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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 21.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, J Y 27, 1897.

PRICE-FIVE CENTS.

ÆOUIVOCATIO.

This is the word comed by the schoolmon for naming that branch of moral
philosophy or the loolgy which seeks to
gaide as through one of the main diffioulties in the use of speech.
George Washington was greatly delighted when made a present of the
famous axe, but he was not long in
unding out that it had to be used with
caution. This is the experience of most
mon in the handling of the tongue.
They are proud to have it, yet very
often have reason to wish that, like a
sword, it had a scabbard it could be put
into and kept absolutely quiet till they
were ready and able to use it rightly.
What is meant by rightly here? I
suppose we ought to speak "as the
Lord livedt, in truth, justice and judgmont" deromias iv., 21. Those three
qualities—not one or two of them—constitute right speech. For a thing may
be true, and yet ought not to be spoken.
The judgment and justice of charity
may prevent it, even make it a sin
Indeed, there are thousands of true
things which it would be injudicious or
cruel, or sinful, or all three togother, to
mention at certain times or places or to
given persons. And this, I think, is

Indeed, there are thousands of true things which at would be injudicious or cruel, or sinful, or all three tog 5ther, to mention at certain times or places or to given persons. And this, I think, is true of all practice, morals. Their general principle is plain enough, but just how far that enters into our case, hie of nune, and how far it is modified or suspended or set aside by other principles equally true—here is the real root of the difficulty. If I am in husiness, and being in debt see an opening that is full of both risk and promise what am I do 0.2 If I succeed I cau pay my lebts with honor: if I fail I bring ruin upon anysolf and I family and creditors. To strive to provide the means of meeting my engagements is a plain duty, but should I strive in this particular way. Would it be honest? There is no doubt, in the mind of any man of experience, that this perplexity will be solved in different ways by different individuals: nor can I see how any of them can be accused of wrong-doing as long as their personal conscience approves them. It is the same in the use of speech. We may have the right to see the provide the same in the use of speech. We may have the right to speak, for the thing we say may be as we say it, that is, may be true, yet judgment may assure us that to say it just as we know it is, is unfair to someholy else, or perhaps to ourselves. What then is to be done? Keep silence? But this may not be callowable as to part of the story. Tell it all? Yet and be successful to make a significant would here it difficulty and perplexity and dauger of saying too little for truth and too much for justice and judgment.

Here is where the doctrine of sequitocantio—that is of how to act when the

and perplexity and dauger of saying too little for truth and too much for justice and judgment.

Here is where the doctrine of equivocatio—that is of how to act when the tries to come to the aid.

Bere is about equal on both silestries to come to the aid.

Bere is the tries to the aid of the tries to come to the aid.

Bere is the tries to the aid of the tries to come to the aid.

Bere is the tries to the tries to come to the aid of the tries to the tries to the tries to the tries to the tries tries tries the tries tries tries the tries tr

duty compols, though the listener may take therefrom an imperfect view of the whole state of the case. &c., &c.

Now we ask how in the name of good source and experience can objection be raised to all this? Is it not a great blessing to have the aid of other people sopinions in difficulties too great to be easily got ever by self? And when these opinions are the result of deep conscientions study by learned men, specialists in their department, who but must give them a fart as they agree with or assist his own conscience? And this is all that is required or allowed.

But you say such subtleties we only a temptation to ordinary metals? Why not tell out the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, always and clore with it? Vory great talk indeed, out must extraordinarily shallow and ailly. Try the principle of it—which souds so fine—with the captains who have to navigate the waters of the lower guil. Tell them to throw away the dangerous places to put on a fine head of steam run their vessels in a straight line—the shortest of course—for Quebec and to be sunshed to pieces on the fearmy of its necessary excursions! And sentence has to take, in many of its necessary excursions! And infliculties? You might as woll say head if the woll of the ordinary is a should find fault with? Is it that which makes the difficulties? You might as woll say

fevers and small-pox and dipthera are created by the doctors who have written on the heat means of perventing the are or dealing with them whose they come in spite of all precaution.

The whole superstructure of imputation built so high against as desappears upon a little honest investigation, as completely as the morning mist when the sm ascends and we are seen in this as in all other matters, struggling the best we can to clear a way through forest and tangled brakes, not of our creation and leave behind us a carefully prepared map for safe guidance of others who have to follow the same dangerous route. And for this noble effort to do what is possible under the circumstances in which God has placed us we are gliby accused of teaching equivocation and lying.

One doesn't care much when one heave scale handings in the mouth of

what is possible under the circumstances in which God has placed us. we are gliby accessed of teaching equivocation and lying.

One doesn't care much when one hears such language in the mouth of the liliterato, and the gross, who have never seen a Catholic catechism or theology in their life, and who couldn't through want of faith, understand it, if they did. But it is a very different matter when ministers make the change. They ought to know better, they might know better, and therefore are guilty of sin when they unjustly and falsely accuse their neighbors? And to sin they add intolerable impudence when they fell or insinuate so many lies—in the name of truth. For what is it to the purpose that they can show that this or that theologian or moralist made a mietake. Should all geographers be condmed, because this or that one, in spite of pains to the contrary, shows a rock or an island a little out of its place, on his map?

If did the best he could, and labored in the right drection, that, nam'y, of instructing mankind. On the whole he did instruct, and is an honor, notwithstanding an unavoidable slip hore and there. Why deal out different treatment to the moralist? Is his task chair, less liable to lead to mistakes in an infallible Church! Neither there is. Every principle of conduct necessary for the making of the perface Christian, is taught unmistakably, so that the very children know them, But the end of the contrary of the making of the perface Christian, is taught unmistakably, so that the very children know them, But the end of the contrary of the making of the perface Christian, is taught unmistakably, so that the very children know them, But the mind in knowing and choosing. Ordinarily there is no difficulty, but principles and duties, in this nisted world, come into collision, or apparent collision, and then a man's ceurse—the only course open to him—is not the abstract best, but he best he can. And it is for trying to make his burdon here as light as and hear a man's ceurse—the only course open to

VERY REV. FATHER WYNN.

Presentation on Mile Silver Jubilee by the

Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association
Last Tuesday ovening was most enjoyably speut at the Hall of the Catholic
Young Ladies' Literary Association,
McCaul street, the occasion being a
presentation and address to the Rev.
Father Wynn in honor of his silver
jubilee A large number of the members and their friends were present.
After the business of the Society was
completed Miss L. Meyers opened the
programme with a piano solo, "Le After the business of the Society was completed Miss L. Meyers opened the programme with a piano solo, "Le Virtigo" by Blumonthal, which was followed by a song from Miss Katte O'Donoghue, "I'll sin; the songe of Araby" by Clay. Then the feature of the ovening, an address by Miss Hart, in the form of a poem, after which Mrs. Kavanagh stepped forward and presented the Rev. Father with a golden vessel for carrying the "Holy Oils." It was quite ovident that the Rev. Father was visibly moved, as everything was a surprise to him; however, he made a most suitable reply which was listened to with great interest. The programme was concluded by an instrumental solo from "Donizetta," entitled "Lucia di Lamour," by Miss M. O'Donoghue. The Young Ladies will be "At Hime" to their friends on Tuesday, June 1st, when a most interesting programme is expected.

Secy. C. Y. L. L. V. Toronto, May 20. Toronto, May 20.

In Honor of the Silver Jubilee of Rev.

Father Winn, Rector St. Patrick's

Last night in my dreams an augol ap-

Last night in my dreams an augol appeared,
And before me he placed a page
white.
And in it were written in words round
and large
And in letter of clear silver bright.
The words and the decis of one of the
earth,
Who for twenty-five years had worked
well
In the great Master's garden, and now
his reward.—
An angel his record would tell.

And he called this mortal the pastor and priest, The friend and the shepherd so kind, Who within the warm fold drew the lambs and the sheep

Their wounds and their bruises to bind.

bind
He called him the friend who patiently heard heard those in distress;
Whose mission on earth was rough places to smooth
To confort, to solate and bloss.

He had faithfully fathered the friendics what intuiting fathered the friendiess and phor. To the erring he'd preached of God's love;

To me ering ne preasure your love;

From dupths of despair he had raised the howed heart.

He had whispered of hope, there above. He had south with men in their mirth and their joy.

And had a hourned with them in their

griet,
While his gracious presence and gentle
word
To the sorrowing era brought relicf

Then a chalice this angelic spirit held

Then a chaire this angene spirit near forth. With sacrifice filled to the brim, of the crosses eer carried, the symbol and sign, Salvation of many to win. And a censer from which earnest prayer mounted high, By cherub and seraphim borne, While white spotless cincture and stole wet with tears, Whicheve, this good priest had worn.

And lo—I awoke and the people on earth Were holding a jubilee grand; The church was all decked in gay festive garb, The fairest at nature's command. The hily and rose entwined with the vine

vine
About the tall pillars were wreathed:
All flowers the sweetest, the richest, the
rarest
Around we their glad perfume
breathed.

The joy-bells were pealing; the organ's grand notes Through the aisles swept gloriously

Through the assues sweps governous, on:

"Te Deum," "Laudate," the people sang forth.

The vested priests joined in the song. And a pean went forth, a pean of praise To God, who had given this grace

To hun, the developastor, the father revered Who thus far had won in the race

Once more I dreamed and, in sleep, I beheld another jubble grand, But this time twas "golden, and careful articled told years and the state of the land; And the good prices now old with toil and with cares Amidst all his children was placed. While the palm branch of victory he hold in his hand And his tired brow the laurel wreath graced.

And above this picture an All present beheld the "White Throne."

Throne."
And from it there came the sweetest of words
Uttered in sweetest of tone;
"Well done my own, my faithful one, right loyal, as all may see,
And now thy guerdon, thy reward,
an eternity with Me."

Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association, Toronto.

Latest Stratford Items.

At a meeting of the the delegates of the Huron district C. L. A., held here recently the following schedule of games was arranged: June 4., Bright at Scaforth; June 9., Seaforth at Stratford June 12. Bright at Berlin; June 18. Berlin at Scaforth; July 1., Stratford at Bright; July 8. Seaforth at Brijh and Bright at Stratford; July 16, Stratford at Scaforth; July 18, Berlin at Bright; July 29, Stratford at Berlin: August 3, Seaforth at Bright; August 12, Berlin at Stratford.

Stratford.

Mr. P. Tobin, has now become a permanent resident of Seaforth and will move his family to that town, at the close of the present month. He is engaged by Mr. M. Purcell, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, as his chief clerk. While we regret to lose our friend, who has become so popular here with a classes, we hope that his future may be brighter even if the city loses a good citizen and an active young man.

loses a good citizen and an active young man.

Miss Lizzie Phalen, who has been a resident of this city for the past five years, left last Saturday for her home in Arthur. Miss Phalen will be greatly missed by her many friends here, she has for a number of years been the leading soprano soloist in St. Ioseph's Church this city.

His Worship Mayor O'Donaghue will give a handsome silver medal to the pupil taking the highest number of marks at the coming High School entrance acanimation with a provise that the contestants are resident pupils attending the Public of Separate schools.

H. J. Powell, architect, has taken in parture in the person of Mr. James Carswell of Chatham, the latter geutleman to reside as a member of the firm in Chatham, Mr. Powell remaining in Stratford.

The Women's Hospital Aid Society

The Women's Hospital Aid Society intoud giving a grand ball in the Stratford Skating Rink sometime in September.

temper.

Thomas Lawson, shoe dealer, has purchased a boot and shoe business in lugersoil and has taken charge of same. His son will conduct his business in Stratford.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

MEATOR FOR THE RESISTER

Whenever to the Roberts:

Our Catholic cousins in the United States are not wanting in the injerimity that is characteristic of their indiction. This ingelimity extends all the way from mechanical inventions to literature. Amongst that things they have produced the 'Catholic noted and have produced the 'Catholic noted as I have adapted it to the tastes of young and old. Knowing how ready is youth to take inspiration from the story-book, they have fashioned a key that unlocks at once the three chambers in the hearted they owing folk in which are guarded the latent forces of religion, patriotism and resolution that brings success in the world. This is a field of literary effort which the Catholic writers across the border occupy all to themselves.

We have received from Messes Behvi.

border occupy all to themselves.

We have received from Messars Bendiger Bros. the great Catholic publishing house of New York, a parcel of no fewer than eight books all of which are suggestive of the self-same requisites in the character of young America. The authors would, in fact, appear to have worked with only one idea of the kind of impiration that boys and girls ought to find in their fletion, as fiction of some sort they are bound to have

These stories are full of interest and

These stories are full of interest and

These stories are full of interest and pleasure. They display strength and originality of unagnation and no lack of variety in point of literary treatment.

"The Taming of Polly" by Fila Loraine Dorsey (85c.) is the style of tale that the youthful fancy turns to with keep enjoyment. It follows the with keep enjoyment. It follows the with keep enjoyment. It follows the with keep enjoyment in follows the water of the little daughter of a Maryland officer, who went west after the war to engage in rauching. A Sioux squaw, named Winona, fameus as the wearer of a medal presented by Marquette to the first convert brave of the tribe, foreted startling things concerning the child. Polly, even as a haby, or rather Marquette's medal which Polly wore, was the means of averting war between the Indians and the frontier force quartered near the rauch. After that event the child was half adopted by the Redskins, carned to shoot straight from a bare-hack pony, or give a war whooy that might reflect credit on a dancing buck. The little semi-savage comes to school to the convent of Glen Mary in an eastern state; but oven there her genius for adventure does not forsake her and the story is divorted into acharming description of school-girl life. In the last chapter Polly becomes a Catholic. The story is rich in comantic flavor, but still recher in the possibilities of its influence upon the character of the young reader. Towards the end there is a little weakening of hterary merit, due to the author having wandering into a digression about no less trite a topic than the A.P.A.

Four companion books are entitled "A Blissylvania Post Olice," by Marion

wandering into a digression about no less trite a topic than the A.P.A.

Four companion books are entitled "A Blissylvania Post Office," by Marion Ames Taggart; "A Summer at Woodwille." by Auna T. Sadlier: "Three Girls and Especially One," by Marion Ames Taggart; and "An Herr of Dreams," by Sallie Margart O'Malloy, (each 50c. All of these little stories abound in occasions when one moment of youth, as Ruskin says, seems to tremble with destiny. If we feel like bestowing a special word of prase upon one book out of the four it would be reserved for the "Heir of Dreams." which describes the eur rigizing and subsequent accession to fame, of a boy who had long been thought good for nothing. There are three presentable little companion volumes that go by the names of "The Boys in Our Rlock" by Maurice Francis Egan. "My Strange Friend" by Francis J. Finn, S.J., and "The Fatal Diamonds" by Eleanor C. Donnelly each 30c.) The lesson which these three writers have sought to impart to their young friends is always stimulating and healthy.

The books are all bound in sintable style for presentation, and nething better could be desired by Catholic parcuts in the way of gift books. The binding is pretty and up-to-date and the price mounter and the price of the problem of the recommend to the public this new series.

Next Sunday His Grace the Archbishop will bless the new vestry at St. Mary's and preach at the last Mass. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, will preach at Vespers, 7:30 pm. Eleven candidates will be received into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. Voluntaries will be 8:3g by Mr. F. Anglin and Miss McCarron.

Pulmonary consumption. in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the natressing cough, sooths irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this proposation.

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THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Opening Programms of the Irish Munical Festival—Rondylom in Reliast - Riviking Compliment to Mar. Angent. Liverpool— Sectish Catholic Union

Armagh

Armseb
In Belfast Custody Court, John
Chambers, 46 Upper Townsend street,
was chare 46 Upper Townsend street,
was chare 4 by Sergeant Murphy with
riotons conduct. Sergeant Murphy
deposed that on the previous day he
he saw a stone thrown at a member
of Townsend street. So, or seven
boys were standing near the place.
The Christian Brothers would not
some to court, and did not want to
have the prisoner severely punished.
Mr. Hodder said that apparantly the
boys acted in concert and their action
might have profused very serious
seaults. The prisoner was one of the
party who threw the stone at the
Christian Brothers, a most casellent
class of persons, who spent their lives
doing good, and who would not come
there to prosecute. A fine of 202 and
costs would be imposed.

there to prosecute. A fine of 203 and costs would be imposed.

Quite a profound shock was given to the people of Midleton and surrounding district by the sudden and altogether unexpected death of the Rev. John Lenihan, C.O., Carrigtwohill, one of the most popular and estimable priests in the diocese of Oloyne.

On May 9th the Bishop of Ross was consecrated by His Grace the Archishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Killaloe and Galway assisting. The Bishop to Limerick preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion. Addresses were presented to the new prelate by the clergy of Killaloe, the people of Ennis, and the Commissioners and Societies of Skibbereen.

people of Ennis, and the Commissioners and Societies of Skibbereen.

On May 9th a public meeting was keld in the town of Liedconvara to protest sgainst the action of the Representative Church Body of Ireland and their supporters in their attempt the deprive the public of the free tes of the sulphur wells which they have enjoyed from time immemorial. The poeters convening the meeting contained the statement—"The Church Body have already revived at Lisdconvarna the worst traditions of landlord iem, and inaugurated their accidental ownership of the Stackpoole property there by this blighting attempt to obtain a monopoly of its chief springs, an attempt looked upon by the public as grossly illegal, and calculated, if successful, ultimately to destroy the best interests Lisdconvarna."

Dablis.

bestinerests Lisidoonvarna.

Debils.

The first Fels Cool, or Irish Festival, will be held in Dublin, says The Freezans's Journal, from the 18th to fist of May. This festival marks an oppose in the history of Irish music. It is intended to be a gathering of Irish musicians assembled to do honor to those world-famous musicians, dead and living, whom Ireland can claim as her own. It will be this; but it is meant to be more than this. The idea which has animated and inspired the promoters of the Feis is nothing less than the initiation of a musical renaissance in Ireland, Ireland, in spite of her magnificant musical tradition, has of late years lagged a little way behind the other nations in practicing the divine art. Not alone has the harp, her national musical instrument, kin silent, but the great wave of rausical education which has pessed ever the face of Europe during the last half contury has left Ireland all but untoached. Except in a few of the chief centres the practice of music is confined to the lavored der; it is not, as in other lands, a pleasure which is shared in by all. If we sak why this is so, the answer will be found in the fact that in Ireland the transition from the old aristocratic order of things to the modern demorate spirit is not even yet complete. In the old days music was essentially a laxury for the rich. Every great thief had his bard or bards, who commemorated with harp and song his deeds of valor. As the power of the chieftians declined, and that of the State increased, the bards slowly passed away, and only an occasional wasdering minster remained to keep up the old tradition and preserve the ancient medicies from the oblivion which threatened them. Music, like the other arts, flourishes not in unrest and confusion, but in a settled and ordered environment. Canturies of discord, culminating in a famine which drained the very life blood of the nation, were not calculated to produce a condition of things favorable to the growth of Irish musical art along natural lines of development.

by Mornington, Stevenson, and Cooke; selections from the works of Rooke; and a sole on the Irish pipes by Mr. Thomas Garogan. A feature likely to prove most effective will be the playing of a band of harps.

Thomas Garogan. A feature likely to prove most cifective will be the playing of a band of harps.

The Tuam Herald publishes a letter from Mr. C. O. Blake De Burgh, dated from the British Cub. Urand Hotel, 12 Boulevard Capacines, Paris, in which he writer denounces the treatment here of the transmission of the transmission of the transmission of the transmission of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of blerin Park and a desermance of the lakes of t

wm.

King'a Consty.

The Ferbane fetes will open on Sunday 23rd. The proceeds are to ald the Very Rev. Canon Sherdan in the great work which he has under taken of raising funds for the completion of the splendid church erected in that town.

Limariak

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, receiver under the court. Judge Adams had given judgment on a former stage of the case. He now said upon my delivering judgment Mr. Trench thought proper to forward to the chief receiver an extraordinary communication which contained the following passage—

receiver an extraordinary communication which contained the following passage—
"Judge Adams said that he did not care for the judgment of Judge Boyd, as he regarded John Cowhey's tenancy, thought it has been terminated by eviction, which was clearly proved, and the constitution of careaker, Judge Adams gave a decree to the O'Briens, and appointed a receiver over the farm to receive the profits for the O Briens. This was great triumph for the Land Lesgue over law and order and will be disastrous to the interests of the estate if Judge Boyds decision is not uphold. I have fought the Land Lesgue and beaten in time after time over this farm, and it is too bad if the Land Lesgue should gain a final triumph by an inferior court over-ruling the decision of the superior court. I therefore beg to apply to the court to leave to contribute \$10.10s from the Estate Funds towards the expenses of an appeal which Mrs Cowhey had lodged"
I regret to say that the report of Mr. Townsend Trench is as false in fact as it is insolent in tone.

fact as it is insolent in tone.

Boccommon.

A crime of a very unusual character occurred in Roscommon whereby a respectable young lady was badly injured, through the cowardly sttack of a young fallow named Beirne with a large carring knife, to the intense horror of the inhabitants of this most peaceable district. The injured lady is Miss Mary Dunne, a native of Queen's County, who for some years pat has been in charge of a bread store belonging to Mr. Joseph O'Neill, Castle street.

Wexterd.

Wexterd.

Westerd.
The Wexford People says.—We are glad to learn that a momorial to the May per of Wexford from the descendents of those whose ancestors took a prounisate part in the Insurrection of 1798 is about being presented, praying his Worship to covene a meeting for the purpose of forming a County Wexford Committee to make preparations for the fitting celebration of the coming centern ary. ary.

The Wicklow Star says—We have had the pleasure recontry of an interview with Mrs. Dolia Parnell at Avondale. The old lady looked remarkable well, but she complained that the damp weakine was not agreeing with her. Mrs. Parnell spoke very interestingly on the topics of the strong in the cause of liberty. She remarked that she had boom acquainted with some natives of Greece, and said there was a distinct similarity between them and the Irish.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Nugent, the emment temperance reformer, has been presented with a testimonial by the citizens of Liverpool to commem-

orate the golden jubilee of his priest-hood. The event took place in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the Lord Mayor of the city accepted a portrait of Monsignor Nugent from the Testimonial Committee on behalf of the city. The portrait has been painted by Mr. J. J. Shannon A.R.A. a rising artists. A purse of two thou sand sovereigns was also tendered to the right ev. prelate to enable him to further philanthropic undertakings in the city.

Catholic taton.

The annual general meetings of Catholic congregations for the election of committees and delegates to the Central Council took place in several Glasgow missions, and the following were elected: St. Fra.ois', Messra. F. Keegan and Geo. McGhee; St. Andrews', Messra Honnessy and K. Dilly, St. Alphonsus Messra. J. D. un and Thos Gallagher: St. Marys, Mr. S. J. Henry; Sacred Heart, Messra. H. Quigley and J. A. Foy. The meeting in the Cathodral was the largest congregational meeting for some time, the interest in the Catholic Union being very great in the Catholral parish.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO

Now Brunawick Lady The Victim-Soffered for Thirty Years-The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi-Parairsis.

om the Woodstock, N. S. Sentinel.

Sent-Paraly-ia.

From the Woodstock, N. S., Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riddley Brook,
N.B., says:—'I have been a sufferor
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. I was married at the age of
wonty and am now fifty-one years old.
I had always enjoyed good health
until after my first child was born.
About a mouth later the filmess attacked
me which has since made my
life to misseable in consulted differ to
hon nature of my trouble. One said it
was a species of paralysis, others said
symptoms of fits. I would be feeling
very well when I would suddenly have
a sensation of partial blindness, and
everything before me would sparkle.
Then my hand and arm on one side
would become nimeteted, as would
also my lower limbs, then my tongue
would become affected, as would
also my learing. Voices, no matter
how close to me, would seem dim
and far away. These symptoms would
last for about forty minutes. I
would have a violent pain over the
eyes, which would continue for twelve



hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me, these spoils were coming more frequently, and at last I wild momentime have two attacks a day. I was also troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Thou I was advised to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the rouble that had so long made my life miserable had disaspeared. For eight heem months I did not use the pills and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I folt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gagin, I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had a symptom of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit te a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Everett. Her mother died when she was quite young, and naturally much of the care of the household deavlved upon her, and as she grew up sine became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexiou was pale and was like. A young lady teacher who was boarding with the family, and who had used Fink Pills when we so the complexion was repring the best of health and was no traces of her former illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They ronew and build up the blood, and astroughou the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid initations by insisting that every box you purchase is euclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Port Officer: "What have you on board, captan ?"

Port Officer: "What have you on board, captain?" Captain: "Our cargo consists of one thousand cases of oranges." Port Officer: "Yes." Captain: "One thousand cases of eggs." Port Officer: "Yes." Captain: "Three cases of yallow fever."

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Hight Rev. Bishop Howley.

THE DEMARCATION LIN

THE DEMARCATION LINE.

This argument is confirmed by the veyages which immediately followed those of Cabot. On the very year after Cabot's return (1500), as soon as the nows of its discoveries had reached Portugal, King Emanuel of that country at once fitted out an expedition under Gaspar de Cortareal, who sailed in the direction of Cabot's landslined them for the King of Portugal. It will be remembered that, shortly before the time, the celebrated dividing line or line of demarcation, was drawn thro the map of the Atlantic Osean by Popa Avaandar VI. This line was drawn from pole to pole by the hand of the Pope himself, at a point 12 west from Cape Verde. All land east of this line was declared to belong to Portugal, all west of it to Spain. In order to claim the Newland, discovered by Cabot, the Portugguese brought it castwards so as to come on the eastern side of the dividing line and called it Torra del Rey de Portugal. They drew a map thus showing it: and the land on this map is, boyond all doubt, Nowfoundlaud. This Cantion map shows a very distinct and accurate outline of the East Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Race northward. In the northern part of the map is visible, also accurately outlined. Cape Farewell in Greenland, Newfoundland is brought forward (i.e. eastward about 300 miles, so as to be in the position of the eastward limb of the Grand Bank, and thus on the eastern side of the dividing line of Tor des Illas). So ef acciously did Cortereal palm of Ribero (1627) and others, Newfoundland is brought forward, so as to come on the eastward side of the dividing line. We shall return to the voyage of Cortereal fers abort while.

The second voyage of Cabot, 1408, had for ite object, principally.

THE NORTHERN LIMIT.

The second voyage of Cabot, 1408, 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, but the distance to which Cabot sailed north, after having first made the landfall, "the place already occupied the previous year" (1407), as Sonolni says (da quello loco gia oucepato). Honce, having arrived at the landfall (Baccalaos), and refreshed and reposed thereselves, taken in, no doubt, wood and water, they coasted northwardly along the shore of Labrador, till they came to Capo Childley (the cusp in 60) degrees); they then entered the Hud son's Strait, and Fox's Channel, and penetrated up to 67 or 76; degrees. Peter Martyr says they went so far north that they became surrounded by floating ioe, even in the month of July (donce etiam Juliu mense vastes; repererit glaciales moles plago nat antee). Gomara says: "They went so far North that the days were very long, almost without night, and what night there was, was very bright." Hence they must have been within the Arctic circle. Sir Humphroy Gilbert says, "Cabot entered this fret (ie. Hudeon's Straits and Falled very far westward, with a quarter of the North (N. by W.) on the northside of the Straits of Gibraltar (80'), or Florida (25'). Some writers have thought that these very high latitude of the Straits of Gibraltar (80'), or Florida (25'). Some writers have shown the the landfall (the Baccalace)—Feter Martyr. Here, I have no doubt he wintered that year. We are told that we coasted south as far as the latitude of the Strait Even such an indetailg able and industrious writer as Harrisse horthern limit of the voyage in Hudson's Strait. Even such an indetailg able and industrious writer as Harrisse has been puzzled on this point or utmost morthern limit of the voyage in Hudson'

theory, and placed the landfall on Labrador, in latitude about 50°.

The voyages which followed immediately after dabot's return home, throw, indirectly, some light on the landfall. Thus the voyage of Gaspar de Corteroal (1500) was undoubtedly made to take possession of, and claim for Portugal, the land discovered two years previously by Cabot. Hence, any light thrown on Cortereal's voy age must reflect some of its rays on that of Cabot. We have from Ramuslo, in his "Discorso Sopra la terraferma delle Indie, Occidentali, del Invorador, I de loe Sacalaos, e della Nuova Francia, 1565," a description of the voyage of Cortereal. It is not very clear nor concise, owing to the still imperfect knowledge of the new countries. He also mixes up with his account (which was not written till 1565) some of the information which came to hand, not from Cabot (tho he tells us he had correspondence with Cabot), nor yet from Cortereal, but

from the voyages of Cartier, which were made in 15:11 15:30, and which became publicly known-in Europe in 15:11. Thus, for instance, Runnels speaks of the River St. Lawronce, and of the Golfo Quadrato, by-which name the Gulf of St. L. wrence-was known for many years. This-information he could not have got from Cabot or Cortercal as we know-they had no knowledge of the Gulf. Ramusio says Outtoreal went as far north as 60, where he found a great-river full of snow and ice, and weather ortremely cold (grandssismi freddy). This river, which he called Ruo Nevado (snowy river), is unquestionably-the Hudson Strait, and thus we see-how closely Octoreal is on the track-of Cabot. He Ramusio says that 200 leagues south from this, in latitude-56:, there is a larbor called Porto de Maluas. This is a mixing of Italian, French and Spanish. Maluas is georruption of the French Molues (for Morue), cod fish. The latitude 50: north is on Labrador, about the position of Nain at the present day. "From Porto de Maluas to Cape Marzo is sixty lesgues" (coming southwards) — Applying to this statement the same scale of measurement, viz., 1; smiles to a league, we come south ninety miles, or 1; degrees, and find ourselves still on the coast of Labrador, near Hopadale. This is the place where-Ramusio fixes Cape Marzo, that is to-say the Cape Mark of Cabot. Now, from the state ment of Pasqueglio already quoted, it would appear that Cape-Mark was at or near the landfall. "He planted on his Nowfoundland! saya-Pasquaglio," a large cross, with one-day of England and one of St. Mark'. This is strong evidence for Labrador as the landfall, and the transcription of pasques of England and one of St. Mark'. This is strong evidence for Labrador as the landfall, and the transcription of the country of his landfall by the generic name of Baccalsos as being further south. The most northerly point of Baccalsos, he asya, is "in 48\fra{3}* north latitude, and so to prove texacily the laudfall, All this desorption, however, abowers all throw our thoughts to

CAPE NORTH.

The theory of Cape. North as the landfall owes its origin to the discovery in 1843 of a smap called the Cabot map. I saw and examined this celebrated map last summor in the Bibliotheque 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 Subastian 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-Broton Island, there is an inscription—"prima tierra insta." (the last words: insta, evid ently intended for uista). This gave origin to the Cape North theory. Wincever made the map (trowing 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 suit the map to the supposed theory. But there is no island-in-reality corresponding to the imaginary Island drawn on this map. The ootly Island marked on this Capot map. How the supposed theory. But there is no island in-reality corresponding to the imaginary Island drawn on this map. The ootly Island marked on this Capot map. About 200 years afterwards (1697), the Island which we now call Prime Elward, received, by missake, the name of St. John, which Cabot says was "off the coast", Bud, Inding this Island of St. John, they maintained that this was the same island. This new theory of Cabot's landfall was immediately adopted by misny writers, and it was thought the question of Cabot's landfall was immediately adopted by misny writers, and it was thought the question of Sebastian Oakot." In a question of this kind, "Island nor be subject, or a different shade of the subject, or a different shade of the subject, or a stellest his conviction has shaped. He was the subject, or at least his conviction has belaged in the was the subject, or at least his conviction has shaped.

fled, as I shall show laker.on.

The learned Dr. D.wson, who is the chief mover in the Canadian celebration of Cabot's quater-centennary, has only quite recently. as 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. Here are his words. He says one of his principal motives in writing his latest article was "to dispol... the fog that was gathering around our early geographical history, in the shape of a theory that

Cabot had enfored the Guif of St.
Lawronce, and discovered Prince Edward Island, and had named it St.
John." In calls this an "utterly baseless notion" (p-1). He goes on then to say that it would be absolutely mipossible for Cabot to make Cape North. "In sailing into the Guif, in eaps, "either the high land of Newfoundland will be seen on the right, or the high land of Oap Enfume on the loft, before Cape North will be seen at all. It is like sailing into an acute angle, one side or the other will be seen at all. It is like sailing into an acute angle, one side or the other 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 admissable or adequate He says, Cabot should see the land to right or left before he cauld 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 utterly upsets the whole theory of Cape Breton, advocated for the past 40 years or so.

Cape Breton, advocated for the past 40 years or so.

CINSOES HIS VIEWS.

As mentioned above, the arguments of Dr. Dawson have shaken the absolute certainty with which the Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History, assorted the theory of Cape North, as I find from his letter to Dr. Bourinot: "It is, perhaps, impossible to decide, with a preponderance of evidence is altogether in favor of some part of Cape Breton "(p XI). 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 first upon another part in Cape Breton as the landfall, viz., Cape Breton (astermost point of the Island of O.B.), and makes the Island of Scatterie the Isle of St. John, thus broaching quite a new theory.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Some Things Which Catholics do not Believe.

By Nost Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishep of Turonto.

by Notl Ret. John Walth, D.D., Archblakes et Turosio.

The many readers of The Resterms who are engaged in spreading a knowledge of Catholicity among non. Catholice will be pleased to learn that another odition of this pamphlet (the most valuable of its kind which the Truth Society here issue) 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 dos. or \$2.25 per hundred, postage or express prepaid. Address Corresponding Secretary, St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, 6 Markham place, Toronto.

Gu the Victorian Order of Nursea

EDESCATES TO LAUY ABERDENS!
Far far away on prairio lands,
Some toilers make their home
Their hands are brown with honest v
Fow travellers near them roam.
No woman near to cheer their lot,
No nurse with them to stay
When the fevered brow and lonely of
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 In hamlet and in village green
There's many a weary cot,
Ah! who will bathe the aching b

And who will soothe their lot? In cities too, where rank and wealth In cities too, where rank and wealth Oft hear not misery's cry.
When stricken low with sickness,
What helping hand is nigh?
Who is it comes along the path
With noiseless tread and slow?
Olt also will sooth the weary heart
Amid those scenes of wee.

She wears the red cross on her bree 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 croed they have No matter what their hirth The poor we should always love
As the Saviour did on earth.
Lot this be the diamond of love, We offer to our gracious Queen, The Victorian Order of Nurses, Presented by Lady Aberdeen.

Fresonted by Lady Adeluces.

She, foremost in the cause
So nobly led the way.
To relieve the poor and suffering
Both near and far away.
Out the sick will always bless her,
While we will fouldy pray
That heavon's choicest blessings,
Will deacand on her each day.

It is a fortunate day for a man when ing around our early geographical history, in the shape of a theory that

The printing is evidently of a very recent date. Harden says that the logendron the map were witten by one D. Grajales.

the Domain of Woman. TALES BY "TERESA."

Speaking of illuminated addi

respected contemporary wishes to know why the best work is always done in convents and monasteries?

Since it is an acknowledged fact that this particles that of penmanship has ongaged the attention of monks and numeral to the very carliest times, it is some and the very carliest times, it is some of the very carliest times, it is some the very carliest times, it is some the very carliest times, it is some to the very carliest times to such perfection in the art of illuminating. No sacrifice was to great, no labour too exacuts, if by its diligent exercise the monk could at length attain to the coveted honour of a place in the scriptorium, or copying room as we should probably call it newdays.

To us, of these rushing days of daily newspapers and magazires insumerable, it seems incredible that men should have spent their whole lives in transcribing, possibly a single book of the Sacred Canon, and yet, such was the immense labour involved and the great care betowed upon the work, that were a single letter insplaced, even though the whole was almost completed it would have to be thrown aside and the whole task begun again, perhaps to be one more rejected as imperfect.

The chief scriptorium was usually a large apartment, in which twenty or thirty scribes were seated at a large table, at the head of which ma kind of pulpit, stood the reader, who read aloud at intervals sentences from the work they were cheld by the younger scribes, whose ambition was chiefly directed to attaining such perfection in their art that they too might be permitted to sit in their colls and copy from the choloest and most valuable books in the library Let us carry our minds back to the days when Melrose, Bolton, Glastonbury and St. Albans Abbeys were like the perincipal illumination in the library monks were patiently and laboriously writing day after day, month after mosts and year after year, transcribing scripture listory

oldest and most namous or negative blobys.

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

A rude wooden pallet stands in one corner, and above it hangs a crucifix, and a figure of the Virgin Mother are facing it, before them a prie-dieu.

Seddenly, a mist passes before our cycs, we breathe, and they are gone. The great church lies rootless beneath the bine vant of heaven, the gothic windows are empty spaces, through which the trailing ivy wanders igly clinging careasingly to the worn and crumbing stone, the winds sigh among the graves like whisperings of unquiet scole.

Bat while yet the clever fingers were writing while yet men were spending their lives over a single book, came the dawn of the era that was to banish ignorance from amongst he poor, and to place the choicest works of genius within the reach of all.

A picture in before me as I wells and

in the reach of all.

A ploture is before me as I write, an
old and favorite ploture deploting
William Claxton showing the first specimens of his printing to Edward IV and
the Royal Family in the Almoury at
Westurinster in the year 1477.

As impression has just been taken, a
kind of proof sheet, which the inventor

Westminster in the year 1477.
An impression has just been taken, a kind of proof sheet, which the inventor has autumited to the inspection of Edward, who is regarding it with an expression half wondering and had incredulous, and who probably cannot read a word of it, t.a.k accomplishment, together with its accompaniment, writing, being considered in those callightened days only fit for priests and monks.

ealightened days only fit for priests and monks.

The "press" itself is calculated to growthe a smile in these days of great machine; driven by electricity, being as it was, a mere rude frame constaining type aufficient for a small page, which, being overned with ink, the paper was laid upon it and pressed by uncans of serew clamps. Teldous as the process reads now, however, it was rapidity itself compared with the arduous lastor of outpying by hand. Handreds of years were to elspee before the first newpaper made its appearance, and during most of the time the work of copying sost of the time the work of copying and filterainating went on in the monasceries

and convents, until Henry VIII seized the abboys, confiscated their estates, burnt many of the pricoless books and turned the religious adrift, a grateful and kindly return, truly, for their invaluable and indefatigable labors. Some hundreds of years later still, their wonderful work,—or what is left of tt—is put under glass cases un musent to be stared at by printers, compositors and typewriters, while nowspaper scribbers wonder vaguely why the best specimens of illuminating are always done in convents and monasteries.

The respected contemporary before me though remarks that one always feels earry somelars for young girls whose feet are standing upon the brink. Where the brook and siver meet." I think it is a very great pity that women writers, especially shose who are widely read, and exercise considerable influence over a large circle of readers, do not take a more cheerful and less pessimist view of life. There is altrogether too much wailing over the woo of a woman iffe, as though women experienced more miscay in the abstract than men. One makes ones own happiness or misery in nine cases out of ten whether one happens to be a man or a woman makes no difference; the happy and cheerful woman would be a heppy and girls just budding into womanhood, than for the same number of young men who are just ready to be launched into life with all its unexplored wonders and unknown temptations.

Both will have to fight, in the case of Catholies to fight hard for their faith both will see cherished dreams vanish, will see wonderful projects shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all their youthful famoy piccus shattered, and find the gilttering world not all the youthfu

When dawns the brightness of the day in Heaven's eternal home.

Have you got a boy in the house, dear reader? A rough, noisy, clumsy, altogether aggravating boy. How he whoops and yells all over the house like a Comanche Indian on the warpath. His big boots go scurrying all over the drawing room carpet, and clatter down the kitchen stairs every five minutes with tiresome persistency. He atrews mails, piecos of string and indescribable rubbish everywhere, and brings his nother's heart into her mouth by sliding down the banisters at the imminent risk of breaking his neck at the bottom of the stairs. He steal; his sister's hairpins to make traps of, and blunders into the parlor at the very moment "sombody" it making an important declaration.

He narrowly escapes a thrashing

of the tairs. He steal: his sister's hairpins to make traps of, and blunders into the parlor at the very moment "somebody" it making an important declaration.

He narrowly escapes a thrashing from an exasperated neighbor for brying to lasso the latter's hense over the garden wall, a la cowboy, and gets into serious rouble with the police for having a catapult in his possession in the street. Everybody wishes the holidays were over, and he were nafely back at school, writing pathetic and smudgy letters to his mother for more pocket money and a flat per control of the serious serious and the serious serious and the serious serious and the serious serious and a labor it is to keep lim decent! He dreesses himself avery morning and is banging off in blissful ignorance that his west hair is stoking up all over his head like a porcupine's quils, his collars and ouffe are drivy, and there is a distinct "high water mark" round his neck. Delighted at an opportunity of revenge, his sister selses him and points out his shortcomings amiest a sorum of angry protests. He has a decided objection to being looked over after wash, like a piece of laundry work, and as for the aburd prejudice most people entertain against dirt, he cannot understaud it. But mother comes along and brings a clean collar, and wipes the black mark off, and smooths down the wild hair, and sends him ofto schooling the his ended on the comes behind her and puts a couple of arms round her neck, and tells her she is a jolly mother and there is a great rent in his jacket climbing up the apple tree in the orchard. Bleess him 1 Ouly a few years more and he will begin to have wild aspirations after noble deeds and heroic achievements, home will be no place for him, out he must go into the wide world and bactered, and with draggied piumes, to lay his bedoch on his mother's hereas to lay his head on his mother'

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.

of them tells an interesting story to a newspe porter-Mr. Pye played in the Marin Wellington's funeral-In the Royal Grenadiers' Band for 20 years—He had given up hope when Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him—Wm. Wade, after being sick for years with Bright's Disease and his life despaired of, tests the power of Dodd's Kidney Pills and is now in good health.

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. To verify this viow, a Mail and Empire representative yesterday investigated two wonderful oures that have been much talked of in the Kass End of the city, and the results of the enquiry are worth recording.

The first man interviewed was Mr.

and the results of the enquiry are worth recording

The first man interviewed was Mr. Henry Pye, 116 Page ave. He is a gental, happy, promperous-looking man of sixty-five years, and was very pleased to see anyone who wished to talk about Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Why shoutdn't I task about Dodd's Kidney Pills." "Why shoutdn't I task about Dodd's Kidney Pills." "In the first place, they saved my life—no doub! about that—and in the second place, it it hadn't been for them, I couldn't have kept my estaation A neighbor, or mine, Mrs. Farrel, she's a great Methodist, was oured by them, and she calls them God's Kidney Pills.

"But you want to hear my story. I'm a bandsman, you know. By trade I'm a shoomaker, but six years ago I said away my last, and since then have give and imy time to music. I've been a member of the Royal Grenadiery band for twenty years It's just fifty years ago last month since I tone, the Marine Band in England.

drenkhers sand for twenty years ago last month since I joined the Marine Band in England. I played at the Duke of Wellington's ral, in 1862.

"For thirty-five years I have hved

"For thirty-flee 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 offiled through. That twee the beginning of my sickness. Least summer, when the Grenaderra went to Berlin, I could hardly get through the day. The next moraning I got up feeting pretty well, But after breakfast I was taken with frightful palas in my back. I had to send for a doctor, He gave me morphine, and pronounced it a very bad case's of dishoters. In a week I lost forty pounds of desh, I would drink so much water that I would go out and vomit it. But I would come in with just as green a thirst as ever. I with just as great a thirst as ever

must have drank gattons of it a day."

"But could you still get round all right?"

"West, no.

West, no.

be paralyzed, and at times my foot would swing about as if I had no control of it. I was hving on Grant street then, but as I couldn't walk, I

Iriends, 100, tastugues to me.

"During the Exhabition I stayed wa'h my daughter, who lives in Parkdale. I was gotting werse every day. My gon-in-law saids he had heard of several women in Parkdale who had been cured of kidney discusse by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. So he got a box for me, and I started taking them. Before two daye I began to feel better. I

took that bex and ten others. By that time I felt so well that I stopped taking them, except occasionally, My health is now first-rate, but I still take the pilts, off and on.

"Last writer I played sixty nights at the rink without the least loconvenience. Yesserday I walked veniles, Last summer I could no more have done that than fly. Really, I feel mywelf getting stronger every day. I can run up the four flights of stairs to the bend practice-room easier than I could crawl up them last summer. I'm just about my healthy weight, and fit as a fiddle.

"I tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right. I've started a dozen people taking them since I was cured. My daughter, who has been sick and doctoring for a leng time, has begun to take the Tubbets, and she says they help her as nothing else has done."

William Wade, the uln-teen-year-old son of Mr. Henry Wade, the well-known Last End butener, 240 Queen street east, was another who it was reported had been marvellously cured. When seen by a Mail and Empire erepresentative, he was in the act of holdsting a hundred-and-forty pound quarter of beet to his shoulder and carrying it into the shop.

"Are you the boy that was thought."

"I am, and it was a pretty clos:

"I am, and it was a pretty closishave I had."

"Well, you don't look much of an infant or invalid now."

"You saw what I was doing. Well, I was as good as a corpse a year and a hair sao. I'll just take a minute to tell you about it.

"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. Of course, the attacks became more severe, and in the intervals I was or little use to myself or anyone else.

"A year ago last full I got so bad that two doctors were attending medally. It was Bright's disease, they said. They said, too, that I'l got over that attack I would not be able to work for six years. Before long they gave me up altogether, and said my death was but a matter of a few weeks, It was then that some one brought me a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took fifteen boxes, and was cured.
"I continue to take the pills occasionally, especially after heavy lifting.

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

59-8 Eteatherius, 30-Within Octave of Ascension 31-8 Angels Merici 1-8, Justin. 2-8, Pothinus, Jere

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

The Czar has made special provisi r the protection of Catholics reside for the protection of Catholics resident in the Russian empire. The policy of Russia has lately been a-suming almost startling features of religious toleration

In the mutual admiration letters that In the mutual admiration revers una-bare passed between the Czar and the Sultan, these potentates address each other with as much protound ceremony as if they belonged to some of the secret societies that flourish upon this, the pties that flourish upon this, the ocratic side of the Atlantic Ocean

An item is published from Kingston to the effect that Catholics in that city to the effect that Catholics in that of have reason to suspect an attempt exclude them from participation the approaching Jubiles celebration Should there be any truth in the repor-it is plain that some Kingstonians a badly confused in their notions loyalty. loyalty.

An extreme Protestant paper, The An extreme Protestant paper, The Rock, pays the following compliment to the Catholic Truth Society, as it it working in England: "One of the most active agencies for spreading Romanism is the Catholic Truth Society. It is flooding the country with skilfully pre-

The New York Evening Post and half a ozen more influential American journals dozen more influential American journam are concerned with the overstocked condition of the Protestant ministry in the United States. They have more churches than they are able to fill, more preschers than if demanded by the number of churches demanded by the number of cuncous: and the only excuse offered for the in-creasing supply of your men to this profession is that the Christain society intended to be served drifts steadily backward upon heathenism. Fewer men and the true method is the only serve America as a Christi

Our good triend the sovereign of a certain section of the citizens of Canada, Mr. Clarke Wallace, has been making a little speech from the throne about Mgr. Merry del Val. He has been , acting 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?

on the space allowed in THE REGISTER to the visit of the Papal Delegate to Toronto. Our contament Toronto. Our contemporary would have done well if it had studied our 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 present to have read is. In Father Ryan's sermon there was not one word to the effect "that all outside that Church (the Catholic Church) will be danned." Father Ryan spoke to a mixed congregation, the Protestants present having been invited. Was it to be told that they will be danned?" 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 Preshyberian his separated prethers are no risk.

An issue in which we have little wish to intervene has been raised be-tween our Reviewir and Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith of New York. The whole matter, as stated by our learned and esteemed correspondent in his letter published i day, might well be left to the discernment of the readers of THE REGISTEY, had not the ques of The Redshark, had not the ques-tion of malice been brought up. We can assure Dr. Talbot Smith that nothing written in malice is know-ingly permitted to pass into the columns of this paper.

The criticism of the book "Our Seminaries," which the Dr. denounces with an much vigor, seems to us to

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 mean ng which Dr. Lasbot Smetu's words carry? Some of the words in quescarry ? tion 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 worthy in each generation than the priesthood which preceded it.

We presume there is no disput

out the meaning of the word "
od," It means the order con of priests, not individual priests scat tered here and there, not a group or section of priests, but the whole order, the body collectively, the personnel. is priesthood has "a shade less worthy in scribed as, each generation than the priesthoo which preceded it," was it just on th Reviewer's part to employ the words 'ignorance and decadence ' as mear "ignorance and decadence as mean-ing the same thing? Dr. Tal-bot Smith says not, for the reason that his reference was to seminaries "in the holes and seminaries "in the noise corners" of British America. We accept this qualification; but we be to remind our correspondent that, i our opinion, it cannot be applied with-out the risk of confusion to the word "priesthood," upon which the plain meaning of the paragraph turns. It certainly did not require the leaven of pe to raise the inference that since the "priesthood" was impeached the words "holes and corners." were used to convey the impression that naries are mostly, or in a general way, hole and corner insti-tutions. 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 imwas merely of seminaries in the holes and corpers of British America, the matter remains pretty much as be-fore. It is easy for any one who is at all acquainted with Canadian semina ries to count them. Bearing in min 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 make no apology for going deeper than the mere ger peralit ne raised, for if Dr. Talbo Smith does not mean certain sories, we have to come back Smith de point where our Reviewer got into conflict with him, viz: that the entire priestbood of Canada is assailed In nd ot particles on seen the professors near degrees in philosophy and Then, again it atty seemins. the petty seminaries of the Provin have their degre theology from Rome. is not the rule that these petty semins ries turn out the priesthood of Quebec on the contrary it is the rule ti student goes either to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, or to Quebec, Seminary Rome from the petty We admit that a num Rome from or to
seminary. We admit tunn
ber, it may be a considerable
member, of priests leave the diocesan
but we take issue upon the point of fact that even thes pricets are "a shade less worthy in each generation" than the priesthood which preceded them. We state as a further point of fact that the diocesan seminaries of Ouebec have given and are giving some evidence of being in touch with the outside world in the number of their sons who are making number of their sons who are making no little noise in our houses of legis

If Dr. Talbot Smith had not the petty seminaries of Quebec in his mind, we need hardly delay over the discussion of his charge, if it is in-tended to apply to the Hinglish speaking provinces. There are no seminaries in the "holes and corners" of the

The Catholic Register. Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith's Letter. English-speaking provinces of British America. This class of our seminaries work they are doing, or for the capa city of their faculties.

Let us give Dr. Talbot Smith every credit for a praiseworthy desire to promote opinion in favor of central institutions of Catholic higher educa on. It is a subject to which many tinds are turning at the present time But, in candor, has he been fair and just, either to the Canadian seminaries or to the Canadian priesthood? Does it take away from the character of the anguage used to describe our priest hood (or any portion of our priesthood " in the hole and corners to say 11 a general, if-the cap-lit-you, style, that they are "narrow and little to an extreme degree on the intellectual side?" Does Dr. Talbot Smith not feel in the least inclined to question his own judgment in employing the word "priesthood" throughout, when as he explains, he wishes to omit from the scope of his charge the larger towns and cities, and strike only the "holes and corners?" We know our correspondent is sincere when he says he would be "the last to throw dirt on the nest" which formed himself. Let him then make no delay in ridding his description of clerical train ing in Canada of the confusion, and worse than confusion, in which it is still involved, notwithstanding the

viewer's interpretation of his words.

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. Ever

The Latest Concession to Ireland

A meagre summary of a states 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 ed 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 readjustment of the grievous financial inequalities of the two irlands is, at least, a step in the right direction. As on to the united protest of Ireland against the system recent Commission on Finan-elations, it is not likely to be ial Re despised either by the landlords or tenants. Owners and occupiers of land are mow alike impoverished, a fellow feeling has made them wo 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 Ire-land. It has always been the English policy to play the landlord interest ost every popular movement ; bu this can happen no longer. The re-volt of the tenants against the old land tem, the agitation that has been so much denounced as the Land League, much denounced as the Land League, seems to have accomplished its pur-pose. It crippled the machinery of landlordism, it made the machine use-less to the English garrison. During the last half decade the landowning interests of Ireland have constantly been threatened with extination. Ti question has gradually been brought closer: In what form shall that extinction come? Agricultural depres sion, reduced reuts and the panalties of encumbrances assumed in day: when the tenant was regarded merely as a rent producing serf, explain the desperate condition of the landlords. There can be no ultimate solution bu in compulsory purchase. The so landlords and tenants reach an un standing by which the most favorable measure of compulsory purchase pos-sible can be secured from the Govern sible can be secured from the Govern ment, the better for both and the better for the country. Cenerations of landlords and generations of ten-ants have paid millions more than ants have 'paid millions more their share into the Imperial tre The wiping out of the poor rates a 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 pasperism and put the tenants on their feet for all future time. England owes generous resti tution to Ireland; and although the Irisis landlord has been a robb 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

iddance. The Bill outlined by Mr. Balfour or Friday last not only indicates the 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 country 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 of local government. The formation of County Boards and Provincial 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 caunot 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 Iroland who have opposed the drift towards repre sentative government, that their f ided and their ideas out of are unfo harmony with the genius of the con-stitution. These old-fashioned folk will not hear of Home Rule all at once it must be prepared for them piece

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 se aral of the provincial journals. Not himself only Canada. He has replied, not o twice, to The Nation; and nt Canada Manitoba school controversy now bids fair to hold the combatants engaged for months to come. Mr. Davin'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 Ire. land of any particular scheme of education. This is a subject w education. This is a subject which unfortunately cannot be discussed in Canada, in Ireland, in England or 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 nerous not to make all or the personal resen which his reception must have inspir ed him.

From the first we opposed the busi ness 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 in ished by bad laws the instinct of tinet of fligh ery hurried the peasa greater numbers to the ports of em-barkation. The story is as pitiful as it is long. It has left an incredicable impression; and it is not unnatural that a bitter feeling should be display ed with every fresh effort to keep the tide of exile flowing. It matt 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 bid-ding 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 emigra emigration agent, which cannot be oved by the plea (and we shall say the deceitful plea), that Mr. Davlin' the decental piece, that Mr. Dovina before the eyes of intending emigrants, rather than to refresh the chronic emigration evil. Though Mr. Devlin may be the most warm-hearted sympathiser with the Irish people that lives, he can no more separate his duties from the en-

the "bold soldier boy." do not understand the facts may call the Irish feeling which we are en-deavoring to describe by disagreeable names; but we are of the opinion that out of reasonable respect to that feel ing it would have been far better had there been no appointment of emigra-tion agents to Iroland.

We have opposed Mr. Devlin's busi ness 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 Cauada. 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 warm iy 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 fo their good to stay away. It is bad business and worse patriotism to in-duce poor people to come here. We hope that not one Irishman or Irishwomen will come to Canada under the delusion that wages and em-ployment are calling for them. The contrary is the fact; wages and work are low and scare to an unprecedented degree.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that politics more than the pro viding of reapers for the harvest of Canadian prosperity that does not exist, has dictated the appointment of our immigration agent in Great We have Britain and Ireland desire to interfere with the salaries ntlemen who consider themselves titled to reward for political services 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 ied 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 encerning either the climate or the present condition of the country.

Jubilee of the Reign.

Her Majesty's birthday, May 24, 1897, practically began the celebra-tion 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 lovalty that are n nest and outspoken. All creeds all natio ing under the imperial sceptre are united, without fear or deceit, in attesting the peace and liberty of their common institutions. They feel con-vinced that this is more than the boast of any system of government that may be enjoyed or reverenced 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. These words mean much. They mean a great deal at this particular time. They mean that it would be about for British subjects, or any ever, to try to impose upo themselves the notion that all the personal acts of Her Majesty have been perfect, or that the administra-tion of the British Constitution during tion 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 ineq and in nation

One portion of the United Kingdon has not enjoyed either the clo sym the lib pathy of the Queen, or the full experience of British lib erties during the last sixty years But the reign is not yet closed rejoice to see that the dispo 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 Rele is to be conceded, and that the Irish political prisoners, who by mistaken and deplorable methods, dragged the noble came of their came of the came of their came of their came of their came of the came of their ca the noble cause of their counts couragement of general emigration than a recruiting sergeant can help himself painting the glorious life of restored to liberty. Many reacons ney and be

dictate that mercy be shown to those political prisoners. But at this position presents.

It is well that the appeal be made directly and exclusively to the royal noy. A petition in this spirit is to be presented to Her Majesty's ent; it cannot be refused

We Give It Up.

To the Editor of The Legister.

To the Editor of The Legister.

Sik—I have looked in vain, in "the papers" for some explanation of the ostentatious denial of Judge Oder that he was present at the lunch given by Premier Hardy to the Papal Delegate.

This Richtster, 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 "ruh skirts" with the Papal Delegato'

Many Catholies are "exercised" over

skirts" with the Papal Delegato '
Many Catholies 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 Rhotser.
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 wishing to adopt the role of lifferent 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 orrespondent'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 inviations 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 func-tion which he was well aware they had attended. Such a thing would have been ridicuously estents tious. At all events, for some know not what, Justice Osler did insist upon publicly establishing an alibi. And is it 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 overnise respect for absolute accuracy. He was not there; and he may have bewas not there; and no not come oppressed by a punctilious desire that even upon so inconsiderable a 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 Judge Osler got an invitation. information we failed to get.

Ouecu of May.

[WRIFFEN FOR THE REC

When May comes up the leafy ways To greet the myriad buds and flow To greet the myriad buds and now with dew drops pendant from her game Like gems that flush in courti

The lulling breeze, the soft winds rise.

And shake the perfume from the bay

Value all the flower buds ope their eyes To greet the lovely Queen of May,

The slumbering palms have caught the

breeze,
Above the flowers in wedded bliss,
The air is filled with golden bees
Absorblog all the sweets they kiss,
Gay, frantic warblings thrill the woo
Wild burrts of glee to herald day,
Their ceaseless chanting of preludes,
In millow days of holy May.

In millow days of holy May.
The fairest mouth of twelve thou art,
Each one according to its sphere,
Since thou hast won love's sacred hes
Love's faithful guardiau full of cheer,
'Neath waving flower wreaths show
ing down
As on through golden hours we stray
Let us pay homage to the crown,
Of Holy Mother, Queen of May.

— LUCKE AD MACKENEY.

-LUCIR ADA MACKENZIN.

New University Chairs.

Baltimore, May 17.-It was lear in Baltimore yesterday that the Catho lie University, at Washington, D.C. has received from the estate of the late Patrick B. O'Brien, a retired merchant raction is. O'Brien, a retired merchant of New Orleans, a bequest of \$150,000. The money is divided into three sepa-rate bequests of \$50,000 each for the establishment of three professorestablishment of three professor chairs, to be devoted to such subject as the administration of the universit may doem advisable.

Protestant Appreciation of Monsig nor Merry del Val.

To people living out in the world sesting with the griefs, the disaptenting with the griefs, the disaptenting that the crubic failures of life, or is something peaceful, full of rest, of satisfying to the artistic feelings, nearly akin to prefoundly religious stiments—in the mere not religious timents—in the mere not religious wearly akin to prefoundly religious stiments—in the mere not religious with the sordid little cannesses of our struggle for fature, for mere bread. One longs, in weary moniton to carry the cross here this quiet place, and lay it down for a little while and rest. I love, the lowe of man for woman, or wenan or man, seems such a small shabely little sentiment when the total-like nour of spiritual evaluation in upon one. It comes to those of all creeds. There is the string of the soul that tells with certainty of that soul's inimortality; there is the true in field, the hope, youngworders, chrond, that always lies in some corner of excry human her twithout which we would go rad or die, that there is mother life, higher, holier than this. It does not matter whilm the world mental while the mental while the soul that tendent while one is Catholic. Protestant, liquid—Mahmmedian, for that matter we all have "our memete." The Salvation Army lass, with her rapt face, and voice—a little cracked perhaps, as it beats the air shully—is rich in soul with the world of the crack of perhaps, as it beats the air shully—is rich in soul with the knowledge that a few day on the were field given his last shown and I hope, and a clinging to send the properties of the crack of the Brotherhood of Man, of the properties of the protection of the crack of the Brotherhood of Man, of the properties of the great Father.

But, in the quiet curvent walks, in the long corridors, above all, in the quaint little clarter, so flooded with sunshine in the perfuse of many flowers among which were for the great father.

But, in the quiet curvent walks, in the long course of the carting world in the properties of the crack of the

The face of the Ablegate, the poise of the head, the delicate strength of the features reveal much. Here was a man—if physiognomy be no vagary of the mind—whose face at once noble, and the mind—whose face at once noble, and the mind—whose face at once noble, and the property high spiritual and intellectual attribute. Fasting and meditation a 3 prayer had left their tokens upon Passions must have warred in that "rom the eyes, deep, soft as a thoused beneath black brows as almost met in one great arch the wide forebead, there looked a all its beauty a self conquered in the wide forebead, there looked a life in the most uttorly. It was a self to a sel

against this, I beheld the cance of intellectuality and spirituality. A singularly mobile hoad, covered with rich dark hair: a great overlanging rich, which hair a great overlanging rich, charged with the inventive with low of misse, of art, of an elegation with low of misse, of art, of an elegation with low of misse, and the spirituality and the will to set that power in motion. The 'moeth itself udleative of reserve probe, atomorphist of the spirituality in the spiritualit

E. B. A.

The branches in the city of Toronto have decided to take part in the demonstration to be held in honor of the Queen's Jubilee on June 22.

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, Modjeska and Macassa, the pic nic and games to be held in Mountain View Park.

Aug. 7th, by an excursion to the city of Hamilton by the palace steamers, Modjeska and Macassa, the plen in and games to be held in Mountain View Park.

N. Helen's Branch No. 11 had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday and were honored by the presence of their esteemed chaplain the Rev. Father Collard, after the usual routine of business it was arranged to have a trolley car monlight excursion on Wednesday, June 9th.

ST. PETER'S PERMYH NO. 21 PETERIORO'.

The following resolutions were unaminously passed at the last regular meeting held May 13th.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to His etcrual roward, John Mouliffe, father of our worthy bro. Redmond McAuliffe, father of our worthy bro. Redmond McAuliffe, father of our worthy bro. Redmond McAuliffe habove branch do tender to Bro. McAuliffe and relations our heartful sympathy are set efficient and previous the giver of all good may enable them to bear with christain fortitude the loss they have sustained, be if further Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hro. R. McAuliffe, spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official organ for publication. E. R. WARDE, Jas. LORRGAN, Com.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to Himself, Geo, Fitzgorald, son of our highly esteemed honorary member, Bro. J. W. Fitzgorald, be it therefore

Resolved—That we, the members of St. Peters Brauch No. 21 E. B. A. upan.

her. Bro. J. W. Fitzgerald, be it snorefore
Resolved.—That we, the members of
R. Peters Brauch No. 21 E. B. A. unanimously extend to our honorary Brother,
our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy
for the loss he has sustained in the
death of his beloved son, be it further
Resolved.—That these resolutions be
ontered on our minutes and a copy sent
to Bro. J. W. Fitzgerald, also a copy sent
to Bro. J. W. Fitzgerald, also a copy sent
to the official organ for publication.

JAS LONROAN, Com.
W. LANE, S. T.

Daughters of Erip.

Daughters of Eris.

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Erin, Ladies Auxiliary, Div. No. 3, was held in Dimpan's Hall, corner of Levin, Ladies Auxiliary, Div. No. 3, was held in Dimpan's Hall, corner of Leving and Control of the Corner of Leving and Control of Leving and Leving and

An Old Citizen Honored.

May 19th vas the eightfoth anniver-sary of the birth of Theodore A. Heintz-man, founder of the Heintzman Piano Company, and head of that important industry in the Dominion of Canada. On that day the home of the old ploneer at Toronto Junction was the scene of joy and festivity, as winessed by the crowds who had there congregated to offer Mr. Heintzman congratulations and wish him still many returns of his birzbday.

crowds who hel there congregated to offer Mr. Heintzman congravilations and wish him still many returns of his breistay.

The remaining the many returns of the brieflay.

The remaining loyer of the Heintzman have been played of the Heintzman and presented him with a sulver lyre on carved walnut shield. Mr. William Ray, treasurer of the Heintzman Co. made the presentation, and in so doing said the presentation, and in so doing said this was an emblernatic taken of their esteen. It was a musical lyre, which therefore he was a musical lyre, which the the thing the said of the restence. It was a musical lyre, which the the thing the said of the restence. It was a musical lyre, which the the thing the said of the said of

The Lourdes Miracles.

Among the denouncers of miracles we should not expect to find the High we should not expect to mad the High Auglican party, says The Catholic Times; yet as such they address the public, through the "Caurch Times," in tones which betray their rationalistic bias. In theory the Lourdes mixacles are in accordance with Catholic docbas. In theory the Lourdos miracles are in accordance with Catholic doctrine, and Ritualists profess to hold that doctrine. The Apostolic age was not the only miraculous age. Miracles belong to avery age. The very doctrine of the Incarnation, of sourse, emphasizes that truth. The only point for discussion is, are the miracles at Lourdes true, for they cannot be impossible on High Church principles. But the "Church Times" shirks the question of fact. "The Lourdes miracles," it says, "are concerned only with nervous disorders and other naturally ourable illnesses. That is notoriously not theose. Nervous and hysterical people are cured at Lourdes, but little notice is taken of their cases, and the oures are rarely, if ever, registered as miracles. The Anglican writers can verify these statements; nothing is casier. Blind persons are cured at Lourdes, and other real diseases are ured. Only rationalists can deny that these cases are true miracles.

Many people who have felt the inconvenience of the great variation between the dates on which Easter falls in different years may not be aware that for some time past efforts have been at work to limit the range have been at work to limit the range of its movability. Professor Foerster, the Director of the Berlin University Observatory, and a number of other astronomers and dignitaries of the Catholic Church, have been trying for years to bring about reform in this respect. The movability of Easter had its origin in the second century of the Christian era, when the Church decided to fix Good Friday on the first Friday after the spring full moon, by which is meant the full moon which occurs next after March 21. Easter thus varies between March 22 and April 25.—Westminster Gazette.

Church of St. Louis de France.

MONTREAL, May 25.—Some two thousand persons were present at the dedication of the Courol 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

Burrato, N.Y. May 25.—The Wash ington 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 occar in Nicaragua within the next 60 days. to occu. 60 days.

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

The Story of Salt.

The little glass bottle of salt that you see on the table every day could 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. Men discovered its hiding-place. long time down in earth hundreds of feet. Men discovered its hidling-place, and began devising a way of reaching it and bringing it to the top. Probably the salt on your table came from the salt times in the western part of the state of New York. If you should go there, you would find a small city, all the prople in which were interested in the salt works. Iron pipes randown into the earth. Drun one of these pipes water is forced, which dissolves the salt in the mines, and forces it into clevated vats or tanklight above the ground. It is new brine. This brine passes first into a pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is pan that is so hot that the water is per into great casks that hold 1000 peurols. Before it reaches the casks, it has been classified as coarse, common, and refuse salt, according to the quality of the crystals. These common, and refuse salt, according to the quality of the crystals. These casks of salt are subjected to another system, which separates the different quality in each cask again by a process of sifting or screening, as you have seen men in building a house sift the sand to get the finest for the mortar for the bricks. The kind of salt that is on your table is ground to make it very fine, that it may dissolve at once, with freedom, when sprinkled on or in food. When it is ground it is packed in sacks by women and girls, and shipped to the grocers. The coarse salt is used by farmers and in freezing ice cream.

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 Battenberg as Gov have ernor-General of Crete.

Mr. Flynn Gets the Seat

PERCE, Que., May 25.—The ballot boxes were opened to-day and Hon. E. J. Flynn declared elected by ten majority

The Kaiser Quoting Scripture.

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. Hi 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." The other inscription was taken from Jaremiah, chapter 7, verse 28—"Obey My voice and I will be your God and ye shall be my people."

Mr. Harrington for Union.

Mr. Harrington has finally severed his connection with the Redmondite Party. So much is clearly and dis-tinctly stated in his interview with the tinetly stated in his interview with the representative of a Press agent yester-day in the Lobby of the House of Commons. He made no secret of his position or his policy. For the present his policy is embodied in an effort for the practical reunion of all Irish Nationalists — Freeman's Journal.

TENDERS.

ENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked tenders re stoves, etc., will be received up to Monday, the 31st inst., p. m., for sundry repairs to stoves, cleaning and maintaining name for one year, also, to the series of the REV. J. L. HAND,
Chairman, Committee, Management and
Supplies.

FOR

Marbel and Granite TRY

ROBERT POWELL,

836 YONGE STREET

CHURCH WORK A SPECIALTY. WE RECOMMEND

COWAN'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 Nay, Bridget, reliet of the tie John Nogan, aged 78 years.

late John Moyan, age 17 veezs.

Deceased was a native of the County Maye, Ireland, and for the lest fifty years resided in the city, respected by all who knew her. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 22nd May, Winnifred, daughter of the late Lancelot Franklin, and sieter of J. J. Franklin, formerly Superintendens of the Torouto Steven Railway. R. It v.







The Mother

has an immense re suonability in her deep influence over the young life just be-ginning. In the first instance she should choose, with regard to fit and simplicity.

Perfect Nursing

Baware of im

The Crompton Corset Company, TORONTO.



American Dunlop Tire Co.



THE ONLY NYCLESSIE DEALERS IN

TELEPROTES Office 18 Melinda St. TORONTO RAILWAY.

Service of Cars Into the Parks

Ning Street Core run to Balsam Avenue, close varieties in the same and the Park, every six minutes and at the same and at the

Special care may be chartered for school or church parties. School tickets are accepted for children at all hours during the summer reason.



Silk Sale.

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. We have offered many bargains in silks, but can confidently say that these are most exceptional. A suggestion of some of them in the prices that follow:

prices that follow:

40 Preces 24-in Foulards, Novelty Silks and Scripes, all pure alik goods, former price 35c to 50c, sale price to clear.

25 Pieces 22 in Colored Surahs, all pure alik, extra fine grade, former price 50d, sale price to clear.

25 Preces 22 in Fancy Tadfeats, Striped Taff.ta, and Foulards, former price up to 50c, sale price to clear.

30 Pieces Black Surah, Black Satin Mervez, Waterproof Jolda Silk and Armures, Black Moires. Black Taffeats, Black Pand 650ic, Black and White Stripes and French Fancies, former price up to 51, to 50 Fancies, former price up to 51, to 50 Fancies, former price up to 51, to 50 Fancies Coly Donner's Heary Back Facility, former price up to 51, to 50 Fancies Coly Donner's Heary Back Facility, former price and guaranteed, imported to seil at \$1.25, ale price to clear.

85 We would advise out-of town shop-

We would advise out-of town shop pers to order from these lists promptly. In any case send for samples a just the values you are getting.

The ROBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd. S. W. COR. 174-2-4-8 1 and 2 YONGK AND TONGE QUEEN ST. QUEEN STS. STREET. WEST.

Freihold Loan and Savings Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 75.

Notice is bareby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the Stock of the Company has been declared for the Capital Stock of the Company and the Capital Stock of June next at this office of the company, corner of June next at this office of the company, corner of Discourage of the Capital Stock will be closed from 17th to the 31st May be declared to the Capital Stock will be closed from 17th to the 31st May be declared to the Capital Stock of the Company with the office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Company, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Company that the Capital Stock of the Company that the Capital Stock of the Company that the Capital Stock of the Capital

4 ROURS from flour to bread. Not the ordinary kind, but the new process. Mail Bread, It's especially appreciated by dys-peptics, but relished by everyone, Our Phone is 3133.

The Tait-Bredin Co., Ltd.
744 Yorge Street.

There must be heart to enjoy any-

When we fight we must hit at

When we rob God we have to pay an twenty fold.

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

Grasp great thoughts when they

Be always displeased with what thou art if thou desirest to attain to what thou art not. Let friendship creep gently to a neight; if it rush to it, it will soon can itself out of breath.

Some people cannot make them-elves comfortable without sitting own on somebody else.

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

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

of time only turn one way.

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

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

Little lies are seeds of great ones. Little cruelties are germs of great ones. Little treacheries are, like small holes in raiment, the begin-nings 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 doesh the will of God abid eth for ever."

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

I will abor not to be like a young olt set first to plough, who more tires himself out with his own un towardness—whipping himself with his misspent metile—than 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 shuffl; away anyhow, and smooth over hastily to the eye, in out side 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 servante 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 Olurch, 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 cordislity of aspect and that soul of speech which assures us that kind and earnest hearts may still be met with here below; it is that quiet influence which, like the seented flame of an alebasete lamp, fills many a home with light and warmth and fragrance altogether

warmth and fragrance altogether

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

Death of Mr. John Brophy, Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 18.—General recret was szpr. sacut ab ust the City Hall to day over the ansenterment of the death of Mr. John Bepby, chief draughtemant on the city surveyor's staff. Mr. Brophy was a mem-ber of its Patrick's congregation. R. I. F.

science

Science is "knowing how.'
The only secret about The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by im-proving methods, an emul-sion must be more perfect than when made in the oldthan 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. he other emilies a year are ladde to get a convey benefit and the convey of methods and the convey of the convey of methods and the convey of the convey of the convey of methods and the convey of the co

PIRESIDE PUN.

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 forge her age."

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

She (sentimentally): "What postry there is in fire!" He (sadly): "Yea; 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 cost in summer to avoid embarrassment.

Ignorance, Bliss; 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."

with it."

Teacher (to class): "Why is proorastination called the thiel 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?"
Oaptain Salted: "I felt for a lifepreserver." preserver.'

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

counced verb.

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

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 lesped out of the chair with a wild shriek. "O w!" he sersamed; "you've cut off a piece of my ear!" "Sho! Don's car'y on so, boss," said the barber. "Yain's 'nough for to affee' de hearin'."

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."
"Do you think he is
going o confees?" saked the landlady,
"Ot., no," said the Cheerful Idiot,
"I base my idea on the fact that the
confinement in prison may tell on
him."

him.

A newsboy saw a sixpence lying on
the ground in a park. A tramp
siting 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."

in it, so I guess I'll keep it."

"A boy of six years, who attends a private school where prises are given on all sorts of provocation, but as yet had never earned a prise, 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 as your age; How did it happen?" "On, they asked how many legs a horse had." "And what did you say?" "I said fire." "But a horse heavit five legs, child." "I know it; but all the other boys said six."

PARMLERS' PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, situalisting bookies the domains of the second of the secon

Stratford Items.

Brauch No. 18, C.M.B.A., Stratford, since 1st January has initiated 44 members and has Il 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 Loudon, has during the past month, lucrossed the number of his pupits to ten The Prof. is meeting with every encouragement in the city and rightly deserves it.

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

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

Castle."

The 28th Bass Band intend gives a musical substrainment in the Stratford Skating Rink, May 24.

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

Dr. E. H. Eidt, has been chosen, chairman Board of Works, in place of Aid. James Stump.

THE Horse—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much bands as its master in a like predicament, from the brailing, soothing action of Dr. TROMAF EXCLORITE OFF. Lameness, swelling of the next, suffices of the joints, throat and lungs are relieved by it.

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 mean clovers, too, must get at the basis of agricultural prosperity. We can get along without corn, but we can't get along without corn, but we can't get along without grass. We can buy wheat, oats, barley and almost everything, but to have freeh, green, autritious grass we must raise it on the farm. Along with the agricultural education now in progress and, as we hope soon to 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

Lima beans require good, rioh 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 said of a crowbar, est the poles, letting each one just come in contact with the line—of course, all on the same side of the line. If 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 enlitivated with a horse hoe if the seed is planted in long rows, each row being sufficiently sparated from the next to permit a cultivator to pass between them. The cowing 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 separagus, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries entail but little labor for a small patch, for, with the exception

Such crops as esparagus, rhubarly 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 in onions and peas. Kale, radish, letture and late peas can be seeded before the month is out. After danger of frost is over, beans, toma toes, melons (if the soil is light), equash, outumbers, de., will require lies than a day's work to get them in the ground. Early and late cabbage, as the count of the starty and late cabbage, and the season of the starty and the cabbage of the starty bests, carrots and parsangs should be considered indispensable. A striet 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 sums expended for such produce. Manure should be used liberally, how ever, and it should be sued liberally, how ever, and it should 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 down-hill path to perdi-

That single effort by which we stop short in the down-hill path to perdi-tion is of itself a greater exertion of virtue than a hundred acts of justice

THE VALLEY OF PAIN. EOW ONE WOMAN MADE HER SSCAPS. A LIFE OF TORTURE CHANGED TO A LIFE OF CONFORT AND HAPPIMESS BY KOOTENY CURE. Of all the intense and persistent forms on sing one can exercely copering of anything

Of all the intense and persistent forms of pain one can scarcely conceive of anything sove agonising than Neuralgia. Its victim is the pain of those that draws forth our symmetry of the pain of the

reason.
She has taken Ryukman's Kootenay Cure
and willingly testifies it has been her salvation, and believes that without it she would
not be in the a 'ylum.
The salva has had the deep shadow of
suffering lifted from her life. She has
the shadow of the shadow of the life. The has
the shadow of the life and all through
to the lift! Top of Itelita—and all through

Jootenay,
Mrs. James Kenny, of 30 York St., Hamilno, Ont., ad many others testify under
sth how they were released from suffering
inguithe agency of Ryckman's Kooteny

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

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

Oh, each of them comes with a silver oup,
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 nid and they nod their curlycue

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 chil dren, two hoys and two girls. The boys names were Winter and Autumn, and the girls 'mames 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 foad 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 donn. 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.

Summer, Winter's elder sister, had a great deal to do, for she had all of the flowers and vegetables to care for, but it was a pleasure for her to take care of the flowers, she loved them so tauch, she would coax the sun to shine warmly and the rain to fall softly up on them. Then the little flowers would lift their heads and when the morning breeze passed them by they gave him their very awestest perfome, and that was their way of saying thank you. kating. Summ

and that was their way of saying thank you.

Spring was the little baby sister, and every one loved her very much, because the was always so happy and glad. One day Father Time told Spring that she might take care of the little seeds that wore lying fast asleep in the ground, and the buds on the ground, and the buds on the trees. Then Spring was happy in deed, because she had been afraid that perhaps Father Time might think she wann't old enough to do any work, and she want'd so much to help. So she made up her mind to do the very best she could, and she sent the April showers to awaken the little seeds, and then she sent the sunbeams to help them to come to the light, and the sunbeams and the showers helped the buds to blossom. So when the trees were all in bloom, every one said that Spring time was the most beautiful time of the whole year.

Autumn Time, the younger brother.

saud that Spring time was the most beautiful time of the whole year.

Autumn Time, the younger brother, was a very busy little follow. He was very tond of bright colors, and sometimes wore a scarlet and yellow jecket. His work was to help the grains, the fruit and the nuts to ripon. Now Autumn knew that this work was very important and that the farmers depended on him for their harvest, obe said to himself, I'll do the best I can, and I'll get the sun to help me. The sun was very gled to help Autumn, and they worked very hard together, so that when the harvest time was over, and the farmers had filled their barns with the grain and fruit, they found that they had enough to last them until Autumn came again.

Father Time was very much pleased.

them until Autumn came again.

Father Time was very much pleased
with his children's work. They all
did so well that he never could tell
which one did best.—Mary Power, in
Kindergarten News.

"TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP"

You think I'm dead,"
The apple tree said,
Boosuse I have never a leaf to she
Because I stoop, Because I stoop, And my branches droop, And the dull gray mos

grow! But I'm all alive in trunk and she

he buds of next May I fold away—
But I pity the withered graroot."

You think I'm dead,"
The quick grass said,
Because I have parted with
blade!

But under the ground I am safe and sound With the snow's thick blanket over

I'm all alive and ready to shoot

Should the spring of the year Come dancing here— But I pity the flowers without branch

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"You think I'm dead."

A soft voice said, Secause not a "ranch or root I own! I never have died, But close I hide

In a plumy seed that the wind has

Patiently I wait through the long win-ter hours;

You will see me again

I shall laugh at you then,
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers.'
- Edith M. Thomas, in St. Nicholas.

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Mrs. Mary McDonaugh went int Max Leman's drug store at Fifteent and Locost streets and asked for som medicine for her child, who was alling She called for a well-known pateu nostrum, whereupon Mr. Leman, wh

She called for a well-known paten nostrum, whereupon Mr. Leman, whe speaks with German accent, said: "Ve haffen t god it, but here es some dings wat is chust as goot." Well, it int' clust as goot! "The advortisement I read on the bill board said that was what a druggist would say who wanted to make a listle bigger profit to himself by palming off some chesp initiation upon his customers. Now I want what I called for or nothing. 'Chust as goot!' Humph!'
Hereupon, says Mrs. McDonaugh in her petition for dame.

al" supon, says Mrs. McDonaugh in tivion for damages filed yesterda Hereupon, says Mrs. McDonaugh in her petition for damages filed penterday in the Circuit Court, Mr. Leman called her a number of choice names adapted from the German, and thrust her from his store. Site had been auffering from pneumonia, she alleges, and his treatment cansed her to take cold, which resulted in a relapse, and she was unable to leave her bed for several months.

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

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A DASH FOR FREEDOM.

W. Pett Ridge in New Rimstrates Magazine.

The door of the small dining-room leading to the lawn was open, and young Mr. Gasooigne's aunt and young Mrs. Gasooigne's aunt sat there and watched the seene 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 charkened by greet issue paper, cocupied nearly all one side of the room, and reflected every thing. The villa was a forty pounds a year villa without tares, and young Mrs. Gasooigne's aunt said that, considering what an aristocratic place Brookley was, you couldn't call it dear.

Out on the lawn, which was several

Brockley was, you couldn't call it dear.
Out on the lawn, which was several yards square, and had quite obvious tufus of grass in places (just, for all the world, like a real lawn), the newly married comple were playing battledore with tennis-bats, and enjoying it

all very much.
"They'll be a happy young couple
if all goes well," sighed Mrs. Gas

if all goes well," sighed Mrs. Gas coigne's aunt.
"Got all the world before 'em," remarked Mr. Gascoigne's aunt.
"Whelh Martha the servent was more satisfactory. We shall have trouble with that girl."
"I wish I'd had their advantages when I started married life. I never had any relatives to live with me and tell me how to cook and save up old bits of bread to make a pudding out of."
"Same with me," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt. "It added years to my age, all the worry of learning housekeeping. If I hadn't been naturally intelligent—"
"The rows it caused with me and my poor husband," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt, with a kind of melan choly relish. "One word used to lead to another, if you understand me."

me."
"Do I not?" said the other lady, with much feeling. "And all for the want of someone to be present with what you may call tact."
"There's a French word," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt, thoughtfully, withst describes it to a T, but I could no more think of it now than—Alice! no more thin Alice, dear!"

A soprano voice from the end of the initature lawn answered.

"What's the French word that leans tact?"

means tact?"
The young lady gave the answer,
misting upon her husband at the
same time quite a hard pat, because
he had stuck the shuttlecock ridiculously in her disturbed brown hair.

ously in her disturbed brown hair.

"That's it," said Mrs. Gasgoine's aunt. "Saverfare. I was sure Alice would know. If you've only got earneful heard somebody say once you can do most anything. And the funny thing was that it should have the same through the same house!" so to speak, and live in the same house!"

"I look to the save!" said Mr. Gas.

mme house!"

"Look at the save!" said Mr. Gas-

coigne's aunt.

"And they'll be company for us and we shall be company for them," concluded Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt tri unphantily. "They won't know what it is to have a dull moment."

"I daressy they'll want livening up a bit at times."

"I'm a rare one for jokes," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt.

"I'm a rare one for jokes," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt.

"I'm a stare one for jokes," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt.

"I'm a stare one for jokes, "said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt with some pride. "My own home was good enough for me. You could have seen my floore! They have nothing at all," said the young couple. How'd it be to call can in to supper? They'll catch cold else. The nights began to draw io."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Gascoigne's sant, coldly.

Mr. Gascoigne's aunt craned herself in a standing position, and fluttere! a handkerohief at the open doorway.

"Supper, children!"

The children came obediently, but relactantly, in, and composed them selves for discreet behaviour. They were a couple of good looking young people, with a pleasant affection for the busy relatives who were preparing supper and upraiding Martha, the small servant, as they did so in terms that would have been considered hard herded at a.

"I wish, aunt, dear, you would allow me to do all this," said the young wife, anxiously; "I don't like to—"

"Don't you work, aunt," begged as young husband. "I married lies, you know, only that I should

have someone in the house who sould lay the cloth "
"You're a very horrid old genticman," said the young wife with affectation of much seerbity; "and I believe you're an Ogre."
"No, but really dear, you'd rather do all this, wouldn't you?"
"Of course I would. I want twey 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 fingers to the bone as some poor young fingers to the bone as some poor young the said of the said selfar when you bring it in. You'll come to a bad end, that's what you'll come to it you don't shall you fity times not to put your thumb in the said-cellar when you bring it in. You'll come to a bad end, that's what you'll come to it you don't listen to what you'll come to it you don't listen to what you'll come to a bad end, that's what you'll come to it you don't listen to what you'll come to it you don't listen to what you'll come to it you don't listen to what you'll come to it you don't listen to what you'll come to it you don't want your listen to what you'll come to it you don't want your month, do you?"
Martha I Martha! The old ladies were united in their indignation. "You come back this munute and close the door properly. You don't want your month, do you?"
Martha said gloomily that she didn't want your month, do you?"
Martha further added, with a furtive confidential wink at her young mistress to hint that she was not to consider herself as referred to in this remark, that too many cooks spoilt the broth, and that for her part she didn't mind being led, but she wouldn't be drove, and disappeared.
"We shall most certainly have trouble with that grl," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt, wentingly, "befare dance, "She'll have to be taken down a peg or two, agreed Mr. Gascoigne's aunt, wentingly," that —Alice, dear, you have no bread—that the perhaps if the girl were let alone—""Nonsense!" said Mr. Gascoigne's

perhaps if the girl were let alone——"Nonsense!" said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt.
—"I'm afraid Martha feels that she —"that she has a large number of commanders." said young Mrs. Gascoigne, nervously.
—"Bah!" said her aunt. "You wait till you've been married forty years, my dear, and then you'll know what servants are like."

"Beems a long time to wait," said young Mrs. Gascoigne.
—"I ought to know something about managing servants," said Mrs. Gascoignes unt, with a shiver of pride.

"One I had seven in two months."
—"And don't they try to impose on you, too, when you show the least sign of weakness!" mentioned Mrs.

"Rather! Take every advantage and won't let you call your soul your own."

"I rether like Martha," urged

and won't let you can't your sout your own."
"I rather like Martha," urged young Mrs. Gasooigne, looking at her husband, because she did not care to look at either of the two old ladies." She seems a straightforward sort of girl."

l."
"I'll straightforward her," "I'll straightforward her." said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt severely, "if she doesn't pay a little more attention to what she's doing! Look at this tumbler. Does she call that clean?"

"I think," said young Mrs. Gascoigne nervously, "that I cleaned the glesses this afternoon."

"Well," replied the old lady, "the argument's the same. And don't you go too much into the kitchen, my 'dear. We'll look after that."

"But I think Alice likes going into kitchen," suggested the young husband.

"But I hink Alice likes going into the kitchen," suggested the young husband.
"If I were you," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt to him with great emphasis, "if I were you Herbest, wouldn't interfere with matters I know nothing about. And, whilst I hink of it, don't smoke in here when we have finished supper. It smells so in the morning."

"But, aunt!"—the young wife actually showed for a moment some spirit—"I like the smell of tobacco."
"Mrs. Gascoigne," severely, and in tones of command, "a little more of this pastry?"
"No, thank you," eald young Mrs. Gascoigne, and sighed and made a Mont Blanc of the cumbs on the side of her plate. "I don't think it's very good pastry."

There was silentee in the little room.

good pastry."

There was silence in the little room for a moment. The new little clock on the mantlepiece ticked away fiercely and impatiently, the old clock gave a sneeze as it recorded six minutes to eight, which meant that the real hour was now twenty-three minutes many little and the silence of the si now twenty-three minutes pas

nine.

"You are evidently not aware, my child," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt with awful solemnity, "that I"—the old lady paused and then repeated the personal gronoun—" that I made that peatry."

personal pronoun—" that I made that pastry."

"That would account for it," said the young lady sharply.

And then, being a young person with a temper that never lasted, in its definat form, for more than two minutes, she rose quickly, went to the head of the table, kiesed the offended old lady, and penitently begged her pardon.

"Another time, my dear," said the two old ladies in duet, "another time think before you speak."

For nearly, a week, thanks to general forbearance, there was something

like peace at Semaphor Grescont. 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 with out some dispute had eventually agreed to a plan of action.

Mr. Gascoigne, returning each evening from Somerset House, and demanding of his young wife whether everything had gone on well during the day, that young lady always an awered with a smile that everything had gone on well during the day, that young lady always an awered with a smile that everything had gone ewimmingly. When one evening he asked whether she had not been weeping, the young woman answered blitchy that her aunts riddles were enough to make anybody cry with laughing.

"I'm glad you three get on so well togother,' he said doubtfully. "I've been afraid sometimes that they were taking too nuch upon themselves to please you, and that.

"What an ignorant young man it is "she exclaimed; "positively no powers of observation."

"And you never wish in the day-time, dear, that you were back again teaching in your High School with all your girls.

"And then, quite suddenly the young woman did a very strange thing. She ran upstairs and had a good cry.

The situation became graver owing to the sudden breaking out of hostilities between the two old ladies. It acose from one of Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt's coundrims, which, slibough it distinctly treated of washerwomen and soft water, Mr. Gascoigne's auntiested upon taking as off-ensive and personal to herself. They grew more along with each other daily, and they accoming the head to the redding out of herself prevented from engaging in any domestio occupation whatever, with the result tooupation.

that being forced into reading count-less modern novels she became quite hysterical.

"Why don't you up and give 'em a bit of your mind, Mem?" suggested Martha. Martha was slowly arriving at the decision that it would be for her to put this deplorable state of affairs in order. "Fly into a temper and give 'em your opinion of 'em. I should."

"Not to my own aunt, Martha."

and give 'em your opinion of 'em. Ishould."

"Not to my own aunt, Martha,"
"Not to my own aunt, Martha,"
"But the place is getting like Bed-lam," urged the small maid. "Of course, I'm all right because I'm leaving to morrow, thanks be—."
"I'm very sorry, Martha. You're a good girl!"

"I don't set out to be over and above good." protested Martha, "but I ain't a fool. And to 'ear them bickering at each otter, and to wach the way they ignore you—."

ering at each other, and to watch the way they ignore you—
"Martha!"
"—I tell you, it gives me the needle. I't a quiet tempered girl in an ordinary way, but once I get fairly put out I can 'old me own with anyone. And before I go to morrow night I shall have just two words—not more's two, and it won't take me more than five minutes—two words to say to them. Talk about straight talks at Exeter 'All to young men, why—"

talks at Exeter 'All to young men, why ___.'

"I shall be very sorry if you do anything of the kind, Martha. You will distress me very much."

"Moreover"—here Martha re tied her apron with a determined tug—"moreover I'm yoing to have a quiet talk with master, please goodness, and let him know what goes on whilst he's away in the daytime, with them ignoring and what not between them. How they make it a perfect 'ell-upon earth "Martha I You must not use such language."

"Martha I You must not use such language."

"Ell upon-earth," repeated the small maid with awful determination.

"And how they keep on—well, as I said before, ignoring of you."

The phrase "ignoring" seemed to give Martha greet satisfaction, and each time she used it she did so with increasing relish.

"And if don't do something," said Martha, "if master don't take the lor in his own ands I'm not so sure as I she 'a't sak my sister to get advice about it. Her young man's in the Uty police, and what he don't known about the lor isn't worth knowing. In fact, he made one of the Aldermen sit up the other—""

it up the other——"
" Mar tha! Mar-tha!" Two voices came from the kitchen. "There they are again," said

Martha.

"You good-for-nothing hussy, you" cried the two distant voices; "where are you?"

"If there's one thing I can't stand," said Martha satirically, "it is being fistered before other people. I get as confused as anything."

confused as anything."

"Do you think you're kept in the lap of luxury," cried the two distant old ladies, "and fed on the fat of the land that you can gallivant up bill and down dale just as you please?"

"They spoil me," said the small maid, preparing to depart, "that's what they do. There's such a thing

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 ob-

"Ate you coming, Martha?" orled the distant voices wrashfully, "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 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 orisis he spoke with respect.

"I'd leave the place," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt, trembling, "I'd leave it this minute—."
"To-morrow will do, aunt. I declare that I cannot endure the present conditions any longer."
"But not unless your wife's aunt goes first. Let me see her out of the house, and then I go as quick as you like. But I'm not going to leave you here, my poor, and your poor wife to be imposed upon by that— Well. I don't know what to call her. I've found out her true character during the last few weeks. She's as interfering as anything. Get rid of her, and I'll have a Plokford's van round and out I go."

But Mrc. Gascoigne's aunt took up an exactly similar attitude. Not a stop would she budge, said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house. Lave her niese in the uncontrolled presence of a lady like Mr. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house. Lave her niese in the uncontrolled presence of a lady like Mr. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house. Lave her niese in the uncontrolled presence of a lady like Mr. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house. Lave her niese in the uncontrolled presence of a lady like Mr. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house. Lave her niese in the uncontrolled presence of a lady like Mr. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house. Lave her niese in the uncontrolled presence of a lady like Mr. Gascoigne's aunt was safely out of the house and million pounds, laid on the table—in sold golden sovereigns. Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt was going to challenge all England, and to insist upon the stakes be

gantity with which sent outsets to the other when the question arose late in the afternoon of going round to the stores.

"A little run will freshen you up, Madam," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt. "You're not looking quite up to the mark." I am quite up to the mark as it happens, Madam," replied Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt; "and it you think a run out will do you good don't let me stand in the way."

"You can't live without fresh air," urged Mr. Gascoigne's aunt; "and I feel aure that you're looking the least bit pale."
"As a matter of fact," replied Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt; glancing at herself in the immense mirror. "I am unusually ruddy. But how would it be if we both went out?"

Thus it was decided. Upon their simultaneous return they upbraided the perturbed looking Martha in good set terms for not answering the bell more promptly, and demanded to know where her young mistress was. At which Martha fell into a chair, threw her apron over her face, and sobbed so bitterly that the old ladies became seriously alarmed, and changed their tone for a few moments to one of compassion. This unexpected concideration had the desired effect, and Martha resumed her usual aspect of sanity." What on serth," cried Mr. Gas-

sanity.
"What on earth," cried Mr. Gascoigne's aunt, " is the matter with the
girl?"

"And where's your mistress?"
"And what makes you look

cared?"

"And what's the back door open

for?"

"And why—"

"Alf a minute!" begged Martha piteously; one at a time, if you please.

"Oh, my poor, poor mistress! Oh, my poor dear mistress! She's ben my poor dear mistress! She's ben

"Oh, my poor, poor mistress! Oh., my poor dear mistress! She's been drove to it."
"Driven to what?" screamed Mrs. Gasooigne's aunt with great anxiety.
"Teil me instantly, my good girl."
Martha rose from the chair swiftly and stood up straight to the full extent of ber five fest two.
"Don't you call me your good girl!" said Martha with great severity.
"Begin to call me names and I sha'n't mine my words, I can tell you."
"Thank goodness!" whispered one terrified old lady; "thank goodness, the dreadful creature leaves to night."
"A disgraced, deserted ome!" said

the dreadful creature leaves to night."

"A diagrassed, deserted 'ome!" said Marths, folding her arms. A bowling wilderness. A once 'appy 'ome wreeked and ruined,"

"If you'd only explain in simple English what you mean.
"A scandal in 'igh life!" went on Marths, with a vague memory of headlines in the Sunday journals. "Fight of the un'appy wife. Her 'asband in 'ot parsuit. Shocking disclosures!"

"What the poor demanted creature means I can't for the life of —"
"And this! cried Martna, turning upon the two old ladies so suddenly that they started back. "This is your andiwork! This is what comes of you two bullyragging and arguing, and diotating, and ignoring, and what not! This is your show, this is! You're responsible for all this!

If you could just tell us," maned Mrs. Clascoigne's auct, "in a few words what has really happened, we should be able to follow you with so much more —...

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 ome, as I ope to do as soon as ever I can get my box packed, I wash my 'anda of the 'ole business. If it comes to a injuest or to a police court business, it won't be me that stands in the dock"

"If you don't mind tellung us where your mistress is, Martha dear——"

"I don't know where she is. No one don't know where she is. No one don't know where she is."

"My poor, dear niese," wailed Mrs. Gasooigne's aunt, remorsfelly. "This is what comes of leaving the house for half an hour."

half an hour."

"Better for you, Mem," said Martha,
"better for both of you if you'd never
come back. Better still if neither of
you had ever put so much as a foot
inside this 'oue. It might 'ave
saved'—here Martha lowered her
voice impressively—"bloodsied."

"Graefous!" screamed the two old
ladies.

voice impressively—"bloodshed."
"Gracious!" screamed the two old ladies.
"Bloodshed," explained Martha, with infinite satisfaction, "in other words, the shedding of blood. For what do you seepose has appened?"
"That's just precisely what—""
"What do you say to young mistress rushing u-stairs madly as soon as you was gone and dressing like one o'clock? What do you say to me rushin' upstairs, and finding on the dressing-table—on the dressing sable, mind you—"
"Go on, my dear good creature."
"On the dressing-table," repeated Martha, as though everything depended on this; "on the dressing-table, a note. And what do you say to that note expressing itself to the effect that her life could no longer be endured, that she'd been ignored long enough, that she presposed now to end a life that ought never to 'ave been commenced?"
"My poor, poor nicee!" cried Mrs. Gasoogne's aunt tearfully.

end a life that ought never to 'ave been commenced?"

"My poor, poor niece!" cried Mrs. Gascorgue's aunt tearfully.

"What do you think of this being added as a—what do you call it? As a—bless my soul!" said afartha, pursled, "what is the word?"

"Never mind what the word is, my good girl. Tell us what else was in the letter."

"Let me think of the word I want

"Never mind what the word is, my good girl. Tell us what else was in the letter."

"Let me think of the word I want first," said Martha, with the austerity of a leading lady. "It's on the tip of me tongue, and if you two didn't keep interruptin'—"post'erip'!—that's the word. What do you say then if the post'orip' was to this effect: 'This evening I leave this world and all its cares and worries. Also, in all probability, my husband. Weep not for us, for it is better thus." Martha appeared so well satisfied with this leat sentence, as partaking something of the nature of postry that she repeated it to the two white-leaded old laddies. "Weep not for us, for it is better thus."

The two old ladies shook their heads dolefully, and Martha went on:
"Poor master'!! go fairly off his nut when he 'ears about it. Nice loveable young lady she was, and to be cut off in the flower of her youth, all owing to ill-treatment on the part of relatives old enough to know better. Thank goodness: "added Martha, plously, "thank goodness, it 'il all come out in the papers! If I'm celled on to give evidence I shall know what to say."

"You wouldn't tell an—an untruth, Martha?"

"I know where to draw the line,"

to say."

"You wouldn't tell an—an untruth,
Martha?"

"I know where to draw the line,"
answered the small servant evasively.

"Would it be—would it be well to
send for the police, I wonder?"

"Police are no good," said Martha,
definitely. "They re just the sens ordinary men, only stupider. In
the suburbs, I mean. All you can
do is to set down and keep quiet and
see what appens. And what do you
say," pursued Martha, "to the poor
thing taking her jewel-case, although
goodness knows that ill be little use to
her where she's gone. And what do
you say to het taking mester's photo
along with her so that it should be
found on her body close to 'er 'eart."

"But is there not time—"

"Time ! snapped Martha, wrathfully. "What are you taking about?
Do you think it ian't all over by this?"

"It can't—can't be really so—so
dreadful."

"On'tit, "retorted Martha. "Can't
is ind-all Martha. "Can't

dreadful."
"Can't it," retorted Martha. "Can't it, indeed! If you'd read as much of the police intelligence in the papers as I ave, you'd know what can be and what can't be. And if you don't believe what I'm telling you, why, say so—that's all."

Neither of the two unhappy old ladies took up Martha's defiant chal-

ladies took up Martha's deflant chal-lenge.
"I almost begin to wish," said Mr. Gasooigue's aunt, "that we hadn's interfered quite so much. Perhaps they would have got on better by themselves."

"At all events, said Mrs. Gas-coigue's aunt, with an effort, "we

acted from a good motive. At least I

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 sacrbity.

"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 berself ruindad—"

poor niece should find Perself ruined — "Look ere!" interrupted Martha.
"You two can 'ave this little prizafight out when I'm gone. You won't
'ave anyone to look after and interfere
with, and you'll be meely all to yourselves. And if you dont mind, I'll
just do a lot of packing up and get
away before there's any fur her trouble.
I don't want to be m.xad up meest in
any unpleasantness, because, of course,
I'm, as you may asy, young, and I've
you my future to look forward to.
With you two ladies, its different."
"You surely won't leave us,
Martha," appealed Mr. Gascoigne's
aunt, piteously, "no ur hoar of need,"
"On! won't I'p" replied Martha,
confidently. "You'll see."
To the great amaxement of the

contidently. "You'll see."
To the great amazement of the other servants in the Orescent, Martha, sooffing at convention, went off in a bansom, instead of the four wheeler that custom suggests. The hansom took her suffile to the convention of the second suggests. hansom, instead of the four wheeler that custom suggests. The hansom took her swiftly to town, and at a large building of reasonably priced flats Martha and her box went up the

large building of reasonably priced flats Martha and her box went up the lift.

"Arrived safely, then, Martha," said young Mrs. Gascoigne cheerfully.

"Rather!" said Martha.

"And you said farewell to the old people on good terms?" asked young Mr. Gascoigne.

"Dapends what you call good, sir," answered Martha, evasively. "But 'aven't you got nice cosy rooms 'ere."

"And you gave my message to my sunt, I hope," said Mrs. Gascoigne, and explained that we would write and explain fully?"

"I gave 'em fall information," said Martha calmly.

"I'm so glad we arranged it without any quarrelling," said young Mrs. Gascoigne. "I was very anxious to a scene of any description."

"And Martha having explained it all quietly and without any fuss," remarked Mr. Gascoigne, "they cannot take offence or ——"

"If you don't mind, Mam," interested Mrsha, "I should like to tree."

marked Mr. Gascoigne, "they cannot take offence or """ you don't mind, Mam," inter-rupted Martha, "I should like to turn in a bit earlier than usual this even-ing. I've 'ed what you may eall rather a tiring day of it."

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A New Pastoral Theology

By R. .. B + H + F + * Ewles to - r L

It is with genuine pleasure and a feeling of gratitude, which will, we are sure, be shared by all American priests and students of theology who love their calling, that we announce this volume on "Pastural Theology." Hitherto we have laid no work of the hind in the English language, except translations from the German or French, more or less faithful, and more or less uninviting by their lack translations from the German or French, more or less uninviting by their lack of attenion to the oricumstances of distinctly American missionary life How very much these circumstances affiler from those which the traditional methods of pastoral teaching are apt to consider can be realized only by them 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 centres. 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 sympathise with the needs of the scattered thousands constituting the laboring element of large manufacturing disricts, could attempt the work of teaching paetoral theology in America without being either one-sided or deficient. The man who would instruct the young clerie 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 oppular non Catholic mund, 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 assectional and practical life.

Dr. Strug, in undertaking the work, finds himself equipped with all these requirements. His years of varied missionary work in the cathodral parish of Providence, R. I., during which the habits of the student retained their hold on him sufficiently to turn his needful recreation to the davantage of literary authorship, have given him the practical knowledge without which his esientific training alone would have leen powerless successfully to teach the American semi-

alone would have 1 sen powerless successfully to teach the American seminarist.

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 aphorisme." 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 detinot advantage to have some latitude allowed in the directions given, so that they may be adapted to the several and varying circumstances of pastoral sortivity in the cosmopolitan life of the American Catholic Church. Dr. Stang divides his matter into three books: Preaching and Cateching, Administration of the Sacraments (Sacramentals), and Pastoral softing to the surface of the profess of the subnor'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-kresping; the Priest's Library, New York. Benziger Bros. Price \$1.50.

A Patron Saint for the Cyclists.

A Patron Saint for the Cyclists.

Among the religious customs of old France, which have shown the greatest resistance to the revolutionary and infidel spiri of the past century, says The Luverpool Catholic Times, is that which secosiates almost every trade or much followed pursuit with the patron saint of his craft is Br. Fisere, 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 craftemes. Again, those who follow the pleasures of the chase—only a profession now a days in the case of poschers, 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 Hospitaler and St. Christopher. For some time past the cyclists in France have 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 locomation whose history is entirely modern. St. Julien and St. Christopher were both thought of because of their solicitude for travellers, but cyclists being clannish, wished to

remain quite distinct from tramps and such like persons. Bt 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 intraodously used against her persecutors. The 'Croix', which warmly advocates the choice of St. Catharine, makes the following reflections on the subject: "As the saint stands leaning upon her wheel she makes us think of a biccolast 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."

Canon Brosnan, of Cabirgiveen, has

Canon Brosvan, of Cahirouveen, has issued the following appeal.

Fellow coverrenes—Within a few minutes' walk of the birthplace of the Liberator, and beside the now dilapidated structure in which he so often worshipped, riese the unfinished O Connell Memorial Church. Since the happy resumption of the works has to comber very satisfactory progress bas been made, bringing the last November very satisfactory progress bas been made, bringing the devotion of our people and the generosity of the friends of Ireland through out the world, £14,648 183. 9a has been paid to the contractor, and there is nothing more now due on the building except the usual frawback of 12½ per cent. and £158 39. 2s. overdrawn in the Munster and Leinster Bank, whilst payment to the contractor is guaranteed up to the roofing inclusive, when, as per agreement, the key of the church is to be banded over. All further particulars at hand and opon to inspection. The good work proceeds: and, so much having been schieved, surely the final effort to roof and prepare the shurch 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 celebra tion the fiftieth anniversary of O Connell's death; and may I not be humbly permitted to express the hope that in so memorative and votive church may be completed. Religion and nationality are slike my advocates in this hour of need, when the funds of the O'Connell Memorial Church are exhaused. I am, dear fellow countrymen, your faithful and obedient servant.

T. Olnon Brosnan.

Cahiroiveen, May 5, 1897.

Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside

A very enjoyable complimentary A very enjoyable complimentary entertainment was tendered by the children of the Sacred Heart Orphanspe on Thursday 20th inst to Dostors C. McKenna, W. McKeown and A. J. McDonagh as a slight schnowledgement of the very great services gratuitionsly rendered by them to this institution. The little mes acquitted themselves very creditably, particularly the young lady who presided at the piano and reflocted great credit on the noble, self-sacrifiung, Siasers 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 nesses incidental to some three or four hundred children cared for here, an oubreak of scarlet fiver of a very severe form attacked the hitleones. Between sixty or seventy cases occurred and not one fatality, which slone speaks volumes for the skillful medical treatment and careful nursing of the Sisters If there is one charitable ent was tendered by th speaks volumes for the 'killiul medical treatment and careful nursing of the Sisters If there is one charitable institution move than another that is deserving of assistance on account of the utter helplesaness of its immates, it is this institution. After addresses 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 of St. Michael's Novinste and Rev. Father Cruise, Brockton; 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 note of the powers certainly does not yield on a single point, and states even that the peace conference must be held at Constantinopte and not at Pharsalos, but the sincerity of both Germany and Russis is doubted, and any sign of dissension among the powers makes for obstinacy on the part of the Sultan.

In his Vegerable, Pills, Dr. Parmelee

In his 'NGRTABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmeloe 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 DEMICATE AND DEMILITATED CONSTITUTIONS PARMELES'S PHILS act like a charm. Taken in smal doese, the effect is both a tonic and stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

ALTARS.

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.

The pains and sorrows of the truly Obrisian heart emit a sweet perfume that appeases the judgments of God. Its joy and its gladness also may be made to have a supernatural result. The prayers that come from an humble heart pierce the clouds and consecrate anew with their sweetness that heart, as the soul's appealing alter for its sanctification.

as the soul's appealing altar for its sanctification.

And God has other altars also. From the tiny flowers that adorns the river's bank or sweetens the desert air, arises a perfume to the throne of the Orestor. From the soft fresh May leaves of the mountain trees, from the fresh green fields agan rejoining in their free made garments; from the distant music of the grant 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 adorations, and swell the perpoptual incence that rises to the throne of the Almighty.

May 25th, 1897

CAN RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. EDGS BOTH-berry, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that DR. TROMAS ECCHTRIC OIL is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have alays received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I sake great pleasure in recommending it."

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TORONTO, May 26, 1897.

TORONTO, May 26, 1897.

Wheat—The recipits in the country are a little more liberal and the feeling is easier. There is a fair demand. Red is quoted at 74c saked north and west and 73c bid, and white at 74c hid and 75c saked. Mantroba 175c to 75c sto 8ch stort to 180c and No. 2 hard at 78c.

Flour—Is dull and rather easier. Care of straight relief are quoted at \$3 60 west. Milliem, No. 2 hard at 78c.

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Wheat white,	4	0	79	\$0	00
do red		Ó	79	Ō	00
do goose		Ò	68	0	00
Buckwheat				ō	Ō
Rye				ō	oc
Oats.,				ō	22
Poss				ŏ	00
Barley		õ	25	ō	00
Hay		19	00	13	ŌΕ
Straw		7	00		00
Dresend hogs				6	60
Eggs,		ū	09	ő	00
Butter, lb rolls		õ	10	Õ	18
Potatoes		ŏ	28	ŏ	35
do tube, dairy					12
Chickens				ň	60
Tarkeys		ŏ	10	õ	12
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In the lovely month of May all nature is like a song whose cadences are heard in the rippling brook, or are neard in the ripping proofs, or distant waterfall, or tender notes measured by the forest songster. Then the special stars of God in the churches borrow the beauties of the flowery 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 con-secrated to her name. Month of hope and promise, as Mary is our great hope and our unfalling promise of help when weighed down by the troubles of this sinful world! Menth of the brightness and gladness which

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 Oreator. The good intentions that arise in it are gifts brought to the sacrifice, the good deeds performed are sanotified by the good motives and charitable dispositions that form in the heart and which prompt their performance. which prompt their performance. The pains and sorrows of the truly

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Oats 0 24	0 25
Poss 0 45	0 00
Barley 0 25	0 00
Hay	13 00
Straw 7 00	0 00
Dresend hogs 6 00	6 65
Eggs U 09	0 00
Butter, lb rolls 0 10	0 18
Potatoes 0 23	0 35
do tube, dairy 0 09	0 12
Chickens 0 40	0 60
Tarkeys 0 10	0 12
Ducks 0 60	0 80
Goese	0 00

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barism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until every-body has tested the virtue of

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