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VOL. XII., No. 25

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHRONICLES OF AN OLD-TIMER

The Theller Story of the Rebellion Continued—His Trial and Conviction—Chief Justice Robinson the Presiding Judge—Christopher Hagerman the Crown Prosecutor—An Orange Jury—Defence, That He Was an American Citizen, and Could Not be Guilty of Treason to Her Majesty.

Chicago, June 4, 1904.

The sixth of April was the eventful day ordered for my trial. Early in the morning my chains were knocked off and under a strong guard I was escorted to the court. A crowd had already assembled and I was placed in the prisoner's box, in the centre of the room, opposite the bench. As soon as the excitement occasioned by our entrance had subsided, I was directed to listen to the indictment which had been preferred against me, for the offence of high treason against her most gracious majesty, the queen of Great Britain and Ireland. This was done by the clerk, who concluded by asking me the question whether I was "guilty or not guilty." I addressed the court in reply: "That I had no counsel and was not conversant with the forms of law or the proceedings of the courts of justice. That the little information I possessed on such matters had led me to believe that it was customary to ask a prisoner, charged with so heinous an offence, whether he was ready or not for trial, and I requested that I should be permitted to be allowed me to send for testimony to prove that I was not the person mentioned in the indictment; that I had never resided at Malden as set forth; that I was not a British subject, but a citizen of the United States; and that consequently, as such, I could not be guilty of treason, owing no allegiance to the British Crown."

In answer to this appeal the court directed that my appeal should be embodied in an affidavit, and that then the subject matter should receive attention. Two gentlemen of the bar volunteered and received permission of the court to assist me. I retired with them to a small room, and they prepared the necessary affidavit, comprising the statement of facts to which I alluded. Both these gentlemen assured me that they would render me any assistance in their power, if such aid could be of any service, but stated at the same time that they felt confident that their services would be all in vain, as it was currently and authoritatively reported that I could not be permitted to escape; that my execution was already determined upon, as a necessary example, and that their professional aid would not only be prejudicial, but ruinous to them. Staggered but not prostrated by this announcement, I returned to the court room, and the affidavit was read by the clerk. This called to his feet Hagerman, the Attorney-General of the Province, a large man, with an unmeaning, bloated countenance; his nose had been broken, but whether in a midnight brawl or not, I cannot say; but it gave a hideous and disgusting look to his face. This defect had earned him, throughout the province, the sobriquet of "Handsome Kit." He addressed me with much warmth against any postponement of the trial, remarking that "the affidavit was only a pretext to gain time; that the prisoner was bound to be prepared; that the Crown's witnesses were present at an expense to the Government; and that the prisoner had already cost the Government a considerable amount. That there should be no further delay, and that the court might be relieved from all doubt of the propriety of refusing the application, he would freely admit the principal allegations in the affidavit. He would admit that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, that he had not resided in Upper Canada, that he had been first fired upon by the British authorities at Malden, and had been subsequently driven upon their shores, and every other material allegation he would freely admit as proved."

On these admissions being recorded the Chief Justice decided that the trial should proceed. The jury was empanelled. Well knowing that they were all a packed jury of Tories, I deemed it of little consequence to exercise the right of peremptory challenge, a privilege, important as I was then situated, being a stranger amidst foes, and placed in the attitude of contending with power clothed with legalized form, and surrounded with the inimitable passion and prejudice. I felt as if my doom was determined, and all that was incumbent upon me was to keep in remembrance the cause that had called me to act, and to take heed that civil liberty and the rights of American citizenship should not be impaired through nervous timidity or criminal remissness on my part. Waiting, therefore, the right to challenge, which was conceded by the court, I boldly insisted that my protest against the right to try me as a British subject should be entered on record, and my request was granted.

Although not an important incident in the Canadian revolution, yet as this protest comprehends privileges presumed to be conferred by the naturalization laws of the United States, I recur to it, that others of my native countrymen similarly situated, may learn by my experience how little it avails under British laws to have foresworn British protection; and that the naturalization law of the United States, although bound with the stars and stripes, carry no shield against British construction of man's natural right to choose his own home and adopt his own country. These boasted privileges of American law sound well in theory and work well in peace; but until treaty regulations abolish forever the tyrant's doctrine of once a subject always a subject, little practical blessing is conferred in times of commotion and war; periods of national trouble in which my countrymen are never backward in commingling.

I solemnly protested against the right of the court to try me for high treason, because:

First, as an American citizen I could not be tried for the alleged offence, not owing any allegiance to the throne of Great Britain.
 Second, that if I had, by the facts alleged in the indictment, made myself amenable for any offence, it was against the laws of nations, and that consequently the trial must be had before a higher tribunal, sitting in England, and that I could not be tried before a provisional court.
 Third, that the facts alleged comprehended a high offence against the laws of the United States, to which I, as a citizen of that republic, was amenable, and to whose jurisdiction I should be returned.
 The Chief Justice directed the protest to be recorded, the jurors were sworn, and the trial proceeded. The Queen's Counsel, a Mr. Sherwood, opened the case for the Crown. This sprang of revolutionary Toryism commenced by a detailed account of what he could prove from gallant and respectable gentlemen who had assisted in the capture of what he was pleased to term the brigands of Malden. He essayed to refute the position assumed by the prisoner in his affidavit for postponement, admitting the fact that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and entitled to the rights of such character as long as he remained subject to the laws of that government; but that the British constitution and laws recognized no such rights, and that they ceased the moment he was found in arms against the government of his birth, that having been born in Her Majesty's domains, no subsequent act of his could release him from the obligations imposed by birth; that being once a subject he was always a subject; that allegiance was perpetual; it was a natural incident of birth, a doctrine inseparable from the spirit of the British constitution, which it would be moral treason to convert, or deny. In illustration he cited the case of one Aeneas McDonald, who had been tried and convicted of treason a century ago. This man had been engaged in the Scotch rebellion of 1745, as a partisan of the Pretender. He was a French officer and was taken prisoner. Having been born in Scotland, but removed from that country when a mere infant, to France, where he was educated, and to the service of whose monarch he was attached, he acted in the invasion but as an officer in the French army, in the legitimate obedience of orders. All this was alleged upon his trial, and a similarity of position assumed, such as was presented by the prisoner on this trial. Yet the plea availed not McDonald; nor could it be of any consequence to the prisoner. The case was in

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point and so far as well authenticated precedent could illustrate and establish the principle for which he contended, all doubt as to the true relation of the prisoner to the British government must be removed. The witness for the crown was then called. First on the stand appeared a Mr. Elliot, of Sandwich, who, being sworn, testified "that he had seen me at Detroit, in the month of December, taking an active part at a public meeting, called to minister relief to the Canadian sufferers, and that he had also seen me on another occasion in that city officiate as one of the officers of another meeting for the same purpose, and heard me address the meeting, condemning in strong language the course pursued by the British authorities, and styling the conduct of the provincial government as tyrannical and atrocious. He also heard me raising money to relieve the distresses of the fugitive rebels." In reply to a question which I was allowed to put on cross-examination, the witness stated: "That Detroit was an American city and that the rebels were there called 'Canadian refugees.'"

Next came Major Laughlin, the sheriff of the Western District of Canada, who testified to a conversation he had had with me in Windsor, some time prior to the affair at Malden, in which I had made use of language that was highly treasonable—wishing success to Papineau and others of the Lower Province, who, I had said were struggling for liberty. On being requested to particularize the language I had used, he said I had boasted of being a Republican, and prayed that the Canada might soon be a republic. That subsequently he had called at the prisoner's store in Detroit and heard him say that he held the commission of Brigadier-General in the service of the Canadian Provincial Government, and that he knew the prisoner to possess great popularity, and to be highly esteemed by the Canadian population; and that he had heard him some days previous to the attack upon Malden, boldly express sentiments of hatred to the British power. The witness was present at the capture of the prisoner, and witnessed the capture of the prisoner. He was armed and wore the same uniform in which he was now dressed. Witness had striven to tear off the stars from his breast; but could not succeed from the resistance which he made. The witness expressed his sorrow for the insult he had given, and begged the pardon of the court, now begged the prisoner's pardon.

Another witness was called of the name of McDonald, who testified in substance to the same as the previous witness, as to the conduct of the prisoner at public meetings at Detroit; then followed a few others of no account. At last John Prince was called to the stand, who repeated the same story, but preferred from professional habit, to reach the facts by a circuitous and irrelevant route and confirming the sheriff as to my being taken in arms against her majesty at Malden. He manifested much feeling of hostility to me personally, and seemed to rejoice in the opportunity of eliciting his long festering rancor, and swore by the wholesome to every necessary fact to secure my conviction. I ruffled his temper a little in cross-examination, by asking him boldly if he was not drunk then and had not been intoxicated at the time of my capture, all of which was the fact, and easily to be perceived of any candid observer. My questions were objected to as a matter of course, but I enjoyed the satisfaction of exposing the reptile to public gaze. Other immaterial testimony was introduced, not necessary to recapitulate in this narrative. Having declined to offer any exculpatory evidence, the Attorney-General summed up, as the lawyers call it, by an impassioned address to the jury, calling to his aid all the opprobrious epithets that the calendar of Billingsgate could furnish, which he most heroically applied to the population of the United States in general and myself in particular. I was a brigand, a murderer, a pirate, a robber, a Yankee, an inhuman monster. My countrymen were lawless renegades, actuated by the passions of the Jacobins of France. The object was plunder and rapine, and he implored the jury to remember the

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TEMPERANCE

The spirit which is making itself felt in the demand for Catholic federation and Catholic education is similarly active in everything that makes for Catholic progress. An active interest in Temperance would be a most efficient factor in that respect will be admitted by all. The social glass has been the pitfall which brought more than one bright Catholic career to a sudden and melancholy termination. It cannot be said that this danger has been disregarded. Catholic boys and youth have been safeguarded in a very effectual manner by the exacting, at the most solemn moment of a Catholic boy's life, namely, at Confirmation, of a pledge to avoid all intoxicating liquors until the age of 21 years is reached. A high tribute to the wisdom of this step was recently paid by the "Leader and Recorder" in a notice of the administration of Confirmation at St. Cecilia's church, Toronto Junction. In this way and by personal appeal a great work of which the world hears little is being done in our midst on behalf of temperance.

But these efforts would be more fruitful were they supplemented by public and imposing demonstrations. Private and family prayers are of primary importance, but public worship is no less necessary. Both are indispensable. Wherever public worship is neglected private devotion soon languishes. And without private devotion public worship becomes a matter of the lips. The same can be said in a large measure of temperance. A strong public demonstration will be a stimulus to the observance of the pledge made at the altar and in the presbytery. And then it will be an object lesson to those outside the fold. Convicted of the good such a movement would do along the lines indicated, and also as a restraining influence on the intemperate zeal which has done much to discredit the best interests of temperance, a number of active Catholics have met and discussed the advisability of public monthly meetings to which all lovers of temperance would be invited. Our most prominent Catholics would be invited to address these meetings, and after each, all who wished to become total abstainers would be requested to come forward and give their names. The machinery for such a movement already exists. Branches of the League of the Cross have been established in Toronto, and these are the lines on which that organization proceeds. With charter duly signed and with a vigorous band of supporters, a movement of this kind ought to be welcomed on all sides and achieve a gratifying success.

Catholic Higher Education

To the Editor of The Register:

The subject of Catholic higher education is so wide that it could be discussed in many issues of your paper and yet be far from exhausted. Take for example one branch which at the present moment is receiving particular attention in the United States, in Ireland, in every country in which Catholic zeal is united with foresight—the higher education of the clergy. That they should be guides not only in spiritual matters, but leaders of thought in all great social questions, readers of the times and their wants, has been proclaimed by the prophets of old: "The lips of the priests shall guard knowledge. Alive to this, the ecclesiastical statesmen of the United States, one of whom honored Ottawa with his presence and charmed it with his utterances recently, some years ago set about erecting in Washington a University which would give Catholic priests a training which would place them abreast of the times on all the great questions of the day. After many difficulties—difficulties arising principally from a narrowness which showed how much the broadening effect of such an institution was needed—the Catholic University of Washington is now on the high road towards realizing the aims.

With that practical sagacity which American ecclesiastical leaders enjoy in a high degree, the Catholic University of Washington was specially designed to give priests what may be termed a post-graduate course. Its founders recognized that a little experience on the mission will enable the young priest to see just in what points his seminary training needs to be supplemented. Contact with the world opens his eyes to the fact that there is much to be learned if he wishes to achieve success. He sees how wherein he failed to take the full benefits of his seminary training and wherein that training itself did not take into due consideration the conditions with which he finds himself face to face. Now he knows what and how to study. And it is just at this state the Catholic University of Washington steps in, takes hold of the bright and ambitious young priest, and develops the best that is in him by a thorough training in the highest departments of those subjects for which he has a special aptitude and which he feels to be most useful for his work. This sketch does not pretend to convey that the Catholic University of Washington is designed to be a sort of superior seminary for priests. Its aim is to be a centre of the highest culture for all classes, but it makes a specialty of the development of the priest, who has had a Catholic education, and which he feels to be most useful for his work. Your correspondent will, if you wish, continue this theme in subsequent issues, and suggest what steps in his opinion should be adopted to make the present craving for better things, of which the recent meeting at Cornwall was a gratifying manifestation (though the writer does not mean by this to endorse everything said and done there) fruitful in results.

STRATFORD

(Special Church Correspondence.) It is with a wonderful amount of pleasure that I make the announcement this week of the taking over of the parish of St. Joseph's by the new pastor, the Rev. Charles E. McGee, late of Maidstone, which appointment has met with general approval through this diocese. Father McGee's success has been attained by his constant attendance to everything pertaining to the advancement of the Catholic people of this diocese whenever he has administered to their wants, and his efforts to "build up" Catholicity has been recognized and appreciated by the Bishop by his appointment to this, the banner congregation of the London Diocese. Father McGee's careful watchfulness, his keen judgment, will soon be felt here. His business tact and his proper fitness above all as a priest of God, sound his mark of success in this rapidly growing parish. In Father McGee's opening remarks at early mass on Sunday morning last he stated that he was no stranger to them, having nearly twenty years ago administered to their wants under the late Dean Kilroy. He had kind remembrances of them yet and as he had been appointed to this important parish by the Bishop, he was proud of the honor conferred upon him and would do his best to make his services felt and appreciated in this place. He wished the hearty co-operation of the parishioners and under their influence the church of St. Joseph would no doubt prosper.

Some important changes would be necessary in order to meet the requirements of the priest and people, and in future early mass on Sunday mornings will be at 8 o'clock, Vespers at 7.30 p.m., and during the week mass at 7.30 a.m. in place of 8 o'clock. Last Friday afternoon, June 3rd, the Separate School children of this parish gathered together in the assembly hall on Grange street, to welcome their new pastor and the supervisor of their school, the Rev. Charles E. McGee. The children opened the meeting with a song of greeting and an address of welcome was read by Master Frank Stock. A presentation of bouquets by Master Edmond Kneilt and Miss Colette O'Brien was much to be admired. Father McGee replied to the gathering in his usual pleasant manner and was followed by Mr. Coughlin, of the Trustee Board, who made a capital speech. Later on in the day a similar reception was tendered to him at the Loretto Convent. Flowers and singing was also the leading feature of the meeting and altogether the welcome to Father McGee was full of earnestness and appreciation.

Following is the report of St. Joseph's School for May, 1904:

Prize Winners—Highest in Arithmetic, Daniel Kelly; application, Mary Sullivan; general proficiency, Irene Goetler.

Grade I, Junior.—Georgina Wingefelder, George Wingefelder, Mary Eckert, Jessie Workman.

Grade I, Senior.—Ethel Kane, Annie Ryan, Miriam Hiram, Marie Wahl, Agnes Kane, Justin Dyer, Walter Killoran, Mary Wiess.

Grade II, Junior.—Reta Burney, Olive McCaffrey, Fred Wick, Anna Koebel, Lizzie McQuade, Nellie Devlin, Austin Terberry, John Fitzgibbons, Mary Bart, Leonora Durand, Irene O'Hara.

Grade II, Senior.—Fred Killoran, Joseph McDonald, Percy Slatler, Henry Wiess, Thomas Dillon, Frank Given, Katie Bannon, Lillie Castleton, Marie Swift, Bridget O'Brien, Agnes Cahill.

Grade III.—Lily O'Brien, Annette O'Brien, Marie O'Donnell, John Flanagan, Gerline McQuade, Jennie Devlin, Helena Roche, Augustine McQuade.

Fourth Grade—Irene Goettler, Rhea Kneilt, Emma Kneilt, Lawrence O'Brien, Leon Long, Camilla Duggan, Frank Stock, Daniel Kelly, Ruby Swan, Evelyn Quilter.

The host of friends of Rev. Father Brennan, pastor of St. Basil's, will be delighted to know that his health is returning rapidly.

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The World of Rome

Rome, May 20.—The attitude of the French Government towards the Holy See, which is assuming day by day a more marked hostility, by occupying the most serious attention of Catholics in Rome.

A few days ago, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Fani, Deputy from Perugia, said in his speech: It has been said that Pius X. cherishes the idea of an approach to the Holy See. Well, if he so desire it, let him come, poor old man.

The "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, today publishes the following note. Some newspapers persist in stating that the motive for the leave of absence of M. Nisard, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, was the refusal of Cardinal Merry Del Val to reply to questions which were put to him by other Roman Catholic powers.

The rumor runs today that the French Ambassador to the Vatican, M. Nisard, a worthy representative of his Government, is on the eve of being recalled as a preliminary to the denunciation of the Concordat.

Irish Representation
Strong Condemnation of Present Proposals by Mr. John Morley
Mr. John Morley was the principal speaker at a Manchester meeting held in connection with the annual gathering of the Council of the National Liberal Federation.

Death and Taxes
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The D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE
Ottawa, May 26, 1904.
The Reading Circle held the last meeting of the season Tuesday evening, the 24th.

Catholics
The late Mr. Lecky, when taken to task for the use of the word Catholic without the prefix Roman in a letter which was published in the "Times," said that in all his writings he had used the word Catholic in the sense in which it was perfectly understood; that he had never qualified it in a manner which the professors of the Catholic Faith would regard as offensive.

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Meat on the Farm
Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Meat on the Farm."

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Calendar for June 1904 with columns for Day of Month, Day of Week, Color of Vestments, and the corresponding feast or saint's day.

'THE QUESTION OF LIGHT' is the subject of a little booklet recently issued by us. Of interest to everyone who wants good lighting. Mailed free on request. McDonald & Willson, Toronto

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work, and she hoped the children would look like him. One day a dreadful thing happened to him. In the morning, instead of going to the brook, he flew down to the ice-water drain to get a drink of water...

Children's Corner

THE OWL AND THE LARK. (Carolyn Wells in June St. Nicholas) Oh, the Owl and the Lark Went a-sailing after dark, And they boated and they floated down the river to the sea; On their mandolins they played, And such merry music made That the donkey in the distance fairly laughed aloud in glee.

to be wrecked. I was tempted to take the mother's part against such cruel treatment as she quivered through the fern on fluttering wing toward me, but at that moment, as if thoroughly subdued, she yielded up the bug to the father. This was the bone of contention. A domestic battle had been fought and he had won. The scolding ceased. Both seemed satisfied. Mounting to the tree top, the little mother poured forth such a flood of sweet song as rarely strikes human ear. From that moment a different war, released from all care and worry, Her entire time was spent in search for bugs. Each return was heralded by the high-sounding trill from the tree top, and her husband whirled out of the tangled vines to take the morsel she carried.

AN ODD NESTING PLACE. Where a Sparrow Has Built a Home in a Lion's Mouth. (George W. Picknell in June St. Nicholas.) Not all of the delights of spring are for the country boy. We who live in the city have a host of them, and can see many a strange and pleasing sight if we keep our eyes open. A few days ago, while riding my bicycle doting of sparrows, and looking up saw in the mouth of the building on one of the city's prominent clubs, the remains of a last year's nest, and two sparrows getting ready to build a new one for this year.

MOTHER'S HERO. (By Hilda Richmond.) 'I'd like to have been Alexander the Great,' said Charlie, drooping his book with a sigh. 'Just think of the wonderful things he did! Wouldn't it be splendid to conquer the whole world?' 'I know who I'd rather be,' said Josie, looking up from her book. 'Joan of Arc! She was splendid if she didn't conquer the whole world. I think it's a mean shame they treated her as they did while she was alive, and now make a great fuss over her.'

WREN DISCIPLINE. How the Father Bird Forced His Family into the World. (From William Lovell Finley's 'Rearing a Wren Family' in June St. Nicholas.) Hidden in the grass, I tried to solve the secret of the father's petulant actions. Each time the patient mother returned he grew more restless and violent in his language. Soon I saw his wife whirl joyously by with an unusually large white grub—surely a prize for any bird. But alas! for all her prowess, her spouse started at her as if in madness, hilted she, trembling in terror, retreated down the limb and through the bushes. For a few moments it seemed as if the wren household was

MR. BLUE JAY. I had always heard stories about the disagreeable disposition of the Blue Jay family, but I never liked to believe them—the Blue Jays are such handsome birds. Last summer I had a chance to watch a pair, and now I think, myself, that some Blue Jays are not very amiable. The two bright creatures chose a branch in the great maple by the pantry window on which to build their nest. I soon noticed that when Mr. Blue Jay might just as well have been at work as not, he was so busy telling Mrs. Blue Jay that she must 'work a leedle, work a leedle, work a leedle,' he quite forgot to work himself. When he did work he used coarse twigs because they went so much farther than the small ones, and he bickered with the small ones, and he was not at all particular about the nesting. Instead of hunting for horse-hair, and bits of wool, he took the grass at the foot of the tree because it was less trouble. But Mrs. Blue Jay didn't seem to mind the rough nest nor Mr. Blue Jay's idle habits. She used to sit there on her eggs and turn her head this way and that to watch him as he flew about. He was such a beautiful fellow, with the softest of blue coats, and the blackest of satin ties, that she thought he was too fine to

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS RHEUMATISM. What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says: 212 King Street East, Toronto, Sept. 15, 1903. John O'Connor, Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured.

DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours for ever thankful, PETER AUSTEN

DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted, I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG.

PILES. DEAR SIR,—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, JOS. WESTMAN,

A Lasting Cure of Itching Piles. A Chronic Case of Unusual Severity and Long Standing Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Throughout Canada there are hundreds of cases similar to the one described below in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven a positive and lasting cure for the most severe form of itching piles.

BLOOD POISONING. DEAR SIR,—It gives me the greatest of pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, J. J. CLARKE, 73 Wolsley Street, City.

JOHN O'CONNOR 193 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 170 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. And by all Druggists PRICE \$1.00 PER BOX.

The Catholic Register
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO.
PATRICK F. CRONIN,
Business Manager and Editor.

A FINE OLD PRINCIPLE.
Our separated brethren are, of course, most tenaciously attached to their right of private judgment.

DEATH OF CORNELIUS O'SULLIVAN.
By the death of Mr. Cornelius O'Sullivan, which took place in Peterboro on Sunday last, another of the most highly respected pioneer settlers of Seymour has passed away.

He was a staunch Roman Catholic, but freed from all religious bigotry as it is evidenced by the high esteem in which he was held by his numerous Protestant friends.

Our Montreal Budget.
(Letters from our own Correspondent.)
The lacrosse season opened here on Saturday, when the Shamrocks, champions of the world, faced their old-time rivals, the Montrealers.

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JAMES MASON, Managing Director

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.
THE C. M. B. A.
The Catholic community generally will be interested in the membership report to April 30th last from the Grand Council of the C.M.B.A. of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
M. Combes in his dashing style says France "wishes to put an end to the superannuated claim to the Temporal Power."

DEATH OF MOTHER ANASTASIA OF OSHAWA.
In this busy age of ceaseless activity, in those strenuous days of unrelenting toil, when the deeper lessons of life are but little heeded, it is sad, at first thought, to chronicle the demise of those who have lived in another atmosphere than that permeated by the spirit of the world.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.
The Separate School Board on Monday night arranged for a pupils' field day on June 17th at the Exhibition grounds.

Ontario Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne.
The Ontario Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the auspices of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Kingston, and his Diocesan clergy, will take place this year on Tuesday, July 19th.

THE BUDGET.
There are now two kinds of protection known in the fiscal policies of nations. Protection for enrichment of manufacturers is one. Protection of national industry and progress against the unfair competition of rival countries is the other.

OBITUARY.
MRS. JAS. O'CONNOR DIES.
A Most Peaceful Death—Bids Farewell to Her Family with True Resignation.

THE LATE PHILIP KENNEDY.
Hastings, Ont., May 19.—It is our sad duty to record the demise of one of Hastings' most esteemed and honorable citizens in the person of Mr. Philip Kennedy, who died at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on Friday, May 13th, after an illness of nearly four years.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SHEARN OF OSHAWA JUNCTION.
It is our sad duty to record the death of one of Oshawa's old residents in the person of Mr. J. Shearn, whose demise occurred at the family residence on May 9th of last month.

ed and charitable a manner that one could but admire the strength of the gentle soul that always took God's side, no matter what the world's opinion might be; human respect, self-interest had no part in her character if God were satisfied what mattered earthly considerations.

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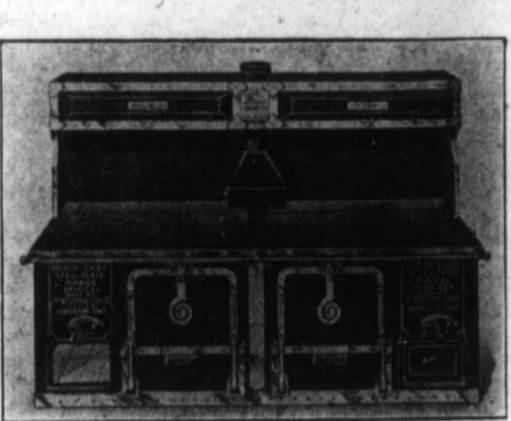
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THE WESTERN FOUNDRY CO., Limited WINGHAM, ONT.

They were heart-broken, and had been searching for her ever since she was lost. She wandered across the bay and fell in. The funeral took place on Saturday, May 28th, from her mother's residence. Mass was celebrated at St. Lawrence's church by Rev. Father Brady. The interment took place in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery and the pall-bearers were Messrs. C. J. Bird, H. Brick, J. Brick, T. McNichol, T. Connors and S. Smith.

DIOCESAN CHANGES.

Rev. Father W. Gehl, of Caledonia, has been appointed rector of St. Joseph's parish, this city, to succeed the late Father Hauck. Father Gehl will be a fitting successor to the dead priest and will no doubt become quite popular in a short time with his flock. Other changes have also been made by His Lordship. Rev. Father Donovan, a former rector of St. Joseph's, who had to resign on account of ill health, will go to Dunnville. Rev. G. Cleary of Dunnville, will take effect on Sunday next.

MRS. MCGOWAN DEAD.

A respected resident of this city passed away last week at her late residence in the person of Mrs. McGowan, wife of Manus McGowan, the well-known butcher. Mrs. McGowan, who was 76 years of age, fell about a year ago and broke her hip. The injury finally resulted in death. A grown-up family of ten sons and daughters survive, and are Mrs. T. F. Lyall, city; Mrs. Woodworth, Chicago; Mrs. Speck, Michigan; Mrs. Cully, Macon; Miss Lizzie, at home; Mrs. Monck, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Manus and Andrew at home, and Patrick and William of New York.

RECEIVED FIRST COMMUNION.

There was a very large congregation present at the children's mass at 9 o'clock in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday last, when a large class of children received their first Holy Communion. They gathered in the hall before mass and marched from there to the centre pews, which were reserved for them in the church. They also marched back to the hall in procession after mass. Sacred banners were carried and the children looked very nice. They returned to the cathedral in the afternoon and were given mementos of the occasion. There were no catechism classes in the afternoon. The way the children conducted themselves showed that they had been carefully trained by the kind sisters.

ANOTHER WEDDING.

A quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated in St. Augustine's church, Dundas, last week, when Rev. Mr. Heenan united in marriage Miss Minnie O'Connor, daughter of the late B. O'Connor, to Alfred Squibb of Stratford, son of the late Frank Squibb of Hamilton. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy life.

DEATH OF MRS. McNICHOL.

A very sad case was that of Mrs. McNichol, wife of Mr. Thomas McNichol, of Toronto, whose remains were found in the bay last week. By the death of her four children within a short time a few years ago her mind became deranged. She wandered away from her mother's residence, Mrs. Grace, Hughson street north, about a month ago, and was never again seen alive by her relatives.

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MEN AND WOMEN A Catholic Home Journal devoted to the interests of every man and woman. Ably edited, handsomely illustrated. Its departments are the best and its special timely features are unexcelled. It is the most interesting, brightest and best illustrated home magazine published anywhere for \$1.00 a year. The leading Artists and Literateurs contribute to Men and Women. Published monthly by The Men and Women Publishing Company. Sample copy, 10 cents. T. E. KLEIN, 93 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

Barrie Correspondence Mr. Edward Dwyer, one of the pioneer residents of Midhurst, passed away on Monday, May 23rd, at his funeral, which proceeded to Saint Mary's church, Barrie, was one of the largest seen in town for some time, showing the affection and respect in which he was held.

Many regrets were expressed in town when the friends of Mrs. Kingsley learned of her sad and untimely death in Lindsay. She was formerly a resident of Barrie, where she is affectionately remembered. The Retreat announced in our last issue, is over, and has been a grand success, in fact an epoch in Barrie. It opened on Thursday evening with the recital of the Rosary by the Very Rev. Dean Egan. This was followed by the opening lecture of Rev. Dr. Kidd, who won the hearts of all from the first by his gentle kindly manner, and touched them with the words of unctious which fell from his lips.

The funeral of Mrs. Lucy Ann Marks were laid to rest in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery last week and the funeral was very largely attended. Rev. Father Donovan, assisted by Fathers O'Handley and Holden, celebrated the mass at St. Mary's Cathedral and Father Mahoney officiated at the grave. The pall-bearers were W. H. Casey, C. E. Marks, E. T. Marks, Geo. J. Marks, J. H. Tilden and Charles Draper.

Two Funerals. The remains of Mrs. Lucy Ann Marks were laid to rest in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery last week and the funeral was very largely attended. Rev. Father Donovan, assisted by Fathers O'Handley and Holden, celebrated the mass at St. Mary's Cathedral and Father Mahoney officiated at the grave. The pall-bearers were W. H. Casey, C. E. Marks, E. T. Marks, Geo. J. Marks, J. H. Tilden and Charles Draper.

Notes of Interest. A meeting of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's Cathedral was held on Sunday afternoon to make arrangements for next Sunday. The members of the Altar Society of the above church also met and made arrangements for Sunday's celebration.

But Dodd's Kidney Pills made him a New Man. Fortune Harbor, Nfld., May 30.—(Special)—Scores of people in this neighborhood are living proofs that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ailments from Backache to Bright's Disease. Among the most remarkable cures is that of Mr. Richard Quirk, and he gives the story of it to the public as follows:

I suffered for over twenty years from Lumbago and Kidney Disease and at intervals was totally unable to work. After ten or twelve years of doctors' treatment, I had made up my mind that my complaint was incurable. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills tempted me to try them. I did so with little faith, but to my great surprise I had not taken more than half a box before I felt relief and after the use of seven or eight boxes, I was fully cured and a new man.

Agents Wanted in every parish. For Men and Women, the new Catholic magazine, T. E. Klein, 93 Yonge street, Toronto, Can.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY CALENDAR FOR JUNE says: The Sea. 'How happy they, Who from the toil an d'umult of their lives Steal to look down where naught but ocean strives.'

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Budget of Hamilton News

(Special to The Catholic Register.) Hamilton, June 9.—The Feast of Corpus Christi, one of the most important which the Roman Catholic Church observes, was fittingly celebrated in all the Catholic churches on Sunday last. The weather was ideal and went much towards making the celebration the success it was.

Of course it was more elaborately observed in St. Mary's Cathedral than in the other churches. For weeks past extensive arrangements had been made for the event in this parish and the result was that on Sunday one of the most impressive and beautiful ceremonies ever witnessed in the edifice took place. As a rule the processions of the Blessed Sacrament are always held within the church, but a departure was made from the rule last year. The spacious grounds of St. Joseph's Convent are immediately opposite the cathedral and these were utilized. The affair was carried out along the same lines this year. It was much more largely attended and in every way more successful than last year. Perhaps never before did so many people throng the Cathedral.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the high mass at 10.30 the procession was formed up. First came the Ancient Order of Hibernians followed by the little children who made their first communion. These wore the regulation costumes, the boys black and the girls white. The altar boys followed and then came His Lordship carrying the Blessed Sacrament. Members of one of the Catholic associations acted as canopy-bearers and the clergy surrounded the canopy. The Holy Name Society and other Catholic societies followed. Then came the men of the parish followed by the Young Ladies' Sodality and the women. All the school children also took part in the procession. Numerous sacred banners were carried and a number of little flower girls walked in front of the canopy scattering flowers along the ground.

The route of march was direct from the church to the convent grounds. Carpet had been laid across the road and on either side were small green trees. Members of the different Catholic societies were also lined up along the route and within the grounds. The members of the St. Vincent de Paul and I.C.B.U., together with the children who made their first communion, formed a guard of honor around the beautiful temporary altar which had been erected on the west of the convent lawn. It was very prettily fixed with colored electric lights and countless flowers and candles. The word "Jesus," in red colored electric lights, was in the centre of the structure, and the whole effect was most impressive and beautiful.

All the children were in the centre and the men on the north and the women on the south. In the rear the Sisters of the convent were stationed. His Lordship Bishop Dowling, assisted by Fathers Donovan and Holden, gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Immediately after this was over the children sang appropriate hymns. The beautiful white altar with the green trees for a background, the kneeling throng with heads bowed low in prayer and the soft, pure sweet voices of the children lifted in praise to the Saviour, all combined to make a scene long to be remembered. The sun shone forth in all its glory as though it were doing its best to show its approval.

Thousands of citizens other than Catholic stood by with uncovered heads and watched with interest the proceedings. It would be an indelible heart, indeed, that such a scene would fail to touch. The march back to the cathedral was made as orderly as the march out. It returned in the same order. The interior of the cathedral which is ever beautiful, was even more so in honor of the occasion. The centre altar was one mass of blazing colored electric lights and candles. Beautiful flowers and plants had been tastefully arranged and the sanctuary was artistically draped. The Bishop made a few remarks and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was again given in the church. The work of the choir which rendered special music in honor of the occasion, was most commendable.

ORIGIN OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

According to the festival calendar of the Roman Catholic Church the celebration should have occurred on Thursday, but here it is always celebrated on the Sunday nearest the festival.

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EVENING CEREMONIES.

The Blessed Sacrament remained exposed during the remainder of the day in the Cathedral and many people visited the church. At Vespers there was another procession of the Blessed Sacrament and special music by the choir. The seating capacity of the church was taxed. His Lordship Bishop Dowling spoke briefly in reference to the event. The temporary altar on the convent grounds was illuminated during the night and looked very pretty. The procession, however, did not leave the church.

AT ST. PATRICK'S.

Fifty little boys and girls made their First Holy Communion at St. Patrick's church at the children's mass. There was a very large gathering of relatives and parents. The rector, Rev. Father Coty, briefly addressed the children. After the high mass the Blessed Sacrament was carried in procession around the church. All the First Communion children took part and the closing ceremonies took place in the evening.

ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH.

There were very large congregations at all the masses in the above churches. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the convent grounds took place after the High Mass and was witnessed by many people outside of those who took part, as well as the Young Ladies' Sodality, and members of all the Catholic societies. The ceremonies were most impressive.

OBSERVED IN DUNDAS.

In St. Augustine's church, Dundas, the feast was fittingly celebrated. The attendance was very large and the interior of the church was beautifully decorated in honor of the occasion in the Papal colors and evergreens. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place at 8 o'clock. The First Communion and school children, as well as the Young Ladies' Sodality took part. Mr. Heenan carried the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Walsh was in charge of the altar boys and led the procession. The canopy-bearers were A. R. Wardell, James Pearie, M. J. Dunn, and A. S. Cain. The usher's committee marshalled the boys, and the Sisters of St. Joseph's the girls. The latter wore their First Communion veils and carried bouquets. About 35 children received first communion and his Lordship administered the sacrament of confirmation to a class of about 80, which included many adults. The Bishop, in his address complimented the rector and children.

SEPARATE SCHOOL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Separate School Board on Monday evening P. J. Galvin, chairman, presided and the following members were present: P. Ronan, P. S. Bateman, J. P. Dougherty, H. N. Thomas, M. J. Foster, James Blake, C. J. Bird, J. Wall, W. Kavanagh, H. J. McIntyre. Accounts were passed and other business transacted. It was decided to adjourn for two weeks to consider the appointment of a representative to the Art School Board was laid over for a month.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

St. Lawrence's church last week was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when Miss Margaret Nelligan, only daughter of ex-Ald. M. D. Nelligan, was united in marriage to Michael D. Moore, of Windsor. Rev. Father Cleary of Dunnville, cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony, and Rev. Father Brady, rector of the church, assisted. Miss Catherine Nelligan was bridesmaid and John Gibson of Windsor supported the groom. The bride was appropriately costumed and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaid carried pink roses. The happy couple and the guests drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs.

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Religious Crisis in France

(Count Albert de Mun, in the National Review, London.)

(Continued from last week.)

Higher education, which is the concern of the various faculties and not of exclusive appanage of the University. It was not emancipated till 1875, and then only to a very relative extent. Such, in a very small compass, is the history of education in France.

So soon as the third Republic was established it began its reaction against the seemingly definite measures of progress that had been attained. Its action was the result of a twofold influence: of the anti-religious passions which animated it from the very moment of its establishment, and of the Napoleonic tradition, the persistent influence of which I have already indicated. Twenty-five years have now passed since that first attack was made on the liberty of Christian education. Then as now political circumstances provide the necessary opportunity and justification for the campaign. Immediately after the defeat of the monarchial and religious parties, Marshal MacMahon, who had been their leader in the fray was compelled to resign the Presidency of the Republic.

Intoxicated by success, the leaders of the Republican party, henceforth masters of the country, wished to retaliate on their adversaries. M. Gambetta, in a celebrated phrase, provided the new policy with a party cry which was destined to resound far and wide: "Clericalism, that is the enemy!" His notion was to present his policy to the country not as a policy of hostility to religion, but merely as one of repression directed against the electoral activity of the clergy. It certainly was an ingenious cry, inasmuch as it apparently spared the religious feelings of a large section of the population, but the perfidiousness of it was bound to be exposed before long. As a matter of fact, as events have proved in the past and now prove more clearly than ever, in spite of the cloak of pretense with which it is attempted to hide the truth, it is really Catholicism which is attacked under the name of Clericalism.

During the whole course of the campaign which was then initiated against the religious Congregations, it was the principle of the right to teach which came in for all the hard knocks. M. Jules Ferry proposed to deprive all the so-called "unauthorized Congregations" of that right; and though his proposal—which was not only repudiated by the Catholics, but also owing to the influence of M. Duhaure and M. Jules Simon, produced a veritable upheaval in the Senate, its painful effects were felt when the Government, as a substitute for actual legislation, issued prospective edicts against the members of the Congregations. These repressive measures were initiated in 1880, and marked the beginning of the religious crisis which was revived four years ago after a long period of calm.

In any case M. Jules Ferry had great statesmanlike qualities; and when, on the death of Gambetta in 1883, he became leader of the Republican party, he understood that no government of a country in which religious belief still possesses such a powerful influence could make shift with a policy of violent repression. He undertook the task of making possible to some extent the co-existence of the right to teach and of a powerfully organized system of State education which was to be completely secularized both as regards subjects and teachers, and devoted all his energies to the realization of that system. The party in power followed his lead and faithfully seconded his efforts. The execution of the task that he had undertaken was the great achievement of the Republic of that period.

While some of the new laws increased the strength, the prestige, and the authority of the University in every possible manner, others decreed and organized the absolute secularization of public popular education; that is to say, of the educational system to the maintenance of which the whole body of taxpayers contributes. The primary schools belonging to the State to which the ministers of religion had hitherto been given access, which in many cases were confided to the care of instructors who were members of the Congregations, and in which religious instruction formed part of the curriculum, were declared to be thenceforth, in theory at all events, entirely neutral; that is to say, that though they were denuded of all sectarian characteristics, though even the idea of their duties toward God was no longer imparted to the pupils, though the moral instruction given was not allowed to be based on any form of definite belief, at all events assurances were given that no word should ever be uttered in those schools which might shock or alarm the faith of a child or of his family.

To put the matter in a sentence, the education proposed to the people by the State was denuded not only of all sectarian admixture, but even of the most elementary religious conception; assuredly an audacious proposition, and one which was well calculated to disturb and terrify all Christian consciences. We must note, however, for it is essential to a clear comprehension of what is taking place to-day, that the laws which from 1882 to 1886, gave effect to that proposition, proclaimed the liberty of private instruction, subject, however, to university control.

This was the system which eighteen years ago was forced after a series of memorable struggles, upon the Catholics, who after loyally fighting against its imposition courageously accepted the accomplished fact. Christian schools, founded by them at the price of considerable pecuniary sacrifices (rendered all the more notorious by the fact that the Catholics had of the same time to pay their share of the tax which provided for the support of the revival form of education), covered the country. Never has a finer example of devotion been seen; never was a more

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Primary Education

Principles of the English Acts Adopted

Rev. Prof. F. Droste, Boele, Westphalia, writing in The Catholic Times says the Prussian Diet has adopted nearly unanimously a resolution calling on the Prussian Government to introduce in Parliament a Bill on the Primary Schools, which embodies almost the same principles as the new English Education Act. The "Kölnische Volkszeitung," the leading German daily Catholic paper, gives the text of the resolution and the speeches made in Parliament on the occasion, as well as opinions of the Press. I shall not attempt to translate the text of the resolution verbatim, as it is very difficult reading in the German legal and Parliamentary language, but allow me to describe it for your readers as well as I, a foreigner, can. The Bill to be introduced in the Prussian Parliament will solve the important questions of who has to pay for the expenditure on the primary schools; that is to say, the expense of erecting, furnishing, repairing, heating, ventilating, and lighting the necessary buildings, the salaries of the teachers, and, attention, the amount necessary for cleaning, books, baths, etc., for poor children, and so on, in one word, who will have to bear

THE COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION,

and what will be the character of the instruction as to the denomination of teachers and pupils. Hitherto the expense of the primary schools in Prussia has been borne by the municipal, urban and rural corporations, if they were wealthy enough to do so, otherwise two or more (as a rule, village) corporations were combined in bodies called "school societies," similar to the old English School Boards in rural districts, the Government taking no part in paying costs. By the new Bill the school societies will be entirely abolished, and the municipal corporations will be the only bodies which will have to provide for all school expenses and requirements. In poor districts the Government will supply any deficiency, no matter what the denomination or the degree of efficiency of the schools. The payment of all school expenditure is to be made out of the general rates; there will be no more special school rates. In future, if the Bill to be introduced becomes law. The second important principle of the resolution to be embodied in a corresponding Bill and to be made the law of the land is, that all primary schools, if possible,

MUST BE DENOMINATIONAL.

That is to say, not only have the teachers to be of the same denomination as the pupils, but also the local authorities who are to provide the history and reading books—in fact all books that can be denominationally colored. The Feasts are to be kept and worship to be conducted in the church of the denomination, and so on. Everything must be strictly denominational. As to the teachers, they are brought up and instructed in denominational "leaders' seminaries." A representative of the Bishop is present at their final examination and examines them in religious subjects, and at their installation later on he swears them in. They are also continuously supervised by the parochial clergy with regard to their religious and moral conduct and their methods of instructing and treating their pupils in religious and moral matters. For the right to have the best possible denominational school is one of the most important rights of the members of the same denomination in any place—in future, by law, not have to pay a penny more than if they were undenominational. Hitherto where they escaped the need of extra payment it was only by favor. As readers of the Catholic Times know, two-thirds of the inhabitants of Prussia are Protestants and one-third is Catholic. Generally speaking, there are only these two denominations, as the few Jews and Old Catholics do not count. Moreover, some parts of Prussia are almost entirely Catholic. The denominations are mostly mixed in large towns and industrial centres. Therefore it is not very difficult in Prussia to make the primary schools denominational; not at all so difficult as in England, where there are more denominations. But still there are in Prussia, especially in rural districts with a sparse population, some cases in which it seems impossible to keep the schools strictly denominational on account of the heavy costs or the long journeys the pupils would have to make daily. As in England, the difficulty is experienced in England, I need not say more about it. In such cases undenominational schools are more or less a necessity. In those cases, however, according to the resolution mentioned, the pupils of the different denominations must still have denominational religious instruction.

TO BE PAID FOR OUT OF THE RATES.

The teachers are ordinarily of the denomination of the majority of the pupils, but the teachers in the religion of the minority can, in such cases, be fully occupied with instruction in other school matters in order to keep down the cost of religious instruction. The resolution of the Prussian Diet speaks also about such exceptions that are to be allowed. The Province of Nassau, which after the war with Austria in 1866 was annexed by Prussia, has always had undenominational schools. As the resolution for that reason wishes them to be continued as such, the Centre Party of the Prussian Diet, and with them the Catholic papers, ask why that state of things should be perpetuated simply because it has been so before and is therefore an historical fact. It will now be the business, not to say the strict duty, of the Catholics of Nassau to say if they prefer undenominational schools to denominational ones. Finally the resolution makes another exception, viz., for national reasons, the Polish population plays in Prussia much the same role as the Irish in the United Kingdom. The Prussian Government wants them to be Germanized, and for that purpose sends Protestants as Civil Service officials and as colonists to their country, in whose favor, although they are in a very small minority, undenominational schools are to be

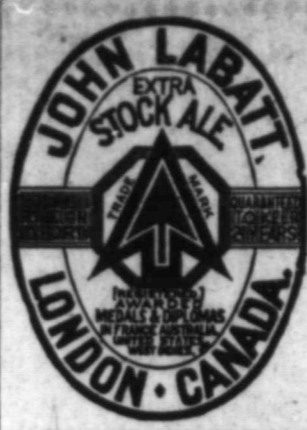
noble or generous use made of liberty, which, though curtailed and supervised, yet preserved its most essential feature.

At the same time the tacit consent of successive Ministers permitted the reconstitution of the proscribed Congregations, and the colleges which they had founded continued, in the hands of lay proprietors, their educational work with the assistance of some of the members of those bodies. The few Catholic universities, though limited to a curriculum devoid of all possibility of expansion owing to the fact that the conduct of examinations and the conferment of degrees was a State monopoly, succeeded in maintaining their various chairs. The ever-increasing confidence which they inspired in the middle classes as well as in the aristocracy, in republican circles no less than in those which still preserved the monarchial tradition, and the numerical increase of the pupils of the primary schools, bear striking witness to the existence of that moral and intellectual need to which, in the eyes of a large section of the population, educational liberty responds. The existence of that need was all the more self-evident owing to the fact that the fruitfulness of the effort which had been made, under cover of the neutralization of the Government schools, to reassure the Catholic conscience, became every day more flagrantly conspicuous. In spite of all philosophical efforts, of all pedagogical formulas, of all pamphlets, manuals and lectures, the impossibility of establishing for masters and pupils alike a clear and practical basis of morality, independent of all belief and all religious sanction, became clear to all. In the lecture rooms of the various faculties the diversity of doctrines was unceasingly on the increase; from the dreary of spiritualism to the various hypotheses of evolution and transmutation, everything had its turn; the so-called State method of instruction was in course of utter pulverization. In the colleges, education was thrown on its beam ends by this confusion of ideas and by the facility of official methods. A gigantic parliamentary inquiry, directed with authoritative ability and wide-minded impartiality by M. Ribot, the most eloquent parliamentary orator of the Moderate party, who was several times Minister, made clear to all eyes, at the very moment of the inception of the present crisis, the bankruptcy, so to speak, of the State education system.

In the primary schools the disease was of a still more aggravated form, more deep-set, more brutally defined. Only too often the teachers in the public schools, being subject to political influences of the most advanced type, violated every rule of neutrality to an ever-increasing extent. Outrages on the Catholic faith, even on the very foundations of religious belief, were innumerable; not moral instruction only but lectures on history, on botany, on zoology, provided at every turn the opportunity for an attack. Under every possible circumstance a declared hostility against every form of positive religion manifested itself in the ranks of the official teaching body. M. Ferdinand Buisson, one of our most conspicuous contemporary politicians, who, by virtue of his official position at the Ministry of Public Instruction, was for many years the real organizer of the so-called "lay" educational system, and who is today the ring-leader of the enemies of Congregational instruction, wrote a few years ago in an important book, entitled, "Religion, Morality and Science: Their Conflict in the Field of Contemporary Education," the following significant words: "In all this story about God and the world which Catholic dogma presents to us, there is not one single word which does not provoke, I will not say indignation, for, in order to be indignant, one would have to believe, but a mute and melancholy denial. * * * With its ideas about the necessity of redemption and of expiatory sacrifice the Christian and moral system presents nothing more nor less than a coarse ideal against which our consciences revolt, and which would throw us back two thousand years. The only possible result of all rational education must rest into the irreligion of the future."

Is there a single Christian worthy of the name, let alone a Catholic, who is prepared to accept such a theory as the basis of education, or who could conscientiously accept the consequences which it must have for his children?

It is certainly not in England that an affirmative answer could be given to such a question with any prospect of receiving the support of public



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erected there. Of course the Centre and the Polish parties object to this clause as an attempt to Germanization. The state of things provided for in the resolution mentioned and accepted by the Centre Party has hitherto prevailed more or less de facto in Prussia, thanks to the

SPLENDID PARLIAMENTARY WORK OF THE CENTRE PARTY.

In future it will come de jure, that is to say, it will be the cogent law of the land. The important difference will be this: another Ministry or Parliamentary majority might throw many difficulties in the way of the Catholics, if their locus standi were a precarious one. But in future, if the pupils of the minority undenominational schools reach a certain number (the exact number is to be fixed in the Bill to be brought in by law, and not, as to-day, by the grace of the Government officials, their own denominational school. Lastly the resolution says that, besides the municipal councils, separate school deputations in towns and school presidencies in rural districts are to be elected for the administration of the school matters, in which the Church, the municipal corporation, and the teaching body are represented. Perhaps the best way to describe those bodies in English would be to call them "School Consulting Committees." They would consist, say, for instance, in a borough of the Catholic rector, the Wesleyan minister, the vicar of the Church of England, the members of the Borough Council, and three members of the teaching staff. They are not at all what English school managers are. They have nothing to do with money and religious matters except of course that they can make proposals and

SUPERVISE THE OPERATION OF THE LAW.

But there are many other general and local interests of the primary schools with which they are legally competent to deal. What I have written will give an idea of the character of the unexpected resolution voted in the Prussian Diet. Perhaps I may be asked what the mention of the "Par. 24" of the Prussian Constitution in the resolution means. The wording of that paragraph is this: "The religious denominations administer their own affairs." That is constitutional law, but it is only a principle of law which must be made applicable by special laws and by-laws. No doubt the English people have the same (written or unwritten) principle in their Constitution. The new English Education Act is partly an attempt to put that principle in practical operation as far as primary schools are concerned. Although the above principle was made a written law of the Prussian charter more than half a century ago, it never has been legislated on in school matters, because the Government and the different parties and denominations could not agree. Although the Prussian schools in general are considered good and efficient ones, Prussia has no legal Education Act, no measures passed in Parliament for the schools. The whole matter has hitherto been altogether regulated by the Government alone, the Centre Party continuously struggling to induce them to do

FULL JUSTICE

to the claims of the Catholics. There have been times when the prospects were less favorable; when the clergy were expelled and excluded from the schools and prevented from giving the religious instruction and from holding the inspection of the schools; when there was made a strenuous attempt to favor undenominational schools wherever they seem-

ed possible. That was the fearful time, when the Prussian National Liberals were in power in Parliament. But now they are so reduced in number and power that they themselves thought it a wise policy to take a part in forming and voting the resolution mentioned. The history of the development of the Prussian primary schools proves clearly that the Prussian Catholics, though in the minority, owe the favorable results achieved in Church and school matters entirely to the Centre Party. I was, therefore, glad to see several times a proposal made in your valuable paper to organize the English Catholics in the same way for the same purpose. On account of the smallness of the minority in which they are the English Catholics would not, of course, be able to send many Catholic members to the House of Commons; but there may be many constituencies where they have casting votes and where they can utilize them, as is done in many Prussian constituencies, when the Catholics are in the minority, to make the candidate who desires their votes promise to work and vote in the House of Commons for denominational schools.

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THE LOVE STORY OF ALISON BARNARD

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

(Author of "The Handsome Branded," &c.)

Plainly Alison heard the old men gasp without knowing the meaning of it. Had they been so taken by surprise, then? And were they not prepared to lose their boy just yet? Alison remembered that there might be difficulties with the George Barnards, who were Low Church people with a leaning to dissent...

CHAPTER XX.

The Father.

Alison rode Mavourneen over next day to Ballycushla, hoping to find Mrs. George alone. She might have found her presiding over a nursery dinner of boiled mutton and suet pudding, only that Miss Barnard of Castle Barnard was much too important a person to be introduced to anything so homely...

phone clerk, and had herself put into communication with her husband. Yes, he was there. What did she want? Any more kitchen chimneys? The note of impatience seemed to vibrate on the wire and strike an answering thrill in Alison's breast.

"I'm coming home," said Mrs. George. "I'm coming home," said Mrs. George. "I'm coming home," said Mrs. George. "I'm coming home," said Mrs. George.

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Kylinoe with Captain Denham, and of course there were Tessa and Paul; and Maurice Tyrrell had spoken to Mrs. Lang's younger sister, Frederika, usually called Freddy, who was as leggy as a colt, and as wild and beautiful as Alison's young thoroughbred, the brother to Mavourneen, and had been accepted.

"Why should she look lonely?" he asked. "Isn't young Downe always at her heels? It would be a fine match, even for Alison, and the cousinship is not inconveniently near."

"She would never look at a boy like Downe, not in that way," said Mrs. Lang. "And she is, lonely. What is that man, Molyneux, about? I confess I have no patience with him."

"Only making an effort to settle the Irish question," my dear," the Archdeacon answered, cutting the pages of a monthly review in which was a heterodox article, brilliant and generous, which greatly interested him.

"It's a good thing for men that we haven't. When any of us does possess it she gets shockingly satirised. If we had a sense of the abstract we never could make such a fuss about the things that belong to us, the husbands and children that are the only wonderful to ourselves, the little nests of boxes like a set of pigeon holes that we set up on the earth and call home."

"I never said that it wasn't a dispensation of Providence that women have minds only for the concrete," said the Archdeacon, mildly.

"Sir Gerard Molyneux had not yet made his appearance at Kylinoe. It was indeed unlikely that he would do so till the very eve of Christmas. Lord Downe and his aunt, Miss Rodney, had been at Castle Barnard from the middle of December."

"Miss Rodney was a delightful person, quite unlike her nephew, who was a plain-faced, faxen-haired, blue-eyed boy, quite a distinguished looking, despite his plainness and his freckles. She was a white-haired elderly lady with bright eyes of youth, and a rosy, handsome face, and she poked tender fun at Archie, the Earl, who was liberal minded, and nothing like so clever as his aunt. The delight of friendship between the aunt and nephew and the most perfect good fellowship."

"I brought him up myself," she said to Mrs. Lang, "and I'm proud of him. He won't set the Thames on fire with any showy kind of ability, but he'll fulfil the duties of his state in life, and he'll never do anything dishonorable. His heart is as sound as a nut; he's a clean, high-minded, kind boy, with fantastic ideas of honor. I've steered him safely through I don't know how many shoals beset by matrimony. When we looked up our Irish cousins last year, and I laid eyes on Alison, I felt she was the woman for whom I had been saving Archie."

"Mrs. Tyrrell and Mrs. Lang talked it over afterwards, and were rather offended with Miss Rodney, whom it was impossible not to like personally."

"She seems so sure that Alison has been waiting," grumbled Mrs. Lang. "I wonder how it is she supposed that the beauty of the countryside has gone unwid to her twenty-seventh year. She might have known that there was a man in the case."

"It's nearly seven years ago since Alison and Gerard Molyneux met in my drawing room," said Mrs. Tyrrell. "I meant them for each other from the beginning. They were made for each other surely. I little thought that Alison would still be an unpledged girl seven years later."

"If I wasn't so fond of Sir Gerard I'd say that it served him right if Alison slipped through his fingers," said Mrs. Lang, in her soft wailing voice.

"I hope he won't wake up one day and find that he has lost her," she answered. "I'm glad that Alison is not a Papistical person. If she were I should be alarmed about these visits to the Convent of which we hear so much."

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In and Around Toronto

Perhaps no week of the year is so prolific in the gifts of both nature and grace as the one we are now in, the first week of June. Sunday, the first day, brought us the solemnity of the beautiful Feast of Corpus Christi; during the next eight days we are within the octave with all its spiritual gifts and beautiful suggestions...

THE A.O.H. DECORATE THE GRAVES.

A touching ceremony was performed on Sunday last at 3 p.m., when the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians marched in a body to St. Michael's cemetery, and there decorated the graves of the deceased members of the Order. The men wearing their badges, presented a very smart appearance, and the seriousness with which they entered upon the work in which they were engaged, showed it was no mere formula they were enacting, but something in which each felt a personal and sympathetic interest.

A NEW DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

Toronto jail has a new Deputy-Governor in the person of Mr. John English, known for the past thirty years as the Provincial Bailiff. During this long period of service Mr. English has come in contact with 19,000 of the criminal class of this country and the United States, and he takes a laudable and pardonable pride in the fact that this experience never brought him an unkind word, nor so far as he knows an unkind thought, from anyone of the large class whom his position brought within his charge.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. J. J. Ryan to the position of Provincial Bailiff to the Central Prison, is one that is viewed with much favor by his many friends everywhere. Mr. Ryan's con-

nection of some years' standing with the department of the Provincial Secretary, and his experience gained in moving the insane from point to point in the Province, have prepared him in some measure for the work. The success and popularity he has always attained in all lines upon which he has entered bespeak a successful career in the future. It will be remembered that Mr. Ryan is the ex-champion amateur oarsman of the "diamond" in England, where, were it not for an attack of rheumatism due to climatic causes, he would probably have come off winner, even under the adverse circumstances mentioned, the laurels of the "second best" were his. The genial disposition of Mr. Ryan has earned him hosts of friends. These The Register joins in congratulations.

The Feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated at the Cathedral with all the solemnity befitting the great occasion. The church was in full state, all the plenitude of its adornment being brought forth to enhance the attraction of the beautiful day. The Archbishop presided at the throne within the sanctuary at the Solemn High Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Rhoades, with Rev. Father Murray as deacon and Rev. Father Ryan as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Whelan was also present in attendance on His Grace. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop who, taking for his subject the parable of the man who made a great supper and invited many, applied it to the day and the feast then celebrating. The happy and beautiful application made was the subject of much eulogistic comment amongst those present. The music of the day was Gounod's Solemn Mass, sung with more than ordinary expression by the choir. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by Benediction, took place after Mass. At the early masses a great number of the congregation approached Holy Communion, thus giving the highest possible testimony of their faith and of their understanding of what the day implied.

AT ST. BASIL'S.

While all our city churches employ their utmost endeavor to make our great feasts solemn and in every way befitting the occasions and circumstances that produced them, there are of course some whose facilities and environment are much in advance of those of others. Amongst the foremost in this respect is the church of St. Basil's, whose connection with St. Michael's College with its always available quota of ecclesiastics and students, renders the carrying out of all the ritual of altar and sanctuary a thing of every-day occurrence; here the chants and lauds of the church are heard in their completeness, intoned by a full san-ctuary choir. Amongst the days of the year in which every elaboration of detail is observed is that of Corpus Christi. On Sunday last the Blessed Sacrament was exposed on the High Altar from seven in the morning until the close of the Solemn High Mass, which was celebrated by Very Rev. Father Marjion, C.S.S.R., Provincial, assisted by Rev. Father Martin, C.S.S.B., as deacon and Mr. Hughes as sub-deacon; the stalls were filled with white surpliced chorists and chanters in rich tapes of cloth of gold occupied the centre of the sanctuary. Gounod's Mass was sung by the choir. There was no sermon owing to the length of the ceremonies. The epistle and gospel of the day were read and it was announced that exposition of the Blessed Sacrament would take place every morning during the octave and that devotions in honor of the Sacred Heart would be held on Wednesday and Friday evenings during the month of June. After Mass a procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament took place. Rev. Father Brennan was master of ceremonies, and headed the procession of beautiful children as they entered the church singing praises to the Blessed Sacrament. First came the little boys, with wide white sashes tied at shoulder and side with knots of red ribbon, making a vivid contrast with their dark suits; then a row after row of flower-crowned and white-robed girls, all both boys and girls, singing most devoutly. The procession proper then formed, the cross-bearer and acolytes preceding the children, who were followed by about sixty priests and students of the college, vested in copes or dalmatics, gorgeous in coloring and design; lastly came the young men's Sodality, whose members were privileged to carry the canopy beneath which the Blessed Sacrament was borne in the hands of Very Rev. Father Marjion. Representative gentlemen of the congregation closed the procession. At each of the said altars which were arranged and decorated as temporary repositories, the procession paused for a few moments. The solemn music of the Pange Lingua was sung during the progress of the procession and the triumphant notes of the Lauda Sion brought the ceremonies to a close.

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. PETER'S.

The annual First Communion of the children of St. Peter's Parish took place on Sunday last. The little church was adorned for the occasion and the children evinced the utmost care and devotion in their training they had received in their preparation. At the High Mass an eloquent sermon on the Blessed Sacrament was preached by Rev. Father Minchan, P.P.

LITERARY CLUB MINSTRELS.

The fact that a full and altogether representative house greeted the minstrels on Monday evening speaks well for the popularity of the Association, and the fine, though rather lengthy programme, only served to raise the appreciation of the performers in the minds of the audience. When the curtain rose a goodly gathering of colored gentlemen, about sixty in number, greeted the audience in one of the sweet songs of the Sunny South. After this came some five tamborine and bone accompaniments and some very fair dancing. The second part of the programme was varied, embracing elocution, the maric box act, a typical plantation scene and solos by the boy singer, Master Charles Edwards, who was evidently a general favorite and was introduced as the "small boy with the big voice." Where all will be it is hard to discriminate, but it is generally conceded that Mr. J. W. Slattery, in his song "Up Dar in the

Sky," stood amongst the first in popular favor. The abandon which he threw into voice and gesture was worthy of a professional. Other favorites, too, were Mr. Norman Broder and Mr. Eddie Niggoll, who each did excellent work. Nothing presented on the programme showed more skill and ability than the recitation of "The Mahina," by Mr. Charles Ciceri. Though this selection is too gruesome to be pleasant, it is one which requires gifts of no mean order to reproduce, and the interpretation of Mr. Ciceri both in voice and gesture gave evidence of dramatic talent of a very high degree. The Plantation Scene in which most of the company took part, was admirably conceived and carried out. Mr. Victor Lewis made an ideal interlocutor and the musical director, Mr. Charles L. Read, and the state manager, Mr. R. C. Newman, are to be congratulated on their general success. The different parts, songs and choruses, showed much care in training. Besides those mentioned, Mr. Wesley J. Wilson, Mr. Joseph Murphy, Mr. William Kennedy, Mr. Jos. Drohan, Mr. B. McWilliams and Mr. Robert Fulton, rendered their solos in such a way as in every instance to gain a raptle. The quartette of Messrs. Kyle, Oster, Hay and Stubbis were heard last but not least on the programme. The Magic Box Act by Amsted & Baird was a clever and still unsolved mystery and the character impersonations of Victor Lewis were highly artistic and true to life. Some very fine ventriloquism was also heard from Mr. Kelly, who at a moment's notice replaced Mr. Simpson.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S.

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock confirmation took place at St. Patrick's church. One hundred and five were confirmed, twenty-five of whom were adults. The Archbishop afterwards gave Benediction, assisted by Rev. Fathers Urbel and Derling, with Rev. Father Barrett, rector, as master of ceremonies.

PRESENTATION.

A pleasant little event marked the closing meeting for the season of the C.Y.L.L.A., which was held at the home of the Misses O'Donoghue, 95 D'Arcy street, May 30th. This date being the anniversary of Miss M. L. Hart's birthday, the members thought it a fitting occasion to show in a slight degree their esteem and appreciation for her by presenting her with a handsome vase and a bouquet of flowers, the colors of the society, yellow and white.

Miss O'Donoghue, the Vice-President, in a few happy remarks, expressed the sentiments of the members towards Miss Hart, who has ever proved herself interested in the work of the society and has been an invaluable member, giving freely the benefit of her extensive knowledge and also a very instructive paper read by her on "Relations of France and the Vatican."

A very pleasant meeting was brought to a close by the members partaking of a dainty repast. L. AYMONG, Cor.-Secy.

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

I saw one put a hollow reed to his lips. It was a forlorn, sweet air that he played, and ancient forgotten strain learned of a shepherding woman upon the hills. The Song of Songs it was that he played; and the beating of hearts was heard, and I heard sighs, and a voice like a distant bird-song rose and fell. "Play me a song of Death," I said. Then he who had the hollow reed in his lips smiled, and he played again the Song of Songs.—Fiona McLeod.

SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED. H. H. Fudger, President. J. Wood, Manager. June 9. A Bargain for Boys. Here's a splendid opportunity for out-of-town residents who have boys to provide for to test the efficiency of our splendid Mail Order organization, and at the same time secure a thoroughly reliable and natty school suit—one that the boys will be proud to wear. It's a suit that we sell in the regular way for \$5, which means that you would have to pay more still in your locality. Our special Mail Order price is \$3.50, with the privilege of returning the suit if you are not perfectly satisfied and your money will be refunded. Boys' 3-Piece School Suit for \$3.50, Regular Value \$5. K2000 All-wool English Tweed in two shades grey and black and brown and black mixed grounds, with white pin stripes three-quarters of an inch apart very stylish material, made in single-breasted sack style, coat lined with good Italian cloth, pants lined throughout with strong cotton, sizes, 28 to 33. 3.50. Our handsomely illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue sent free on receipt of name and address on a postcard. ADDRESS: The Robert SIMPSON Co., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

SCHOOLS. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL. Honor Roll for May. Senior IV., Excellent—Nano Warde, Mary Malone. Good—Wille Bennett, Stanley Bailey. Junior IV., Excellent—Austin Malone, Mary Bradley, Nellie Finnelly. Senior III., Excellent—Lyndon Deane, Mary Williams, Rose McGillivray. Good—Margaret Hanley, Paul Warde, Claude Halloran. Junior III., Excellent—Margaret Leonard, Blane Leonard, Beatrice Malone. Good—Nora Warde, Bernard Donville, Fred Corcoran, Marshall Brady. Senior II., Excellent—John Leonard, Edward Corcoran, Gertrude Bradley. Good—Lillian Dopp, Mary McGrath, Kathleen Muldoon. Junior II., Good—Leo Mougnet, Percy Dowell, Florence O'Reilly. Part II., Excellent—Margaret Hall, Bernard Hallett. Good—Agnese Killackey, Albert Norris, Norman Fahey. Senior Part I., Excellent, Ruth Warde, Hazel Schilling, Charles McGillivray. Good—Mary Watzman, George Meade. Junior Part I., Excellent—Francis Bennett, Lucy Dunn. Good—George Benis, Ernest Corcoran. Primary, Excellent—Teresa Young, Nevada Keena, Lawrence McCarthy. Good—William Meade, Joseph McCarron.

The Late Mrs. Thos. Ingoldby, a Pioneer of Peel County

(Orangeville Post.) The late Mrs. Thos. Ingoldby of Chinguacousy township, Peel county, who passed away on May 16, deserves more than a passing notice, for she had reached the patriarchal age of 92 years and hers had been a heroic, industrious, and self-sacrificing life. She was a native of that Green Isle, which has furnished so many zealous and heroic men and women to the new world, having been born in the County Monaghan on October 26, 1812, the year of the breaking out of war between Great Britain and the United States and when the mighty Napoleon was in the very zenith of his power and glory. Her maiden name was Ann Ward and at the age of fourteen, in 1826, she emigrated to Canada with her family. On Feb. 18, 1833, she married her husband, the late Thos. Ingoldby, and the young couple settled down in Chinguacousy to the career of toil, struggle and hardship incident to pioneer life. The deceased retained the full use of her mental faculties up to the very last and could relate with facility and vivacity interesting narratives of back woods experiences. The fruit of her marriage was twelve children, six of whom, two sons and four daughters, survive. The surviving children are: Thaddeus Ingoldby of Toronto, who is at present in California for the benefit of his health and was unable to be present at the obsequies, Thos. Ingoldby, one of the leading and most popular men of Peel and Chinguacousy, who resides on the homestead and with whom the deceased spent the sunset of her life in ease and comfort. Mrs. O'Brien, Seaford, Mrs. Hayden, Malton, Mrs. Wallace, Toronto Junction, and Mrs. John Sullivan, Albion. The late Mrs. Ingoldby led an exemplary life and died hopeful of the reward promised those who do their duty in this world. She was a devout Roman Catholic and died fortified by the last rites of the church. The funeral to the 5th line cemetery, Toronto township, on May 18 was, notwithstanding the downpour of rain, largely attended. Services were held in the church, hard by, mass was being said by the Rev. H. J. Sweeney of Orangeville, who delivered a very touching and eloquent eulogium on the deceased. One by one are our pioneers, those honored land marks of Ontario, passing from earth to the mystic land, and none was more true and faithful in all the relations of life than she on whom these few lines are written and who sleeps today in the little churchyard in Toronto township. Forever green be the grass o'er her honored grave and may her soul rest in eternal peace.

REV. DR. HARRIS IN THE CITY.

Many friends of Rev. Dr. Harris, late of St. Catharines, have had the opportunity of meeting him within the past week when he paid a visit to Toronto. He has been travelling in South America and has experienced great benefit to his health.

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PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES. SEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Friday, 24th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1904-1905, for the following institutions, namely: Kingston Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Dorchester Penitentiary, Manitoba Penitentiary, British Columbia Penitentiary, Regina Jail, Prince Albert Jail. Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies: 1. Flour (Canadian Strong Baker's) 2. Beef and mutton (fresh) 3. Forage 4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous) 5. Cordwood 6. Groceries 7. Coal oil (in barrels) 8. Dry Goods 9. Drugs and Medicines 10. Hardware, Tinware, Paints, etc. 11. Lumber. Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various institutions. All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden or Jailer. All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the endorsement of at least two responsible sureties. Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor. DOUGLAS STEWART, GEO. W. DAWSON, Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa, May 31, 1904.

A Merry Heart Goes all the Day. But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in his back or a cold with a racking cough. To be merry one must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve all pains, muscular or otherwise and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST. HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 1 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, or less. ENTRY. Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry. ITOM STEAD DUTIES. A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother. (3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead. (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township. A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced. Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT. Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories. Deput. Minister of the Interior. N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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