia: "He stutters."

Husband: "Strange, but my wife always wants me to remember her birthday, but to forget her age."

A doctor may be able to speak but one language, but he is supposed to have some knowledge of all tongues.

She (sentimentally): "What poetry there is in fire!" He (sady): "Yes; a great deal of my pretty poetry has gone there."

A wife has no business sewing for the heathen when her husband wears a heavy, long-tailed coat in summer to avoid embarrassment.

Ignorance, Blies; Knowledge, Blister.—She: "When you married me you said you were well off." He: "I was; but I did not know it."

"Mother: "No, Bobby; money does not make folks happy; but I'll tell you what does." Bobby: "I know! It's the stuff what you get with it."

Teacher (to class): "Why is procrastination called the thief of time?" Boy (at foot of class): "Because it takes a person so long to say it."

Miss Gushington: "How did you feel when you found that the ship would surely go down in ten minutes?" Captain Salted: "I felt for a life-preserver."

"The trees are leaving," remarked Mrs. Snags. "Nevertheless, they are not packing their trunks," replied Mr. Snags, who objected to his wife's coined verb.

Mamie: "Oh, Tom, my doll fell in the fire and got burnt up! The prettiest one I had, too!" Tommy (just in from school): "Don't cry, Mamie. Philosophy says matter can't be destroyed. Your doll is here yet, only it's not in the same form."

A certain colored barber, in cutting a gentleman's hair, snipped off the tip of his ear. The customer leaped out of the chair with a wild shriek. "Ow! he screamed, "you've cut off a piece of my ear!" "She! Don't say 'on so, boss," said the barber. "Lain't 'nough for to afked de hearin'."

"I think," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that it will not be long before the fellow who was arrested for the murder of that man on Saturday will be convicted." "Du you think he is going 'on confess?" asked the lady. "O, no," said the Cheerful Idiot; "I base my idea on the fact that the confinement in prison may tell on him."

A newsboy saw a sixpence lying on the ground in a park. A tramp sitting on a bench near by saw the boy pick up the coin and claimed it at once as his own. "Your sixpence did not have a hole in it, did it?" asked the boy. "Yes, it did," said the tramp. "Give it up!" "Well, this one has not got any hole in it, so I guess I'll keep it."

"A boy of six years, who attends a private school where prizes are given on all sorts of provocation, but as yet had never earned a prize, came home one afternoon and exhibited proudly one of these rewards of merit. "Good!" said his mother; "but how did you gain it?" "I was first in natural history." "Natural history at your age? How did it happen?" "Oh, they asked how many legs a horse had." "And what did you say?" "I said five." "But a horse hasn't five legs, child." "I know it; but all the other boys said six."

FARM AND GARDEN.

After all, truly says an exchange, grass is king, and the best farmers are all grass farmers. The man who studies grasses, we most of us, must get at the basis of agricultural prosperity. We can get along without corn, but we can't get along without grass. We can buy wheat, oats, barley and almost everything, but to have fresh, green, nutritious grass we must raise it on the farm. Along with the agricultural education now in progress and, as we hope soon to become popular among the masses, the importance of better systems of grass culture, its uses and possibilities are sure to come.

Lima beans require good, rich soil, which should be made fine and mellow. Make the hills every three feet in the rows and the rows four feet apart. It is best to set the poles before the beans are planted. A good way is to have a guiding line from one end of the row to the other. Every three feet, with the aid of a crowbar, set the poles, letting each one just come in contact with the line of course. All the poles are not straight, those that are crooked or curved should be set so they will not project in the rows to interfere with cultivation. After the poles are set—and they should be at least three feet in the ground—make the hills around them. If the soil is not very rich it is well to add a shovelful of well-rotted compost to each hill. Plant five or six beans around the pole, each one about four inches from the pole. Plant with eyes of the beans down and press each firmly in the soil. Give frequent cultivation or hoeing.

Every crop that is grown in an ordinary garden can be cultivated with a horse hoe if the seed is planted in long rows, each row being sufficiently separated from the next to permit a cultivator to pass between them. The sowing of the seed with a hand drill and the use of a hand wheel-hoe may be necessary until the seeds germinate and appear, but it is only a short time before the cultivator can come in, while the extra labor is but little.

Such crops as asparagus, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries entail but little labor for a small patch, for, with the exception of strawberries, they remain for years when once established. At this season, when no other crops can be put in, it will not require half a day to prepare the land and put in quite a piece of onions and peas. Kale, radish, lettuce and late peas can be sown before the month is out. After danger of frost is over, beans, tomatoes, melons (if the soil is light), squash, cucumbers, etc., will require less than a day's work to get them in the ground. Early and late cabbage, early beets, carrots and parsnips should be considered indispensable. A strict account of the time given to garden crops, where the horse is used, will show that the cost is insignificant compared with some of the staple crops which give little or no profit some years. If the horse is used more land must necessarily be taken up for garden produce than by the ordinary method, but that is not worthy of consideration, provided the garden crops take the place of the same expended for such produce. Manure should be used liberally, now over, and it should be fine and well decomposed. Simply keep the weeds and grass down with the cultivator and the table will be well supplied with a variety. No farmer can afford to buy that which he can produce for himself.

That single effort by which we stop short in the downhill path to perdition is of itself a greater exertion of virtue than a hundred acts of justice.

Chats With the Children.

THE LITTLE MILKMAID.

Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy Dilk, Where do you carry your pail of milk?  
"Oh, every day, at half after four, I carry my milk to the children's door!"

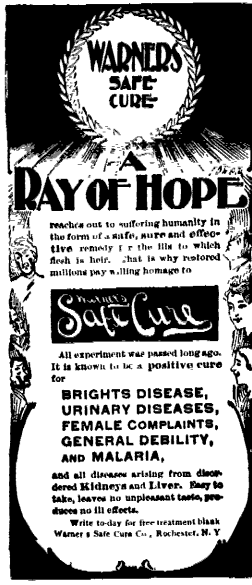
Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy Dilk, What do they do when you bring the milk?  
"Oh, each of them comes with a silver cup. And they drink and drink till they drink it up!"

Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy Dilk, What do they do when they've drunk the milk?  
"They nod and they nod their curly heads, Then up they go to their dear little beds!"

—Babyland, New York.

FATHER TIME AND HIS CHILDREN.

There once lived an old man whose name was Time, and he had four children, two boys and two girls. The boys' names were Winter and Autumn, and the girls' names were Spring and Summer. Now Father Time was very fond of his boys and girls, and he was always doing something to make them happy, but he believed that it was best for children to have some work to do, and not play all of the time. So he told Winter, who was the oldest, that he should expect him to look after the snow and after North Wind and Jack Frost. Winter was delighted with his work, for he was very fond of the snow, and North Wind and Jack Frost were particular friends of his, and many a merry time these three had together after their work was done. One of the things that they loved very much to do, was to freeze over the rivers and ponds, so that the boys and girls might have skating.



"You think I'm dead,"  
A soft voice said,  
"Reason not a 'rash or root I owe I I never have died.  
But close I hide  
In a plumpy seed that the wind has sown;  
Patiently I wait through the long winter hours;  
You will see me again—  
I shall laugh at you then,  
Out of the eye of a hundred flowers."  
—Edith M. Thomas, in St. Nicholas.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

Science is gradually revealing all the mysteries of the land, but the sea is almost a fresh field, and many believe, with good reason, that it contains just as many wonders. The bottom alone appears to be as various in shape and form, as rich in diversified life, as the land, and the water is probably as full of curiosities as the atmosphere. They who go down to the sea in ships observe some of these marvels, but few are able or willing to record them. Amongst the few are the scientific men found on exploring expeditions, and telegraph ships. Sir Henry Mance, President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, has been stationed for years in the Persian Gulf, and spent much of his time watching and repairing the submarine cables laid in it to connect the European telegraphs with India. At certain seasons of the year he has observed the water near Musendrom to be as red as blood. Once, at the same place, he witnessed mysterious circles of fire fitting over the surface of the sea at the extraordinary speed of a hundred miles an hour. Off the coast of Deluchistan he has seen what is called a "milky sea"—that is to say, the water all white and luminous, like snow in moonshine. The red and white colorations are probably due to animalcules. On the same coast the fish sometimes die in myriads, perhaps owing to exhalations of sulphuretted hydrogen gas or an earthquake on the bottom, and the water became putrid. The jellyfish of that region grow as big as footballs, and sesannas of the most brilliant hues are in multitudes on one occasion a swarm of these snakes forced their way up a creek at Karachi, apparently for the purpose of having a battle royal, for the strand was thickly covered with their bodies in positions betokening a deadly struggle.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it, to be the best corrective for cough, cold, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Druggist: I mean Seed.

Mrs. Mary McDonough went into Max Leman's drug store at Fifteenth and Louisa streets and asked for some medicine for her child, who was ailing. She called for a well-known patent nostrum, whereupon Mr. Leman, who speaks with German accent, said: "Ve haiffen't god it, but here es some dings vat is chest as good." "Oh, that's it!" exclaimed Mrs. McDonough. "Well, it isn't 'chest as good'!" The advertisement I read on the bill board said that was what a druggist would say who wanted to make a little bigger profit to himself by palming off some cheap imitation upon his customers. Now I wish that I called for or nothing. 'Chust as good!' Hump!"

Herewith, says Mrs. McDonough in her petition for damages filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, Mr. Leman called her a number of choice names adapted from the German, and thrust her from his store. She had been suffering from pneumonia, she alleges, and his treatment caused her to take cold, and she resulted in a relapse, and she was unable to leave her bed for several months.

The little incident in the drug store occurred January 15. She wants \$5,000 damages.—Kansas City Times.

THE VALLEY OF PAIN.

HOW ONE WOMAN MADE HER ESCAPE.  
A LIFE OF TORTURE CHANGED TO A LIFE OF COMFORT AND HAPPINESS BY KOOTENAY CURE.

Of all the intense and persistent forms of pain one can scarcely conceive of anything more agonizing than Neuralgia. It victim is one of those that draws forth sympathy and pity as all efforts to effect a cure with the ordinary remedies signify fail to do anything more than give the merest temporary relief. Unbounded joy should fill the hearts of neuralgic sufferers at the announcement that in Kootenay the "new ingredient" is effecting miracles in the way of banishing the excruciating agony which has rendered their lives a curse, perhaps for years.

Mrs. William Judge, of Crumlin, P. O., in the County of Middlesex, went before C. G. Jarvis, a notary public of Ontario, and made a solemn declaration (so firmly did she believe in Kootenay) to the effect that for many years she was an intense sufferer from Neuralgia. She says that the pains in her head and neck were so severe she thought she would lose her reason.

She has taken Ryckman's Kootenay Cure and willingly testifies it has effected a cure, and believes that without it she would now be in the asylum.

This lady has had the deep shadow of suffering lifted from her life. She has been transported from the Valley of Pain to the Hill Top of Health—and all through Kootenay.

Mrs. James Kenny, of George York St., Hamilton, Ont., so many others testify under oath how they were released from suffering through the agency of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Full particulars of these cases will be mailed you by sending your address to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. The remedy is not dear, one bottle lasts a month.

Death of Mr. John Brophy, Montreal.

MONTEAL, May 18.—General regret was expressed at the City Hall to day over the announcement of the death of Mr. John Brophy, chief draughtsman on the city surveyor's staff. Mr. Brophy was a member of St. Patrick's congregation. R. I. F.

Stratford Items.

Branch No. 18, O.M.E.A., Stratford, since 1st January has initiated 44 members and has 11 applicants awaiting initiation. During the month of March, 1897, they have headed the list in branches in Canada by initiating 87 members.

Prof. Chas. Hall, of London, has during the past month, increased the number of his pupils to ten. The Prof. is meeting with every encouragement in the city and rightly deserves it.

Mr. John D. Hargett, of Waterloo, was in this city last week.

Banker Winslow has rented from Wm. Mowat his handsome residence, on Douglas St., known as "Mowat's Castle."

The 28th Base Band intend giving a musical entertainment in the Stratford Skating Rink, May 24.

A handsome pavilion is to be erected in the Queen's Park at once. Tendons are now being asked for same.

Dr. E. H. Eids, has been chosen, chairman Board of Works, in place of Ald. James Stimp.

science

Science is "knowing how." The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and why every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful. An even product throughout. In other emulsions you are liable to get an uneven product—either an over or under dose. Get Scott's. Genuine has a salmon-colored wrapper.

THE HORSE—noblesst of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master is a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. THOMAS' EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs are relieved by it.

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Labrador—April 1, 1 p.m.—April 17, 1 p.m.  
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A DASH FOR FREEDOM.

W. Pitt Bridge in New Illustration Magazine.

The door of the small dining-room leading to the lawn was open, and young Mr. Gascoigne's aunt and young Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt sat there and watched the scene with great content. It was a crowded little dining room, with brand-new furniture trying to push elderly furniture out of the way, and the elderly furniture resenting it, as who should say, "I was here first." An enormous mirror, with its aggressive gilt frame chartered by great tissue paper, couched nearly all one side of the room, and reflected everything. The villa was a forty pounds a year villa without taxes, and young Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt said that, considering what an aristocratic place Brookley was, you couldn't call it dear.

have someone in the house who could lay it to rest. "You're a very horrid old gentleman," said the young wife with effusion of much scorn; "and I believe you're an Ogra." "No, but really dear, you'd rather do all this, wouldn't you?" "Of course I would. I want to be very much. But ever since I've been back from Deal they haven't allowed me to do a single thing." "It's all right, my dear," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt cheerfully; "we're going to see that you don't work your fingers to the bone as some poor young housewives have to do. Martha, you dreadful creature, if I've told you once I've told you fifty times not to put your thumb in the salt-cellar when you bring it in. You'll come to a bad end, that's what you'll come to if you don't listen to what you're told." Martha muttered something about a procuress had beginning anyhow, and leaving the room, closed the door with something of a decision.

like peace at Semaphor Crescent. Even Martha brightened up a little and sang songs in the kitchen less redolent of melancholy. But the effect of young Mrs. Gascoigne's little outburst passed away in about seven days, and then ensued a policy of coercion directed by the two estimable old ladies with a view to placing the household on what they termed a proper footing. For the better enforcement of this the two had held secret council meetings in the drawing room of considerable length, and not without some dispute had eventually agreed to a plan of action.

as being overkind to anybody. "Ark at the gentle tones of their voices." "You had better go Martha. And you must please not say a word to your master. I very strongly object—" "Are you coming, Martha?" cried the distant voices wrathfully, "or are you not coming?" "Miserable, you see," remarked Martha calmly; "fairly miserable if I'm out of their sight a moment." Martha was indeed as good as her word in regard to the confidential talk with her master. Mr. Gascoigne looked extremely grave, and requested a straightway audience of his own aunt. He was a good-natured, easy-going young man, with a proper affection for his aunt, and even at this crisis he spoke with respect.

"What the poor demented creature means I can't say for the life of—" "And this!" cried Martha, turning upon the two old ladies so suddenly that they started back. "This is your 'andwork!' This is what comes of you two bullying and arguing, and dictating, and ignoring, and what not! This is your show, this is! You're responsible for all this!" "If you could just tell us," moaned Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt, "in a few words what has really happened, we should be able to follow you with so much more—" "You don't follow me," said Martha, determinedly. "When I leave this miserable broken-up home, as I hope to do as soon as ever I can get my box packed, I wash my hands of the 'old business.' If it comes to an inquest or to a police court business, it won't be me that stands in the dock!" "If you don't mind telling us where your mistress is, Martha dear—" "I don't know where she is. You don't know where she is. No one don't know where she is."

acted from a good motive. At least I did." "Am I to take that to mean that I did not?" demanded Mr. Gascoigne's aunt with scorn. "I don't wish to go into other people's motives. I simply speak for myself, and I do say that I meant well in all that I did, and if you didn't—well, all I can say is, I'm very sorry for you. And to think that my poor niece should find herself ruined—" "Look here!" interrupted Martha. "You two can't have this little prize-fight out when I'm gone. You won't have anyone to look after and interfere with, and you'll be nicely all to yourselves. And if you don't mind, I'll just do a lot of packing up and get away before there's any further trouble. I don't want to be mixed up in any unpleasantness, because, of course, I'm, as you may say, young, and I've got my future to look forward to. With you two ladies, it's different." "You surely won't leave us, Martha," appealed Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt, piteously. "In our hour of need?" "Oh! won't I?" replied Martha, confidently. "You'll see."

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A New Pastoral Theology

By R. C. H. ...

It is with genuine pleasure and a feeling of gratitude, which all, we are sure, be shared by all American priests and students of theology who love their calling, that we announce this volume on "Pastoral Theology." Hitherto we have had no work of the kind in the English language, except translations from the German or French, more or less faithful, and more or less uninviting by their lack of attention to the circumstances of distinctly American missionary life. How very much these circumstances differ from those which the traditional methods of pastoral teaching are apt to consider can be realized only by men who have not only lived the pastoral life in America, but whose ministry has brought them into contact with the various elements that compose the Catholic population in great American centers. Neither the man of study in the rural parish, whose opportunities for observation are limited, nor the professor of theology, who has not learned to sympathize with the needs of the scattered thousands constituting the laboring element of large manufacturing districts, could attempt the work of teaching pastoral theology in America without being either one-sided or deficient. The man who would instruct the young cleric in this science must combine the qualities of both; he must be a man of books and a man of practical experience, whilst to it all he must add a keen appreciation of the popular non-Catholic mind, and a generous attitude towards the members of the clerical body, whose duties and functions cannot always be measured by one and the same standard of the ascetical and practical life.

Dr. Stang, in undertaking the work, finds himself equipped with all these requirements. His years of varied missionary work in the cathedral parish of Providence, R. I., during which the habit of the student is joined their hold on him sufficiently to turn his needful recreation to the advantage of literary authorship, have given him the practical knowledge without which his scientific training alone would have been powerless successfully to teach the American seminary.

The confidence with which we accordingly take up the work is by no means lessened when we find that, whilst the ground covered by the author is as complete as a thorough study of the theme demands, the distance of the path that leads us through it is delightfully short. Dr. Stang tells us in the preface that "it was no easy task to compress so much matter into the form of a manual; hence so many laconic sentences and aphorisms." He expects, as is just, that the living voice of the professor, for whose students the manual is merely a text, will give the necessary expansion and coloring to the different phases and aspects of the pastoral life as here outlined. Besides, it is a distinct advantage to have some latitude allowed in the directions given, so that they may be adapted to the several and varying circumstances of pastoral activity in the cosmopolitan life of the American Catholic Church. Dr. Stang divides his matter into three books: Preaching and Catechizing, Administration of the Sacraments (Sacramental) and Pastoral Direction. The latter book contains the following topics, which in their very grouping suggest something of the author's practical method throughout: The Divine Fire; the Pattern of the Flock; the Rectory; the Friend of the Poor; Missions; Nuns; Catholic Schools; Church Music; Building; Societies; Book-keeping; the Priest's Library. New York: Benziger Bros. Price \$1.50.

A Patron Saint for the Cyclists.

Among the religious customs of old France, which have shown the greatest resistance to the revolutionary and infidel spirit of the past century, says The Liverpool Catholic Times, is that which associates almost every trade or much followed pursuit with the patronage of some particular saint. Thus every gardener knows that the patron saint of his craft is St. Fiacre, every fisherman that his patron saint is St. Peter, and every goldsmith that St. Eloi looks upon him with a peculiar solicitude, inspired by that kind of sympathy which is supposed to exist between fellow-craftsmen. Again, those who follow the pleasures of the chase—only a profession now a days in the case of poachers, who do not by any means consider that the illegality of their proceedings deprives them of the favor of their saint—place themselves under the patronage of St. Hubert. Tramps have two patron saints, St. Julien the Hoopster and St. Christopher. For some time past the cyclist in France has been casting about for a patron saint and the subject is one that has caused them no little perplexity on account of the difficulty of associating any known saint with a method of locomotion whose history is entirely modern. St. Julien and St. Christopher were both thought of because of their solicitude for travellers, but cyclists being clean-shaven, wished to

remain quite distinct from tramps and such like persons. St. Catherine of Alexandria is the saint upon whom the choice of the great majority of Catholics appears to have fallen, a preference suggested by the time-honored custom of representing her in sacred art in association with the wheel which was intended for her torture, but which was miraculously used against her persecutors. The "Croix," which warmly advocates the choice of St. Catherine, makes the following reflections on the subject: "As the saint stands leaning upon her wheel she makes us think of a bicyclist in repose. The cyclist travels upon a wheel and the saint who escaped so miraculously from suffering and danger will protect those who invoke her aid with faith."

O'Connell Memorial Church.

Canon Brownan, of Cahirovee, has issued the following appeal.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—Within a few minutes' walk of the birthplace of the Liberator, and beside the now dilapidated structure in which he so often worshipped, rises the unfinished O'Connell Memorial Church. Since the happy resumption of the works last November very satisfactory progress has been made, bringing the unfinished walls almost to the height required for roofing. Through the devotion of our people and the generosity of the friends of Ireland throughout the world, £14,548 18s. 9s has been paid to the contractor, and there is nothing more now due on the building except the usual drawback of 12 1/2 per cent, and £158 9s. 2d. overdrawn in the Munster and Leinster Bank, whilst payment to the contractor is guaranteed up to the roofing inclusive, which, as per agreement, the key of the church is to be handed over. All further particulars at hand and open to inspection. The good work proceeds; and, so much having been achieved, surely the final effort to roof and prepare the church for divine service will not be found wanting. In a few days the Catholic Church throughout Ireland and in other lands will commemorate by solemn celebration the fiftieth anniversary of O'Connell's death; and may I not be humbly permitted to express the hope that in so memorable a year this commemorative and votive church may be completed. Religion and nationality are alike my advocates in this hour of need, when the funds of the O'Connell Memorial Church are exhausted. I am, dear fellow countrymen, your faithful and obedient servant.

T. CANON BROWNAN, Cahirovee, May 6, 1897.

Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside.

A very enjoyable complimentary entertainment was tendered by the children of the Sacred Heart Orphanage on Thursday 20th inst to Doctors C. McKenna, W. McKeown and A. J. McDonagh as a slight acknowledgment of the very great services gratuitously rendered by them to this institution. The little ones acquitted themselves very creditably, particularly the young lady who presided at the piano and reflected great credit on the noble, self-sacrificing Sisters in charge. The entertainment would have done credit to a much more pretentious institution. Considering the sacrifice of valuable time these gentlemen are called upon to make it was a well deserved compliment. Last winter was particularly trying in this respect; along with the ordinary sick cases incidental to some three or four hundred children cared for here, an outbreak of scarlet fever of a very severe form attacked the little ones. Between sixty or seventy cases occurred and not one fatality, which alone speaks volumes for the skillful medical treatment and careful nursing of the Sisters. If there is one charitable institution more than another that is deserving of assistance on account of the utter helplessness of its inmates, it is this institution. After adresses by Rev. Father O'Donohoe and the doctors adjournment was made to the dining-rooms where luncheon was served. Among those present were Rev. Father O'Donohoe, St. Michael's, Newmarket and Rev. Father Crane, Brookton; Mr. T. J. Callaghan of Registrar General's Department, Alf. J. Scully of Trinity Medical College and others.

Looks Less Peaceful.

LONDON, May 25.—The aspect of Eastern affairs is less peaceful. Turkey is sending 7,000 more troops to Thessaly, and it is said that the Sultan has promised his Ministers not to relax his hold upon that province. The net of the powers certainly does not yield on a single point, and states even that the peace conference must be held at Constantinople and not at Paris, and the sincerity of both Germany and Russia is doubted, and any sign of dissension among the powers makes for obstinacy on the part of the Sultan.

In his VERTICALLY FILLS, Dr. Farnes has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For DELICATE AND DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS Farnes' Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

ALTARS.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

In the lovely month of May all nature is like a song whose cadences are heard in the rippling brook, or distant waterfall, or tender notes measured by the forest songster. Then the special altars of God in the churches borrow the beauties of the flower world, and the glories of the mountain trees, to decorate them anew in the service of God. Now redolent with the aroma of nature's choicest flowers are the altars of Mary decked this delightful month so happily consecrated to her name. Month of hope and promise, as Mary is our great hope and our unfailing promise of help when weighed down by the troubles of this sinful world! Month of the brightness and gladness which Mary desires to see reigning in the hearts of her children, happily art thou consecrated to her sweetest praises! Mary thy children adorn thy altars, and thou makest altars of gladness and rejoicing of the hearts of thy children! Hence I may be permitted to refer to other altars than the special ones of the churches.

An humble and repentant heart is an acceptable sacrifice to God. The human heart should be an altar for the continual service of the Creator. The good intentions that arise in it are gifts brought to the sacrifice, the good deeds performed are sanctified by the good motives and charitable dispositions that form in the heart and which prompt their performance. The pains and sorrows of the truly Christian heart emit a sweet perfume that appeases the judgments of God. Its joy and its gladness also may be made to have a supernatural merit. The prayers that come from an humble heart pierce the clouds and consecrate anew with their sweetness that heart, as the soul's appealing altar for its sanctification.

And God has other altars also. From the tiny flowers that adorn the river's bank or sweetens the desert air, arises a perfume to the throne of the Creator. From the soft fresh May leaves of the mountain trees, from the fresh green fields again rejoicing in their free-made garments; from the distant music of the grand waterfall or grander chorus of the great ocean ascend a tribute as from nature's altars to nature's God. The earth and the fleecy and changing heavens above combine their heavenly adornings, and swell the perpetual incense that rises to the throne of the Almighty.

A READER.

May 25th, 1897.

CAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Eos Borrbery, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

LATEST MARKETS

Toronto, May 26, 1897.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Wheat, Flour, Barley, etc.

Miss Coffey, TEACHER OF PIANO.

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