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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 23.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Ottawa's Hospitality To the National Council of Women.

(Watter rea To Rest Pa)

The first of the social functions tendered the delegates of the N.O.W. of Canada, was the reception given at Rideau Hall on Monday ovening, May 10th. For this cards were sent out saying Her Excellency would be "at home" from 0 till 12 p.m. Accordingly on the right in question, we found ourselves in Ottawa's clean, well-lighted streets, and after a drive of some length through the grounds arrived at Government House. After leaving our wraps in the dressing room, we followed the stream wending its way through the brightly-lighted halls and at longth reached the entrance to the drawing rooms. Here Her

halls and at longth reacted the entrance to the drawing reems. Here Her Excellency stood receiving her guests, and locking, as she invariably does, the embediment of courtesy and antiability. As each one was announced the fair hostess shook hands and in many cases said a few words of friendly greeting. The scene was most animated and cosmopolitan. The dress of the ladies was so varied that anything and overything seemed in order; the gentlemen all wore evening fress. Lady Aberdoen wore black satin gentlahed with turqueise blue and jet; jewels flashed round her beautiful neck and a corone of similar stones rested on her hair.

The reception room was large and

of similar stones rosted on her hair.

The reception room was large and lotty, and its plain, though rich fittings, gave it a very chaste appearance. The walls and colling were white, with moldings and flutings of gold; in the corners, rising from a broad base and gradually marrowing, were banks of green foliage with a most delication white bloom. In with a most delicate white bloom. In the centre of the polished floor was an immense rug of dark blue with a decided pattern in golden brown; scattered about were cozy lounges and large casy chairs with here and there pretty tables. A few fine paintings in oil adorned the walls.

airs with here and theor pretty shoes, few fine paintings in oil adorned the bills. Rich curtains in the most beautiful of flows, and finished with handsome shell and frings of the same exquisite ade, hung from the lofty windows, the sease curtains at once attracted my tention; their shade was so rare and by hung, sith such unusual grace, that was puzzled to know of what material by were. After some reflection I delet they were of Irish poplin. This counted for the mollow richness of oir appearance. The crowd surged through the rooms, any mosting who had not mot since nilar occasions in Montreal or Toronto. any availed themselves of the hospitity open house to wander through the corrire into the little chapp built by dy Aberdeen, and from which a sweet unding organ sont forth beautiful lody.

Refreshments were served in a large

dy.

It is a many series were served in a large
that of unlike an immense marquee.
tables were most enticing in their
less and delicacy and none refused

invitation.

Excellency, his different orders ing on ribbons at his side, moved aiding in every possible way to all at home.

not aiding in overy possession to the all at home. About 11.80 we said good-bye to our iont hostess who still stood, this time ing farowell, and then midst calls for triages, glimpaes of hurrying aides-domp in bright red-casts, and protty the stoom past becoming fas-

a suit of pink and white musim over pink silk with hat to watch.

As I had to leave in order to attend a meeting, I missed the pinde which is said to have been particularly sine.

Mr. D'Aroy Scott, brother of the bride, studied law in Toronto a few years ago and is well known, ospecially in St. Patrick's parish where he resided. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier word among the puests as wore also Mr. Davis and my kind hostess Mrs. Davis and family.

Among the presents to the bride was a diamond brooch from Lady Abordeen.

Allosseeves and pleasant glances of welcome rested on us.

As we gradually left the city, the scenory of the surrounding country became the chief attraction. The waters of the Rideau were seen here and there winding through the land now in its freshest green; comfortable homesteads abounded, clumps of troes, banks covered with varied foliage, hills rising purple in the distance until they reached the dignity of mountains, she Chelesa mountains, and then again the river feaning and dashing told us we were near the Falls. The care stop at the bridge and we got out, while the obliging superiatendent of the road explains the points of interest. The Chaudiere Falls are before us, im, using thoy are too, and as at all to be despised. At one point,

thoir machine, these machines which secund to quibble at one and the loor, rough beards and with much thying of chips, much spuring, and sputtering, send them out at the other oud, gliding recefully and smoothly, shorn of their conglues, to lie piled in high pyramids ready for use. However, on second thoughts a lumber factery did not seems uch a bad place after all to work in. The smooth of the fresh wood was dolightful, the place was beautifully cool; the men did not appear to be harra; ed in any way, in fact many were resting at their case about the yard, and though we were "dily busy," it was in many cases ustily careed.

Again we boarded the cars, and after a long drive through the clear country roads, found ouselves at Lapine Point. Here the view was entrancing; the river stretched out smooth and glistening before us; on the further low-lying shore we saw the spot where I-red yaberdeen was so mizaculously preserved there was the little church in which here was fooling, of awe and gratitude onvoloped the whole.

A boautiful residence stood high or a hill above us, and tho owner, Mr. Scoper, one of Ottawa's principal cloctricians, came to invite us to it. By a pain with stops cut from the rock, and guarded by a low rustic zig-zag fonce we reached the top and found that art had assisted nature in producing a lead summer retreat, smooth lawus, beds of pure the blossems, a little law of the cases by the blossems, a little law of the cases by the blossems, a little bridge, a casuiffal sunti house, with respective of our surroundings from our lotty point of vantage, descended, took bridges, a was the basilite a with the own, with the rocks standing high on each laid; then out through the city past the court, be used in the past the court out through the city past the court out through the city past the court out through the city past the court, but the first pride, and on into the rooms of Mrs. Edgar where

The Entente Cordiale.

To the Editor of The Rogister :

An PANNELE'S VEGETABLE PILLS contain Mandrake and Daudelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with uncring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Caincross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmeloe's Pills au oxcellont remedy for Biliosaness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time.

Ottawa Takes the Lead.

Original Juno 5.—The movement in add of the familiaing people, in certain parts of the West and South of Ireland, has been started in Ottawa, as suggested by The Free Press of that city. A meeting was held, last Friday ovening, at which the Mayor presided, we regret to learn that the attendance was rogret to learn that the attoudance was not so numerous as could have been wished. This was caused by the very short notice that was given of the intended meeting and by the idea generally entertained that the destitu-tion which obtains is notither so wide-spread uer calamitous as to call for assets was from this side of the Attactic spread nor columitous as to call for assistance from this side of the Atlantic. Another cause that operated advisedly was the opinion alleged to have been expressed by Miss Martha Craig, of Belfast, Ireland, as to the non-existence of any real distress or famine, in any part of Ireland, and published in The Ottawa Evening Journal on the overed

larry shu is a summer and the bold and maguificent coast of Antrim.

Though the publication by The Journal on the 2nd inst, of Niss Craigs denial that there is distress or famine in Ireland, may have affected the meeting hold next ovening, we are pleased to see in The Ottawa Free Press of the 3rd an explanation from that lady, in which she states that she did not intend to convey to her interviewe: the statement made by The Journal. To prove that she is is onlire sympathy with the movement inaugurated at Ottawa, Miss Craig attended the meeting and spoke in support of its object Morcover, she announced her intention of devoting the proceeds of her lecture, dolivered on Monday ovening, to the Famine Fand.

Cladstone's Peem on the Abordeens.

Lady Abordeen on her own and the Oovernor-General's account has referred to the clese friendship between them and Mr. Gladstone. The old country papers are now also aliciding to their friendship especially during the Home Rule period of the dead stateman's ". The Dablin Freeman's Journal says this friendship was primarily responsible for the fact that Lord Abordeen has been successively Lord Lientonant of Iroland aud Governor-General of Canada and Train there to the following little joke in rhymo played by the great stateman in November 1898, while he was staying with the Abordeen as their guest at Growernor square in London, and at a time when the painters had possession of the horse. One morning, strack by the comicality of the situation, Mr. Gladstone wrote the following lines, heading them "No. 27 Grosvenor square:

True, many men know, and all men say The Decrea 20 created in the

But no men have known, and non-could say What I have only discovered to-day,

That Box and Cox has acted been By the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen

From the earliest morn till the light grows faint, The carpenters hammer, and painters paint,

And nobody even pretends to have seen The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

But the evening falls, and lo! they fly,
The carpenters, painters, and all their
fry;

So that then the premises ledging afford To their rightful Lady and rightful Lord.

"Tis not so long since this curious plan Of daily and friendly partition began;

Nor long will it be as my hopes portend, Before it shall come to a presperous end.

Yo painters! yo carpenters! greater and less, Have done with your hammers, have done with your mess;

Go, make yourselves scarce; go, your-selves and your stuff, This Boxing and Coxing has lasted enough.

Go ! and leave the premises clear and

clean For the Earl and Countess of Abordeen.

JOHN J. MCRAE, OF WEST WILLIAMS,

JOIN J. HCRAS, OF WEST WILLIAMS.
On Tuesday June the let, after an illness of nearly a year's duration, borne with christian patience and resignation, and toxtified by the sacraments of Holy, churci, John J. McRae, of Woest Williams, passed away—let us fondly hope—to elevent rest. Decessed was born in Arde Live, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1841, and emigrated to this country, with his parents, in 1848. Ho was the eldest of a family of soven sons and one daughter. His parents, on arriving in this country of North Ontario, and he romained with them, an obedient and dutiful son, until

and his colleaguest to ask Parliament for a great towards relieving the distrosi if it really exist. We have to menuton our great regret that any obstuce to standy in the way of Mr. Fitzpatrick holding a soat in the Cabinet. The Irish Catholic clorent, which before and since Confederation, had been represented in the Ministry has had no one to look after its interests or say a word in its boladi, since the advent is the Archive of the Laurier Goyermment to power. If the Premier ests any value upon Irish Catholic aupport, whether Liberal or Conservative, he would are wisely in recognizing the justice at mecessity of calling to his aid in the Council chamber, an Irishman so accoptable to the close of the Minister as Mr. Fitzpatrich. Much has been done by Tartopero of file to diguest and innut Irishmen. Irrespective of party lines. The protucity to show that he is not in accord with the anti-lilbernian bent and proclivities of the Tartes and others of that iik.

We cannostly hope the good example shown by Ottawa will be followed all over the Dominion. Until the harvest the condition of the people now suffering will be appalling if speedy and generous assistance be not forthcoming.

Gladstone's Peem on the Abordeens.

Lady Abordeen on her own and the Governor-General's account has referred to the close friendship between them and Mr. Gladstone. The old country papers are now also alluding to their fieldship especially during the Home Rule period of the docad statemans. The Dublin Freeman's Journal news the fieldship of the field of the close of friendship was primarily responsible for the facility was a primarily responsible for the facility was primarily responsible for the facility was a primarily responsible for the facility was primarily responsible fo

St. Mary's Convent Music Class.

St. Mary's Convent Music Class.

On Wednesday night, June 1st the music class of St. Mary's Convent for the party of the p

tatent and unturing efforts the high de-gree of excellence obtained is to be at-tributed. Another splendid example of the work doue by the sisters is the girls-choir of St. Mary's Church which sings at the 10 o'clock Mass, and whose fault-less rendering of the secred hymns charms all that hear it. The music class will continue its work nort term under the same directors, Sister Ethelberga and Sister Madeline.

Bishop Curtis Chosen.

BALTIMORE, Juno 1.—Cardinal Gib-bous has announced the appointment of Bridop Alfred A. Curti springs general of the Archdiceses of Baltimore, the the vacancy caused by the death of Mon-signer Edward McColgan, February 8

THE_ MOTHERLAND

Latest Mads from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

A letter written by Mr. Gladatono in 1857 to the Young fredend Society of E-Host is worth recalling as it illustrate very formily his wonderful gift of appropriate and effective political society of the Home Rule Daten yield fredend and attended a demonstration ** B-Hast, at which resolutions were adopted which were forwarded to Mr. Gladatone do acknowledged their receipt by saying "I have received with lively pleasart your account of the receipt by saying at home processes and the receipt by saying in the processes of the receipt by saying and the receipt by saying at the receipt by saying in the processes of the receipt by saying and the receipt by saying at the receipt by saying in the receipt by saying and the receipt by saying the second of the receipt by saying the second receipt by saying and second receipt by saying the second receipt by saying the second receipt by saying and saying the second receipt by saying and saying and saying the second receipt by saying and saying an fetter written by Mr. Gladstone

Much interest was felt throughout Ireland in Sir Ouarles Dilke's amondment to Clause 59 of the Local Government Bill, by which the right thoursahle baronet sought to remove the disqualification of Oatholic pricets and other ministers to sit on County and District Councils, the amendment after adiscussion extending over an hour and a half was defeated by 146 votes to 48. Mr. John Dillon, in the course of his speech supporting the amond and a fish was created by 10 offers of 48. Mr. John Dillon, in the course of his speech supporting the amendment, indignantly repudiated the suggestion contained in the clauses. It presumed that the people of Ireland were so priest-ridden that they could not conduct their local government without the protection of a section proscribing the priests of Ireland. The clause was an insult to the people of Ireland. Mr. John Redmond opposed the amendment, and the Chief Secretary, in defending the clause as it cool stated he believed that, notwithstanding the pronouncement of the Catholic Brishops, there were many Catholic priests and laymon in Ireland in favor of the Government proposals.

men in Iroland in favor of the Government proposals.

It was during his brief visit to Irolend in the autumn of 1877 that the Council received to enroll Mr. Gladstone upon the list of its honorary citizens. The rescolution conferring the honor was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Council or the lut of November. All parties on the Council were fully represented at the meeting, and all parties approved the step. Alderman Harris propused the resolution, Mr. J. P. Byrne J. P., seconded it, and the proposition was accepted with acclamation. It was only the previous year that the Council bad been conceeded the right of conferring the honorary freedom. The first name to be enrolled was that of Issae Butt, to whose pennysient ferring the honorary freedom. The first name to be enrolled was that of Isaso Butt, to whose penusient advocacy this small concession of local liberty was due. So that Mr. Gladstone's was to be the second name upon the list. He readily accepted the honor, and signed the roll upon the 7th of November, 1877. Forty four aldermen and councillors were present. The fire Brigade under Captain Ingram, formed a guard of honor. There was a crowded audience, which burst into a demonstration of cheers when the Irish leader, Mr. Isaso Butt, accompanied by his wife, entered the Council Chamber. The Council and audience rose as "the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladelone" was announced. He was rapturcusly received. Mrs. Chamber. The Council and audience rose as "the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone" was announced. He was rapturcusly received. Mrs. Gladstone followed, accompanied by Mr. Maurice Brook, the member for the City, and the party included Lord Monek and Hon. Spencer Lyttleton. The speeches of the day were remarkable, and indeed prophette. Mr. Gladstone accepted the honor in the spirit in which it was offered. He understood it to be "divested of political significance." So he would avoid the political arona. But, "hard indeed, must be the heart and dull obtuse the understanding that can be drawn saide even by auticulties of interest so profound and comprehensive as, I may say, entirely surpassed my anticipations—who can be drawn saide of interest so profound and comprehensive as, I may say, entirely surpassed my anticipations—who can be drawn saide either by the fascination or by the real interest of the remoter history of Ireland from considering its present and prespective conditions."

We deeply regret to announce the each of Six John Gibbert, the dis-

John also superintended the republication of these facentiles of Irient manuscript see invaluable to the lattorical or philological student. Sir John through his long owner filled many public office. He was at one time recreatry of the Public Record Offiler, and was connected with many commensation conversant with the publication of our anoient record. The quantity of work done by this modest, retring student was encuraous, and its quantity of work done by this modest, retring student was encuraous, and its quantity of work done by this node, we believe, aided the Corporation in making available their fine collection of municipal records. The homor of kinglithood recently conferred on Sir John Gibert was well earned and gave general estisfaction. Sir John was connected with and did nost valuable work for our literary and historical institutions. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, a member of council and librarian of the Royal Irish Academy and a trusted of the National Library.

Writing from Cabirciwson on the

member of council and labrarian of the Royal Irish Academy and a trustee of the National Labrary.

Nerry.

Writing from Oabiroiveon on the distress lu Korry, Miss Maud Gonne says. "I found that Oahirdanid, Barrymore and Waterville, although it was generally agreed that the present season is the worst the district has passed through since '17, yet the pople have, with a most commendable pride, eirlven to stille their craving for food, and refrained from making their destitution public. In their desired to the same themselves and their country from appearing ones more before the world as paupers depending upon public charity there are faw who will not sympathize with them; but there is another aspect of the case, to which it is well to direct public attention. This grim endurance of poverty is not a public necessity. If our beneficant Government were texpend upon developing the resources of this district one-hundredth part of the sum it spends, with a light heart on expeditions against sundry tribes of Aborigines in Contral Africa, if it were to make it possible for these poor people to obtain leans of money, when needed, for their little onlerprises, without plunging into debt to banks or gambeen men, if in all its dealings with these people might be gradually eliminated from their midst.

Sate.

On May 28rd one of the largest, was the sate of the content o

climinated from their midst."

Aure.

On May 23rd one of the largest, most representative and enthusiastic meetings ever held in the west took place at Westport. It was a united demonstration of the Nationalists of West Mayo—Parnellitie and anti-Parnellitie—to colebrate the anniversary of the rising of 1798, and in dimensions exceeded even the great meeting held here by Mr. Parnell in the early days of the Land League. Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Harrington, M.P. arrived in Westport by the limited mail train from Dublin, and were met at the estation by the splendid brass band of the Westport Temperance Sodality and by the members of the local organizing columittee. As they passed through the streets they were foully cheered. The platform was erected on the Octagon, the most central space in the town, and not far removed from the spot on which John Gibbons, the great Mayo rebal leader of 1798, was hanged. Contingents, headed by fife and drum bands, marched into the town from Islandeady, Kilmaclassor and Kilmeena; and large contingents, headed by banners, were also present from Drummin, Lecanney, Aghagower and other districts. The banners bore beautiful oil paintings of Robert Emmett, Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Pitzgerald and other '98 leaders, and such mottoes as "True men be you men like those of '98;" "Who fears to speak of '98?" etc. Havo.

Mr. Gladstone on '98.

Writing in The Dublin Freeman's Journal, on May 22nd, Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeil, Q C., M.P., quotes Mr. Gladstone's solemn testimony of the causes of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

Ireland from considering its present and prespective conditions."

We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir John Gilbert, the distinguished Irish historian and antiquarism. The sad event took place on May 28, very suddenly, Sir John being seezed with illness in the tramear when canning in from Blackrock, and succumbing in a very short time.

John Gilbert was in his own line a moet destinguished laborer in the field of Irish literature and history. He did not possess the gifts which make the popular writer; but his labors in pling up the materials of history were long, continuous and most fruittul. Of his many works the most generally known were his "History of the Oriefearation of Kilkeuny." Dry in style and wanting in perspective, these books are "caviare to the general," but inestimable to all students, and full of these materials and the freedom of their distinction of the antiquary require the touch of genius to vivily and lift them up. Sir

From that speech delivered marly twelve years ago, of which overy contenes as full of interest, I take the following passages

Forteners is nut of interest, it take the following passanges

Art. Glack-tona declares that Wolfo Mon, who was the life and soul of the Monton to the Monto

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with DR. THOMAS ELECTRIC OLL—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soroness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantially. inward specific, possesses most tial claims to public confidence.

"KIT."

When so many arotalking of "Kit," of The Mail and Empire, famous 18 the best descriptive writer on this, or perhaps on any other continent, and who to her it wels is now adding fresh tame as the only woman correspondent ever sent to the "frent," a few words from one who knew her in her home life may be of interest.

In some paper a few days ago "Kit" was described as having black eyes and mes urcerince as maxing Disako oves and olivo skin. This is survely a micitake. Her eyes are not black but brown; brown with a reddish tinge, in keep ine with the mass of dark red harr which is worn across the forehead in booth fluify "bange." Her complexion is not clive but fair, and a pretty wave of pink often finds its way to her cheek. She is tall and elight and walks with that quick frou-frou movement, that swish and cuttle of skirts that often—as in this care—accomment, that swish and cuttle of skirts that often—as in this care—accomment, that swish and cuttle of skirts that often—as in this care—accomment, that swish and cuttle of skirts that often—as in this care—accomment, the woman dainvily garbed. Distinguished is perhaps the word that best deceribes her appearance. "Kit" is in many ways a wonderful woman. Her weekly correspondence alone is a gigantic t-ek, and the variable of the word of the content of the cont

Mother (to her boy sliding down the balusters): "Willie, what are you doing there?" Willie: "Making trousers for orphan boys."



"I guess I've been victim-ized." That's the guess of many a hard-working man,

nding r let-Very need-ind it

Clad-lone and the Catholic Church

When Mr. Gladstone went up to

When Mr. Gladstone went up to
Stoford 70 years ago, the "Usford
Movement" was in its infanny. He
formed at the University infinances,
he there beying olding the Mostard
inferenced his whole life, and when
shortly after leaving college the Mostard
its ferracis unfurled their flag. he
at once took his place under it. The
Movement," it need not be said,
trade it a repudiation of some of the
nest chirched dootines of the fivernation, at the restoration of ram,
Gathelic bellefs and Clatholic predicts,
it the embelishment of public worship,
and the recognition of a saccrdoial
character in the olvery of the Church
of England. Many of the leafers of
the Movement were led on to its legitinant goal and joined the Catholic
Church. They formed the famous
and noble company of the "Oxford
converts," and included two men who
became princes of the Church—Cardinal Manning and Cardmal Newman.
Others like Puesy and Keble remained
in the Establishment and founded the
High Church or Ritualistic School.
Half a century ago there was no them
more cagerly discussed that the probable action of Mr. Gladstome himself.
The story which has it that he had
announced his intention of becoming
a Catholic, and that the day was fixed
for his reception, is entirely untrue.
But flity years ago he was marching
along a road which led for so many of
his comrades to the Eternal City. In
the year 1850 there came the parting
of the ways Manning and Gladstone
had been follow-sluder; and were
bosom friends. In a famous case, the
"Gorham suit," the Privy Council
had decided that the Queen could appoint a clergyman to a benefice although his blelop hold that he professed unorthodox and auti Christian
dovrines. Gladstone was ill in hed
when Manning told him of this judgment, and the firry invalie acclasimed
"the Church of England is goue,"
Manning's entering the Catholic
Ohurch the Oardinal gave the following
touching account:—"Shall it lell you
where I performed my last act of worship in the Church of England? It
was in the little chapel off

the ways. Mr. Gladstone remained; and I wont my way. Mr. Gladstone still romains where I left him."

As he grow great and famous as stateman and publicist his attitude was conepicuous for its fairness and courtesy towards Catholice. In his famous protest agairst the Divorce Bill he spoke in glowing torms of the Papacy as the protector of Christian marriago. "We owe it," he wrote, to the Wostern Church, and to the Pope as its head, that they vindicated the Christian I we of indissoluble marriago against the rottenness of an exhausted and dead civilization. It was the Popes," he continued, "who had given to England that precious legacy of customs and ideas which has established woman on the very highest levels of our moral and spiritual existence for man's benefit no less than for her own." When England in a furious fit of ultra-Protestantism chamured for the Ecclesiastical Titler Act it was Mr. Gladstone who gave all his genius and elequence to lead the opposition to the movement, and it was his fortune, twenty years afterwards, to secure the rapeal of this foolish and wicked measure. Finally we reed scarcely say that by the Discatableshment of the Irish Church he secured the enthusiastic admiration of Catholic Treland. Unbappily six years after Disestablishment a cloud arose between the great statesman and the Oathole Church. He startled the world with those famous pamphlets upon "Vaticanism" in which he so strenuously assail'd the Holy See and the Yatican Council. Whence come this strange impulse? Possibly, from some feeling about the and the Vatioanism" in which he so strenuously seasily the Holy See and the Vatioan Council. Whence came this strange impulse? Possibly, though certainly unconsciously, from some feeling about the defeat of the Gatholic University Bill, partly from old relations with the party of Young Italy; mainly, Cardinal Manuing thought, from the influence of Lord Acton, a bosom friend of Mr. Cladstone's late years. The Catholic world naturally and bitterly resented such attacks from an old friend. Mr. Gladstone felt very much the strange relations he had provoked. "I alientated," he wrote, "all my Protestant friends in Ireland by diseastablishing their Churcie, and hy my pamplies all my Catholic friends but one, and he is a bishop." The reference was, we beliove, to the late Dr. Moriarty, the Bishop of Kerry. No one will blame the Bishop for having, while strongly expressing his regrets at Mr. Gladstone's utterances, written a kind word to an old friend. "My Catholic friende," he added, "in England strengthener, when any other friends are weak or ailing. The friends are builder and strengthener, when any of her friends are builder and strengthener, when any of her friends are builder and strengthener. The profile friends are builder and strengthener. The builder and strengthener. The builder and strengthener in the fact that her of Corner," where are friends are there friends are weak or ailing. The where Mr. Gladstone Steeps Near Grattan. The were Mr. Gladstone Steeps Near Grattan. The were Mr. Gladstone Steeps Near Grattan. The where Mr. Gladstone Steeps Near Grattan. The were Mr. Gladstone has been there friends are well on the friends are fr

her wonted visits to my house." Of course the intimacy with the great Cardinal of Westmingter, communed in early youth, maintained in manhood, and removed after Dr. Manning's conversion through the kind offices of Lord Endly, was now broken off, and apparently for eye.

But the end was not not office.

conversion through the kind offices of Lord Endy, was now broken off, and apparently for ever.

But the end wes not yet. Time breat to that the painful memories of the Vatican Pamphlets. In 1883 Mr. Gladstone performed the noblest achievement of a glorious life. He declared for Home Rule. Catholin Ireland, enthusisette in her grattude, was only too delighted to forget and forgive all former dildrenness. But still more remarkable was the attitude of the man who above all others in Europe represented that great Vatican Council Mr. Gladstone had arraigued. Solemily and before all the world Cardinal Manning blessed Home Rule and its ohief, and the two old men, the great Cardinal and the great Statesman, renowed the passionete friendship of fifty years before. The Cardinal wrote to the Prime Minister: "In the beginning of our career we were of one heart and one mind in defonding the intersts of the Anglican Church. And now at the close of our career ware ogain of one mind and one purpose, for second to you only I am the greatest Home Ruler in England." In his Private Diary the Cardinal wrote with equal warmth: "I forscok all thuses is colated now as I was then. And this makes one turn to him. We are at last and at least agreed in one thing," And till death separated them to friendship of the two old men continued warm and unabated as in the days when they strolled togother through the cloisters and meadows of Oxford. Surely it is a holy and an immortal cause, that cause of Ireland which thus attracted to such enthusiastic devotion to such men as William Ewart Gladstone and Henry Edward Manning.

What "Sing a Song a Six Pence"

What "Sing a Song a Six Pence" Means.

You all know this rhyme, but have you over heard what it really means?

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represented the twenty four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the top crust is the sky that over-arches it. The opening of the pie is the day dawn, where the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a King.

The King, who is represented as sitting in his parlouc counting out his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers, as he counts them, are the golden sunbeams.

The Queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey with which sho regales herself is the moonlight.

The industrious maid, who is in

with which she regales herself is the moonlight.

The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before her King—the sun—has risen, is day-dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The bird who, so tragically, ends the song by "nipping off her nose" is the sunset. So we have the whole day, if not a nutshell, in a pie.

BUILDER AND STRENGTHENER.

That is the Term an Oltawa Lady Applies to Pr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That is the Term as Ottawa Lady Applies to Pr. Williams' Flak Fills.

Among many in Ottawa and the vicinity who have been benefitted one way or auchter by the use of Dr. Williams' Flak Fills for Pale People, the Journal has leasanced of the case of Airs. Glichrist, wife of Mr. T. V. Glichrist, of Hinton-burgh. Mr. Glichrist keeps a grocery at the corner of Fourth Avo and Ceder street, and is well known to a great many people injOttawa as well as to the villagrees of this suburb of the Capital. Mrs. Glichrist states that while in a "run down "condition during the spring of 1897, she was greatly strongthened and huit p by the use of Dr. Williams' Fink Fills. Speaking of the matter to a Journal reportor, she stated that while able to go about at the time she was far from well; ince blood was poor, she was subject to headschee, and felt tired after the alightest exertion. She bad read at different times of cures effected by the ose of Dr. Williams' Fink Fills, and decided to try them. She was benefitted by the first box and continued their use until she had taken five boxes, when she cansidered horself quite recovered. Mrs. Glichrist says that she always strongly recommends Dr. Williams' Fink Fills as a buildor and strengthener, when any of her friends are weak or ailing.

THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

to, let him see you bustling around; ten, let him see you bustling around; don't stack to the rocker or the couch like a limpet on a rock, and leave mother or the yeunger girls to do all the table spreading, clearing away, and washing up. Fot a smart apron on, it you like, but anyway set to work and help

wife like that." And when he begins to think in that strain, you know, hewell, he's very nearly lawled.

Nowadays most girls seem to imagine that the way to be charming is to war as many fal-lais and gimeracks as they can find room for on their small possons; talk the latest fashion in slang; and lounge about in the parlor when the cavalier comes around.

Now I believe in your being as chummy as possible, and entering heartily into all the innocentamusements that go to make up the recreation of life, but the great mistake is in making it appear as though you nover did anything else but amuse yourself, and as if you considered the little domestic duties as quite out of your province altogether.

It is in the performance of small household tasks that a girl always looks at her best; that is, in the opinion of a woman has a keen eye for the charms of her own sex—if she is one worth knowing.

There is no prettier sight than a pretty

knowing.

There is no prettior sight than a pretty girl busily engaged in setting a table, or cooking a lunch.

Of course I don't mean that you must be always doing something of the kind whenever your "young man" calls; just let him see you bustling around once or twice, that will be quite crough; if you are as homely as a stump fence you will look attractive then.

"Don't those nurses lock pretty?" remarked a young lady to me one day?

o hopital.

The nurses were just ordinary looking Is, but they cortainly did seem atactive It was just the uniform that add them look so much more obsaming an the girls in ordinary every-day

than the girls in ordinary every-day decess.

I saw two of these same nurses in the street car shortly afterwards, in walking dress, and there was nothing in the appearance of oither of them to catch the eye. But in the hospital one cannot help looking at them with a sensation of pleasure; they look so eminoutly sweet and womanly, and just because they are wearing plain print gowns and white aprocas and caps, (the abomination of the average servant girl) and are busying themselves in ministering to the wants of others.

Waitresses in the lunch rooms are another class of girls who are possibly more attractive than they are at all aware of, in their most black dresses and while aprouns. I sumpse would think

Who shall measure the power of the

cess?
Not only does it control the destinies nations—at least in those countries here its freedom is assured—but teceipitates wars, directs armies, and is repely influential in patching up peace at settling quarrois between rival stions.

and setting quarters between Irvarians on mations.

Throw was no pross in the days of Etherard III., Honry V., or Joan of Arc it would be nowadays to turn over some old files of "Yo Thunderer," or "I Oriflammo," and admire the choice opithets they hurled at the heads of the emeny.

History is becoming awfully common-place; cur posterity will have very little chance to distinguish themselves as historians by inventing some erams, such as the old shroniclers were so fond of evolving.

se the old shroniclers were so fond of sevolving.

The future reader of history who comes to a Coubtinl point or story can betake himself to the British Museum or the Roference Library and settle the point without any trouble, that is, if he happens to got hold of a paper that has distinguished itself for angelle innocence and truthfuluess. But I am afraid the socker after truth who wants to got is the bottom of the Hispano-American row some 200 years or so later on had botter not rofer to the files of any of the leading dailles of to-day, because be will be apt to got so maddled and chaotic in his ideas regarding the real solution of the trouble that the sifting of the truth would become a matter of infinite difficulty.

the portage in bowd of the freese the property of the portage of the property cased feeling of good-will between United States and England, which been largely brought about by the res of the more moderate and sousible swriters on both sides of the

Mr. Gladstone's Favorite Hymn.

It was the following hymn of Cardinal Newman's that was Mr. Gladstone's favorite to his last hour:

Praise to the Holicet in the height And in the depth be praise; In all His works most wonderful, Most sure in all His ways.

Should strive afresh against the foe Should strive and should provail.

And that a higher gift that graco Should flesh and blood refine— God's presence and His very Self, An Essence all-divine.

O, generous love I that he who smote In man for man the fee, The double agney in man For man should underge.

And in the garden secretly,
And on the cross on high,
Should teach his brothren and inspire
To suffer and to die.

A Chance to Make Money.

St. Patrick's School

St. Patrick's School
Following is the honor roll for may:
Form IV.— Excellent—P. Flanagan,
O. Lavery, G. O'Donoghue, J. Mc
Candilsh, N. Bohreiner, J. Costello,
W. Tobin. Good—M. Dumphey, F.
Dillor, H. Clark, P. Bradley, J. Adamson. Form III.—Senior Third—Excellent—E. Mechan, J. O'Hearn, E.
Coggrove, W. Hanna, J. Halloran, J.
Ryan, Good—G. Clionna, J. Dalton,
B. Roche, Junior Third—Excellent
—J. Tobin, A. Finnigan, L. Coffey,
F. Ryan, A. Schreiner. Good—G.
Gilmour, L. Maskay, Form II.—
Excellent—G. Giblin, H. O'Donoghue,
J. Mohan, J. Tobin. Good—F.
Lynoh, E. Halloran, J. Gilmour, F.
Boehler, F. Gallagher.

The Queen's Message.

LONDON, May 31.—On Saturday last the Queen sent the following message to

Mrs. Gladatone:

"My Lioughts are much with yor today when your dear husband is laid to
rest. To-day's coremony will be most
trying and painful for you, to to we
painful for you, to to we
the respect and regret erinced by the
nation for the memory of one whose
character and intellectual abilities
marked him as one of the most distinguished statemen of my reign.
"I shall over gratefully remember his
devotion and zeal in all that concerned
my personal welfare."

(Signed) "Victoria, R.I."

Hon A. T. Balfour a Sick Man.

Reports have lately been appearing in the press concerning the weak state of Mr. Balfour's health from overwork. The London correspondent of The Dublin Freeman thus describes his appearance when moving the vote of

O loving wisdom of our God! When all was sin and shame A second Adam to the fight And to the rescue came.

"Tan band that not. C. crolle

the best chords in the many and varied winds that go to make up the population of a ling country, and the possistion of a ling country, and the possistion of a wide recept for the dissentination of he decay made her work of the greatest value in bringing together two reast English speaking nations, I allude to "Kit." the valuables and greatly extended correspondent of the Toronto Mail end Frapire. Dangerous as is the mission upon which she has bravely set forth in response to the call of duty the reast of the pager, she has the knowledge of the pager, she has the has been of the pager of

DOURNEMOUTH, 9th March, '98.

"Dear Mr. Dillon—I send a word of sympathy for the banquet on St. Patrick's day. Your cause is in your own hands. If Ireland is disunited her cause so long remains hopeless if, on the contrary sile knows her own mind and is one in spirit, that cause is irresistible (loud cheers). With kind regards and good wishee;—I am, doar Mr. Dillon, Yours Fatthfully, (Signed) W. E. Gladdstone."

Dewey's Religion.

quested to do:

MONTELLER, VT., May 28, 1808.

My DEAR Sin.—I am authorized by
the Hon. Charles Dewey, of this city,
to state Rear Admiral Dowey is
a loyal communicant of the Protestant
Episcopal Church.
I hope you will contradict the story.
You are welcome to use my name
with Lir. Dewey's if you wish. Yours
truly,

Restor of Christ Church.

Cardinal Yaughan on Anglo-Americau Frieudship.

Some Recent Lynchings.

The Philadelphic Catholic Standard and Times says: "The lynching habit is again in ovidence—and this time with a terrible meaning. A Sominole Indian named Hargo has confessed to the murder of a woman named Laird in Indian Territory, and for this crime two other Seminoles were burned at the stake last January in Oklahoma by a crowd of white representatives of this civilization. These victims of effonded white sentiment are now proved to be martyrs, and we are informed by The New York Herald that the Government 'has been satisfied from the first that they were innocent.' In Maryland there was a lynching, within the past few days, which makes the flosh creep. A poor wretch accused of an outrage was dragged from jail by a mob and done to death under crecumstances which shame humanity. The rope which was to death under crecumstances which shame humanity. The rope which was a changed from jail by a mob and done to death under crecumstances which shame humanity. The rope which was the same humanity. The rope which was the wall placed for morey, kicked into Jelly and finally riddled with bullets. Two other men were lynched in North Carolina last Saurday wight. Is there no power in Congress to crase this stain upon our fair fame? Shall we dictate morally to outside peoples and fail to stay the arm of the savage within our own borders?"

OTTAWA, June 3.—Rov. Dr. Constantine up. O.M.I., roctor of Ottawa University, has boon called to Paris, France, by the Superior General of the Oblace Coror, and on Existy, June 17th, he will sail from Montreal on his trip to France on the steamer Parisian. The business on which Rev. Dr. Constantine cau is going to France is in connection

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with Ottawa University. He will be away two mouths. After transacting his business in Paris, he will start for Rome in company with Rev. Father Augier, the recently appointed Superior-General of the Oblatos. When in Rome, which he expects to reach by the middle of July, Rev. Dr. Constaineau will have at audience with the Pope. Before returning, to Canada he will visit. Eugland and Lishaud and call at the different houses of the Oblato Order in those two countries. This will be Rev. Dr. Constainneau's first violt to Europe.

Cheapest Excursion of the Century.

The diocesan pilgrimage of the Archidocese of Kingston which is to start from Union Station, Toronto, at 7.30 a.m., on Tuesday, July 10th, and ran over both the 6t. T. R. and the C. P. Rilways, to St. Anne do Boaupro, Quobec, will be, without Joubt, the cheapest over the control of th

Old Lady: "You said the train that I should take leaves at 10.30, didn't you?" Booking Clerk: "Yes, madame; and I think I've told you that about ten times already." Old Lady. "Yes, I know you have; but my little nephow says he likes to hear you talk"

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The Catholic Register JOB DEPARTMENT

40 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO

Here is a high tor you, girls; that is, for those of you who have a best boy you want to propliate—and which of you hant?

Note time by comes over to dinuer or to the best want to be the second of the comes.

You nover look nicer than you do whon a onjaged in those little domestic duties if you only know it; and if you just steal a glance at "him" now and then, you will find his eyes following you all over the room. He may be listening to your brother's account of a baseball game, or your father's political distribos, but, blees you, he doesn't hear a word of it, he is just thinking: "By Geerge, what a comfortable home a follow could have with a nice little wife like that." And when he begins to think in that strain, you know, he—well, he's yor nearly lauded.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have borries, grapes and peachers a year old, fresh as whon picked. I use the California Cold Process; do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing, can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, feonsider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident suyone can make one or two hundred dollars round homoin a few days. I will mail a sample of fruit and complete directions to uny of your readers for miteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. I am going to Legis work at once to each the spring trade.

Francis Caser, St.Louis, Mc. awaro of, in their bose wisco account white aproof.

Most of them, I suppose, would think themselves a great deal more killing in their Sunday furry, but they, like most people, have not the faculty of seeing themselves as others see them.

reas written of itlantic. There is one writer now on the some footble influence in his direction is would not be easy to ne sure. Her broad sympathes feel trong grasp of public and popular feeling, together with a power of touching

O, sich Telephous 2250. Re-adence Telephone 3343,

sympathy on the death of Mr. Gladsions "In view of the alarming resolution "In view of the alarming resolution in the interest of the content of the interest of the content of the conten

Mr. Gladstone's Last Public Pro-

Writing to Mr. Dillon, M.P., as Chairman of the St. Patrick's Day Banquet, Mr. Gladstone made his las pronouncement on public affairs.

Bournemourn, 9th March, '98.

Several of the American Catholic papers have nublished a paragraph statung that Admiral Dawey is a convert to the Catholic Church. The Buffalc Commorcial publishes the following letter, which it has been requested to do:

Friendshp.

New York, June 8.—A despatch to The World from London pays: Cardinal Vaughan, in a lotter to Mr. W. T. Stead on Anglo-American relations, rijoloes at the prospect of a closer friendship of those who are one with Englishmen in blood, lauguage and ideas. The letter closes: "Porsonally, I deplore the fact that the United States has chosen war with a weak power like Spain, instead of arbitrative, but I would not allow such disapproval to stand in the way of the great benefits that may result from an entente cordiale between England and America. "If the two peoples combine and universal, so far as their influence shall extend they will end by reinstating in the world the standard which the dechristianized civilization of modern Europe has laid low."

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898

Calendar for the Week.

e 9-8. Columba.
10-8. Margaret of Scotland.
11-5. Barnabas.
12-8. John of San Vagonder.
13-8. Anthony of Padus.
14-8. Badi the Greet.
16-88. Vitue, and Comps.

Ex-priest Slattery sailed for Bosion com Liverpool on May 20. He left the verpool on ... England shun who had welcomed him upon his arrival.

The name "Angle-Saxon" is a sop to be Americans. It simply means Eng lish; but if the Americans were ask into an English alliance the bird of freedom would not like it.

Piper Findlater the hero of Dargai has gone on the London music hall stage. This is bringing the heroism of the battlefield down to the level of the Amer can pugilistic ring.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor, who is to succeed Sir Philip Currie as English Ambassador at Constantinopie, is an Irishman, and was born in Roscommon Stylour years sgo. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, as was the last Ambassador but one to the Porte, Sir William White.

The marvellous has long ago coased to create surprise. Here are Father Ryan and Mr. Clarke Wallace together on same platform at the christening of the Sir John L. cdonald "Red Rose Lesgue" a Canadian copy of the British Primress Lesgue. After this we may expect even the "Angle Saxon alliance."

A subscriber of Tuz Register who A subscriber of THE REGISTER who has gone to live in Ireland writee us: "old Ireland has much suffering in the west, nearly as bad as Cuba. I would to God some strong nation would come oher aid as America is doing for Cuba. Kinety per cent of the Irish people are with the United States in this war; of the company of the Irish people are with the United States in this war; of course there are Spanish sympathizers as in Canada and England.

The Dake of Norielk who arranged the details of Mr. Gisdstone's funeral was first heard of publicly in connection with the departed statesman. The Dake was little more than a boy when Cardinal Newman, under whom he was educated at the Orstory School in Birmingham, sat down to reply to Mr. Gladstone's indictment against the Vatican decrees. This he did in the form can decrees. This he did in the for of a "Letter to the Duke of Norfolk."

Among the multitude of converts constantly passing from Protestantism to the Catholic Church there is one class that can hardly fail to come conspicu ouely before the public eye. This is a class of mon trained to and experienced in the law, who have cetablished themreloves 'r the highest social position by
reason of strength of character and intellect, and whose position gives them
that peculiar public distinction attaching to the bar and bench. We have
had instances of the conversion of such
mon here in Canada; but it is necessary
to mention, for the illustration of our
thought, only the names of the late Six. thought, only the names of the late Sir John Thompson and Hon. Theodore Davie, Chief Justice of British Columbia. A more notable example than either, au who is often spoken of as the greatest cranscent of the English judi-cial bench, Sir Henry Hawkins, has recently been received into the Catholic Church. It is said that Sir Henry has been considering the step to has taken for many years and that the news, while it has taken the English public by surprise, was fully expected by his in-timate friends.

That comic-opera cross between Colo-nei Cody and "Jeames Yellowplosh" who lately cost the Canadian taxpayer \$7,000 for a trip to South America, had something to say last week over his pen signature in Saturday Night about the Irish in the United States. The mean-ing of his remarks conveyed a meer such as low fellows who habitually use tho language of insolence are capable of. But it is well for Ireland that the Irish in the United States do not forgot their fatherland; that they furnish relief to

their kith and kin which the Government of the United Rengdom refuses, notwith-standing the initial representation of the United Rengdom refuses, notwith-state. When the Legislin Givernment was asked the other day to open public works in the west of Irchard as a rampart spain of the facerasing famine, Mr. Baffort jokinely requested the staving people to say whether they would also like champages and a trip to the Pisters. Now the Iriel in Aucrica are quietly doing all that Mr. Baffort oraded with an insult. Patrick Ford, of The Irish World, by an appeal through their kith and kin which the Govern The Irish World, by an appeal through his paper was able to send \$10,000 to the famine victims within a few weeks, the famine victims within a few weeks. That is what the Irish in the United State- are doing all the to

Dublin Freeman's Journal, May 25 Dublin Freeman's Journal, May 22— We publish closwhere a brief account of the proceedings in the Canadian Partic-ment, when the second greatest Legis-lature in the Empire paid its tribute to the stateman who believed in strong-thening the Empire by bonds of trust. allection and generosity. That the attracted from the solf-governing peoples within the Empire were intensified by his noble devetion to Iroland is made his noble devotion to Iroland is made manufe, by those proceedings. And that the Irich in exile were went to share in those feelings was also made clear. Mr. Costigan, an ex-Minister of Canada, and one of the truest Irishmen living, bore testimony to the service resident cestimony to the service rendered in the eyes of the civilised world a labours. He rallied to her cause by his labours. Ito rallied to her cause not mercly the vague sentiment but the convictions and support of the self-governing peoples. In taking her place among the mourners by that hist vio grave, Ireland is true to her own character, true to her own cause. West-minester Abboy will henceforth shelter another of the greatest champions of Irish liborty. Could the spirit of Grattan speak it would salute the dust of the great man that will now rest under the same great alurine. Grattan and the great man that will now rest under the same great shrine. Grattan and Chadstone, they will be remembered over together in Ireland, as their graves lie sheltered together at Westminster.

Hon. David Mills was an early starter in the "Anglo-Saxon" race for notoriety, and no sooner had Mr. Chamberlain cast that bold Brummagen speech of cast that bold Brummagem speech of his to the jingoes than the Hon. David's "Angle-Saxon" nose detected in the air the smell of the impending carnage of Armageddou. We have the result in of Armageddou. We have the resurved the form of a prophesy that completely out Chamberlains the British colonial secretary. It is hard to guess why the editor of The North American Review made room for the stuff in the current number of that publication. N papers, and pulpiteers have made a absurd misuse of the term "A papers, and pulpiteers have made much abourd misuse of the term "Anglo-Saxon"; but it remains for the Canadian Minister of Justice to reel off a lot of nonsonse over it that is simply disgusting. "The Anglo-Saxon," says the Hon. David, "whose mind has not been perverted by prejudice, feels a pride in the fact that he is an Anglo-Saxou—one of a race that for two hundred years has held the first place in the march of humanity."

Now who can tell us what manner of Now who can tell us what manned an animal an "Auglo-Saxon" is? The Hon. David may possibly answer to the description himself, because the English wit, Barham, must have had in mitthe class of borosto which our icquacic theorist belongs when he sung of the

Sages with brains Full of Saxon remains.

Mr. Mills uses the term in the inco Mr. Aillis uses the term in the incorrect achool-book sense of a descendant of those alleged mixed Angles and Saxons who are asid to have expelled the Picts and Scots from Britain and to have driven the Britons into Welse. That this use of the name is false every student of history knows. The length of error into which it may lead half educated persons is amply revealed in Mr. Mills' article in The North American Review, in the course of which he beast-Review, in the course of which he boast-ingly contrasts the "aecendancy" of the "Angle-Saxons" with the decadence of the "Germans." Mr. Mills writes: "I leave, in the consideration of this ques-tion, France and Germany out of view. They bave already reached the maximum of greatness which their conditions allow. Tr. French no longer go forth the colonize . . . Germany has in recent years arquired extensive posses-sions, but they are in regions where, for the most part, her own people cannot settle, and so, like France, she can only revive a colonial policy of a past age and shut the gates of commerce in the face of other states." eave, in the consideration of this

face of other states."

Instituting such a contrast as this between English and Germans is absurd in the extreme. It is rank nonsense when the purpose of the writer is to make out that the successful colonization of the United States is due to "Auglo Saxon moral stamins." "public spirit," "self-sacrifice," and so on, as against the exhausted capacity of the Germans, "whose seat of empire must remain in Europe, and who can Lever becauter be other than aubordinate factors in any struggle for supremacy."

one side like a shifted cargo, where he wrote in this fashion, because no wrote in this rashion, because he sucely might have known that in the United States to day there are 14,000, Cuffed States to day, there are 14,009, 600 of Germans as against 12,009,000 of Scotch, English and Wolfel; and eritainly not more than 6,001,000 of the twelve can oldul English, or "Augle-Saxon" descent, if, like the Hon, David, they are so vainly foolish as to bollove in the pure surveyed of an "Augle Saxon" people from the middle of the fifth century. It was be the false was of the name It may be the false use of the name "Arche-Saxon" that entails all the con-fusion. The "Arghe-Saxons," or "First English" weresimply Saxons, or Toutonic embrants from the other side of the North Sea, whose blood became mixed not with Apeles, but by inter-tribal com not with Angles, but by inter-tribal com-merco of their own colonies, Scandina viau, Danish, Datch and others. Prof. Henry Mosky Toglish Literature p 19 14, London Cassell, 1882, points out very glearly that the differences of blood in the First English were shaple differences of Teutonio origin, and not as the common school histories teach, the mixing of Angles and Saxons, because the Angles and the Saxons were the same Augus and the Saxons were the same people. He says: "These differences are not expressed in the Latin works Augus and Saxo. Augus was only a aro not expressed in the Latin words Anglus and Saxo. Anglus was only a Latin form of Englise (pronounced Eoglish), the name by which the people called themselves. Saxon was the name which others gave to them. . When they were first incidentally called 'Angle Saxon' by Blehop Assor. . . the compound word was not meant to represent a race compounded of Angles and of Saxons, but the English part of the great Teutonic population, which was a growing tendency among there was a growing tendency among the foreign writers to call without dis-crimination of tribes by the common name of Saxon. Angle-Saxons meant therefore those Saxons with cealled themselves the Angles; but Angle is no more than an imperfect re-translation of the Latinized name of the English."

How does the Hou. David Mills reconcile his nonsensical theory of the decadence of the people of the Teutonic metherland with the beast of a corner in "moral stamina" which he attributed to the Teutonic colonies cast upon the in "moral stamina" which he attrib to the Teutonic colonies cast upon shores of Britain? As a matter of tory the Saxons, or Angle-Saxons, had not an over-supply of moral stamina at any time. They would probably have rotted had not the Normans taken hold of thom. The Normans, from their first coming until this hour, have been the rulers of Britain; but the Celt from Sootland and Ireland has long been taking an increasing share of the responsibility. If there is any peculiar "moral stamina" in the race in the United Kingdom, the colonies and the United States to-day, it must be attributed to Norman and Celtic energy. Whatover remains of the First English may exist in Britain to-day, it is certain that the Celts of Ireland and Sootland, the Welsh, the The Normans, from their first Angle-Normans and the Irish Norman Anglo-Normans and the Irish Normans are not only the great majority of the people but have long ago utterly dostroyed the last idea of Saxon ascendancy. The idea of the ascendancy of the "Anglo-Saxons" in the United States auroly must over-tax the public capacity for clap-trap. Out of a population of 70,000,000 not more than 7,000,000 are of English descent, and it is noterious that the so-called "Puritan stock" of New England, which is the only element New England, which is the only elemen that can lay claim to a mongrel descent from the First English of Britain, is steadily dying out. If the Hon. David Mills should desire instructive statistics Mills should desire justructive statistics bearing upon the decline of those New England folk, we would advise him to write to Dr. Storer, President of the Medical Staff of Newport Hespital, who will give him some startling facts of the progressing decrease in the population of New England, owing to causes which are anything but in harmony with the beast of "Angle-Saxon moral stamina."

The purpose of Mr. Mills is to creat-The purpose of Mr. Mills is to create a Canadian echo of Mr. Chamberlain's "Anglo-Saxon Alliance" speech. He imitates and improves upon Mr. Chamberlain's abuse of Russia, and practically declares that if the United States and England do not unite for a "bloody ex-change of ideas" between Saxon and Slav, "the very forces which would es tablish Russian ascendancy over the United Kingdom would in an incredibly short time establish Russian ascendanc short time establish Russian ascondancy in America, South Africa and in Australia." Mi. Mills appeals to the American nation as an Anglo-Saxon people "in science, in literature in government, in roligion, in industrial pursuits and in the conception of human rights and duties." It appears that the Hon. David does not acknowledge the place of the Russiansor the Spaniards in the Christian family. He does not acknowledge that the American Samily and the contract of the Russiansor the Spaniards in the Christian family. He does not acknowledge the ransasorted spanarosin que Crissian family. He does not acknowledge the Freuch or Germans as people having any "moral stamina" left in thom. In fact he does not acknowledge the independence of the United States, for he says at different points in his article:—
"In the highest souse the United States

brace the United States as a part of

the Angle-Saxou community."

It is to be feared that Mr. Chamberlain's loud talk has so disturbed the "Saxon remains" within the brain of our Sage as to unbalance his reason.

to the Canadian A Challenge Bantist.

Our readers are qualified to judge the spirit in which we have lately replied to a variety of accusations against the character of the Catholic Church which have come to our notice through the columns of our contempor ary The Canadian Baptist. The charges in question are second-hand in Tue Baptist, which has been copying into its pages a series of lectures presched in Lyndburst-read Congregational Church, London, England, by R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D. In our previous articles we have discovered both Dr. Horton and The Bentiet in gross error which we have pointed out; but not to be dismayed in whatever object it aims at. The Bantist complemently ignores our case and continues to serve upon us fresh batches of Dr. Horton's impeachments.

In this week's issue of The Canadian Baptist there appears a paper of Dr. Horton's three-and-a-half columns in length under the caption " Truth." the Catholic Church teaches the justification of lying. In challenging the attention of The Register to this attention of The Recisionation of The Recision of The Recision charge The Baptist says:

Let The Register dony and disprove the statement that the "Isidorial Decreases that "Gregories, as aftirmed in De. Horton's first lecture (Baptist, March 191; that the doctrine of "Probabilism," see second lecture (Can. Baptist, May 12) is abjured, instead of holding its place in the Catholic Church, of to-day, and that the demoralizing justification of lies of xigency and evasion, ascribed to the Catholic athorities in the third lecture, published this week, is a libel, and the thing will be done. The cause of stuth will be vindicated, Dr. Horton's reputation blasted, and The Canadian Baptist ash see of having published such scandalous slanders.

We are prenared at a continuation of the contraction of the Lot THE REGISTER deny and disprible statement that the "Isidorial De

We are prepared at any time to prove the untruthfulness of Dr. Horton's statements. We have already handled himself and The Baptist at considerable length; but there is little use in bombarding an opponent at such long range. It is of more importance from our point of view to allence the masked batteries of The Baptist close at hand. We challenge the fire of our contemporary for the present; and afterwards we shall deal with any or all of the statements of Dr. Horton We therefore challenge our contemporary to name any book used in any Catholic school, or college, in any part of the world, in which the justification or excuse of lying is taught. We only stimulate one condition :-- that tations made shall not be second hand and that the book quoted from shall be handed over for examination if desired. This is a legal and parlia mentary rule. Marked copies of paper will be put in the hands of the fessors in the Baptist college, so that full opportunity may be afforded to our contemporary to select its ground or retire from the field. In the latter event we expect that it will publish and accept our refutation of ny charge of Dr. Horton's concerning which it may seek information.

Mr. Clarke Wallace on the Irish Rebeilion.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Grand Master of the Orangemen in Canada, delivered his annual message to the brethren assembled at Ottawa on the 1st, and talked to them of the rebellion of '98 after a fashion that we are bound to say was freer from rank prejudice than historical inaccuracy. deed the Orange Grand Master showed quite a remarkable lack of information concerning the Rebellion. He began by saying that "no fewer than 70,000 persons perished, either in the field or by military execution, or by popular vengeance, of whom 50,000 were inurgents."

Havdn's Dictionary of Dates says the Rebellion "cost 150,000 Irish lives and 20,000 English." This standard authority, which adds 100,000 to Mr. Walland's astimate, is more likely to be below than above the mark; but at all events it shows that the Sovereign Grand Master has much to of the history of the period in learn of the history of the which the Ocange Order had

Looking backward from the vantage ground of modern liberty upon The "Saxon" sodiment in the Hon.

David's brain must have gone over to in the discussion of this question I em. I the political condition of Ireland one years ago, Mr. Wallace feels concirained in the Hon.

David's brain must have gone over to in the discussion of this question I em. liament of Ireland, 200 were returned the political condition of Ireland one

by individuals, 40 or 50 by ten persons, and several of the borno resident cluoter at all."

This is something of an admission m the Grand Master of the Orange Order in Canada. We wonder whe ther he is aware that it was the "strangenese" of those very political conditions under which the country suffeced that drove Wolto Tone an the United Irishmen into rebellion. The Oatholies, who in the main until the explosion occurred in Wexford, kept aloof from the United Irishmen, had the added grievance from their point of view that the political situation was based upon and determined he the bigoted principle of Protestant ascendency. The statesmanship and patriciam of Grattan might call the Volunteers to arms in defence of the nation's independent parliament; but even Grattan himself was no more than a prophet of average respect in his own country when declaring the political freedom of Oatholics. Yes. Mr. Wallace, these are the reasons why Catholies in better days of political equality honor the praye Protestants of United Irish movement who, Ireland's welfare, becau hundred years ago. Wolfe Tone was a patriotic rebel whose memory is honored by all good men. It was Mr. Gladstone who said of him: "It is an extraordinary fact that if there is ony Irish name associated with the dea of separation more than any other name it is the name of Wolfe But in 1791, the year of the United Irish Union, Wolfe Tone declared that he was not favorable to senars tion, or not favorable to separatio from the British Orown. He declared then what O'Cennell declared after wards in clear terms, that the two countries were, or in his opinion ought to be, united by the golden link of the grown."

You, Mr. Wallace, in the light of one hundred years of history, (which you read so incorrectly) delare that "the union of the kingdoms has best tended to improve and perpetuate a ntial for thei d to augment and curity, a solidate the strength, power and re-sources of the British Empire." But trasting the material conditions of Ireland and England to-day, say that or opinion is backed by the evidence of facts ?

Are not the facts of swiftly declin ing population and perennial famine proof sufficient that the union in which Tone, O'Connell and Glads elieved, is the true union under which Ireland has yet to serve both her own material welfare and the best interests of the crown—Tone's "golden link"?

High Price for Campaign Liter

If any other member of the Gov enment than Sir Richard Cartwright had been called upon to answer the question asked in the House last week with reference to the cost of E. E. Sheppard's recent trip to South Am erica, we think the facts would have been misrepresented. But Sir Richard did not take the risk of denying either the uselessness of the "job," o the featureless formality of Sheppard's report. The editor of Saturday Night was paid \$7,000 in all for salary an expenses, on account of a winter vacation in the sunny south of sover months duration. The Canadian tax months duration. The Canadian tax-payer will know in future that he is expected to pay a stiff price for sect-arian leaven for campaign purposes supplied to a political party by men of E. E. Sheppard's "literary" versatility. This pleasant \$7,000 "job" was simply and solely a government reward for the vilest and most audacious contribution of anti-Catholic cam paign literature that we remember to have ever been furnished to a political party in Canada. And Heaver knows that Canadian political parties are unrivalled traders in mercenary journalism, whenever bigoted cries are considered at all advantageous to the channes of success in elections. Usual-ly the trick is done with a party per that has some little repu for bigotry. In this case, however, a man and a journal were chosen with In this case, however, a out apparent regard to the general public reputation for insincerity which E. E. Sheppard enjoys. Just as soon as the party won the "job" was con-

Shoppard, as given to him for alleged services rendered the country as a trade commissioner in South America. Perhaps the people who relished Shep pard's "literacy" goods during the election will not gradge the price paid pard's for it : but it is rather hard on those who were insulted and vilified by him to be mede responsible for a pro portionate share.

Good Bervice of the Senate.

If the independent action of the Senate should save one country from the aunoyance and cost of the Plebiscite, the second Chamber would have done much to establish itself in the permanent confidence of all men of principle throughout Canada. Afraid of the prohibition vote in their constituencies, the great majority in the Commons were sparing of any prac-tical discussion when the Plebiscite Bill cause up. The Government know ing the strategic value of this coward-les of the elected legislators, coupled the Plebiscite Bill to the new Franch ise Bill, in order that if the latter measure, which is calculated to greatly strengthen the hold of the Liberals in office at Ottawa, were thrown out by the Senate, the Conservative party would also have to shoulder the blame for defeating the Plobiscite Bill. Upon sending the twin measures up to the Senate the Government made it known that no amendment of the Franchise Bill would be tolerated upon the peril of offending the "temperance sentiment" of the country through the failure of the Pieblecite. But the Senators have "gone and done it," for all that; more power to the old boys ! If they keep up their record for killing off the well planned schemes of rich corporations and energetic cranks we may yet be brought to think that Canada can get along with only one chamber of legislation—and that Chamber the Senate

The School Question Adain. Catholic members of the Senate and

House of Commons have for weeks been putting questions to the Govern-ment with the view of laying bare the extraordinary misrepresentations of the Manitoba school issue by which it was successfully sought to luil the Catholic conscience in Quebec during the general elections. Letters written to the Church authorities at Rome, he Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and by Mr. Charles Russell on behalf of the Cath-olic members of the Government, have been read in both chambers : but when driven into a corner the ters have firstly refused to furnish straight answers. Things have nearly come to a personal issue between Senators Landry and Scott in the Senate. It is plain enough that he pening semi-official negotiatio as with Vatioan authorities the Government secured the semblance of an attitude of good will towards the Church, which gave them plenty of ground for working upon Catholic opinion in Quebec. Now, however, they repudiate any responsibility

whatever for those negotiations. There is a ludicrous—we will not say hu-morous—side to the matter. It is well understood that the Government made a compact with the worst ene-mies of Catholic schools, and the presence of Mr. Sitton in the Cabinet has been recognized from the first as a guarantee that the terms of that mpact must be observed. But ac cording to Mr. Clarke Wallace's official charge to the Orangemen the other day at their annual meeting, some on appears to be entertained by the leaders of the order that the Government may have abused the confidence of the enemies of Catholic schools by going so far with the representations made at the Vatican. Mr. Wallace, however, need not fear. The Governnower, need not set. The dovern-ment has not humbugged the Orange-men. They knew with whom they were supping and used a spoon long enough to reach from Winnipeg to Ottawa.

The Cathedral Sanctuary Society.

At a regular meeting of St. Louis and St. John Berchman's Sanctuary Society of St. Mcchael's Oathedral, held May 15th, a resolution of sympathy was unanimously adopted on the death of the brother of William Curtin.

The following officers were duly elected for the coming term:—Press-

E. E. Sheppard enjoys. Just as soon as the party won the "job" was consummated; and now the taxpayer knows that the money might as well have been stolen out of the treasury cheet by the party and handed to Mr.

Discovery were duly elected for the coming term: —Present Matthew Wollook; vice-president, William Outlin; secretary, Harry kneet been stolen out of the treasury cheet by the party and handed to Mr.

O'Leary.

The Christian Scientists.

LECTURE BY REV L. MINEHAN

Mr. E. J. Hearn presided at the regular monthly meeting of St. Mary's branch of the Catholic Truth Society in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday eve-ning. The lecturer of the evening was Roy L. Minchan, paster of St. Peter's Church, and his subject was "Chris-tian Science." He said:

MR. CHARRONS, LARRYS AND GENTLES MN.—I am not responsible for the title of the lecture that I am called upon to give on the coession. I am afraid that I could not hit on any thing so well calculated to attract notice. That utile was the work of a gentleman with a genus for advertising. At the camp time it embodies gentleman with a genus for adverticing. At the came time it embadies with great follout the matter I will deal with this evening namely, "Christian Science, its absurdittes and fallacies." I must confess that I d.d not devote much thought to "Christian Science," until your Society invited me to deliver a lecture on that subject. Within and on the confines of my parish I had learned of ceme of use the cant of its apostles, which seemed to me to demonstrations" to use the cant of its apostles, which seemed to me to demonstrate that the police court or lunatio asylum was a of my parish I lised learned of come of its workings, or "demonstrations" to use the cant of its appeties, which celes the police court or lunate saylum was an more proper place for its discussion than the library. I remember vory well a case of diphtheris which occurred in my prosent charge. Sworn medical testimony proved that this case was a mild type, and that this case was a mild type, and that the grand agency nobly lived up to its motto. "Heal the sick, raise the beself," by rendering the services of an undertaker necessary. Quite recently I had occast a to call on a parishioner and he told me of a somewhat similar occurrence just across the street from him. An ardent disciple of Christian Science had died of concumption a day or two previously. Of course and he told me of a somewhat similar occurrence just across the street from him. An ardent disciple of Christian Science had died of concumption a day or two previously. Of course and he told mo of a somewhat similar occurrence just across the street from him. An ardent disciple of Christian Science had died of concumption a day or two previously. Of course and he told mo of a somewhat similar occurrence just across the street from him. An ardent disciple of Christian Science with the considerable difficulty. Incidents these such as did not serve to raise Christian Science in upstimation. And Theard itempher was obtained and an inquest elaved of with considerable difficulty. Incidents these such as did not serve to raise Christian Science in upstimation. How the pure Gaptel of Christ, while the work of Toronto would ring with demundation. It is an individually an individual of the process of the same survey. The contract of the same survey of the process of the process of the same survey of the process of the process

gated nonsense—such are the warp and woof of this new Gospel of "Christian Ederno." Whilst usurping the name "Christian" it introduces a set of opinions which are an outrage and a travesty on Christianity and under the name of "selence" it antagonizes the clearest and simplest teachings of esience.

This seems a severe indictment. But I hope to fully justify it by a few quotations from Mrs. Eddy's book. And if your heads ache as I am sure they will, and if you be sorely tempted to profasity to which I hope you will not yield, I osk you not to blaze me but remomber that I am in the same condition. On page 3 of her volume, "Mind and Science," Mrs. Eddy announces the great discovery on which Christian Science is based, and the following are the words in which the great cracke expresses herself: "My discovery that certing nortal, mensamed mind produces all the organisms and action of the mortal body, set my thoughts to work in new channels, and led up to my demonstration of the prothoughts to work in new channess, and led up to my demonstration of the proposition that mind is all, and metter is naught as the leading factor in mind-seience. Christian science revals incontrovertibly that mind is all in all, that the only realities are the divine mind and ides. This great feat is, however, not seen to be supported by sensible evidence until its principle is demonstrated by healing the sick, and thus proven absolute and divine. Let ue scamine the passage which is a very favorable specimen of her writing, and we will see what a mass of confusion and contradiction it contains. In the first place what is "mortal mind." That phrase is continually running through Mrs. Eddy's work like a will-othewisp. What does she mean by mortal mind? The expression is in itself a gross abuse of language or else rank materialism. Mrs. Eddy berself confesses this. In page 80 fler work alse says: "Mortal mind is a selecism (or an abuse) in language and involves an improper use of the word mind. As mind is immortal the phrase mortal mind implies something untrue, and therefore unreal, and as the phrase is used in teaching Christian Edione, it is meant to designate something which has no real existence." Now mark how beautifully this harmonizes with the words previously quoted. Mrs. Eddy discovered that mortal mind, which is something which how the surface all the organism and action of a mortal body is indeed a brilliant discovery, and the discoverer can be quite sure that no lunation, however crazed will ever try to rob her of her laurels.

But this is not the only discovery contained in the passage quoted. In led up to my demonstration of the position that mind is all, and ma stration of the pro

looverer can be quite sure that no lumatic, however orazed will ever try to rob her of her laurels.

But this is not the only discovery contained in the passage quoted. Immediately after making this grand discovery that something which has no real existence produces all the organism of the mortal body, Mrs. Eddy's wonderful mental machinery was set to work in new channels and the result was her demonstration that mind is all and matter is naught as the leading factor in mind-science. Here we have an astounding assertion that mind is all or everything and matter is nothing. This hall in which we are now assembled, according to this theory, has no real existence. The solid earth beneath our feet is in a similarly unsatisfactory condition. Not only that, but the faces I see here before me are simply unsubstantial dreams. The only proof yon have of yours are through matter and its movements. I know that there are certain philosophere called Idealits who deny he existence can that I have of yours are through matter and its movements. I know that there are errain philosophere called Idealits who deny he existence on that I have of yours are through matter and could it have a standing in this age of physical science. For the existence of real extended bodies with all the qualities that go to make up what we call matter is at the very foundation that bodies attract one another inversely as the guare of their distance. By working on the basis of this law the servine discovers new planets in the heavens and tells us years ahead the very instant on which an eclipse will occur. Chemistry tells us of the elements of which bodies are composed. Geology shows how the crust of the earth was gradually formed. And so of the whole circle of physical soin of the whole circle of physical con of the whole circle of physic elements of which bodies are composed. Geology shows how the crust of the earth was gradually formed. And so on of the whole circle of physical sciences. Now if matter is naught, as Mrs. Eddy asserts, how can the chemist analyze naught, and find that it is composed of various elements? How can naught attract naught inversely as the equare of the datance? And yet in Mrs. Eddy's system matter is naught, and she dares to apply the name "Science" to that which is in flat contradiction to every branch of physical science.

physical soience.

With some of her arguments or what peases with her for arguments I will deal later on. At present I want to pursue this famous passage I have been criticizing. Christian Science reveals incontrovertibly that mind is atti-nall, that the only realities are the divine mind and idea. Now an idea is an act of the mind and has no real existence outside the mind. My mind. They are not distinct from my mind. They are not distinct from my mind. They have no real existence apart from my mind. When Mrs. Eddy talks of the divine mind and

ideas as distinct resistics she is blund-ring most egregiously. My mind and my idea are not two realities, but one And the divine mind and idea in the same way are one reality. Mrs. Eddy evidently gets beyond her d.pti. when si b touches on the simplest questions of metaphysics and psychology. But mark the proof she kives that the only realities are the divine mund and idea. This great fact is denometrated by healing the sick. In the name of common reaso what is the meaning of this? We are told that the only realities are the divine mind and idea. Is it the divine mind and idea that are sick. It must be so eince they are the only realities? But if the divine mind and idea that are sick. It must be so eince they are the only realities? Surely a more crazy jumble of ideas never emanated from a human head.

TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEST

HONOR LIST FOR MAY.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL

ST. Michael's alloot.

Form IV.—Excellent -d. O'Loary, F.
Annett, J. Doyle, W. O'Conner, L. MoGenn, O. Callen, Fred, O'Leary, J.
Thomson, Good.—E Thomson, Francis
elsatoy, W. Burke, Form III.—Excellent—A. Grant, E. McMillan, T. Hynos,
P. Phifold, L. Lee, Good.—J. Millon,
Geo, Murphy, J. Brazili, P. Creegle, R.
Dowling, Form II.—Excellent —J.
Honnesy, O. Bassman, J. Konny, J.
Mochan, W. O'Rully, W. Quoaley, Good
—E. Toley, J. Dohotty, W. Thorpo, J.
Dissett, F. Murphy, U. Daggan.

T. ABY'S SILOOL.

Describ, F. Murphy, U. Daggan.

ST. ARY'S SCHOOL.

FORM IV.—Excellent—J. Doo, F. Cartan, A. Drohan, U. Smillie, H. Haines, F. Kelly, P. McGarzigle, F. Walsh, R. Murray. Good—J. Madigan, J. Barfl, U. O'Counor. J. Maloevy, H. Harte, W. Oster, W. Walsh. Sonior Form HI.—Excellent—A. Laudreville, A. Grossi, J. Landtoville, A. Horbort. Good—J. Denovan, J. McGarry, A. McDonald, W. Lynch. Junior Form HI.—Excellent—T. Cunorty, A. McNell, J. Clauory, G. Roo, T. O'Hauley, E. McCaffrey, F. Brosnen, Good—A. Shea, E. Zeagman, T. Hauson, J. Hagerty, W. Wylle, W. Hanlon, J. Lynch, W. Tomlinson. Form II.—Excellent—M. Keating, J. Marphy, G. Grossi, L. Chapelle. Good—E. Fennell, M. Montone, J. Murphy, J. Murphy, G. Grossi, L. Chapelle. Good—E. Fennell, M. Montone, J. Murphy, J. Murray, L. McGlinie, E. Doffy.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

RIME OF THE SPANISH MAIN.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * * *
Then cried the bold Cervera:
"Oh! Sampson, dear, come in,
I'm getting stronger day by day
Being 'bottled up' like gin."

"Your namesake in the days of yore Bore Gaza gate from view, And if you'd emulate his deeds— Why, get a gait on you."

Said Sampson: "Dearest little Don, Your invitation's kind; I'd go but that I sadly fear. My health is undermined."

Come hither, hither, my little Don, Across the treacherous water, And I'll forgive your Cuban pranks And red Havana's slaughter."

There came a burst of thunder sound!
Cevers, where was he?—
Poor Dowey he was "bottling up"
Upon the Chinese sea.

An Important Judgment.

An Important Judgment.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on May 28th, on application of G T. Fellford & Co., proprietors of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., a perpetual injunction was granted by Chanceller Boyd restraining Throdore Sweet, Gruggist, of St. Catherine, from Selling a pink colored pill in inches from Selling a pink colored pill in English and the Colored pill in improve upon the public the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can only be obtained in packages the wrapper around which bears the full, law-protected trademark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Fills offered in any other form, and nowithstanding anything the dealer may say, are fraudulent limitations and should always be refused. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., will be glad to obtain, (in condidence), the name of any dealer offering for sale any imitation of their pills, as the company is determined to protect the public against this species of fraud.

St. Leo Court No. 581 hold a very successful meeting on last Wednesday night, whon new members were instituted. An invitation was read requesting the mombers to attend Musical Vespers and Lecture by the Rev. J. R. Teety in St. Joseph's Church, Leslie street, on Sunday, June 12th, at 7 oclock. It was unanimously decided to accept the invitation and to attend in a body. It was also decided to hold an ice crosm social on the last week of this month and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the same. Ero. M. F. Mogan, R.S., of St. Joseph Court, addressed the meeting on the question of the reserve fund and gave some good, sound, preserve fund and gave some good, sound, preserve fund and the continuous materials. The next meeting of the Court will be held on June 16th in their half, cor. Queen and McCaul streets, when the reserve fund and other questions to be decided by the next convention will be up for discussion and a large attendance is expected. be up for discussion and anon is expected.

J. J. Nightingals, P.C.R.

Father Doherty's Annual Piculc.

The annual pionic in aid of St. John's Church, Arthur, will be held at Arthur on Thursday, the 23rd of June. Father Doberty has sent out invitations to all his friends.



Raw From Her Toes to Her Knees

Dr. Chase Makes a Wonderful Cure.

Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover place, To-

Commend Dr. Chase's Ointment?

W. H. De Long, Clvill Engineer, exWarden, and County Councillor, New
Germany, Lunenburg Co., N. S., Oot.
28th, 1897, says:—"I had itching piles
for thirty years, and havo tried various
kinds of pile cures, but none gave me
permanent relief until 1 used Dr.
Chase's Ointpent. I have recommended it to others with the same result."

New Superior-General of the Oblates

The Rov Pero Augier, O M I' who has been elected Superior-General of the great Fronch Coupregation of Oblate Missionaties, was born in the diocese of Nice in 1845. About the age of fifteen he entered the Juniorate of the Oblates, Notro Damo des Lumieres, in the diocese of Avignon, occame a nevice in 1863 studied philosophy and theology in the Scholasticate of Autiun, which is well known to many Irish Oblates, and was redained there in 1869. Soon afterwards Pero Augier became professor of theology in time grand Seminator of Ajaccio, theme went to Rome, and was subsequently appointed non of the chaplains of the Basiciae O'theo Sacre-Gener at Montmartes. So we have a subsequently appointed non of the chaplains of the Basiciae O'theo Sacre-Gener at Montmartes. So we have a subsequently appointed on of the chaplains of the Basiciae O'theo Sacre-Gener at Montmartes. He was a since in order to visit the houses in Africa and Asia of his ever-increasing Congregation. He succeeds Pero Soulier, who died here in October Isat.

A distinguished Convert.

The anneuncement that Sir Henry Hawkins has joined the Catholic Church has occasioned great interest in England among all classes—possibly not excepting the criminal classes. He is one of the best-known men in England, and although now in his sits year ho is a vigorous as possible both in mind and body. Lady Hawkins is already a catholic, and she took a very warm introst in the Home Rule sgitation, having visited Ireland during the Coercion Act.

Bicklo's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and impas. It acts like magio in breaking up nood. A cough is soon subdued, tightness or the cheet is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtue of several medicine herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE.

4 TRIPS DAILY On and After Monday, May 39th

Strs. CHIGORA and CORONA

Will leave Yonge at. What (east side) at a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4.45 p.m., connecting with the New York Central & Hutton River Rallway, Niggra Falls Park & River Rallway, Niggra Falls Park & River Rallway, Middle Cowlond Rallway, and Niayara Falls & Lowino Rallway.

JOHN FOY, Manager.

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**Organs built with all the latest Impre
Electric Organs a specialty.

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Montreal (largest organis) (Namad); 34 Lou

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The success of this business does not reat on cheapness. Cheap goods, as this term may be significantly interpreted, are never CHEAP but always DEAR. Quality, newness and assortment, with upright dealing, are the foundation stones upon which this business has successfully stood for upwards of a quarter of a century. But price for the best goods is a consideration in buying here always, and especially at particular sea ons. The rich of the pring season is over and we are into summer, and signal the change by making prices very low (n some of our desirable lines.)

Carpets, Linoleums and Mattings

Dear Facility Wood Carpets, special not price per yact A line of Tapastry Carpet, regular 75°, special 75°, s

Greenwich Infeit Linoleum, ape. clai.

Natra's Olicioths, 6 it. wide, special per square yard.

Jananes Mattign, special per square yard.

Jananes Mattign, special per square yard.

Japanes Mattign, special per 10, 100 in 10, 100 i

Curtains and Coverings

JOHN KAY, SON & CO. 34 King St. West

MEN'S AND BOYS'



ine June Selling is very
brisk. High qualities and
low prices tell in our favor. FOR MEN.

Men's Bike Suits \$3.50 to \$7.50 Duck Suits \$2.50 and \$3.00 Unlined Coats and Vests \$2.50 to \$5.00 Unlined Odd Coats \$1.00 to \$4.00

FOR BOYS Washing Blouses 35c to \$1.00 Boys' Duck Pants 50c and 60c Unlined Sum-mer Coats 65c to \$1.50 Odd Knee Pants 25c to \$1.50

These prices merely hint at the feast of bargains in Summer Clothing. You are welcome to the store, walk around, ask questions, examine the goods. Courteous clerks will cheerfully answer your questions.

These garments are all our own manufacture and our guarantee is back of every sale.

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Good! Better!! Best!!!

GEO. WESTON

negococcecceccecops Regococcecceccecops Chats with the Children angapure e conscae and a

THE MEDS' CONCEST. o birds gave a concert Inc summer day, One summer day, In a green tree-top Over the way.

Thrashes and limets
And blue-jays together,
Every one dressed
In his very best feather.

The larks and the blackbirds Came in a crowd, And gold-created robius Feeling so proud.

The wrons and the sparrows Came with the rest, Each one determined To do just his best;

The robins were leaders, And pitched the tunes high; The larks went a searing Up to the sky.

The vot 3s of blue-jays
And blackbirds all blended, And every one thought The concert was splendid!

HELEN KELLER.

You remember my telling you about the wonderful deal, dumb and blind girl, Helen Keller, a few weeke ago? Helen can write letters, and read them also. Of course she does not write like you and I; she has a kind of frame perforated with holes in the form of letters, a sheet of paper is placed over this, and Helen pricks the letters through on the sheet, using her wonderfully delicate touch to tell her where to place them. When the letter is finished, anyone who can see, can easily read it, and a blind person who has been taught to read raised letters by means of the touch can read it also, because the pricked letters come through the sheet and can be easily felt.

But one of Helen's most wonderful accomplishmente is being able to understand what anyone says by just placing her hand upon their lips while they are speaking.

Before she went we school at the ago of 0, she was just like a little animal.

She would snarl at people she did

age of 0, she was just like a little animal.

She would suarl at people she did not like, and make a strange noise in her throat when anybody eame near her. No one could do anything with her except her mother, and even she could not teach her very much because she did not know how to c'o.

But when she went to school, the teachers at that wonderful place on the condidence, and it was not long before she began to try and mittate the motions he felt them making when they put her hand upon their lips and then upon her own. It was a very long time before she made an articulate sound, and when she at last succeeded the first thing she said was: "A," next she learnt to say "B," and so on all through the alphabet, and when she had learnt to say "B," and so on all through the alphabet, and when she spoken, she began to learn short words, then whole sentences, and at last, after very long and patient teaching she could express herself as well as you can.

Then her real education began.

she could express necession.

Then her real education began.

She would sit by the teacher with her hand on the lady's lips and follow what she was telling her, then the teacher asked her questions about what she had heard and she answered

what she had heard and she answered there.

Helen learnt to sew, and knit and crotohet, and she can make beautiful things. She is very clever at geography and nothing pleases her more than to find out where a visitor has come from, and then astonish them with her knowledge about their part of the world. As soon as anyone is introduced to her, the first thing she does is to ask permission to pass her hand over their face, and as soon as this has been granted, she passes her hand lightly over every feature, and at the end of the scrutiny she knows the visitor as well as if she could see her. She knows in a moment when anyone comes into the room, because she can feel the vibration of their cotsteps upon the floor and she can recognize them also in the same way. Once, her teacher brought a strauge lady into the room where Helen was sitting, and the bilnd girl called out, "Have you brought some ode. That sounds very strange, doesn't is? But it is quite true. You know—at least some of you do—that the principle of sound is vibration; that is, certain sounds cause the air to vibrate at the rate of millions of waves a second. The least some of you do—that the principle of sound is vibration; that is, certain sounds cause the air to vibrate at the rate of millions of waves a second, and it is these waves triking upon the droum of the ear that cause us to hear the sound. Helen explained her lithing for music and all sweet sounds, by saying that they gave her such a new comfortable, and she can always distinguish between music and discordant sounds they seem to cause a disagreeable feeling; she says they make her quite uncomfortable, and she can always distinguish between menic and discordant sounds they seem to cause a disagreeable feeling; she says they make her quite uncomfortable, and she can always distinguish between menic and discordant sounds they seem to cause a disagreeable feeling; she says they make her quite uncomfortable, and she can always distinguish between menic and discordant sounds they seem to cause an Helen learnt to sew, and knit and

she is, because having never known the blessings of sight and hearing she does not miss them.

The coustns would not like to be as Helen Keller is, they think it vory dreadful no doubt, but Ged never takes away a sense without siving semothing cles in its place; so Holon's sense of touch is almost sight and hearing to her, it is so keen.

We have all something to be grateful for if we only remembered it, and when we are tempted to grumble at anything we should recollect how many blessings we possess, even though we cannot have everything we wish for.

Corsin Flo.

Dear Cousin Flo:—I thank you very much for the lovely prayor book that you sent me as a prize for the best letter on "The Missiou." The first time I used it I did not forget to add a prayer for you.

From your little Cousin,

Thomas Boland.
1801 Bloor St. W.

1801 Bloor St., W.

1801 Bloor St., W.

P. S.—I would have sent an answer before only there was so many helidays and I have been learning to ride a bicycle that I forgot all about it.

I don't woulder that Cousin Tommy

I don't wonder that Cousin Tommy forgot everything if he was learning to ride a blite. It's not easy to remember anything excepting how to tumble off, and not always that.

COUSIN FLO.

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—Since I did not get any prize, I will try again. Wolf, I suppose you would like to hear comething about Rosedale where I live. It is one of the suburbs of Toronto, it is very preity place on account of the lovely woods which aurround it, it is a great resort for cyclists. There are beautiful paths which twist and turn all through the bush. When I get up in the morning and look out of my window I see a sight which is not very often seen. Below me in the valley is the Don river with its green banks on either side, further down is the great railway bridge which spans the valley. I go to Our Lady of Lourdee church which though it is small is a lovely little church. Father Walsh is kind to all the children I will not write any more now but will another time. Yours truly, J. E. Thomson, Age 12. P. J.—I guess you will wonder how it is that I put 319 Yonge street for

Age 12: S1v 10nge 5s.

P. S.—I guess you will wonder how it is that I put 319 Yonge street for my address and still live in Rosedale. My father keeps a store on Yonge street and that is where the paper goes so I give that address.

DECAPITATION

1. Whole I am a small stream, behead me, and I am a bird.

2. My whole is part of a ship, behead me, and I become a tree.

3. Whole I am a pleasant talk; behead me and I am an article of dress; once more, and I am a small word.

word. One mark for each correct answer

SQUARF.

Missing; a boy's name, a distant world, a conservative.

She caught up her.

and walked rapidly across the...,
in front of the house. But her father
opened the.... and called
to her, so she went back, with her
... trailing after her.
Fill the spaces with the correct
words.

Answers to Puzzles of May 26th.

σ	A A B	W N R H L	0 0 0 D A E A	O A R D I N A L B	TLYNNSE	D A O E	E L N	s
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BNIGMA.

CHARADES.

Book-stall, 2. knowledge, 8, r-the-less.

MARKS.

J. E. Thomson, 5; B. S. Doyle, 5; Bertha Boland 5; F. McCarthy 1; Tom Matthews.

John Sherman on the War.

John Sherman on the War.

Chicago, May 29.—"I wish to God the war waz over," said John Sherman to night. "I wish to God the war had never been started. I waz opposed to it from the beginning.

"As I said, etatesmanubity was opposed to this war. The demand of the people, reflected by Congress, as it always is, brought it on.

"Wa want neither the Philippines nor Cuba. We want no foreign outposts which we will have to defend with our ships. We do not want to be constantly in trouble with France, Germany, and possibly England.

"I do not believe in an offensive and defensive alliance with England. We need fear no nations in the world. Our country is safe from an invading army. Our seesonat cities are protected from a hostile fleet."

Farm and Garden 220222222222222

On the subject of buttor-making in the oreamery, T. O. Rogers contributes the following notes to a bulletin of the Ontario Government:

Every butter-maker should be clean. Rome of our creameries and cheese factories are not so clean and orderly as they should be. There is room for much improvement, both outside and inside. There is no good reason for lack of cleanliness. None chould disgrace the dairy industry by carcless, dirty babits. All should determine to clean up and be clean.

up and be clean.

First, improve the outside appearance of the creamery by romoving all stones and rubbish that may be lying around. Straighton the fonces and wood-pile. Improve the approaches to the factory. Plant shed trees. Rake the yards, and keep them clean and orderly. The appearance of many old buildings may be improved by applying a coat of whitewash to the cutside. A coat of thin whitewash on the inside is a good disinfectiant and improves the appearance.

Paint all the appliances a light color. A bright yollow looks well.

Les comething in the paint to give it a hard finish when dry. If you cannot get this work done for you do it yourself. The rooms will have a more orderly appearance if everything, not in daily use, is removed from the shelves and tables.

Use "plenty of salt and boiling water to clean the chura and other wooden utensils. First, rinse the inside of the chura to remove any butter that may be sticking to the sldes; then soald three times with boiling water. Use a dipper of salt in the last water. Steam the chura frequently and soour with salt to keep it sweet and clean. A table spoonful of borns in the last water is recommended. Do not cool the chura with cold water after cleaning it, but give it pienty of fresh air, and you will not be troubled with mould, nor with a fold smell in the chura. A rubber hose connected with a steam pipe in the centre of the room is every convenient. Use 1ye in the hot water cocasionally when cleaning the floors and gutters. A rubber soraper is handy for drying the floors. Give the rooms plenty of fresh air.

On the subject of butter making on the farm, Miss Laura Rose in the same bulletin says: The first essen-tial in the manufacture of any article is good raw material, and perhaps in no realm is this more necessary than in the production of high class butter, which should be the aim of every farmers wife or daughter.

More and more attention is being paid to the selection of dairy cows. Have cows whose milk record is good, both in regard to quality and quantity, for the two must be considered together. Contrive to weigh and test occasionally the milk from each individual cow. Discard all which do not reach a certain standard, say, 6,000 lbs. of 8.5 p. eeut, milk into beyon. A Babcock tester, which is simple in construction and easy to use, will determine the per cent. of butter fat in the milk, and may reveal the fact that the cow which you considered your best is the least profitable one in the herd.

The cows must be comfortably housed and well and regularly fed. If you want milk you must give plenty of good wholesome food and an abundance of pure water. The latter is just as essential as the former. During milking special care should be exercised. The milkers' hands should be well washed, and the cow, udders thoroughly wiped or rubbed with a damp cloth before milking.

The Irish Gireachtes

The Irish Olreachtas.

In an historical article dealing with the Oireachtas which opened in Dublin on Tuesday May 24, The Freeman's Journal says: Among the many terms denoting an assembly or meeting in the Irish language—a language so rich in synonyms—the word Oireachtas has been shoeen to designate such a celebration, just as the Welsh use the term Eisteddod and the Sootch Highlanders Mod for nearly the same purpose, while the expression Feis Cooli is employed to designate an assembly for exclusively musical purposes. The word is pronounced noarly er-ryach-thus, in three syllables, with an accent on the first. The Irish being a sociable people were always fond of assembling together; being a naturally refined and article people there was generally music at such assemblages; having always had a great respect for learning and a delight in poetry and legend, these aspirations were catered for in their public meetings. During the first centuries after the introduction of Ch. istiannty the educational effect of such assemblages, variously designated Feis, Oireachtas, Comhehruinniughod, Dal, Tocomrach, Aonach, Tionol, etc., was shown in the rapid advance of civilisation, refinement, and good order of the mass of the people, and

was soarcely, if at all, hindered by the feuds between the clans. But a check was given to the national development by the marsualing incursions of the Northmen, and the nation had not time to regain its breath after the long streggle with these barbarians when it was obliged to withstand the shock of the Auglo Norman invasion. Ever since the natural healthy development of the Irish race has been checked by English misgovernment, which for a long period aimed at nothing lead than its extermination. But amids all the horrors of slaughter, artificially orested famines, poind laws against religion and education, and successive confloadion, the Irish held firmly to their native language. It is one within the last hundred years that they commenced to abandon its use, and this abandomont and neglect proceeded but slowly till within the last fifty. Since them it has been much accelerated by two causes, viz. apathy engendered by poverty and illiteracy among the Irish-speaking population, and the policy of the so-called "National" Board in refusing to use the native language habitually spoken as a medium of instruction. Thoughtful and patriotic men, recognizing that the surest characteristic of a distinct nationality and its strongest bulwark in the future is a national language, have become slarmed at the rapid disappearsance of the rich and beautiful tongue of our ancestors from large districts of Iroland, and to offer inducements for its cultivation in overy part of Ireland. to offer inducements for its cultivation in every part of Ireland.

"I must have been a fool when I married," said little Tompkyns, glaring flercely at his wife. "Certainly, my dear," said Mrs. Tompkyns, sweetly. "It couldn't come so badly all in two years, could it?"

NO DODGING HIS ARROW.

No matter how much of a business woman a woman may be, when the lit-tle love-god makes up his mind to shoot, there is no protection against his arrow. y he, w.... his mind to success against his arrow Yet many



daily duties of any or satisfaction who down by headaches ging, weakening di Troubles of this means a necessity are positively and Dr. Pierce's Favo

the womanity organs. It was devised for this one purpose by an eminent specialist in this particular field of practice. It is particular field of practice for the Invalid New Jones of women, and the result of his study and experiments was the marvelously effective remedy known all over the civilized world as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescriptive remedy known all over the civilized world as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescriptive The Invalid New Jones of the Invalid New Jones

ryous prostra-and kidney nouble," writes Mrs. Mananda Ran Smartt, Warren Co., Tenn. "Bow. tipated. My whole system was w My friends thought I would die. read of your medicines so I sent and the system of the system of the system could sit up all day, after being hat I had to be helped in and out I have taken four bottles of 'Golde cal Discovery' and two of 'Favor erption." I look the medicine last

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ing qualities.

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"T'E'DO" THE SCULPTOR

IGA SE M. HIRALUPAC IN TRECASIONIC HORD The dairy-woman of Grandcourt was 1-34 skimming the last panful of milk when the house-keeper's portly figure obtruded itself at the spring-house

obtruded itself at the spring-house door.

"Lucina, Madam Grandcourt desires to have speech with you," she said, with the elegance of diction permissible in one of he. xalted position. Lucina replied with a curt "V. ry well," without pausing in her delicate cocupation; but presently she betook lerself to her cabin to wash her already clean hands and to put on a fresh Madras and apron before appearing at "Court," as the plantation manor-house was called.

There she found madam enthroned in the sewing-room, the centre of a

There she found madam enthroned in the sewing-room, the centre of a busy scene. The head wor an and her aids, sprace mulatto girls, surrounded a long table, shears in hand, surping out dress bodies and skirts from the blue homespun for the claves' garments. In the obsirt ranged about the walls sat seamstressee of all shades from cafe-au-lait to jet black, their slick or turbased polls, with huge silver hooprings in ears, bent over the dull blue breadths, their thimbled right hands rising and descending with machine-like regularity and monotony, as they drew their needles in and out of the cloth which had been woven in an adjoining room.

as they drow their needles in and out of the cloth which had been woven in an adjoining room.

It was the last of November, 1850. Piles of garments ready to wear wore stacked neatly on trestles in the rear of the place, in company with gray blankets of coarse wewe which had just come on the rice-boats from the city. For Ohrstmae was drawing near, the time of the yearly distribution of new clothes and bed-coverings, and already the cunning field-hands had put the Yule-log to seak in the canal in the paddy-fielde, to lengthen the holidays; for as long as that log held out to burn, the meanest slave could claim exemption from the ditch. Sometimes the water-coaked live-oak trunk had burned for a fortnight, bright to the end.

The dairy-woman went up to her mistress and stopped before her with a series of curtains, gracefully executed.

Madam Grandcourt looked approvingly at her.

"I sent for you, Lucina, to say that

materies and stopped useron for what a series of outsies, gracefully executed. Medam Grandcourt looked approvingly at her.

"I sent for you, Luoins, to say that the butter design was uncommonly well conceived this morning. "I was almost a pity to put knife to it. I expect much company for the Christmas holidays and desire something especially fine in butter for a centre-piece for the dinner-table. Let us have your best work for the coassion. I have given you ample time for the conception and execution of an original design. See that you do your best."

Lucina listened, only half understanding, with downoast eyes, ourtsied afresh at the compliment and again at the command, roplied with a low but distinct "I will do my best to please you, madam," and was dismesed.

She walked slowly back to her beabin, her fine dark brows knitted, her thin red lips compressed. She had a pretty talent for modelling, and hardly a day passed but that the Grandcourt table was adorned with a high relief in bright yellow butter, ice-hardened. Either a swam;-flower or a samellis japonica, an ivy-leaf or a basket cunningly filled with grapes and leaves; or, invention languishing, the Grandcourt creet, the Winged Sheaf, stood upright on the dish.

But now Lucina's working wits sought vainly for an unusual inspiration. Her morning's task was finished and she would have leisure until moon.

noon.
She looked about the cabin for her two children, but found them not.
"Day done gone again?" queried a blear-eyed old crone, switch in hand, the head-nurse of the brood of little

blear-eyed old crone, switch in hand, the head-nurse of the brood of little slaves.

"Ta'n um ober t' me. I lick he incomeh.lady, Lucina. Dat Tedo'de debble an' all fuh run 'way."
So, instead of sitting in the cool shade on the cabin steps under the wedded branches of the greet live oaks and beguiling the time with the ancient goesips of the quarter, Lunina went into the woods in search of the truants. Submerged in thought, she wandered aimlessly and far afield, and presently found herself on the edge of olay pit; a cup-shaped depression in the boskage, veined like onyx with brown and green, red, blue and many, colers that caught her eyes and pleased her, until there came into the field of vision a small figure. Light chocolate of hue, contrasting fairly with his single and simple garment of inevisable blue, that left at liberty both legs and arms, the elf squatted in the sunshine, oblivious to the wind in the soughing pines and the jubilation of birde, his long fingers hursy looked over his shoulder. He was chorted in kneading clay, modelline, a clevar little cup with a design of teaves in cameo.

"Why, Theodora!" exclaimed Lucina.

"Why, Theodors " exciamed fucins.

The oup fell—a hopeless ruin. The modeller burst into loud sobs, anticipating with pathetic resignation the desending hand on his unprotected rear. Not far away a baby lay salesp, "What are you crying for?' in quired Lucina. "Oh, you dropped the cup. What apity!"

She picked up the wreek of art and examined it professionally, the boy

glancing up at her with furtive amazement, holding a sob in his throat.

Then, with audden courage, he drew from hiding-places various other shapes in dos. Poiters—man's earliest natural effort in earth—little basins, squat pictures and odd figures, plates ovat, square, and almost round; all decorated with a selection of form and color instinctively correct and surprisingly original and bizare. Encutraged by his mother's admiration and ezolamations, the artist drew forth other treasures, more per z d apparently, yet more ornde—a baby a head, a tray band, a foot, of which the unconcessous model lay confessed, with elay between fat ingers and prehensile tocs. All these sun-dried, brittle, exarcely to be handled, folded in grape and fig-leaver.

"So," said Luolns, "this is why you ron away every day? I'm sorry I heked you so often, little fool. Why didn't you tell your mammy—th?"

The soulptor hung his famb's head, "You little fool!" repeated big.

didn't you tell your mammy—ch?"

The soulptor hung his lamb's head.

"You little fool!" repeated his mother, laughing yet with tears in hor oyes, "you might 'a saved that back and your bare legs many a lick."

She shouldored the sleepy haby, African fashion. "Oome on home now, honey, and I'll get you something to eat. It's twelve by the suu. Then you can paddle with your clay all the rest of the time. I'll got old maxamy to tend to the baby."

Theodore followed her with eves and

Theodore tollowed her with eyes and

mouth agape. Grandcourt made good its name that Yuletide.

"The mistletoe hung from the castle hall, And the helly brauch from the old oak wall."

wall."

In the chapel the altar was ablaze with lights and brilliant with roses. Our Lady's statue, brought by madam from 1taly, was wreathed with white camellias, and stood swest and glories against a curtain of green fern and Yupon, coral with its Christmas berries. The house slaves on their knees adored the Orib and wondered at the glowing star, while the rich, strong voices of those who could sing rose in the Ohristmas hymn at midnight, to the deep tones of the organ evoked by madam's skilful fingers.

Among the worshipping slaves knelt

rose in the Christmas hymn at midnight, to the deep tones of the organ
voked by madam's skilful fingers.

Among the worshipping slaves knelt
the guests of Grandcourt—a dozen
young poople from neighboring plantations, a beauty from the city who had
already captivated the brilliant Raoul
de l'Isle d'Or at her right, and the
proud and melancholy Luigi Rossetti
at her left—this latter madam's near
tineman.

By candle-light, on Christmas evening, the great dining-room was displayed. The laughing procession
thither stopped midway the hell with
many an "Oh!" and "Ah!" of
pleasure and gay admiration. In both
dining-hall and picture-gallery the
painted faces of Grandcourts and Rossettis observed the innocent revellers
from the panelled walls with English
decorum and Italian dignity.

The priest's benediction ended,
Luigi's syes fell upon the centre-piece
of the table's decoration. He lean:
doward to observe it more closely, and
was about to call the Frenchman's attention to it when the excitable L'Isle
d'Or cried out:

"Ah, what a delicious work of art I

Is it a bit of your pleasantry, mon
Luigi'?"

He put up a gless to examine more
closely the exqueste design in butter.
Two cowe, one standing, the other
lying down on a pedestal wreathed
with delicately moulded flowers, supported by a flat surface of crystal on
golden legs.

Instantly avery eye about the table
was riveted upon it. Verbal bombons
neatly folded in English, F. ench, Italian, even Latim—that of Hildebrand
rather than of Horace, however—were
graesfully ahowered upon Rossetti.

"O madam" exclaimed the beauty,
who lisped, with side-long blue shaft
t luigit." what a condessention for

gracefully showered upon Rossetti.

"O madam!" exclaimed the beauty, who lisped, with side-long blue shaft at Luigi, "what a condescension for og great an artist as Signor Rossetti to crown our pleasure with hie wonderful genius. Pray, signor, is overy pleasu material one to your art?"

Madam smiled.
"But," protected the soulptor with heightened color and a sense of annoyance, "I assure you the work is wonderful, . . . but it is not mine."

A chorus of exportulation, increduity.

A chorus of experiment of credulity.

"Whose then? Have we another What modesty!" genius among us? What modesty!"
De l'Isle d'Or placed a hand upon
his embroidered waist-coat.

his embroidered waist-coat.

"Behold the man! It can no longer be concealed. . In my loisure moments I discarded the pen of the modelling to I. There is another of my little efforts," he pointed to a superb portrait by Verplanck—"sculpture, painting, poetry—for I wrote 'les Orientales'—musio—for I composed 'Le Prophete'—all are one to me!"

to me!"
A merry shout interrupted him.
Madam demanded silence.
"It is but fit that such transcendent genius should be crowned," she
said, inclining her head to Raoul.

recumed their seats amid universa

recumed their seats amid universal applause.

"Silli" said a voice persistent, perhaps that of the Father Hilary whose cycs twinkled—" still the question remains. Who made the butter-cows?"

"With all due respect to Apollo," said madam, when he laughter had subsided, "and despite his garland of genius, I will produce the artist."

Blue wheepered the butter at her obbow. He, gave an order to another allows the words of the said was mements convoying Lusma in threatmess cap and gown. Blue blueshed vividly at eight of the glittering louked at her in sheer amazement.

"Tott hen, my good woman," he said quickly, "surely you did not model these little cows in butter?"

"No, sit," said Lucina clearly. Madam started violently and turned her chair about, her dismonds flashing.

"What do I hear? Why do you

ing.

"What do I hear? Why do you
ite, silly woman? It is no disgrace."

"But, noverthelees, madam, I did
not make them," said Lucina, trombling.

not make them," said Lucina, trembling.

"Then go and fetoh me the one who did," cried madam imperiously, ale pring her hands smartly together in her curosity and excitement.

"I am avenged," oried Raoul, "O yo incredulous! Will yo not now admit the splendor of my genius?"

A battery of bright eyes and wite were immediately turned upon him. In the midst of the brillant bombardment and counter-fire Lucina re-entered the room, apparently alone. But as she approached they perceived a small brown creature clinging to her skirts. She unfastened his olsws and held him at arm's length. held him at arm's length.
"He made them," she said simply

"He made them," she said simply to her mistress.

Every face around the table exhibited the liveliest curiosity and increduity,

"Impossible!"

"It is a joke!"

"The little elf!"

"Is it resulty so? 'exclaimed Madam Grandcourt. She held out a hand, but the boy shrank back from the jowelled invitation. "Who is he?"

"My son, madam; Theedore—"

The glances of the two women crossed like swords.

"What is his age?" cried Luigi, amazed and touched.

"He is ten, sir."

"What genius!"

Raoul arose and took off his "oay crown with a graceful, dramatic isture.

"Fair Queen of Love.

"Fair Queen of Love, . "Fair Queen of Love, "and dropped it lightly on the head of the little slave. It fell around his neck. Frightened, he buried himself again in his mother's akirts. Venus put an apple into one of his hands; Luigi an orange in the other. "He shall stay in the kitchen this evening," said madam graciously, "and shall have his dinner from my table."

So Genius, lad by Slavery, went

So Genius, led by Slavery, went

So Genius, led by Diavery, wonto the kitchen.

The Ohristoras festivities were at an end. Luigi, who had profited by the holidays to make the acquaintance of Lucina and her son, went to his cousin with a request for the latter.

"You want to buy the little slave? What will you do with him?" inquired Madam Grandcourt with amusement.

ed Magam Granders.

"I should say that I would make a sculptor of him, but the good God has already done that. I can only show him the kingdoms of the earth."

"Like a second Satan? What would the slave be in Florence—in Rome?" queried madam, still laughing.

would the slave be in Florence—in Rome?" queried madam, still laughing.

"He would be no longer a slave."

"Ah truly. Well, take him. God knows I have no use for him here. A house-sevant be shall not be, and the rice-ditch is no place for him."

She spoke with a bitterness incomprehensible to Luigi. But then he had never lived in America.

"But—his mother."

"Oh! as for that—she has another child"; and madam dismissed the subject decidedly.

Luigi, not being a slave owner or habitual purchaser of such meruhandise, was troubled.

He went to Father Hillary, who listened without being able to advise. Then he went to Lucina, and the day the rice-boat left the landing the mother herself took her son by the hand and led him to his new master. It vain had Luigi petitioned Madarne Grand court for the woman also. The mistress was inexorable.

"She is an invaluable dairy-woman," she replied lightly. "Be sides, she has another child."

But from the day of Theodore's sale the Grandcourt butter dishes bore no desigue other than the Winged Sheat, Madam frowned then shrugged her shoulders, and there the matter rested.

shoulders, and there the matter

shoulders, and there the matter rested.

Months passed, when one day she was told that the dairy woman was ill. She went to the cabin herself.

"You are a foolleh woman," she said, sitting by the bed, "to fret yourself about your son when he is free man, and will be a great one."

Lucina fixed her large eyes on her mistress face.

"No: . . what good would freedom do you? What would you do in Italy? What figure would you cut there? You would only bring your son into dirrepute. Make up your mind once for all. On the Grand-

court plantation you shall live-and

court plantation you shall live—and dio."

She took her departure, and Lucina grew obstinately worse. One who held a gradge against her—perhaps desired her position as dairy-woman—"slipped her pillow" in the night, and so she died. And the baby, left to the tender mercles of the toothless slavenurse, died also,

Fifteen years after these happenings, grave and gay, Grandcourt was in the hands of the enemy, the house ran seeked for treasure and partly burned, paintings and statuary earried off, the fine piano and magnifecent herp, silver and gold and crystal, French pottory and Italian tapestries, all contraband of war.

The family voult had been forced open, the coffina ciolated, the leg bones and skulls of contury-old Grandcourts intered the marble floors and shelves.

Ruin, with hideous wisage and

littered the marble floors and shelves.
Ruin, with hidoous visage and skeleton wings, broaded like a harpy over rice-field and rose-garden. No longer the wailing sound of slave songs in the ditches, the laughter of children in the quarter, the stamping of the stallions in the paddooks. The cabins were deserted, the parks and preserves plundered, the stables empty. Madam Grandcourt had been a refugee to the up-country for several years, dependent on the charity of some distant kinsmen of her husband, who were as proud as they were poor.

After the declaration of peace, despite their entreaties and vivid re-presentations of the condition of the plantation, she determined to spend Obristmas day on the place. At this time the Grandcourts were in the city. After the declaration of

time in Granucaus.

dity.

After early Mass in the partly restored cathodral, Madsun Grand-court got into a ramshackle wagen, to which was hitched with motley harness a holf-dead horse and an army mule.

With an old, black wizzned creature for character, she took the road to for charioteer, she took the road to the Court for the first time in five

for charioteer, she took the road to the Court for the first time in five years.

Such a highway! Worn, mangled into countless rute by the continuous passage of trampling armies, heavy artillery, ammunition and forage wagons, stamping cavalry, toiling infantry, in never-ceasing processing processing that the control of the blind horse, and whose deceptive slime and slush betrayed them into many a frightful hole; gaunt, leafless trees, fire-scarred, overhung their misery; and here and there, mute witness of the martyrdom of a once stately mansion, a ruined chimney stood sentinel over ach heaps.

Madam shuddered at these forcunners of disaster, and drew her shabby veil more tightly over her patched and shivering shoulders. Late in the afternoon they reached the Court. She refused the bread and water humbly offered by the faithful negro, and directed her steps to the house.

The devastation on all sides pierced by rave soul; but upon confooting

and wave mannly observed by the faithful negro, and directed her steps to the house.

The devastation on all sides pierced her very soul; but upon confronting the house itself, its standing walls gaying and smoke-blackened, only three of the splendid pillars of its marble facede left to support the crumbling roof, dismantled casements staring blindly at her like lidless eyes—the whole scene of desolation wanly illumined by the death-like distance of a windry sunset—she utfered a foud cry. Then, hurrying up the dangerous and decaying steps, she made her way into the dining-ball, and there stood gazing. Half the celling was gone, the remaining half hanging at a threatening angle over the paved floor, whose marble tilings, rathlessly torn up here and there in the search for treasure, yawned to the cellar below.

Strange to say the huge rosswood

below.

Strange to say, the huge resewood banquet-table still stood in the centre of the pavement. Otherred and black-ened, its solidity had resisted all attempts to remove or to consume

attempts to remove or to consume it.

Madam Grandcourt, moving as if in nightmare, approached the head of it and there stood, her black veit thrown back, displaying her ghastly face and burning oyes. The concentrated agony of the last four years rushed over her, engulfed her, like a wave of the deep sea.

A ray from the descending sun suddenly entered the rectangle of a once splendid window, and lighted up, as if derisively, a figure steing her at the table's foot. Bhe gripped the rosewood with both hands, until reason and sense reasserted their dominion over weakness. The man, who was almost as startled as herself, spoke first, in clear but halting English.

"Can it be possible that it is Ma-

"Can it be possible that it is Madum Grandcourt before me?"
His voice, resonant and of pathetic timbre, awoke vibrations in the horrid

timbre, awoke vibrations in the horrid place.

"I am Madam Grandcourt," was the reply, scarce above a whispor;
"buc—who are you?" who are you?"

"You do not recognize me, madam? I am not surprised. Yet think; who beside yourself would come here to-day, under such circumstances?"

His address was direct, graceful, polished, yet with a surious and subtle embarrasament.

She noted this, as in a dream "Wait—wait" she cried, loudly and harshly. "You are— No—no, it is not possible!"
They eisered at each other, trembling under the trembling walls.

"Madam, where is my mother?"

"How out I tell? I had many

elaves."
"1s che alivo or dead? I de be-

"Is ohe alive or dead? I do beseed you—na.wee?"

Ho leaned across the table as if to
compel her with his eyes.

"Both of my sone are dead," che
walled suddenly, shaking her thin
arms and elenched hands at the
threatening roof; "both—and my
only daughter!—' then fell on her
knees and bowed her head on her
arms meaning.

knees and bowod her head on her arms, moaning.

The young ruan pressed his hand to his heart, yet stood aloof, a spectator yet a staror of her grief.

"My mother," he persisted gently, "and my sister. Are they, too, dead?"

"Long, long ago," replied Madam Grandsourt, sobbing bitterly, yet raising her head, "and your father also."

She gried out in her anguish: "God

Grandourt, sooning litter, yet raise ing her head, "and your father also."

Bho cried out in her anguish: "God has punished me—God has punished me for my cruelty."

But he glided arcund the table and gently helped her to her feet. The tears of age are brief but bloody. Her dietracted mind displayed itself in the frenzy of her eyes.

He therefore lifted her hand to his lips, he knelt before her, he said sweetly in the soft language of her childhood and of his youth:

"I am your slave—and your son."

Her eyes fell on his dress, the collar about his young throat.

"A priest!" she whispered, her heart melting within her. "But your art-your beautiful, your wonderful art?"

"I gave it to God," he said simply.
"Oome with me, my mother."

He drew her away with soft persistence. As they stepped beyond the vacancy where once the leaves of a great door hung, the impending ceiling groaned, wavered, fell with a hideous uproar, burying the table in its ruin, filling the house with wits ous uproar, burying the table in its ruin, filling the house with wild, ctamorous echoes.

"Mother of God!" exclaimed Ma-

"Mother of God!" exclaimed Madam Grandcourt, clinging terrified to the supporting arm, "what an escape!" They interrogated each other's soul with dilating eyes. Bchold, as they fled panic-stricken from the fearful place, and stopped breathless in the weed-grown drive before the house, the evening star, a cross of dazzling splendor, hung magnificent and serene in the darkening east. Theodore's eyes grew radiant. He clasped his hands, his lips moved:

" Jesu, tibi sit gloria, Qui natus es de Virgine, Oum Patre et almo Spiritu, In sempiterna recula."

"Amen," whispered Madam Grandcourt softly.

FIRESIDE PUN.

Science Confounded.—"I know a tree," said the farmer to the carnest professor, "what never had a leaf or a bad, and yet they's nuts on it." "Astounding, sir, astounding! No such remarkable tree has ever been found by the botanist. What is it?" "An axiatree." 'An axle-tree."

"An axis-tree."

A boy, being asked to describe a kitten, said: "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever, and stopping before it gets there."

It must have been the same boy who thus described scandal: "It is when nobody ain't done nothin' and somebody goes and tells."

body goes and tells."

A blaine family is disturbed with the last will and testament of a convivial character. It read: "I cannot take this 800 dollars with me, so I leave it. Have something on me." Part of the family maintain that he wished to courtest for a monument on him, while others stoutly insist that he merely offered to treat.

that he merely offered to treat.

Two sons of Erin sharing the same bod, as well as the same bottle of whisky. Pat waited till he found Mike asleep, when he quietly arose and emptied the bottle. Soon after, Mike, waking, stole out of bed, and, groping about in the dark, was asked by his companion: "Phwat are yes lookin! for, Mike?" "Oh, ncthin!" says Mike. "Well, Mike," says Pat, "ye'll foind it over there in the corner in the hottle,"

It was in the amaking.room of the

alke. "Weel, Mike," says Pat, "ye'll foind it over there in the corner in the hottle,"

It was in the amoking-room of the hottle. There was one hig fellow who was blusiering a great deal and telling of how many duels he had fought, and behind him sat a small man reading a magazine. "Bir," said the big man, as he wheeled around, "what would you do if oballenged?" "Rouse to fight," was the quiet reply. "Ah, I thought as much. Refuse and be branded a coward! What if a gentle man offered you the choice of a duel and public horsewhipping, then what?" "I'd take the whipping." "Ah—I thought so—thought so from the looks of you. Suppose, sir, you had foully slandered me?" 'I never slander." "Then, sir, suppose I had coolly and deliberately insulted you, what would you do?" "I'd rise this way, put down my book this way, and reach over like this, and take you by the neve all take you now, and give it a three-quarter twist—just so." When the little man lot go the big man's nooe, the rest of the company held their breath, expecting a terrific soene. But the big man turned red—then looked the little man over and remarked: "Certainly—of course—that's it exactly!" And then the conversation turned on the general prosperity of the country.

aguasseessussassassassas

A woman without religion is a weed water, or she'n hard as nails. Look backward only to correct an ror of conduct for the next attempt.

"When a man shows too much virtue, 'said a moralist, 'I doubt his having any" "You will never reach success," and a self-made man to his son. "I have you too near it."

"I love to look in the mirror," re-marked Vanity. "Yes, but you never see youself," said Truth.

see youself," said Truth.

"Though I stand between Love and Hato," said Indifference, "they are nearer to each other than to me,"

"I can bear the weight of own cross," said an on-ious man, "but not the lightness of my neighbor"."

Think well before deciding. A 1. w minutes' thought before deciding may prevent years of regret after it.

"In this apheal of correction."

"In the school of experience," said an old man, "they teach to-morrow what yesterday should know."

Socialism, to make men of equal height, would out off the heads of many, but add to the stature of none.

Waves beat upon rooks for years.
"Were I not strong," moaned the rook. "I need have borne but the first blow."

"Why do the hours hang so hewvy?" they asked a bored man. "Because they hold absolutely nothing," he replied. "What is life's heaviest burden?"

asked a youth of sad and lonely man. "To have nothing to carry," he answered.

Each decision you make, however trifling it may be, will influence every decision you will have to make, how-ever important it may be. Think broadly before deciding. When you look at a part alone you never understand it aright. A part is only rightly understood when viewed in relation to the whole.

in relation to the whole.

After all, the groatest affair in life is the creation of character, and this can be accomplised as well in a cottage as in a palace. Finer webs with more lasting and richer color are wrought in poor Eastern huts than in the huge sounding manufactories whose black smoke trails across the sky.

The most remarkable thing about The most remarkable thing about the little punters, the men who back horses without knowing anything about horses, is that no amount of milling, ever makes them see the utter hopelessues of their task. Gambling is a form of insenity. It is as hard to wean a gambler from gambling as it is a drunkard from drink, a vicious man from vice, or a criminal from crime.

There is a great deal of convaline

from viee, or a criminal from crime.

There is a great deal of cowardies under the words "It was the Lord's doing." Without meaning to be irreverent, would anyone dare blame everything on his fellow-men as the majority of people do on God? If, for instance, I go out into the rain, catch cold, am ill, lose my business, and am a care and expense to my friends, have I any right to say to those who sympathizs with me that I am submitting patiently to God's will? Had I not better say: "I was imprudent, and am taking the cousquences?" God makes cortain rules, and leaves it to ourselves to decide whether we will keep them. If He were here, ready to contradict us, we would not make so many statements about His will.

MODERN SLAVERY

Caused by Weak, Exhausted Stomach, is Almost Universal.

is Unknown, however, Where Decd's Dys pepcia Tablets are need-There is No Other Care for Dyspepsia, Indignation, etc.

Care for Dyspessis, Indigention, etc.

You, reader, would not permit your neighbort ocall you out of bed at midnight and oblige you to walk the pavement for two or three hours, every night! You would not allow him to burn your hand wilfully, or to cut your finger off, just to please him. Why, then do you allow your stomet to cause you loes of sleep, nightmare, and continual suffering? Every dyspeptile, every sufferer from indigension, billiousness, hearthurn, waterbreah, extern to fithe stomach and other stomach. There is no ways youly one—of breaking the chains of this slavery, That is by using Dodd's Dyspepsis Tablets.

of breaking the chains of this slavery. That is by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

What is the use of suffering for hours after every meal? Why should you, or 1, do so? It is not necessary. We can prevent the agonies of dyspepsia, indiagostion, etc., in a simple, sure and chain gostion, etc., in a simple, sure and chain etc. These digest the food you have eaten. They don't need aid from the stomach, which is therefore given time to rest, and gain strength. They regulate the bowels, which carry off the warso portion of the food not used in making blood. Thus the stomach is empited and prepared to receive the next meal. No fool Thus the stomach is empited and greated to receive the next meal. No fool Res can form in the stomach it you use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, for the food a digested by them, at once, and does not be added to the stomach it or is and continued the stomach the stomach disease.

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This Irish-French Catholic War.

To the Pditor of The Callelle Registers

So.—The Irish Catholic element of Caunda must be appropring but ratural good will and the beet of a lations with the French people. It is pleasing to notice that you have brought this inoignent and really frateraal etrifo before us, and your view must be endorsed by all right thinking people of the Irish Catholic element, that it is fortunate for us that we have two such men as the Hon. John Oostigan and Archbishop Eruchcil on both national side. These representatives are really able and honest, and it may be taken for granted that they will act a true part it establishing a good will and confidence between men of French and Irish blood—a consumm .ion in the opinion of the writer of this letter of incalculable moment to both the Irish and the French nations whether in Canada or in Irishad.

Mr. Durocher, of the Citawa French National Society, has spoken very harshly, and in the interests of peace very unwisely, as is gathered from last week's Renerter. He was provoked to hasty utterances, that must be admitted; but we want our French Catholic compatriots to know that the 'University onl'' of Citawa is not and cannot be an exponent of Irish Catholic bloods and exponent of Irish Catholic thought and opinion. Its hooting as to Irish and French history is first of all misleading, and its opinions of the trend of Irish Catholic opinion in this Spanish-American war are not warranted. The only Protestant historian who has largely discussed this part of Irish listory referring to France, is the present member for Dublin University in the British House of Commune, W. H. Leeby; and his historical conclusions are that Ireland out to be ease see could not see. But what Franc, might have done on several occasions when bleeding Ireland subject of the pass when the did not do because she could not see. But what Franc, might have done on several orcasions when bleeding Ireland subject of the pass when the opinion in the past might have done on several orcasions when bleeding Ireland subject of the pass of the trench and the pr

the firsh themselves had sold the pass.

It ill becomes the man of Irish blood to stir up strift between the French and Irish people, or to belittle the French services to Ireland. In France and in Spain the Irish in their distress found a rafuge. We are told the Irish amply repaid this. History cells us they did their best to show their gratitude, but if is not Irish to estimate friendship in this way. That system of requiting friendship is too cold-blooded for the Irish, although I would not dispute or deny the allegation that the system is American and worthy of the people who call them.

would not dispute or deny the salegation that the system is American and worthy of the people who call themselves Americans.

It is the Trish spirit as far as I can estimate it to regard with friendship and astoum the French and Spaniards because of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil addresses the cause of their aid in dark and evil and the cause of the ca

to her traditions and aspiratious, if she was not friendly to France wherever France may b. France is the only nation in this mundane sphere to-day that can coive the Irish question and to the satisfaction of the manhood of Iroland. But let that matter stand over. Apart from all this Utinkfow willrefuse to agree that this I thinkfow will reduce to acree that it is Freuch sympathy and co operation that has enabled the Irish Oatbolies in Cam la to have their present political status and influence. A friend in need is a triend indeed is a maxim not to be forgotten; and no screeching of the unawshened bird at Oatwas should be permitted to site up a national strifs amongst kindred peoples who hold so much in common. Yours, etc.,

June 6th, 1898.

June 6th, 1898. Confirmation at Barrie

Confirmation at Barrie.

On Sunday last his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto gave Oonfirmation at St. Mary's Church, Barrie. Large crowds of people cathe from Brontwood, Bollewart and the neighboring parlshes to welcome the Archbishop and assist at the imposing coremony, Solemn High Mess was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Egen, P.P., Barrie. The Archbishop, after Mass, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 100 children and adults. He then addressed the large congregation on the duties and responsibilities of the christian life began in Baptism, but it received its completion and perfection in the Sacrament of Confirmation, with the coming of the Holy Ghost. By this Sacrament of Confirmation, with the coming of the Holy Ghost. By this Sacrament we became soldiers of the cross and enemies of the world, the flesh and the devil. An unusually large congregation, including many non-Catholies, listened with rapt attention to the fatherly instruction of the chief pastor. His Grace complimented Dean Egan, his curate, Father Sweeney, and the good Sisters of St. Joseph, on the excellent training which the young people had received. He then gave the Papal Benediction to the congregation. In the evening Solemn Vespers were chanted by the boys' choic attached to St Mary's. The Rector Father Sweeney, officiated. The Rev. Dr. Treacy, of Toronto, preached on the Holy Ghost. The Archbishop, accompanied by the clergy, left for Phelpton, where he will administer Confirmation on Taesday. Communicated by Very Rev. J. J. Egan, Barrie,

Confirmation at Flos.

Confirmation at Fles.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 104 children and adults in Fles parish church on Tuesday 7th inst. The Rev. Father Laboureau chanted the High Mass. Amongst those present in the sanctury a sisting the Archbishop were Rev. Father S. Gearin, the pastor, Dean Egan, Barrie, Rev. Father Moyns, Orillia, Rev. Eather Hogns, Chillia, Rev. Eather Treavy, Toronto, Rev. Father Treavy, Toronto, Rev. Father McBacheran, Flos. After the last gospel His Grace the Archbishop spoke for upwards of half an hour on the duties and obligations of the Catholic religion.

People now-adays live as if in utter forgotfulness of the grave and oncrous duties of the Catholic religion and of the awful realities of the supernatural life. He pointed out the inconsistency and utter foolishness of the Catholic who despite the resources of the Catholic who despite the resources of the Catholic who despite the resources of the Unitle of these resources, co-operate with these graces and consequently loses these resources, co-operate with these graces and consequently lose afterwards administered the Temperance Piedge to over 60 boys and warmly complimented the pastor the Rev. Father on the high proficiency which the children of his parish had attained under his zealous direction.

A. O. H.

Sunday last was memorial day with the A.O.H. of this city. On that day the several Divisions of the Order assembled in the hall of No. 2, Red Lion Block, Yongo stroet, at 8 p.m., and, in procession, marched to St. Michael's Cemotory, where the graves of the departed brethren and friends were previously marked by miniature flag from, bearing the bary of Lee of the Company of the part of the company of the com

I ther McBrady at St. Helen's.

On Sunday last the announcement of a sermon by the Rev. Father McBrady, and grand received veryers by a well sugmented choir, was an attraction which filled the church to

McBrady, and grand musical vespers by a well sugmented choir, was an attraction which filled the church to overflowing.

Below is a brief summary of the cloquent discourse, which in order to appreciate it was necessary to hear. In general Father McBrady does not appreal to the emotions of his listoners, but rather to their reason, and with the just precision of the reathermatician he weighs out his seutences, while with the clearest of onunciation he gives forth his words, so that they oleave the air will the flash of the cleanest out dismond.

The Roy, appealer and :—We are

or that they ofcave the air will the flash of the oleanest out dismond.

The Rev, speaker said:—We are celebrating the great festival which commomorates the establishment of Ohrietianity. I shall try to show you the means by which this was brought about. Our Lord Jesus Christ in order to change the face of humanity, chose that which was not in order to over-throw the thing that was. Read your history and you will see that great things, great resolutions, are always effective with one man as the front and head, and then by many men. Anything with any result has been centered in one man. But one man be to ever so strong needs to be supported. He must live so to speak on a pedestal of accomplished facts with which to support himself. He must be possessed of that strange power by which men obey withe 't stopping to sak, why? In one word ne must have prestige. This is the way of men. Now what does He don this connection? Strange to say He makes no attempt to surround Himself with glory, but he even strips must have prestige. This is the way of men. Now what does He don this connection? Strange to say He makes no attempt to surround Himself with glory, but he even strips Himself of the glory that must naturally fall to the wonder-worker. We see in His passion that in proportion as His end oraws night so does His glory seem to wane. His trumph on Falm Sunday is the last he will have. Nothing but seorn and contempt. He will be despised and scorned. He shall be seen bound fast, with a criminal on His left and on His right and He in the centre the grandest of the three. He consents to die while the secondulated splender of every soorn, tyranny and dishonor seat the stone of His tomb. What is He as He is here? A man? He is worse, a corpes, a dishonored corpes; O Master Mine! I see Thes rushing forth from this tomb like a flame divine. Thou art Christ the living God. And whom did he choose? According to us, Ohrist should have surrounded Himself with mon of great moral power, because a reformation must begin at the top and work downwards. He ought therefore to have superior men. But where will He find them? His eyes travel downwards to the men of nothing, the reformation must begin at the top and work downwards. He ought therefore to have superior men. But where will He find them? His eyes travel downwards to the men of nothing, the nobodies. He calls to nothing. The Apostics are nothing; and nothing answers. To them He appeals to talve the existing sate of things and grind it to powder. In this we see one or two things, either superhuman power which declares Him to be God, or superhuman folly which declares Him to be less than a man. When man has a power he next must find a fulorum. The old Greeian philosopher Archimedes wanted this to raise the world. This fulorum must be found in the bosom of humanity of the time in which the agitator lives. Our Lord did not find his support in his epoch nor in human nature.

Now the great spring on which all

agitator lives. Our Lord did not find his support in his epoch nor in human nature.

Now the great spring on which all agitators depend in hope. Our Lord said to his disciples, "hearken to me, you shall be despised, hated and persocuted." Persecuted! "Yes, and when hatred is not enough there is death. They will maesaere you, you will meet with seora and contempt and when man have done you to death, they will call you fool." These were the words of Ohrist. This was the hope He held out. O Jesue! this was too much. If thou hade not held life and death in thy hand, thou coulds not hope for any other lot from such men as these.

The doctrince of Jesus Christ conquers by pleading and by suffering. The sword is braudished in the face of the Apocilee. Shall they beat down with the sword? No; Mahomet shall say: "Slay the unbeliever." Christ giver his Apostles the commission to die for the unbeliever. Not the blood of chers is to be given but their own. This is Olirat's way. No wonder the world is amazed. Such teachers are not of the earth. This is the method of Jesus Christ. If they persecute you in one city He said to his Apostles the connumers and Barnabas was preaching in Antioch and the princes were jealous and asid they were stirring up sedition amongst her people and they had to fit, but as they did so they flung upon those that conquered a little of the dust from their 'est, and so all was not los! Thus soorn contumely suftering, all are heaped upon the aposites and still the revolution is carried cut, and Christ's kingdom on earth is established not by the ways of men, but by ways that show that He is Ohrist the Son of the living God.

During Veepers and Benediction the music was unusually good. Many had kindly lont their perseas from

roles by Messra. Mottrom and Dieliconson, was given with attack and spirit. Mr. John Gillogly sang Brerne's "O Salutaris" in a full, rich base. The full shoir did justice to Jambillotte's "Tautum Ergo" and during the collection "Pregilera," by Macagni, was beautifully given by Miss in Clarke. Though just recovering from a cold Mics Olsake sang with that true appreciation and understanding of her subject which shows her in touch with the spirit of the composer. Miss Olarke is well known as one of the best, and periags the best, exponent of Oatholic music in the city, and her heautiful voice which sha uses unsparingly in the service of the Church is always a pleasure to hear The music was under the able direction of the organist, Miss Teresa Memory.

Memory.

Λ collection was taken up in aid of the Altar Society.

Μ.L.H.

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Such is the title bestewed upon the establishment owned and directed by the firm of John Kay, Son & Co., it is well-deserved no one who is acquainted with the oxtonsive business relations of the house will deny, and that purchasers have been always reliably served is seen in its over-increasing trade. Reduced prices now obtain at the Kay warerooms, and parties in need of anything for sale therein can be supplied at moderate cost.

Musical Yespers at St. Joseph's.

Grand Musical Vespors will be sung in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday evening next (12th inst.) under the auspices of the Oatholic Order of Forestors, The combined courts, St. 1-90, Sacred Heart and St. Joseph's have mide areast arresponded and I-90, Shored Heart and X. Josephu have made special arrangements and will attend in a body. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Teefy and the proceeds will be applied towards the liquidation of the dobt on

Father Fred's Jubileo.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the pupils of Lorotto High School hold a most successful colebration in honor of the silver jubilee of Rev. Father Rohleder, Chancellor of St. Michrel's Cathedral.

Oak Hall.

In men's and boys' clothing the pat-torns are of the latest colors and the cut in the latest styles. Bike suits are a novolty in that line of dross, and go at from \$3.00 to \$7.60. The June sale at the Hall is invariably on the rush, and in this ment the bargains, neusily inviting, are more tempting still.

Father Smyth's New Church.

The ceremony of laying the corporstone, by His Grace the Archbishop, of the Church of St. Patrick, Merriton, will take place on Sunday, June the 12th at 4 p.m. The sermon will be delivered by the Very Rov. Dean Harris, LLD.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

ISSUE OF FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of terminable annuities running fer a period of 40 years, issued under authority of an act of the Ontario Parliamunt, 47 Vio., chapter 31, will be received by the undersigned at his office. Parliament buildings, Toronto, oa or before 14th day of July next, at 2.30 p.m., when not conders will be opened in the presence and the presence of the property of the tenders of the tende

each year, for forty years from 30th day of Juno instant, the first half-yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December moxt.

The sotal amount of annutile to be Issued in 1838 is \$5,700 annually, but tenders will be at the \$200 annually.

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Tenders may, it preferred, be upon condition that the sanualities to payable in storing in London, England. In such case the conversion will be the par of exchange, \$48.92.30 to be pound sterling. Tenders will be required to state the purchase monay which will be paid for either the whole annitte offseed, or such portion as Mostification of allouments will be given to tenderers out or before 20th July and payments from the persons whose tenders are accepted must be made within ten days thereafter at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto, but if from any cause, the purchase money from that date to date of payment, at the rate of interest which the investment will yield, according to their respective tenders.

The annuity certificates will be delivered at the office of the Provincial Treasurer in Toronto, but the tender is most advantageous to the Provincial Treasurer to the form of the province of the province of the province what tender is most advantageous to the Province, but no tender will necessarily be accepted. Tenders should be endorsed "Tender for Prevince of Ontario Annuities."

Further information may be obtained on application to the Provinceal Treasurer.

endorsed "Tender for Privince of Ontario Annuities."
Further information may be obtained on application to the Previncial Tressurer.
R. HARCOURT,
Provincial Tressurer.
Provincial Tressurer.
Od June, 1898.
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