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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 18.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 185

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER

The Burrows Breihers Co., of Cleveland, have put accuract for their issue of "Th. J. suit it lations and Albed Documents," being clied at them by Render Glad Thewait to original manuscript of Fader Clauke Dubien's famous Holadion of the Fee nch-Canadan Mission for the body connect to the surface find, the publishing of the annual volume of John March last, at a compared to the surface of the s

da," but still in an important MS. inches Mr. Thwaites to now present his interesting document just as it was written.

The great project of a complete and before publication of the Jenuit Relations is advancing rapidly. We have look in a dealer than the forth volume under review; in dwe are bound to apished work the received the fourth volume under review; in dwe are bound to apished work the received the strength of the secretary of the accomplished work the received the secretary of the

cupation of Port Royal that pick and chiest were used upon a large steme on which were cut the names of De Monts and others with the flettra de 1ya. Before Argall weighted anchor from Port Royal the French settlers who had be on holding in the woods while the work of destruction was given't reverleptitioned to have Biard given in the expectation apparently believing Argall a prison r to be a bothavir and a paids to the cxy dition from Virginia. Biard would surely have been honged upon the return of Argall to Virginia. But the expedition was not destined to roturn. It was drive off the intended curses towards the Acores and Argall, finding himself in great meet decided to go to England. It is curious to read that in those days the English people dearly loved a theological discussion. Among the visitors to Argall's ship at Pembroke, Wales, were foar unionsters among many others attareted by the stories concerning the Jesuits on board. Biard's reference to the visit of the ministers is interesting:

Even a Lord of the Great Council wished to have the pleasu of putting four midiscers.

APPARENTLY A HOPELESS CASE.

APPARENTLY A HOPELESS CASE.

A Kicardias Banker Who Saffered Distressingly from Indigentian—Apparently a Ropeless Case of Stomach Troble Until Seath American Revvine was Under-Rie Wertes are: "It Cered Ne Absolute and to is best hold in the words of John Boyer, banker, Kinoardine, Oli. "About a year ago, as a result of heavy work no doubt, I became very much troubled with indigention; associated with it were those torribly distressing feelings that can hardly be described in any language. I had tried various methods of radding myself of the trouble, but without success, until I was influenced to use South American Newvine. The result, and I gladly say it for the benefit of others—hesitate to recommend it to any person hesitate to recommend it to any person affected with any form of stomach trouble."

The Effect of Thought.

Owners for The Recesser;

One of the latest and most wonderful achievouracts of science is a machino for girls find thought. Probably a greater frimuph of mind over matter it would be impressible to encive.

It has brought into almost startling promine are a truth of which mankind has hatter to taken but that engusance, and yet it is one that almost me that any other concerns the welfare of the kinnan race.

Who among us is in the habit of considering how much our inspected thoughts influence those around us either for good or evil! There may be some who consider this impressible. "How," they ask "can an unspoken thoughts have any effect upon another person who, if asked, would be utterly unable to tell me what I was thinking."

Here the latest discovery of science

unable to tell mr. what I was unmang about?"

Here the latest discovery of science comes in and furnishes the answer by means of a tiny needle fixed upon a registering dial, and poised with such marvilous precision and delicacy that it responds to atmospheric waves that would otherwise be absolutely impalp-

would otherwise be absolutely impairable.

The machine, which is not unlike an ordinary compass in general appearance, is placed upon the table, and the person whose thought power is to be registered by the needle stands about four feet away, not touching the speak of the away, not touching the speak of the away of and waits with his eyes faced upon the needle. Presently a slice is moving in response to this melaps is moving in response to this papel as the waves of atmosphere chicarco-being put in motion by the thoughts. This oscillation is slight or robe the subject is capable of the subject is capable of promoter touched by the needle shows the omparative number of waves with the brain of the subject is capable of producting the subject is capable of producting or, in other words, the industry of the thought power.

A singular incident occurred during a risel of the maschine re-ently. A gentleman was standing, concentrating his attention upon the needle, when two other gentlemen entered, and not recognizing him, began to speak abut the failure of a company in which the experimenter had invested a large amount of monory.

The sudden news produced such an effect upon his mind, that, though he romained outwardly caim, his violent mental agitation communicated itself to the delicate needle in such a manner as to cause it to travel almost completely round the circle, registering a number that filled the scientist who was conducting the experiment, with amazement.

M-taphysiciaus have long known and taught the fact of the suble power of human thought. In these of the subject power of the production of the

Obituary.

It is with sincoro sorrow that we notice the death of ex-Alderman James Britton, which occurred in this city on Sauday last. The sad event had taken his many frends by surprise, as lately he was to be seen out, in apparently good health, light of foot and lively of spirit. He looked, not withstanding his 65 years, as if he had yet to cross the threshold of old age.

Mr. Britton was born in the county of Cork. Ireland, but he spent the greater part of his life in Canada. Toronto was his home for over forty years, and here he taid the foundation and carried on the largest meat trade done in this city during his day. The primess joints and cuts were always to be found at his stalls in St. Lawrence Market, and the volume of his business included the stalls in St. Lawrence Market, and the volume of his business includes, which could only be filled by mental. These indispensable sids Mr. Britton Jan. These indispensable sids Mr. Britton Jan. These indispensable sids Mr. Britton as and capital possessed unlimitedly, for he had prospered and become wealthy. For he had prospered and become wealthy for the had prospered and become wealthy for the head prospered and become wealthy for which he had no love save for the good the money onabled head and indicating the head prospered and the same wealthy for the head of Sparate School Trustees, and complete for the public interests. Mr. Britton also as as an even of the Board of Sperated S

General McCanu with Rav. John Kelly as deacon and Rav. Walliam McCann sub-deacon.

At the end of the mass the Vierr explained the dominant idea of the Borty Hours' devotion. Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, the grad the Golf of the devotion of Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, the grad contral object of the devotion. Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, the grad of the Catholic church, our heaven'y King veiled in His mystery of love dealing on our altare amidst flowers and lights so on a throne, awaiting the praises and adoration of His creatures.

We give public expression to our faith in His real presence. We beg of Him every grace and blessing. We thank Him for His infinite mercies, we acknowledge Him uw most humble and hidden, that when His comes in His power and majesty, his will recognise us, and admit in to the unit allowers the minimum of the common the procession of the grad the secund the income of church and majesty, his will recognise on the procession of the grad sacrament was carried by the celebrant of the mass, Vicas Caneral McCanu, under a comopy borne by four of the young men of the saudiary. The altar was beautifully contend with natural flowers and rich ornaments. The monstrance sparking with jowels and the light of hundreds of wax tapers playing upon the whole was really a magnificant sight.

Ou Smiday evening R.w. James Walsh of Our Lidy of Lundes preached an eloquent sornon. The Blessed Sacrament was the subject chosen by Rav. J. L. Hand d will long be remembered by the large congregation. Vicar General McCanu when the account of the manner in which his people turned out to their duty during those three days' of prayer. The church was conviced from early morning until the removal of the Blessed Sacrament to the Tabernacle. Thousands approaching the sacraments during these days' of grace and benediction. —Vicror.

Mgr. Merry Del Val the Apostolic Delegate to Canada arrived in Quebec on Tacsday afternoon from New York. He was tendered a public reception after proceeded at once to the palace to pay his first respects to Cardinal Tacsdereeau. The Delegate said his presence in Canada was an evidence of the loving interest of the HJy Father in this country. His mission was one of peace.

is the Most Distressing Cases.

The solid evidence of experience is behind South American Kidney Cure Mr. Wilbur Goff of Chippews, Ont. is simply one of hundreds who have species in equally strong terms. He says "After taking six bottles of South American Kidney Care 1 am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having ansifered from those complaints for over ten years. I found great relief after taking one bottle but continued the re medy until I was perfectly cured as more acquired to the same of the s

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland

ching Tragedy in Honegal -The History of ht.

The National Footpath Preservation Secondy has issued an urgent appeal for funds to defend the right of public access to the Grant's Causeway.

A portrait of Sir Wm. MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been unvailed in the library of the Queen's Co...ge, Belfast, Lord Dafferin, before unvoiling the portrait, said that their object was to do honor to a man of European reputation. A distinguished friend of miac, continued his Lordship, once alluded in the House of Lords to England as being the "predominant partner" in the Union. It is true that as regards population, material power, wealth, and the less heroic virtues, our friends across the Channel are possessed of a certain commonplace and uninteresting augeriority. But with three Irish Commanders in Chief, an Irish Lud Chief Justice of England, an Irish President of the Royal College of Surgeous, and but a short time ago an Irish Archbishop of York; and with almost all our colonies governed by Irishmen the predominance in question is certainly of a modified character. Indeed it looks as though the shamrocks were crowding out the roses in the chaplet of the United Kingdom (hear, hear). At all wornts we are all awards was a sile would have and the sure the content of the United Kingdom (hear, hear). as though the snamrocus were crowning out the roses in the chaplet of the United Kingdom (hear, hear). At all events we are all proud when men like Sir William add fresh lustre to the reputation of our country, and bring more laurels to her feat (applause.;

Clare.
Mary Garvey of Knockena, Kilrush, aged 60 years, has been sent to jail for a month for shouting "land grabber" at a man named Browne who has an "evioted "farm.

has an incomed browne who has an "evicted" farm.

Cort.

A remarkable account of bravery, in which the hero is simply described as Denis O Driscoll. No years of age, following the occupation of plasterer at Bandon, county Oork, has come before the notice of the committee of the Royal Humane Society. On February 4 a child four years old named Lillie McCarthy, of Watergate street, Bandon, fell into the river, which was very much swollon owing to heavy rains and floods, the current at the time of the occurrence running at the rate of about sixty miles an hour. It was impossible (so runs the report) to do anything at the time, and the girl was being rapidly carried down outside a high wall over a distance of some 300 yards, when fortunately the desired was sever loose by. The brave fallow hesitated not a moment. He scaled the wall ten feet high, plunged in his working clothes into the rapid stream, and after a gallant and successful struggle reached andgrasped the child, with whom, after she had been immersed quite a quarter of an hour, he got safely back to the bank The child eventually recovered, and O'Driscoll is awarded a handsome testimonial and the thanks and acknowledgements of the Royal Humane Society.

Perr.

A large congregation witnessed the

Humane Society.

A large congregation witnessed the solemn ceromonies associated with the ordination of four young levites by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, in St. Hugene's Cathedral. The newly-ordained pricets are—Rev. Francis Daffy (brother of Rev. Professor Duff, St. Columb's College. Derry); Rev. John McGettigan, Leckpatrick, commty Tyrone: Rev. Joseph Device, also of Leckpatrick; and Rev. John McAter, of the diocese of Raphoe.

Aytone: itev. Joseph Devue, also of Leekpatick; and Rev. John McAteer, of the diocese of Raphoe.

A shocking and savage occurrence took place in a small country house in the district of Cockhill, near the town of Buncrans. It appears that the occupants of the house were an old man and woman of the name of Blew, and with the in resided grownup son named Charles Blew, an invalid brother, we daughters and a niese. The daughters had gone out to Mass in the neighboring ohurch when the son Charles, who for some time had been mentally depressed, was juddenly seised with a paroxysm of rage and grasping a potato beetle he rushed at the old couple and belaboured them eavagely over the head and face. He then turned his attention to the bed ridden brother and furiously assaulted him also. He mext fell upon the nice, a little girl named Callaghan, and knocked her senseless. The neighbors hearing the disturbance rushed in and met with the shocking sight of the four people lying in a heap on the floor. The madman was seized, but meanwhile he had almost succeeded in outting his own throat with a table knife. The lives of all the unfortunate people are despaired of. The old man died during the revering.

given the support they might legitimately have looked for.

The most important of the prize compesitions are undoubtedly the Cantata and the Overture. The report of the Committee does not an nounce the names of the successful competitors, but it is pretty generally known that the successful over ure is the work of Dr. J. O. Unlwick, and that the successful over ure is the work of Dr. J. O. Unlwick and that the successful over ure is the work of Dr. J. O. Unlwick and that the successful over ure is the work of Dr. J. O. Unlwick and that the successful over ure is the work of Dr. J. O. Unlwick and that the successful over ure is the work of Dr. J. O. Unlwick and that the successful over ure is the unfortunate division in the National ranks. Mr. Byrne died in Mercer's Hospital from injuries sustained by a car accident in drafton street.

Mr. Standish O Grady has been lecturing belore the National Literary Society on "St. Columba " He said he had selected "St. Columba" He said he had selected "St. Columba" he rather thought St. Patrick was the greatest—but because they know more about St. Columba than they know about a great many other of our saints. Unfortunately the condency of the Monkish biographers was not to tell the real spiritual characteristics of their heroes—the saints—but to relate ancedotes tending to show that they were endowed with supernatural gifts. The point at which he (the lecturer) commenced was after St. Columba had passed over the waters of the Moyle and established his scholastic community at Iona. All he could tell his heavers was simply some very curious old world ancedotes pointed in that direction. He (Mr. O'Grady) did not believe that these stories were untrue in the sense that they never happened, but the difficulty of course really was whether they were really was whether they were really was when he was a very great spirit indeed. There was a tradition that he was a man of very great size. According to tradition his voice could be heard about a mile and half away when he was change i

common to them all—an intense af fection for birds and animals (applause.)

Galway.

The inhabitants of Arran Isles deeply regret the removal of Father Colgan from their midst, says The Galway Observer. Though for some weeks he had taken charge of Menlough parish the final severance from Arran dd not occur till last week. During the three years he spent in Arran he endeared himself to each and all of the inhabitants.

Mr. Joseph Bowles, who was sentenced to penal servitade in connection with what was known at the time as the Ballinderry tragedy, has arrived at his home. Looscaun, near Wood ford, after two years and three months incurceration, and received cead mille failthe from all his old friends and neighbors, who never had any other feeling than that of implicit confidence in his innocence of the orime which he was accused of committing—viz., the killing of a man named Oslaghan, who had taken an evicted farm.

The head of the 'unningham family, who were alleged to have been implicated in the murder of one of the family, has become insane, and, like two of his sons who were charged with him for the murder of his deceased son, he has been committed to a lunatic asylum. All three are therefore now under restraint.

Every.

Liout. Colonel Maurice O'Connell,

Lieut. Colonel Maurice O'Connell with a table knife. The lives of all the unfortunate people are despaired of. The old man died during the creving.

Bablia.

The arrangements for the first Iriah Musical Festival to be held in Dublin next May are now almost completed, and have certainly gone far enough to warrant us in forecasting a great success for the project says The Freemant-Journal. The Committee of the Fest began in discouraging or not encouraging of creaming and in the Committee of the Fest began in discouraging or not encouraging or not encourage in the Freemant forms. The Committee of the Fest began in discouraging or not encourage in the Freemant forms. The Committee of the Fest began in discouraging or not encourage in the Freemant forms. The Committee of the Fest began in discouraging or not encourage in the Fest forms.

Justice O'Brien heard an amusing appeal case, which attracted consider able local interest. The plaintif, Julia Archer, had been a midwife in the Tralee Workhouse, and the defendant, Daniel Chute, was master shoemaker in the institution. The action was for the recovery of two ten pound notes, which plaintif alleged defendant snatched from her while in her house.

defendant matched from her while in her house.

Ins Lordship—Making love, maybe (laughter).

Plantiff—My lord, it is publicly
known I never wanted his attentions.

He used to show me a cheque for
£200, and asked me to marry him,
but I never neouraged him.

Ins Lordship—You were different
from the general run of widows
(laughter).

tiff, gave evidence as to having seen defendant snatch the money from her mother.

Mr. Park Collins, who caused much laughter by describing his occupation as a retired parish clerk," deposed to having heard plaintiff ask defendant for her money at the Constabulary Sports in Tralee.

His Lordship—I give a decree for £21 agaist him (laughter)

Rittars.

The tale of a terrible crime, which has caused a thrill of horror to run through the County Kildars, comes from Killenagh, a small village situated un the centre of the Bog of Allen. The main facts of the crime consist in the finding of the body of a man named Samuel Ball lying by the banks of the Grand Canal, his head mutilated, one of his eyes completely crushed and the lower portion of his face beaten out of shape. The country in which the crime was committed is a wild, desolate region.

orime was committed is a wild, desolate region.

***xyo.**
The Mayo Nows reports another
prosecution of the Widow Sammon at
the Westport Petry Sessions for assaulting the family who took her
evicted farm. She was evicted by the
late Marquis of Sligo from her house
and land at Carrowkennedy for nonpayment of two years' rent and notwithstanding her offer of one year's
rent Peter Scabill, who had been a
herd to Lord Sligo's head bailiff, got
possession as tenant. At a former
court Mrs. Sammon was sentenced to
a week's imprisonment for calling
Sashill a grabber. On this occasion
Sergeant Mt-Loughlin, of Erriff station,
charged the widow in four separate
summonses with assaulting Scabill,
his wife, daughter and son. Scabill
was escorted into town by the prosecut
ing sergeant and a constable. The
case attracted a good deal of public
attention, and the court was crowded
during the hearing. Much sympathy
is felt for the unfortunate woman who
has eight young children, fatherless
and now homeless.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

"Father Maturin, the eloquent and learned Owley Father, whose conversion to the Catholic Church has been announced, is an Irishman and the son and grandson of emiment Irish divines. His father, the late Rev. Dr. Maturin, perpetual curate of All Saints', Grangegorman, Dublin, was for more then a generation the leader of the High Church party in Ireland and regarded as a great preacher. "Father "Maturin's grand father was the Rev. Charles Robert Maturin, curate of St. Peters, Dublin, a celebrated noveliet and playwright and the author of Betrama," which was produced at Drury Lane in 1816, with Kean and Miss Kelly in the leading parts.

The Iriah Party and welsh vocconformits. The Secretary of the Welsh Noncomformist Education Lesgue having forwarded to Mr. John Dillon, M. P., as chairman of the Irish National Party, a copy of resolutions passed by the league protesting against the "unbearable religious oppression" which would be suffered by the Noncomformist population of England and Wales if the present "unjust and iniquitous" Education Bill were passed; and pointing out that Irish Nationalists, had, in their struggle for National recognition, nowhere received more faithful or self-sacrificing support than from Welsh Noncomformists, has received the following reply: "I cannot agree with the views set forth in the resolutions passed by the Welsh Noncomformist pays to remember the steady and loyal support when Irish Nationalists gave to the Welsh Dissestablishment Bill at a time when the circumstances of their own country rendered it difficult for them to do so. I have no doubt that the Nonconformists of England and Wales do suffer from injustice under the present educational system in rursl parishes; but, on the Other hand, the schools of Irish Catholics and other religious denominational school bard acres, and it is quite unreasonable for Nonconformists to expect that we should abstain from supporting a Bill which, however great its defects may be, is, in principle consistent with our strongest religious convict

The School Ouestion in History and Law.

By N. Murony, O.C.

The remedial request or order was forwarded to Mr. Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba. in June. He paid no attention to it. He did not even communicate the message to his Legislature. He, in October following, answer ed in effect in a very surly way that no change would be made in the direction pointed out and that he had heard all he wished to hear in the matter. This roply came from the man who had deliberately committed the gravances complained of and in perpetrating them had trampled on the consistution of Canada.

ing thom had trampled on the constitution of Canada.

The course to be adopted by the
flovornment was not a doubtful one.
In 1893 Sir John Thompson in a speech
delivered in Toronto. on January 13th
of that year, outlined the policy of the
Government. His said:

An appeal has been presented, asking the
flowernor General and his Government to
interfere with the elating system of education in the Province of Manicolo as incestend in the Province of Manicolo as incestend in the Province of Manicolo as incestend in the Province of Manicolo as incetend atout a phung of the policy of
interferince is challenged by those why
atand upon the other side, and within the
next tend say we are to hear that question
discussed as to our power and as to our
obligation under the constitution to deal
with it.

Let no man or woman in this hall or alsowhere suppose that Schuing in the breast of
any places are core design to interfere a inthe legitimate right and powers of provinces. (Loud applause) We will not
interfere with the rights and powers of any
province, nor will we desert any duty
which is imposed upon us by the constitution, nor matter how painful it might be to
our feelings or how obnoxious to others
may be. I weat and will and housely we
intend to be guided in that matter simply
by the constitution, and to by the highest
authorities that cas be got to expound it,
and not by the private opinion of any mem
ber of the Government. When I tell you,
therefore, that we intend to be guided by
the constitution, and to a fam not equivoconstitution, and he yie constitution
as it will be expounded by the highest
authorities that cas be got to expound it,
and not by the private opinion of any mem
ber of the Government. When I tell you,
therefore, that we intend to be guided by
the constitution, and to a fam not equivocontinued to the second of the province of the minority will be
able to measure the value and weight
which outher to a second or a second or any
best of the minority that fariament was not
been a

Where rights, franchises and liberties are conferred, they are regulated and protected by the rules of iaw and not by considerations of public policy.

nons of public policy.

Re James Baggs 11 Coke:

The general rule derived from the cases is that where the status coafers the authority to do a judicial act in a certain case, it is importative upon those so authorised to exercise the authority when the case arises, and when its exercise is duly applied for your purpose. The company interested, and having the right to make the application.

Jarvis C. J. in Manuer.

Jarvis C. J., in McDougall vs. Pat-

terson:

The words are undoubtedly empowering but it has been so often decided as to have become an axiom that in public statutes words only directory, permisery, or cash ling, may have compulsory force where the thing to be done is for the public benefit of in the advancement of public justice.

Coleridge J., in Reg vs. Tithe Com issioners. In Julius vs. Bishop of Oxford Lord lackborn said:

MIRORDURY Said :

If the object for which power is conferred is for the purpose of enforcing a right there may be a duty cast upon the dones of the power to exercise it, for the benefit of those who have the right when required on that behalf.

who have the right when required to take behalf.

What need is there to recall with feelings of shame the fake which came to the remedial bill, when in spite of continuous night and day sittings, in which the venerable Premier took his share, faction and disorderly opposition was trumphant and trattors in the Conser-ative camp and enthusiastic French-Canadians caught by the racial cry of a French Canadian Premier, succeeded in doing what Mr. Lauries cought to do by his motion for the six month's hoist. The bill which sought to remedy the grievances of the minority was killed and that minority after

patiently waiting, for five years while their right to redress slowly travelled from Court to Court are in the opinion of some, as far as a tenned yie concerned, in the same position as to exercising their rights and privileges as they were when they commenced their tedfous and heroic fight. We hear from an that Manutoba the matter is settled and the Laurer that the matter is settled and that Manutoba the lightest tuition of the concessions in allowing religious tuition of the color hours and the ted the concession of her Logislature these privileges will become the world about the text books to be used, not a word atto the text books to feel with the university were deprived in ball faith and in face of the most solemn protestations.

protestations

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon v. E.

In the constitution that duty and place to assume that duty and place to a summer of the constitution they may be core at the risk of defeating the Covernment and party, attempt to perform it. In their cheaver to support the constitution they met with a glorious defeat and when history records the proceedings of that oventiful session of the House of Commons in the spring of 1860 her encommums will he for the men who went down in the fight protecting the constitution and good faith of Canada and not for those who are at present reaping the rewards of their unpatriotic political tacties and vaccillating course.

Are the minority in Manitoba as far away as over from the enjoyment of their rights and is the matter a deal issue? I think not. At the present session the Premier has already disascovered that it is still a very lively question and may find the same difficulty in leading his followers that S.r. Charles Tupper so unexpectedly discovered and encountered with such disastrous results. There are others among the members from Quobes like the member for B.rtvior, Mr. Beauthernois, who, when right is to be done will as they have done before east polities to one suda and redeem their utterances in the House pledging them to defend the constitution.

Is the matter settled? What right has Manitoba now to legislate? Howing repeatedly refused to and thereiny that the constitution.

Is the matter settled? What right on summer the constitution Parliamout from the worning the constitution and thereiny that the proper of the regislate as to education to assume the committee since forticited her rights to legislate as to education to assume the committee since forticited her rights to legislate as to education to assume the committee of the point that has not stage when th

"The pillar whose base has no foun dation can give no support to the dom-under which its head is placed."

"The pillar whose base has no foundation can give no support to the dome under which its head is placed."

Has our constitution no foundation? It has a foundation as firm as that of Great Britain is based on Imperial Acts. What firmer foundation can it what for? Has Great Britain ever allowed her good faith to be doubted in carrying out the obligations and assurances of any treaty she outered into, o. g., the Treaty of Utrecht in 1718 whereby Manitoba now called was ceded to her and the Treaty of Paris in 1768. Strange these treaties were not mention." In the case stated before the Privy C. nell amid the political rumpus. Those the have and will support the constitution of Canada will look (glundit be necessary) to Britain "as the foundering bark to the north star" in the emergency.

At our request she gave us a constitution embedded in Imperial Acts of Parliament. If we wish that constitution chauged she alone has the power of making the change and will make no change without the consect of the minority. In like manner she will enforce her laws should the Dominion Parliament in the constitution Parliament of the constitution.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

imbraced in the Allecation Delivered by Leo XIII. in Reply to the Cardina s.

XIII. in Rejty to the Cardina a.

The papers have given a tele
graphic summary of the Allocution delivered by Leo XIII. in rejly to the
address of the Cardinals congratulating,
tim on the anniversary of his coronation. The following is a full translation of the Allocution, which was well to

nim on the anniversary of his coronation. The following is a full translation of the Allouation, which was most important in several respects. The address of the Sa ored College was read by Cardinal Oreglia:

The renewed testimony of your kind affection brings to Our mind the thought of the ninesteen years We have upont amidst the daily cares of the Pontificate. The burden is heavy, and the way was long. God alone sees and knows if Oar works have corresponded to the sublimity and the length of Our ministry. But if anything has to be done by Us for the salvation of souls let us all unite in offering up praises for it to God, Who deigned to come to the add of Oar weakness by the power of His grace.

You referred, my Lord Cardinal, to the Unity of the Guurch, which formed the thame of the June Encyclical. We purposely dealt with this important subject for the edification and comfort of Oatholic consciences; but at the same time We had another end in view. We wished, with God's aid, to penetrate the hearts of Our separated brethren with the accents of this great truth. For the restoration of Olristian unity, which is a principal object with the Oluvenh and was a constant ambition with Our Poutficial predecessors of Our soul, inasmuch as the spirit of

whatity is always burning in the same way within the Church of Christ,

Difficult indeed is the undertaking but God, Who can do everything, always watches by the side of the Apostles of His truth, blessing their labours and making them fertile. Moreover, remembering the wonderful effects promised to faithful and constant prayor, We derive great hope from the applications offered up for this holy purpose by thousands of generous souls in every part of the Christian world. And looking at the present state of affure from the human point of view, We flud ground for the encouragement rather than for the extinction of this hope in the condition of the times. For the people of our day are occupied and influenced by a movement in favour of unity; everywhere the growth of education is promoting harmony and uniformity of thought, habit, and aspiration. Amongst peoples difering in race and tangue, and separated by immense oceans and continents, there prevails a feeling of brotherhood unknown to former centuries. Blessed, then, be God, Who draws good out of everything, even out of evil; for why should not such an inclination on the pert of mankind towards conversion and change turn out to the advantage of the hoped for unity of faith?

No other motive than that of removing one of the obstacles to the desired unity induced Us to give a decision recently on the theological value of Anglican ordinations. The matter had already been authoritatively decided in substance, but during the last few years some people again raised the question. Ill-timed polemies engendered doubt, and doubt produced illusions amongst some and perplexity and disquiet amongst others. It is true that the obvious and loyal interpretation of former judgments might have sufficed to dissipate this confusion, but in order to give more light on the one hand to those who were oring in good faith, and on the others. It is true that a the other to give more light on the one hand to those who were oring in good faith, and on the other to remove every opportunity

some distact Our decision, which is merely the caunciation of a sincere and definite truth.

In speaking of Our effort, on behalf of peace, you have also reminded Us, My Lord Cardinal, of what precedent zeal counselled Us to do some years ago for Our children in France. In that work Our object was directed to the furtherance of great spiritual interests and rose above politics and political struggles. What alone We had and still have at heart was to do away with discord which was not merely fruitless, but injurious to the cause of religion and the Church. General directions would have been meflicacious: it was necessary to supplement them by practical rules. We therefore polited out the constitutional and legal grounds upon which everyone may co-operate for religious and moral good. The good sense and good will of many have already seconded Our efferts, but if the harmony were complete and entire, and action uniform, what abundant fruits would France and the Church reap.

A matter of minor interest, but one of practical utility, has been the restoration of the Borgia apartments celebrated through the paintings of the Umbrian artist who left so many proofs of his capacity, here especially and at Sicea. Art is indissolubly bound up with Christianity, because it finds fresh inspiration in the faith and generous protection in the favour of the Church and the Popes. Absard is the idea that the free wings of genius ill accord with the immutability of doctrine. The Vatican suffices to show by its works the wonderful union of true beauty with religion. In conclusion let Us ask the Bacced College to accept the expression of Our gratitude and paternal affection, together with the Apostolle Benediction, which We impart at the same time to the Bishops, Prolates, and all present.

the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nouris}, ment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

the Domain of Woman.

TALES BY "TERESA." HAT ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE W

I am very pléased to insert the following account of an At-Home at Barrie:

"The ladies of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Mary's ohurch, Barrie, gave a very successful At-Home to thoir friends in the Town Hall, on March 17th, and they have every reason to feel proud of the success of their efforts in this respect. The hall was beautifully decorated, the principal decorations being green and white, and acried out very artistically throughout the large hall. The windows were prettily draped with lace curtains, the doors with chemile cortains.

The back of the sta, o was draped in

carried oue very arisancinity throughout the large hall. The windows were prettily draped with lace curtains. The back of the sta, e was draped in green and white. In the centre was hung a large picture of her Majesty, encircled with the Union Jack and a protty green itag. Under this was a large painting of Gladstone, and on either sides were pictures of different Irish patriots. The stage floor was covered with rugs and mats and any amount of protty farniture, chairs, sofas, tables and such like. On a large casel was a painting of St. Patrick. Upon the main floor in the corners adjoining the stage were a candy and a flower table, which were well patronized.

At 8.30 the hall was comfortably filled, a half hour later the large building was crowded. Mayor Wells presided, and in a short and witty speech opened the programme, which was as follows:

Mayolo, by eighteen little girls of the Separate school. They were dressed in white and with their pretty colored ribbons made a beautiful picture. Vocal solo, by Mr. A. Saunders, which was well received. Oxford minuet, by three little girls and three boys, who certainly deserved the hearty encore they received, and for which they gave the Scotch roel, which was very pretty. Then followed a piano and violin duett, by Meesrs. J C. Morgan and M. Shansay, "Tommy Atkins" was rendered in faie style by six boys in soldier cost tume, which created a fund of amusement for the audience. They were heartily encored and gave "St. Patrick's Day" very nicely. A vocal duett by Mis Bingham and Mr. W. A. Boys was loudly applauded.

After the singing of the National Anthem refreahments were served, after which the evening was apent in a pleasant and social manner. The young people had dancing and games until 12 c'elock, which brought to a close one of the most successful affairs held bere for some time. Thanks are due the Sisters of St. Joseph for their kindness in training the school children who took part,

o'clock, which brought to a close one of the most successful fafairs held brer for some time. Thanks are due the Sisters of St. Joseph for their kindness in training the school children who took part, also Miss Hornsby, who trained the dancers, and for her kindness in placing the children on the stage. Her pleasant and gracious manner certainly made her many warm friends. Also Miss Birdie Hinds, the Misses Fletcher, Messrs J. C. Morgan, F. Clark and M. Shanaoy, who so kindly acted as pianist during the evening. We hope this is only the forerunner of many such pleasant social gatherings yet to be held. Proceeds, \$95.00 in aid of the Convent. Very Rev. Dean Egan is to be contractabled upon his energetic congregation.

ion.

An entertainment such as this is dedidedly a step in the right direction and
one worthy of imitation by every Catholie congregation in Canada and else-

where. Not only does it tend to draw the young people together and enable them to become better acquainted with each other, but it foaters a spirit of friendliness and good fellowship that is in-

young people together and enable them to become better acquainted with each other, but it fosters a spirit of friendliness and good fellowship that is lavaluable. The provide them with some bealthy recreation and to withdraw them as far as possible from the constant association with Protestants that is no fruitful a cause of the deplorable prevalence of mixed marriages. Concerts and similar entertainments are all very well in their way, but they do not enable people to make one another's acquaintance in the same manuser as they can at an 'At Home' or conversance, where freedom from the stiffness and restrant of an ordinary entertainment is so pleasing a feature.

Another extremely good departure is the training of the school children to appear upon the platform. The giving of entertainments by the children of the different public schools is a thing that I should very much like see imitated by the Spearate school.

Not only would it be fund for various objects, but it would also tend in a great measure to give the pupile confidence in themselves, encourage refued deportment and good manuers and inculcate a feeling of price in their school children before the public in such a manner, we could undoubted loc away with a vest amount of prejudice and prove the equality if not the untriced and prove the equality if not the whole and prove the equality if not the whole and prove the equality if not the works to St. Paul's Fancy Fair which is to be head?

fancy table will be in charge of lies of St. Paul's Sodality, and rations of fancy articles &c., may be Rev. Father Hand, St. Pauls.

I trust those of my good readers who can find time will do their mite towards helping to pay off the debt on this beautiful to the control of the control of

I have received the following letter in roply to "Fair Play"
"Drau Mana—I hear that some of our people are indignant at what has been said regarding the visiting and helping our poor Catholies in Toronto.
The lady whose letter appeared last week under the name of "Fair Play" would seem to be herself a Fair Play" would seem to be herself a most charitable person, and one who does a great deal of good in her own parish, and therefore it seems to me the queerest thing in the world that this lady should be inclined to take offence. In the first place it was never intended for people like herself, we know they ere doing their part; and secondly, if the is an old resident of this place, as her letter indicates, she must know quite well that there are many who are doing absolutely nothing for the pow or the sick is this city.

My letter was intended for the great

shere are many who are doing absolutely nothing for the poor or the sick in this city.

My letter was intended for the great mass of selfah Catholies who, secure in their good homes and feeling like the Pharisee of old a most comfortable sense of being very good people, care verylittle for the poverty which is all around thom. Lazarus may lie at their very door but Dives is indifferent to the fact of his being there.

I doubt if there is much chance of rousing them to a sense of their duties either, and I feel so ashamed of them when I see and know what Probestant ladies are doing. They are indeed setting a good example solved facts when the seed of the setting a good example solved facts we should be taking the lead but I doubt very much it we could claim even the second place.

setting a good example to our shame be it said. With our beautiful faith we should be taking the lead but I doubt very much if we could claim even the second place.

The beautiful precept, Love your neighbour, was surely intended to teach us to divide up a little of our abundance with our poorer sisters, instead of which the Commandment appears to read like this: Love your neighbour, that is be very good to your own family and intimate friends. To all of these you cannot be too good. Take great care to obtain all the comforts of life for all who belong to you and at intervals enterain; your friends as cordially as possible. Give the control of the common of the comm

disposition of any person. (This is especially true of men.)
There is a great cry of hard times now in Toronto, and I know it is true. But all should not be crying out about this and making it in many instances the excuss for not giving where help is needed My own means are limited an outside the own in the control of t

as regards what is necessary and what is not so.

I am glad to hear, Teress, that you have come to stay. That is right, and I for one wish our every success, pray don't let yourself be discouraged.

When all is said about the different sewing societies in the city if does not amount to very much, granted that good work is being done. It is only a few who are doing its. Are you willing the who are doing its. Are you willing the who are doing its. Are you will and the work of the work and I remain, Teress, your sincers frank Hegh Corthey.

I believe my correspondent's copies.

I believe my correspondent's conjec-tures about "Fair Play" are quite sortest. In fact I know from heartsy

that she is a very good and charitable woman who would do anything for a person in need, and who has found work of the control of the control

or not it may no convergent manner and with less appearance of anmosity.

I am very much indebted to "Hugh
Courtney," I trust, in time we shall all
come to a perfect undorstanding and be
be to work in harmony, as we must do
if we are to accomplish any good at on
our of the good ladies as-sociated with
her. She thought, evrongly packy as the
they were not treated just it at the
same time that I point out her mistake
in thinking my remarks to be levelled at
any one but the careless and lukowarm,
when I am sure no one would wish
to defend.

Tur Best Pills.—Mr. Wu. Vander

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wim. Vander-voort. Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes:
"We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by for the best Pills we over used." For Pelcute and Debitiated Constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

From The Arthur Enterprise we get the following particulars of the life of the late Michael Donnelly, C. P.R., stailon agent at Mount Forest, whose death occurred on March 20th. It appears that he fell from a freight car some time last fall, and austained injuries affecting his heart, the effects of which he felt ever since. Recently he had an attack of la grippe, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to be able to go out on the Sunday proceeding his death, but atterwards suffered a relapse, which speedly proved fatal. Deceased was a native of Ennis, county Clare, Ireland, and was an only son. With his parents and sisters same to New York State when a mere boy. At an early age he took to rallocating and worked at it in New York State. Coming to Canada he obtained a position on the luffalo and Lake Huron R. R. at the Cale donis station. Here he married Mies Fury, of Hamilton, who with six daughters and two sons are the surviving members of the family, one daughter having died several years ago. From Caledonia he went to Toronto working in some of the head offices there until he was appointed station agent at Bolton on the T.G.B. (Narrow Gauge) line. As this line became brilt westward, he was, after a few months's stay in Bolton, given the more important position of station agent in Mount Forest. This he held up to the tims of his death—a period of over twenty-five years.

For many years he was a member, and for a term, Chairman of the High School Board. He was also a workly member of the Mount Forest branch of the C.M.B.A., and the beautiful fioral tributes which advanced his coffin egitts from the C. M. B.A., High School Board, railway conductors, station agents and private donoresties more eloquently than words the high school Board. He was also a workly member of the Mount Forest branch of the C.M.B.A., and the beautiful fioral tributes which advanced his coffin egitts from the C. M. B.A., High School Board, railway conductors, station agents and private donores—attest more eloquently than words the

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Eleadache.
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Serofula.
Electration.
Sciatics.

Scinitos

Foor blood.

I digestion

I digest

OUR ENEM STOLE IN

into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in massing. M you thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back isstiff and quintly. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy.

damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you.



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THURSDAY, APRIL, 1 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

April 2-The Mat Precious Blood. 3-S. Richard.

3 - S. Richard.
4 - Passion Sunday.
5 - S. Vincent Ferrer.
6 - S. Celestice.
7 - Bl. Herman Joseph.
8 - S. Walter, Ab.

tached, famous as the scene of exciting episodes in '98, have been brought into the Land Court.

A cable despatch says Mr. Davitt is on his way to New York. We understand that the object of his visit is entirely of a domestic nature. Mr. Davitt's children are in poor health, and Mrs. Davits intends to live in California with him for a year or two. Mr. Davitt intends to be back in London early in May.

The St Patrick's Day issue of The an Francisco "Nation" is a creditable indication to the number and influence of the children of Ireland on the Pacific of the children of Ireland on the Reem Coast. The A.O.H. is the governing force in every patrictic effort of the Irialmen of California. The Nation it this issue publishes interesting sketches of the leaders of the Hibernian Order in

Interviewed in New York by a staf correspondent of The Montreal Star. Mgr. Merry Del Val said that severa things in the newspaper Mgr. Merry Dcl Val said that sever things in the newspapers attributed Chevalier Drolet were misrepresent tions, whether the Chevalier or the roporters were respon "le for the As it was the Chevalier who hunted the reporters, it is hardly necessary enquire who is responsible for the drolleries of M. Drolet.

We bardly know what to say of Mr. Fitspatrick's speech in the House of Commonson Tuesday. It may mean either that he intends to resign or to stay in the Cabinet. He will be the most interesting figure in Canadian politics until he shall have more fully explained himself. Taking one consideration with another it was the most manly speech on the school questions of ar heard from on the school question so far heard from a Catholic Liberal.

The Irisbmen of Australia, of South Africa and of Boston are taking practical action on the resolutions of the Irish Raco Coryention, and have started funds for the Irish Parliamentary Party. The Irish people themselves are doing their part, the home fund being now in the fifth thousand (pounds). Causda has been deliberate, but we shall not say alow. It is, however, about time for action to be taken; and there can be no doubt about where it should begin. Even if the delegates to the recent Convention are taking their own time in the matter, we are sure this suggestion from The Registrax will not be amiss.

A protest has been raised in Montreal ainst immoral and disgnsting theatri against immoral and disgusting theatrical posters exposed on the public streets. This subject cries aloud for attention in subject cries aloud for attenuous ato. Here we are a Sabbath ke picture galleries of art or of nature—the green woods and fields—to distract our holiness. But our children on their way to church see the most blaxing indecency depicted on every dead wall and bill board. These outrages, for some reason, are invariably at their worst during Lent. Last wook a picture was exhibited such as The Po'ice Gasette at its yollowest has never dared to perpetrate. Our enlightened aldermen have not the least conception that the decreey of the chilines has a right to protection in the matter. To all intents the streets of our cities are owned by the advertisors of American theatrical infantics.

On Monday Hon. Edward Blake in the British House of Commons opened the debate on the over taxation of Ire-land by moving the resolution of which land by moving the resolution of w we had previously given notice. motion was in the following terms: The

That, is the opinion of this house, the proceedings of the Rayal Commission on the Pinancial Relations I Great Britain and

Ircland establish the existence of an undue burden of taxation in Ireland, which consti tutes a great grievance to all classes ty, and makes it the duty . he timerament to propose remedia ation on an early day

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Redmond, and the Lor.! Mayor of Publin headed a deputation from the corporation of the Irish capital to the bar of the House praying for some manifelated redress. Notwithstanding the testimony offered to Parliament that all leases it, bullend feel the over-weight classes in Iteland feel the over-weight of taxation levied upon the country, the Chaucello of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach appears to have troated the whole question with an air of half tolorant contempt. This is usually the reception of Irieh issues in Westminster, and is prima facio evidence that Euglish legislators are, out of their own mouths, proven incompetent law-makers for Ireland. Had the patriotic spirit, which for a time seemed to inspire the Irieh Unionists in rigurd to the financial grievance lasted. He Government would have approached classes in Luland feel the over-weigh Government would have appr debate opened by Mr Blake is e a different way. The Unionist quite a different way. The Unionists are half frightened by the practical argument for Home Rule which this estion furnishes to the whole world They are afraid of a shadow; but this discipate mary

We are indebted to a corresp of The Dublin Freeman's Journal for the following particulars concerning the family history of Mgr Merry Del Val:—
He is the son of his Excellency Senor Merry del Val, the Ambassador of the King of Spain to the Court of the Vatican. His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador is of Irish descent, belonging to a branch of the family of Merry of Waterford, settled in Spain Like so many Hispano-Irishmen, he is very proud of his Irish descent, and on St. Patrick's Day his Excellency dined at the Irish College at Rome as the guest of Monsignor Kelly, the esteemed Rector of the College. Monsigner Merry dei Val speaks English perfectly; his mother is an English lady, and he was educated of The Dublin Freeman's Journal for s an English lady, and he was educated at Beaumont. It is an exceedingly curious and interesting matter to note that another descendant of the Irish Merrys is his Excellency Count Merry-Colou, the Spanish Ambassador to the King of Italy. Both report to their Royal mistress, the Queen Regent of Spain. through her Foreign Minister. O'Donel, Doke of Tetuan (the son of the famous Marshal O'Donel), a statesman enthusiastic in his pride in his Irish descent and interest in Irish affairs. urious and interesting matter enthusiastic in his pride in his Indescent and interest in Irish affairs

The Mission of the Delegate.

Notwithstanding the action of the Manitoba Legislature in passing an amending act embodying the terms of the Laurier-Greenway "settlement." it is more than ever evident that the ool question has not yet reached its most difficult stage.

The speech " from the throne " read at the opening of Parliament, contained a non-committal reference to the subject. The following words were put into the mouth of the Governor-

I confidently hope that this settlement I confidently hope that this settlement will put an end to the sgitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country and will prove the beginning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mutuai concessions and reciprocal good will.

The debate on the address did not justify the hope so confidently ex pressed in the speech. Sir C Tupper impeached the position of th Government as unconstitutional and an invasion of law. He pointed out that the so-called "settlement" did not restore any of the rights of which the minority were stripped in 1890, and he concluded by declaring that the self-a-me responsibility to the constitution which wrecked his own gorernment now rested on Mr. Laurier

Mr. Laurier practically admitted the facts as stated by Sir Charles Tupper. Any of the old rights, he aid, had not been restored; but nev rights had been conceded instead which, he claimed, would allow Cath olic religious teaching. The difference between Mr. Liurier's position and Sir Charles Tupper's is this: that the former leaves the constitution out of the question altogether, whilst the latter believes that upon no other basis can the difficulty be adjusted. If the question is really one of constitutional rosponsibility, if the decision of the Privy Council imposed upon the Dont a responsibility minion Governm of a constitutional nature and ne other, the challenge given by Charles Tupper is the one aspec the question with which the Federal Parliament can deal during the present pession. Ettuer the question is a sonstitutional one, or it is not. If it

is constitutional, then Mr. Laurier mot smend the constitution by making a friendly deal with Green way, and Parliament cannot sanction any such deal without invading the office of imperial authority, and raising a new question which must be brought up in the Imperial Parliament. Such the parliamentary position of the question at the moment, the Govern ment denying responsibility to constitution and the leader of the opposition insisting upon such respon sıbility.

We observe that the question was entioned in the British House of as on Monday by Mr. Johnso one of the Orange representatives of Ulster. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said that the whole matter was one of Canadian domestic concern. It is, however, possible that Mr. Chamberlain may be put in the wrong by the action of the Canadian Parliament which, as we have said, might make the difficulty an imperial one by cast ing the constitution aside without con sulting the imperial authority.

The arrival of the Papal Delegate in Canada, even more than the raised in Parliament by Sir Charles Tupper, helps to thrust the larger dimensions of the question into public view. Senator Landry who came over on the Umbria with the Delegate is reported in an interview as saying

Forty-five Liberal senators and mem oors of Parliament, including five mem bers of the Government petitioned His Holiness to send a Delegate to Canada notes of the deverment potentials of the delegate to Canada to assist in the settlement of the school question, and it was in response to this petition that Mgr. Merry Del Val had

A special correspon lin Freeman's Journal describing the Delegate's appointment says :

The Canadian Government have some time past been represented in thi most important matter by a special agent. Mr. Charles Russell (the eldest on of Lord Russell of Killowen), and both Mr. Ru ssell and Mr. Fitzpatrick n Mr. Russell and Mr. Fitzpat e within the last few weeks vis de, on, I believe, more than

Between the Delegate himself and eporter at New York the following portion of an interview is reported

"When Mr. Fitzpatrick requested the appointment of an ablegate did he make his wishes known as an individual mem-ber of the Catholic Church or as a memof the Catholic Church of as a mem-for the Laurier Cabinet, acting with consent of his colleagues?"
What does he say himself?"

'That he appeared as an individus Catholic, and not as a Cabinet Minister.'
"Indeed, then," with a shrug of the

shoulders, "I presume we must accept I know nothing con his staten cerning the matter.

ould like to know. Monsignor whether you have any official relations with the Canadian Government?" "But all I can say to you in reply is,

It will be seen that Mgr. Merry Del Val is more prudent than any of those persons who pretend to speak with knowledge of the nature of his mission. That his mission is of a most important character there is no a to doubt. That he, although yet a young man, is by experience a diplomatic ability qualified to make the mission a success, if a peaceful settlement be at all possible, is acknowledged on every hand. For one thing, ugh he has said very little, he has said quite enough to prevent un authorized persons undertaking in future to speak for him. He has not peritated to put his finger upon the misrepresentations of certain politica emissaries; and he has corroborated the important interview cabled from

London:—
"I cortainly said that I was very sorry
that the Legislature of Manitobs had
acted so promptly when the Pope had
decided to send a representative to Canada. The mission of the Delegate is one

of peace. The Legislature of Mani-toba may try to throw new difficulties in the way: but it is certain enough that the Delegate intends to not un listurbed by anything of that sort. .

The World's Statements Refuted.

The editor of The World must have taken a very hurried glanes at the report of the Minister of Education when he arrives at the conclu the great majority of Roman Catholic lies in Ontario attach no such mportance to the existence of Separate schools in this province as is pre-tended. The World makes a statement as inacqueste as it is detrimental when, speaking of a number of wealthy counties of Ontario, it says:

It will be seen that in all these coun-ties the school population is far beyond that of the scattered counties through-out Manitoba, and we venture to say out Manitoba, and we vonture to say that the Roman Catholic population is far more wealthy, too, and would find is much easier to maintain their own Separ ate schools, and yet they do a worth their while to do so. Is it at al probable that the Manitobaus would find it more to their advantage than their co-religionists do in Ontaric?

The argument looks plausible. gives apparent persuasiveness to an attack which cannot at the present attack which cannot at the present time be suffered to pass. We shall have no difficulty in showing that the ment is directly contradicted by the report of the Minister of Educ tion But before we do so let us re call the hot and spirited fight which the Catholic people of this province were called upon to sustain in the early years of the operation of the Separate School law attempt was made to render unworkable and to compel Catholics to send their children to the public schools. To some extent the hostility of our enemies triumphed. For considerable time our schools were orippled. Our line of defence open wherever our people were only a small minority. In those districts they were shown no quarter. They had the choice of allowing their children to grow up in ignorance or of sending them to the statutory Protestant (public) schools.

One hundred and sixty one Catholic schools were open in 1867, attended by less than 19,000 pupils. Steadily, how ever, the number of schools and the number of pupils increased. Each year marked a distinct advance upon the preceding year. In 1895 we had 334 schools and nearly 40,000 pupils

Is this evidence that Catholic ents do not think it worth their to support Catholic schools? It is true that the attendance a. the Cath lic schools still falls far short of due proportion to the Catholic population of the Province. But what of that? splendid advance has been made from the point at which we began. The increase in the number of pupils since 1887 has been about 80 per cent. In round numbers our school registers have, in eight years, grown from 30, 000 to 40,000. Here are the exact figures :

-6		
YEAR.	NO. SCHOOLS.	PUPILS.
1887.	229.	80,878.
1892.	812.	37,466.
1893.	818.	88,067.
1894.	828.	89,762.
1895.	834.	89,778.

What has been the record of th Public schools in the same period notwithstanding, as we claim, the compulsory attendance of Catholic children in some places? He who runa may read :

YEAR.	PUPILS REGISTERES
1887.	498,212.
1892.	485,670.
1893.	481,068.
1894.	488,208.
1895.	484,551.

mewhat startling falling off, with a tendency towards recovery While the Catholic schools in eigh years have gained 10,000 pupils, the public schools have lost about that number, speaking comprehensively.

Nor can it be pretended, as The Hamilton Spectator has pretended, that the gain of the Catho is the loss of the public schools. If that were so the public schools could not, between 1887 and 1898, have lost over 12 000 whilst the Catholic ools in the same period had no gained 8,000.

If the public schools are so w of praise and honor as is pretended why do the Protestant peo le of Oa of their maintenance is going upwards by leaps and bounds, handsome school houses with all the known modern improvements are being built, expen-sive teachers are being secured and sive reachers are being secured and fancy subjects are being constantly introduced to keep the rolls from declining. Not only that, but the limit of school age has been extended from 16 to 21 years to help in keeping up appearances. Fifteen hundred children under five years of are and 4000. dren under five years of age and 400 ver 21 are marked upon the rolls of the Public schools of Ontario; but notwithstanding every device the total number of pupils registered was less by some 10,000 in 1895 than in istared was

Perhaps The World could tell us why the Protestant people of Ontario do not patronize the public schools? If they have children the tendency must be to send them elsewhere. The

Catholics are advancing their schools in spite of every difficulty. The press of the Catholic schools has be steady and unchecked. N. do The pro many Catholic children are attending schools where they cannot help themselves. But why should they be taunted on that account? The regret of Catholic parents that The regret of Catholic parents that they have not Catholic schools in some districts is, no doubt, sufficiently keen already. There is no necessity to "rub it in" by such unfriendly articles as The World has written up on the report of the Minister of Edu-

War Signs and Possibilities.

While the world is waiting for formal declaration of war by Greece against Turkey, actual war has begun in Crete on the frontier of Thesealy and elsewhere.

The powers seem determ treat the Greeks and Cretans as es and the Turks as friends. every legislature of Europe this been declared necessary in the interests of peace. In every nation of Europe more or less indignation has been aroused against the policy of the meert, whilst in Greece the deternation of the people not to submi to the brutal coercion of foreigners is equalled only by the moreasing popular hate of the self appointed p ors of Ottoman imperialism.

In the British House of Comm

on Monday Mr. George N. Curzon "explaining" the renewed shelling of the Cretan insurgents by the fleets a few days ago, said the English admiral had "decided" to treat the Cretane as enemies. Presumably in accord ance with this decision, the English forces are protecting the Turks from punishment for outrage and robbery perpetrated on all possible occasions; the newspapers state that the Christian refugees are hiding like wild animals in caves in the mountains, or dying by scores of hunger. And for them there is no protection. In plain truth the measure of protection which the Christian powers are exercising in Grete is entirely one-sided. For Christians who have not joined the forces of the insurgents in the fi ld, a condition of indescribable terrorism, misery and helplessness exists. The powers have no practical scheme for the protection of Oretan Christians more than for Armenian Chrisns; and the only ray of hope for the future safety of the iects of the Sultan is that Greece will he allowed fair play in the war which King George appears to have definitely decided upon. If the democracy of Europe has any

life or strength in itself independent of thrones and national traditions Greece must not be set upon by the combined fleets and armies of allied nations. Imperial aspirations, the of enthroning English Russian civilization at Byzan similar venerable dreams of crowned rulers, may be very heroic from the point of view of the patrictic Russian or Briton; but if the happiness of mankind and the freedom of Curistian nations from the Turkish yoke is to wait until the present candidates for the prize of the ages are ready to to the finish for it. then sooner democracy is rid of the idea of imperialism the better. The people of Europe are groaning under the enormous cost of armies and navies, sustained and being constantly inreased to flatter mad dreams of extended empire. Never in the history of the world have the forces and machinery of destruction been half so formidable. Some day they must be brought into play; and that day is generally supposed to depend upon the calculations of one power, or an alliance, to wrest Byzantium from the Turks in the teeth of the rest of Europe. The monarchical powers, so to speak, are training for a prize fight Turk is the stakel the fighters are charged to protect him in the interests of the game unti they are ready to begin. And what does all this profit the democracy of Europe? The longer the day of battle is put off the heavier grow ourden of the unhappy taxpavers. If the democracy of Europe has any interest in eventualities independent of monarchs or courts, certainly one feature of that interest must be the immediate case and happiness of the mmon people, the taxpayers. democracy, too, must keep up the supply of men for fighting pur poses in the fiests and armies.

It is the blood of the common that must, in the long run, decid contentions of kings. It would ap-pear from the events of the past week that the democracy of Europe, even of England, is helpless and not worth nsulting on the policy of thrones and their advisors. The question is better understood in France, where the premier has at least promised that the nation will be consulted before it is plunged in war : but in the meantime the Government, in order to keep in the concert, is acting upon its own responsibility in Orete

Englishmen will not, according to Mr. Balfour, be so consulted; and if war it must be, the manhood of England, Ireland and Scotland is expected to fight on the instant order of Lord Salisbury. And if war it must there is now little or no doubt that the manhood of England, Ireland and Scotland will be ordered into the field to fight for the maintenance intact of great Byzantine stakes -- the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Matters are quickly drifting in that

direction. But as yet the democracy of Europe has the power to avert the shameful upshot. By throwing their sympathy entirely on the side of Greece and King George, the people of England, France, Italy and Germany can prevent any alliance that would compel the obedience of Greece to the behests of Turkey or of the concerted powers. If the policy of King succeeds now, the stakes held Turk will be scattered, and can not in the future be worth the sacrifice of human life that Russia. England and some of the other powers are preparing for, by massing for the final melee squadrons and legions enough to bathe Europe in blood and dye the seas crims

The democracy of Europe can have no concern with the jealousies of courts, that will not suffer the aggrandizement of Greece at the wreck of the fond speculations of the great powers. Greeks are to become a great people, their influence in Europe must be an improvement upon that of the Turk. Should they become eirs to Byzantium, far better the Greek than the Russian.

The Globe on Magna Charta

Several times of late The Globs has ned Magna Charta in such absurd connection as to set us wonder ng where our contemporary could have acquired its historical informa-tion. On Tuesday it was more abourd than usual when, in the course of a derwive allusion to the mission of the Papal Delegate to Canada to about a peaceful settlement of the Manitoba school question, it asked why Magna Cuarta had not been re-ferred to Rome. Our contemporary 8ays :-

The Manitobs school question like the Magna Charta is settled, and there-fore to talk of referring it to Rome is as erroneous as to talk of referring Magna Charta to the same authority.

As The Globe seems to have Mucha Charta on the brain, and as we can bear to see it airing an unpatriotic ignorance of the history of the great charter of English liberties, we really must turn up the authorities to convince our esteemed contemporary that Magna Charta was referred to Rome was signed in presence of the Pupe's special Ligate, and was subsequently onfirmed again and again to the English people by the liberty loving popes of Rome.

We presume that the editor of The Globe, if he has not read the history of the great charter, has at least perused a translation of the instrument itself. It begins thus:

John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Aujou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbuts, earl, etc. . . . and faithful subjects,—Greeting. Know ye that we, in the presence of God and for the salvation of sence of God and for the salvation of our own sout and of the souls of all our ancestors, and of our heirs, to the honor of God and the exaltation of the Holy Church and ameridment of our kingdom by the counsel of our vener-able fathers, Stephen Archbishop of Cauterbury, primate of all England an Cardinal of the Hily Roman Church, etc. . . Master Pandulph our Lird the Pope's sub-descon and familiar etc. have in the first place granted to have in the first place granted to ... have in the first place granted to God, and by this our present charter have confirmed for us and for our heirs forever:—(1) That the English Church shall be free and shall have her whole rights and her liberties inviolable; and we will this to observed in such a manner that it may appear from thence that the free; dom of elections which was reputed most requisite to the English Church, which we granted and by our charter confirmed, and obtained the confirmation of the same from our Lord Pope Inno-cont the third, before the rupture bet ween us and our barons, was of our own free will etc.

own free will etc.

We have quoted thus far, not so much for the sake of introducing the papal confirmation of the rightful liberties of the Church in England, which Jour's tyranp, evil ways and corrupt policy had endangered, as to bring in the names of Cardinal Lang ton and Master (Cardinal) Pandulph. bring in the names of Cardinal Lang ton and Master (Cardinal) Pandulph, the two most prominent witnesses of the King's signature. Lington was made Archbishop of Canterbury by Pope Innocent the Third in spite of King John, whom the Roman Pontiff did not consult in the nomination. Langton was not only a sympathiser Langton was not only a symmetry with the baronial party, but was in real ity the leader of that party in bringing pressure to bear upon the sovereign, a fact which furnishes a pretty plain historical reason for the King's dislike to him and for the favor of Pope lunocent. Langton received his con-secration at the hands of the Pope in 1207 at Viterbo; and the very same secration at the hands of the Pope in 1207 at Vitorbo; and the very same year Cardinal Pandulphus, a prelate who had previously been entrusted with several very important diplomatic missions by the Pope, was sent as Nuncio to England. His aggressive co-operation with the baronial party does not require rehearsal. This Master Pandulph, "our Lord the Pope's sub-deacon and familiar," or to give him him his full title, Cardinal Pandulphus di Masca, is the same Nuncio who pronounced exommunication against William de Frithus, and who received King John's first resignation of the crown and realm, on Ascension eve, May 22, 1218. To the latter event we find the following reference in Thomson's Essay on Magna Charta pp. 461.5.

At length in 1218, after a strong remonstrance from the clergy upon their own sufferings and the viocs of John, the Pope excetced his power over the king as a trattor against God, and solemnly deposing him from the realm which he hold of God, absolved all his vassals from their oaths of fealty.

The resignation left John only the mockery of power, and, according to Matthew Paris, deprived him of the loyalty of even a corporal's guard of his soldiers. England would then have been overrun by Philip of France and commanded Philip and his son to desist from their intended invasion as it had now become the patrimony of St. Peter.

After the defeat of King John by Philip at the famous battle of Bon

it had now become the patrimony of St. Peter.

After the defeat of King John by Philip at the famous battle of Bon vines. John returned to England, in 1214, and was glad enough to implore the and of the Pope, although it cut him to the heart to have to be compelled to sign Magna Oharta in the following year; so much so that Hollinshed relates [vol. ii., p. 186]

The King having condescended to

to sign Magna Oharta in the following year; so much so that Holinshed relates [vol. ii., p. 186]

The King having condescended to grant such liberties farro contrarie to his mind, was right sorrowful in his heart, curssed his mother that baro him, the houre that he was borne and the taps that gave him sucke, wishing that he had recienced death by violonce of sword or knife insteed of netural nourishment: he whetted his beeth, he did bits now on one staffe, and now on the other as he walked, and of broke the same in pieces when he had done.

It is abundantly evident that the mission of Oardmal Pandulphus was directly concerned with the compulsion of the king to grant anew the anient liberties of England, for we have the record of Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculum, papal Legate in 1914, re moving the papal interdict from England, when King John had given security that he would grant the Charter. Certain also it is that a copy of the Charter must have been sent to the pope; but the main fact is that Cardinals Lungton and Pandulphus were foremost in enforcing it at Runnemede on June 16, 1216. It is said that John made representations over their heads to Rome to have the instrument vacated as being extorted by compulsion. That the liberties restored to the scelestical and har onial parties were cherished by the Pope we have abundant evidence. That John's remoree on account of granting the ansient liberties was hopoless, is also plain from the generally accepted theory that he poison ead himself in October, 1216, two months after his secret appeal to great Oharter in which he claimed he was successful.

great Charter in which he claimed he was successful.

There are, among many other interesting facts bearing on the, point the records that the Council of young Henry, under Cardinal Gualo, renewed Magna Charta in 1216; and at the samous assembly in Westminster Hall, on the 18-in May, 1258. Boniface of Savoy read the sentence of excom munication which, in 1224 and 1237, had been privately denounced against all who should its any manner oppose or vielate the charters or oppose the laws and constitutions of the kingdom. But we hope we have already fully satisfied The Globe that England owes the granting of Magna Charta and its subm quent preservation to the Pope of Rosset.

The Opposition to the True Church.

WEISTER MR THE REGISTER

Having laid down this truth in my last letter, that there never was, and never will be a people converted to the Oriritian fath by means of ministers of different tenets of belief, no matter the number of bilbes dutributed, no matter the amount of those work by the various wealthy Protestant societies—and statistics show in noth cases the distribution to be most lavish—I wish now to call the attention of your readers to another phase, not indeed distinct but pertinent of this question under consideration. It is admitted by believers that Jeans Christ, the Godman, the Mcliator of Redemption, did institute a Church to visibly personate Himself in the work for which He assumed our human nature, via man's Redemption. This Church, His visible representative, in His decree of its incorporation with Humself, its to be until the end of time on earth, as to be at all times, and at the same time visibly one, holy, Catholic and appeatolic, the city seated on the mountains and his men can outer freely. Of this Church His sylven by Him His own messan work together with His own power for its active His work for man's Redemption has been carried on by Himself in His visible or mystic blody, the Church, does it happen that there have been and are so many amongst men and nations work for man's Redemption has been carried on by Himself in His visible or mystic blody, the Church, does it happen that there have been and are so many amongst men and mations work for man himself, socieced by the devil and (12) tied down the mountain with the men and mations work for man himself, socieced by the devil and incrimate soft-love. The answer to this question, though in appearance not an eavy one, is to be found in man himself, socieced by the devil and contained the contained th

this helicit was impressed upon the nations, you they continued at the coming of the 'Groat Ruler' the obtigate dupes of their New corruption and insensibility of Groat Ruler' the obtigate dupes of their New corruption and insensibility to the straige impressed their th

the other (i.al. v.17). It is a fact therefore, resting on experience and the evidence of ages, that from the beginning of the world, as soon as God gave true religion to man to guidy, direct and restrain hum, to bring him to Himself by sacrifice, prayers and good works, man was slow to embrace true religion and even under the new and real dispensation to fulfillment by Jeans Christ in his Church the perfect reality of what was early in figure in the past, that yot many men are more disposed to resist than to embrace in obedience and in the simplicity of faith, the true religion. And though Christ said, "And I, if I be litted up from the carth will draw all things to myself," and His Church is one clear to men as the sun in the heavens, yet as of old under the old dispensation of God to men, there were people and sects with out number who would not said did not accopt. His religion, but would follow their own inclinations and desires. So it is now, but in a less degree and in a beat through our Mediator, Josus Christ, for this. Yet are there sects and it is now, there were copile and sects with a shocking fashion, and we thank to all through our Mediator, Josus Christ, for this. Yet are there sects and it is now, but in a less degree and in a least through our Mediator, Josus Christ, for this. Yet are there sects and the condition of the conscience, and led by a blinded zoal, as well as unvillagueses to submit to authority, has uncretualedy for him self (as there in the proof the condition of the fact of the section of the fact of the religion. I have established this religion, and if I deem further proof in the proof in the research of the report of the research proposition to the run Church, you shall have it in my noxi.

SAFE, CERTAIN, PROMPT, ECONOMIC.— These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas Echarmic Oil.—A standard external and luternal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughts, sore throat hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, exceriations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

The A. O. H Concert.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

Sir.—Noticing in the columns of The Catholic Register.

Catholic Registers of last week a report of the concert given under the auspices of the Aucient Order of Hibernians in Massey Music Hall, on St. Patrick's night, a serious mistake appeared, which in the interest of our noble Order, I beg to correct. The matter reterred to is that The Register says: "There were two humorists on the bill, but it was a mistake to have them." The Registers then continues to make it appear that those gantlemen appeared in caricature degrading to the Irish race. Sir, I am proud to say there was nothing of the kind, as the humorist was accused, according to The Register, of rushing off the stage in loud costume of the B wery caricature on the Irish and in the next instant rushed on again in tifle lofty character of Emmet. Now, Mr. Editor, I herewith furnish the names of the songs rendered at this stage of the programme. The first song entitled, "All For Me," with caricature of an innocent big school boy; an encore was then demanded, and he responded, in a rich and proper costume, as Robert Emmett. Now, Mr. Editor, I fail to see where any one can call the Bowery caricature on the Irish and here a promise remained the programme as Robert Emmett. Now, Mr. Editor, I fail to see where any one can call the Bowery caricature on the Irish respective to the humorist rendered the Rose." The first entitled of History, third "She is Mad. The Rose of All Provided Rose "weedod" the Rose "weedod" the A.O.H. has gone back that the A.O.H. has gone back that the A.O.H. has gone back that the A.O.H. has gone back to commence. Not so, Mr. Editor. The A.O.H. have always carefully guided themselves in this park report has gone before the public to make it bolievs that the A.O.H. has gone back that the A.O.H. has gone back and no heaves of a the first to commence that night. Now, Mr. Editor, I am sarry that such a report has one before the public to make it bolievs that the A.O.H. has gone back to commence as first laid down by the A.O.H. has ever welc

Montreal, Que., Jan. 2, 1896.

Edmanson, Bates & Co.,
45 Lombard St., Toronto, Can.
Messicurs the Manufacturers—I tried
a bottle of Chase's Liuseed and Turpentine for ulcerated sore threat. It cured
me in two days. It is an admirable prenaration.

Believe me, votre ami, D. F. Lafleche.

The Cathelle World.

Mary Elizabeth Blake gives us a most charming account of a walking trip through the Austrian Tyrol in the Easter number of The Catholic World Magazine. It stire out's activities and makes one hate the drudgery that ties one to the desk when the fresh breezes come down from the towering peaks and far away in the distance stretch the grand moun-sin vistas.

Leachers Manted.

HAVE YOU SEER A COPY OF "THE ENT TRANCET The pape, I devided to Entraor and Leaving work is pub a schools. Cred tion 20 000 Nead for sample G E Henderson, Editor "The Entrance," El N inchester street, Tronto.

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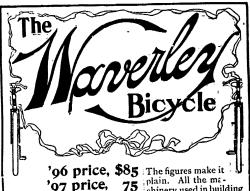
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DOMESTIC READING

It is the soul which makes the

Seek not every quality in one individual.

Death may be long, but glory is

To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage.

it is want of courage.

Beware. What proceeds from you will return to you again.

The wise man will make the but of what he has, and throw away he lessen because the book is somewhat

"If I might central the literature of the household," said Bacon, "I would guarantee the well-being of Church and State."

In ancient times men learnt with a

In ancient times men learnt with a view to their own improvement. Nowadays men learn with a view to the approbation of others.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complexency of temper outlive all the oharms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.—Steelle.

That intention which fixes upon fod as its orly end will keep men steady in their purposes, and deliver them from being the jest and scorn of fortune.

As in wen so in books, the stull is

fortune.

As in men, so in books, the soul is all with which our souls must deal; and the soul of the book is whatsoever beautiful, and true, and noble we can find in it.

True contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have. A tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was to little for Alexander.

for Alexander.

The echo of the next-life, the voice of our modest, fairer, holier soul, is audible only in a sorrow-darkened bosom, as the nightingales warbie when one weils their cage.—Jean Paul.

when one veils their cage. —Jean Paul.
Prayer cultivates the field of your
soul, because by prayer the grace of
God renders fruitful the seed of your
life. You must refer your life, and
every action of your life to God.

werry action or your life to God.

Many a man I have seen who, in his haste to fly from the flends without him, has forgotten to close the door of his heart against worse flends who were ready to harbour within him.

were ready to harbour within him.
It seems wonderful that He (God)
Who is so great should also be so
good; and it is the joyous lesson
which the sands of life teach us as they
run yearly out, that His very greatness
is the only blessed measure of His
goodness.—Tather Faber.

goodness.—Tather Faber.

Lying is a hateful and accursed vice. We are not men, nor have other tie upon one another but our word. If we did not discover the horror and consequences of it, we should pursue it with fire and sword, and more justly than other crimes.—

Montaigne.

and more justy than other crimes.—
Montaigne.

How hard it is to feel that the power of life is to be found inside, not outside; in the hearts and thoughts not in the visible actions and show; in the living seed not in the plant which has no root. How often do men cultivate the garden of the soul just the other way.

There are natures in which, if they love us, we are conscious of having a sort of baptism and consecration; they bind us over to rectitude and purity by their pure belief about us; and our sine become that worst kind of sacrilege which tears downs the invisible altar of trust.

The demons behave to us even as

invisible altar of trust.

The demons behave to us even as they find us. If they see us cast down and faithless, they terrify us still more, that they may plunge us in despair. But if they see us full of faith, and joyful in the Lord, with our couls filled with the glory which shall be, then they shrink abashed and fice in confusion.

in confusion.

The blind and cowardly spirit of evil is for ever telling you that evil things are pardonable, and you shall not die for them, and that good things are impossible, and you need not live for them. And if you believe these things you will find some day, to your cost, that they are untrue.—Ruskin.

cost, that they are untrue.—Ruskin.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know, and the best philosophy to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation.—Horace Walpole.

GRAVEL IN THE BLADDER.

ued Rightoen Boxes et Dodd's Kidney Pitts— The Stone Dissetted and Remoted—Knem et Others Cured.

Shelburne. Mar. 29 (Special)—Mr. John Medill, known locally as well as far and user as a physical giant and glorying in his strought, came to be a great sufferer and tells his cure as follows:—'I do not hesitate to speak of Dodd's Kidney Pills or anything else exactly as find them. If a medicine cures me and if I think it will cure others why not asy so?

"It is true I had been suffering for come time with Bladder trouble, and learning of a cure made in a simular case by Dodd's Kidney Pills I commonded using them.

by Dodd's requestions and the most stem.

"In all I have used eighteen boxes and they have dissolved the stone and have entirely cured me of any sign of such difficulty. I do not heattaste to speak of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the highest terms of praise for I know of many persons who

FIRESIDE FUN

Sho: "The Misses Brown usually sing ducts, do they not?" He: "Yes; they divide the responsibility." Tominy: "Oh, paw!" Mr. Figg: "Will?"" How can a soid fact leak

What is the difference between charry and a tailor? The first covers a multitude of siners.

That man Smithers is a clover fillow. He can write with either lead. "Is that so. How does he do it." "On a typewriter."

Why is snow more easy to be under stood than any other kind of weather. Because it is the only kind of which you can see the drift.

you can see the drift.

Statistically inclined tourist to native); "What is the death rate here?" Native. "Same as it is everywhere else—one death for every inhabitant.

inhabitant.

The girl who couldn't walk a quarter of a mile to buy as pool of thread wil waltz twenty nive or threty miles in an ovening and tien say she hashad a perfectly delightful time.

Why are you staring at me like that?" irritably asked the young lord of the money-lender. "Because you are an object of interest to me, my lord," replied the money-lender.

lord," replied the money-lender.

Lawyer: "I must know the whole truth before I can successfully defend you. Have you told me everything?" Frisoner: "Except where I hid the money. I want that for myself." Johnny: "You're the meanest hatefullest, spitefullest thing I know!" Tommy: "And you're the crabbedest, ugliest—"Father: "Boys, boys! You forget that your mother is in the room."

room."

Man (to dentist); "I want you to kill this nerve, please. I'm expecting some money in a few days, and I'll call round and pay you." Dentist (earcastically): "I can't kill such a nerve as you've got."

nervo as you've got."
"Pa," said little Johnny, looking up from his book, "it says here that the martyr was broken upon the wheel. What does that mean?" "Oh," replied pa, "I guess he couldn't keep up his instalments."

up nis instalments."

An old lady who claims to "know all about it" says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make the engineers "bile their water on shore." In her opinion "all the bustin" is done by cooking the steam on board .ne boat."

on board .ne boat."

A certain lady in Paris is to be pitied. She feelingly says: "I am so fat that I pray for a disappoint ment to make me thin, but no sconer does the disappointment come than the joy of the prospect of getting thin makes me fatter than ever."

thin makes me fatter than ever."

A litle boy, writing a composition on the zebra, was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it was useful for. After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like the horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."

Threat Treuble Cared.

"I used Dr. Chase's Syup of Linseed and Turpontine for severe throat trouble," writes Mrs. Hopkins, J. 254 Bathurst street, Toronto, "It proved most effective. I regard it as one of the best household remedies there is. It is easy and pleasant to take and drives out cold with surprising colerity."

"Mamma, That part of the body is the trombone?" "No part of the body, my dear." "Yes, it is, because it says in the paper here that last night, while returning from the sym phony concert, Prof. Gridel fell and broke his trombone."

CATARRH CONQUERED. IT IS A BLOOD DISEASE. PROOF POSITIVE THAT RYCKMAN'S KOOTEMAY CURE THOROUGHLY BRADICATES THIS WIDE-SPREAD DISEASE.

Of all the diseases that have been explo d by charlatans and quacks Catarrh is c hat has received more than its share

ed by charlatans and quacks Catarrh is one that has received more than its share of attention.

Snuffs, sprays, douches, inhalations, etc., have all had their day, and after their use the Catarrh has remaindered their day. The control of their day, and after their use the Catarrh has remaindered have become convinced that they are possessed of an incurable affection that must remain with them to their dying day, sapping their strength and rendering them miserable and disgusting to their friends.

Let's tell you that Ryckman's Koottenay. Cure gets at Catarrh through the blood. Let's tell you that Ryckman's Koottenay. Cure gets at Catarrh through the blood cause of the trouble and sends rich pure blood to the part, so that all offensive discharges, case and a rapid cure is effected. Here's a case in point, Mr. W. G. Cox, who condicts a flour and feed store at 374 King Street West, Hamilton, was troubled with Catarrh for ten years, treed nearly and the control of the co

with Caldirin of refer years at references with all the catver's remedies along Ryckeman's outcomes of the anys the results have exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

Mrs. Margaret Sovereigu, living at 376 King Street, in the same city, under oath makes a declaration to the effect that her daughter Luin, aged 14, was troubled with Catarrh for two years and had poor health. The doctor said she had inflammation of the lungs and Catarrh. She became so run down that until she commenced taking Knotenay her mother was about and a half of this goodleful remedy and the "new ingredent" had a chance to get inits work, the Catarrh dispersed, and the "new ingredent" had a chance to get inits work, the Catarrh dispersed, and the "new ingredent" had a chance to get inits work, the Catarrh dispersed, and the "new ingredent" had a chance to get inits work, the Catarrh dispersed, and the "desirous of more proof, send to the Ryckman Medicine Co, Hamilton, Ont, and sworn statements of cures will be sent you five.

One bottle lasts over a month.

PARM AND GARDEN.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Tree Surgory does not receive much attention, and yet there is a good deal in it. During cultivation if a tree or branch is bally broken, a prompt application of moistened olay, tied over the wound, after the tree has been put in place, will generally save the tree without a sear. This is also an excellent remedy for "barking" of trees in ease the tree is completely girdled by rabbits. If there is no connection for the upward flow of sap, it is doubtful whether anything can be done with it. If possible, would immediately bank with earth or apply the clay. Sawing the top off may cause a sprout to start, which if above the graft would in time replace there. One might cut a seion and cleft graft the stump about the time the leaves are starting in the sprine, covering well with wax. This is a care where an ounce of prevention is worth a whole lot of cure.

There is nothing in the way of showers that gives so much satisfaction with so little trouble as aweet poas, says 'nna 'As I have had good success with them for the last three years. I will give my method, and think you will find no cause for complaint if you are as successful as I have been. To succeed well they must be planted very carly; I make it a rule to plant them the first warm days in March, after the ground has thawed so it can be worked. I have sowed them as early as the thirteenth, and although there were several freezes after that, with a little care the young plants were not bijured, and later on gave me some of the finest blooms I ever saw. I plant two rows, with a trellis between the rows. These rows, if possible, should run north and south, as the peas like plenty of sunshine in early spring. I spade the ground to a depth of ten or twolve inches, and work it until it is very fine and mellow. It should be strongly fertilized the preceding winter, as peas like a very rich, loose soil. I then make a tranch six or seven inches deep and sow the seed from two to three inches apart, and cover to a depth of three inches. In a few days no matter if it is cold, the little shoots will appear. As soon as they straighten up I commence pulling the dirt up as close around them as I can, almost cover. There is nothing in the and cover to a depth of three inches. In a few days no matter if it is cold, the little shoots will appear. As soon as they straighten up I commence pulling the dirt up as closs around them as I can, almost covering them, to protect them from the cold. This hilling process is kept up all summer, or every time they are howed, as the deeper you can get the roots, and the more they can be protected from the hot July and August sun, the better they will bloom. They require plenty of moisture, and when there comes a week or ten days of dry weather during the summer I dig a small trench a short distance from the roots, and fill with soapsude from the west-day wash. When it sinks into the ground I pour in more, and continue until I am satisfied the roots are thoroughly scaked. This is the better way, as 1 find by pouring it directly around the roots it causes the vines to turn yellow at the bottom. After the plants have fairly started to bloom they should be cut at least once every two days, and no seedpods be allowed to form. You will find that you will have an increase of bloom from the first day of June until severe frost, and may tire of keeping them out, as I have done, when the supply was greater than the demand. One package of mixed seeds and one of white should be planted, as I never than the demand. One package of mixed seeds and one of white should be planted, as I never have had a white pea to grow from a mixed package, and nothing helps a bouquet so much as a few have head a white pea to grow from a mixed package.

colours you will get in a mixed package.

Onions are a healthy vegetable to grow in the garden and they should be grown on vary rich land. The ground should be thickly covered with ', well-rotted manure plowed under, and pulverized until free from lumps. It should then be marked out in rows about two feet apart. The seed should be sown thickly, to be sure of a good stand, and thinned out when the plants are about two inches high. Onion seed is slow to germirate, therefore weeds should be kept down from the start. This is not a hard matter to do if they are pulled as fast as they grow. As soon as the onions are well up, they should be heed, and the dirt thrown away from them instead of over them. It is the nature of onions to grow on top of the ground, and if they are kept covered, it will retard their growth, and they will be more apt to run to seed. When the weather is very dry, water them by digging a small trench through the centre of the rows, and running the water through it. A barrel can be filled two thirds tull of cow manure, and set on a slanting board, so that the water drained through this may be caught for use. A large patch could not be thus watered very well, but one can raise more and better onions on a small patch with this extra work.

Chats With the Children.

Not long ago a singular moident oc urred at the brickyard at Sasbrook, Hustrating a faculty in animals which closely approximates reason. There are in the yard a horse and mule which are much attached to each

mule which are much attached to each other, the mule especially showing attachment to the brise.

After work hears they are turned loose on the high ground formed by the canal bank through the marsh land which is not firm enough for them to walk over, and on the other by a deep canal with terms house.

which is not firm chough for them to walk over, and on the other by a deep canal with steep banks. The other ovening they were turned loose as usual. Lot long afterward the hand who lodged in a little house by the brick kiln heard a most unearthly bray. At first he paid but little attention to it, recognizing that it was the mule's unmusical voice. Soon it was repeated oven mere startling than before. Leaving his supper, the colored man went to the door and looking up the bank saw the mule standing on the verge of the canal with every indication of intense alarm. He repeated the bray and the man ran towards him. When he came near, the animal made a sound expressive of delight but remained looking into the comal.

the animai made a sound expressive of delight but remained looking into the causal. The cause was soon found. The horse in grazing too near the causal had slipped in and with only his head out of water was vainly struggling to climb the steep bank. With difficulty he was finally brought to a place at the bridge where he could be helped out, the mule accompaning the process with every mark of delight. Without the mule's intelligent call for help the horse, a valuable one, would have been lost. We have often heard of horse the beautiful the control of the c

THE MOST MARVELLOUS CLOCK IN THE

world.

As is well known everywhere,
"Geenwich" time is the most accurate
in the world, and the whole machinery
of the clock which records it is very

of the clock which records it is very perfect.

The amount of work which it does with efficiency is astonishing. It causes a current of electricity to pass through some wires every second. This serves as the motive force for several clocks, and regulates a large number of others scattered over Britain. At one o'clock every day a current is sent which fires the time guns at Newcastle, South Shields, Edinburgh, and elsewhere. At the same time, time-balls are let fall by its agency at various places.

and elsewhere. At the same time, time-balls are let fall by its agency at various places.

The standard or public clock at Greenwich is regulated by comparing the time recorded on its face with that given by an astronomical clock. But the astronomical clock, which is regulated according to the movements of the stars, gains a second on true time in the course of six minutes, so that the most constain attention and the greatest care on the part of the experts is necessary.

It is done by electricity. A magnet is attached to the end of the pendulum, and beneath this is a coil of wire, so arranged that when an electric current passes through it in one direction its influence makes the pendulum move slower, and, when in the opposite direction, quicker. The regulating expert knows that by sending an electric current through the wire for ten seconds he salters the time of the clock by one second, making it faster or slower according to the direction as described, so that he can regulate the standard clock to within a tenth of a second of absolutely true time.

GENIUS OF JENNY LIND'S GRAND

OENIUS OF JENNY LIND'S GRANDSON

A writer in the April Ladies' Home
Journal interestingly tells of "The
Daughter of Jenny Lind"—Mrs. Raymond Maude—of her homelife and her
children—two sons and a daughter.
These grandchildren of the famous
"Swedish Nightingale" are bright and
interesting. "The boys are fine,
healthy, splendid-looking fellows of
whom any mother might well be proud.
Victor, the eldest, who is the godson
of the Princess Christian, is almost a
young man, and Charlie, the youngest
of the Maude children, is in his early
teens. Between the two comes
Gwendolin Lind, the only one of the
family bearing the grandmother's
name. All the children have a great
taste for music, which is scarcely surprising, but it is in Charlie that it is
specially developed. He plays brilliantly, and has, moreover, a beautiful
voice. There is, of course, the fear
that his voice may lose its beauty when
it breaks, but if it does not his mother
intend that he shall erier the musical
profession, so that there may yet be
a worthy successor to Jenny Lind from intend that he shall enter the musical profession, so that there may yet be a worthy successor to Jenny Lind from among her descendante. Mrs. Maude is deveted to her children, but it is between her and her daughber that a specially close affection exists. They have been almost inseparable ever since her earliest childhood."

HAT MERCHRY REALLY

thus watered very well, but one can raise more and better onions on a small patch with this extra work.

The memory of one good man is a light which sheds the brightest rays that fall on the lives of thousands.

Mr. Lowell summarizes his Atlantic article on Mercury as follows:—Mercury is a body devoid, practically if not absolutely, of air, water and of vegetation; consequently incapable of aupp-ring any of those higher organ isms which we know as living beings

His surface is a vast desert. It is rough rather than smooth. Whether this roughness be due to mountains proper or to craters we are too far away from him to have been able yet to say. The latter are the more probable. Over the greater part of his surface change either diurnal or sea sonal is unknown. Three eighths of his surface is steeped in perpetual glare, three eighths altrouded in perpetual gloom, while the remaining quarter slowly turns between the two the planet itself, as a world, is dead.

MARK TWAIN AS A BOY.

Anne Teals & A Boy.

Annel surroundings, says Charles Minor Thompson in his article on Mark Twain in the April Atlantic, which were ouriously American, if not especially apt to noursh literary genus, Mark Twain, "a goodheated boy," says his mother, but one who, athough "a great boy for history, could never he persuaded to go to school, spent à boyhood which, it appears, was "a scries of mischievous adventures." When he was twelve years old his father died, and the circumstances of his mother were such that he hiad to go to work as printer's apprentice in the office of the Hannibal Wee'aly Courier. For three years he worked in this establishment, and then, at the age of fifteen, ran away from home, apparently without a penny of money. Until he was twenty or thereabouts he seemed to have wandered through the eastern part o. the country as a tramp printer.

UNGRATEFUL REDBIRDS.

I got into a row with a pair of cardinals one morning, says Maurice Thompson in the April Atlantic, the whole proceedings on their part showing shamcless ingratitude. Hearing some blue jays making a great noise in a wild plum thicket not far from the tent, I 'ook up my bow and went to see what was the matter for such a hubbub. A mob of jays had sur rounded a little hawk which I soon discovered in the middle of a plumtree, where he sat quite still, evidently afraid. He saw me, however, and made a dash to break the line of his senemies; but he could not go far, they worried him so. I ran forward under cover of some low foliage, presently reaching a point from which I could shoot at short range, and brought him down. Now the jays turned tail and flow away. But it had changed that I shot very close beside a cardinal's nest; indeed, my right elbow jostled it at the recoil of the bow. Then came trouble. Both redbirds assaulted ne, pouncing at me with visious beak snappings, almost striking me in the face. They seemed not to account it anything that I had slain the marauder who would have raale a meal upon one of them or their tender nestlings.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

Troubled with Weaknesses Peculiar to their Sex.

HOW THEY MAY BE CURED

odd's Kidney Pills Act upon the Female Organe as well as upon the Kidneys— Many a Woman suffers; needlessly.

Women suffer more than men. From the time a girl-child turns the corner into womanhood, she has more troubles than men ever dream of. We look upon women as weak and fragile, but con-sidering what they endure they are stronger by far.

into womannood, see has more vontures than men ever dream of. We look upon women as weak and fragile, but considering what they endure they are stronger by tar.

Women suffer many times more than they need to. Partly because they don't know what ails them at first; then because they are ashamed to tell a doctor; laterly because they are a shamed to tell a doctor; laterly because they are to be a continual source of expense to their husbands.

"Famale Weaknessen" are what we term the diseases peculiar to the female sex. They are often confounded with female Kidney troubles, and Kidney troubles are often mistaken for other troubles. All those Juncate organs are closely connected. What affects one affects the others.

What ourse one, cures the others, too. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, which are a soveneign cure for all Kidney ills, act to regulate and control the female organs and to relieve their difficulties. That is worth while for every woman to remember.

Mrs. Lucy Crabbe, Chambers P.O.,

remember.

Mrs. Lucy Grabbe, Chambers P.O.,
says.—"For years I was a sufferor
from weakness peculiar to my sox, combined with kidney trouble, from all of
which I was completely cured by two
boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

poxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mrs. Elmens Ady, Walkerton, Ont.
says:—"For a long time I have suffered
from a complication of Kidney Troube
and Formale Disease; and am glad to
say have no pain or ache since using
Dodd's Kidney Pills."

DODD S KIDNEY PILLS cure Kidney Disease and Female Weakness.
Try Them. They are on sale at all druggists. d-uggists.
Price 50 cents per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A New York Convert.

Col. Delancey Astor Kane, of New York, has been converted from the Epicoopal to the Catholic Church.

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\mathbf{W} as She Not \mathbb{R} ight? н ---

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Murcia Cathery was a young widow. She was tall and slender: and she was very rich. What better gifts could a young widow desire to have—since the condition of widowhood had to be accepted? Even that condition Mrs. Carbory was free to accept with less complaint or remonstratioe. 'an many of her sisters in widowhood.

The late Mr. Carbery had been the hasband of her youth—but she had not been the wife of his youth. He was elderly when he declared himself in love with her, and asked her to marry him. Her father wis a man of good family, and at one time of fairly good estate. But latterly the farms would not let, and Murcia's father had begun to recognize the fact that he, too, was in his way a victim to the great land question. He complained of American beef, and he childed in vain at Australian mutton. So when a rich man asked his daughter to become a wife, Murcia's father strongly and even sharply urged on the marriage. Murcia's mother was long since dead, and there was no one to think for her, and take her young heart into consideration. So Murcia married Mr. Carbery and made him a good wife until his sudden death. He was killed in the hunting field. "Died lybs a gentleman, by Jove!" was the epitaph pronounced upon him, on the spur of the moment, by Murcia's father.

Mrs. Carbery did not go back to her father's house. She went abroad with him indeed for some mouthe, and

him, on the spur of the moment, by Murcia's father.

Mrs. Oarbery did not go back to her father's house. She wout abroad with him, indeed, for some monthe, and then settled down in her own town house. It was not a large house, but it was charmingly appointed, and it stood in a very convenient and desirable quarter of the West End. It must be owned that after a certain interval, Murcia Oarbery found life begin to be endurable, and even agreeable, once again. She was still quite young and however long the winter lasts the sap of the spring runs through the stem and the branches once more—for a time at least. Mrs. Carbery had by no means overpassed that time.

She got into the way of seeing

that time.

She got into the way of seeing company and giving nice little dinners; and she contrived to send about in some more or less accredited way the report that she was determined never to marry again. For she did not by any means want to marry again—and she dreaded the idea of being worried by proposals from men who only cared about her money. Bo she became after a while almost unconsciously, but not all reluctantly, a sort of little queen of society in her own limited sphere. She liked it all, and she liked her frende, men and women. But of them all she liked best one Loonard Fenwick was a man belonging to an occupation and an order which have taken a distinct place in the modern life of the civilized world. He was a war correspondent. A war correspondent, as everyone knows now, must be a man with a curious sombination of capacities. He must be able to take his life in his hand. Even if he should be killed there is no official honor for his memory and his valor. The military authorities only ask why he didn't get out of the way. He must head he can be she to a she way he had not be a man with a curious combination of capacities. He must be able to take he sile in his hand. Even if he should be killed there is no official honor for his memory and his valor. The military authorities only ask why he didn't get out of the way. He must head in the literary gifts of Mr. Leonard Funwick and she was anxious to see him, and in her little queen of society way she asked some one to bring him to her home and the some one prevailed upon him to allow himself to be brought; and he was hought, and she was prought, and she was hought, and when he liked, and he never, unless when he was every dexterously drawn in the liked, and he never unless when he was every dexterously drawn out, said one word about his adventures. It is he handsome? Murcia often asked hereself, and even anxiously, and the answer she often gave herself was, "I don't know—I think so—out of the hous."

But the first time she aver saw him.

she said to herself:
"Now I should like to have that

r a friend."

soon she had him for a

He became her very devoted

strend.

"I shall see you next—when?" she
often asked when they were parting.
His answer generally was: "Whenever you like,"
Put he area.

But he never eams uninvited. He never paid a formal call, or came, unless she especially winhed it, on one of her "at home" afternoons. So they become recognized friends—but never were talked of as likely to be anything more than friends.

These way times of nears. Leonard

to be anything more than irredus.

These were times of peace. Leonard
Fenerick had only a comparatively
small retaining salary as war corres
condent, when no war was going on

and he was not much of a writer on ordinary subjects. His inspiration came with the smoke of the battle and the shunder of the camnonade. He could not, therefore, make much money by mere literature, He had now become so communicative that he could talk over all this with Mrs. Carbery, who listened delighted—not delighted that he was in difficulties, but genuinely delighted to be taken into his confidence and to be favored by some of his grumblings. They were not unmanly grumblings by any means—they were given out in a jerky, involuntary sort of way, as if Loonard Fenwick felt that the sympathy of her presence and her influence drew naturally all of his secrete out of him as the magnetic power of the loadstone rook in the Arabian Nighte' story drew all the bolts and nails out of the ships.

"So I want another war." he said one day. It is terribly selfish—but we are all terribly selfish—but we are lard up."

"So I want another war," he said one day. It is terribly selfish—but we are all terribly selfish—but we are lard up."

"But look here—I heard of several secrets of yours quite lately." Mrs. Oarbery interposed.
"Borets of mine? I don't think I have any."

"Oh, yes—I know, I have heard about the money you gare away in the lift of the large and about the money you gare away in the right of the large and about the money you gare away in the large and lar

"Oh, yes, only you must think of yourself."
"I don't believe thinking of one's self does a fellow any particular good at any time."
She would have liked to ray to him:
"Then I wish you would think of me," but she said nothing of the kind, and, indeed, had no intention of saying it; only the impulse was there.
"Well," he said, rising to his feet—he had been sitting near her—"I ought to go. I am sure I must be boring you."
"Oh, no," Murcia replied, composedly. "If I had anything else to do, or if you were boring me, I should tell you so at once."
"What? If I were boring you you would tell me?"
"Yes, indeed, I should, straight out."

would tell me?"

"Yes, indeed, I should, straight out."

"But a man wouldn't quite like to be told that he was boring a woman—now would he?"

"Most men wouldn't like to be told it by most women; but I for one woman should not mind in the least telling it to you, for one man."

"I am very glad," he said. quite sincerely.

"Yes; why should I? Suppose I had an attack of neuralgia—every woman has neuralgia now at one time or another, why should I mind telling you that I oouldn's stand any more talk? I could not tell all that to the ordinary visitor—if I did he would be offended, and go away and never come back again, and I hate offending people. But you; you are a friend and a comrade, and you would go away and comback the first moment I wrote ack dold you that I was all right and wanted to see you again. Wouldn't you?"

"Why, of course," he answered, fervenity.

"Well, that is just what I was say."

vently.
"Well, that is just what I was say-

wently.

"Well, that is just what I was saying.

Be settled herself back composedly in her chair as if to intimate that that matter at all events, was settled to their common eatifaction. Then she straightened herself up again as if going for a new theme.

"That's why I don't want you to go away just yet," als said. "I want to talk to you."

"Yes, all right—about what?"

"About you."

"About me! What about me?"

"Well, I think you are wasting your life and you don't seem to know what to do with yourself."

"No more I do," he murmured grimly.

grimly

"No of course, not—do you think I can't see that? Well, look here—the truth is, my friend, that you ought to get married."

get married."

Get married! He sprang from his chair with fitsh of anger on his fase—and a perfectly new revelation in his heart. He had not known it before. He had set with her and talked with her and talked with her day after day; he had been her friend, and had beard her call him her comrade; he had found her friendship grow day by day more dear to him and more needful for him; but he had never until now realized the fact that he was absolutely in love with her.

How did he come to realize it now? Just because of the faw words of easy, kindly friendship abe had let drop, in which she told him he ought to get

married—to get married to some other woman and be Murcia's comrade no

woman and be Murcia's comrade no face!

"So, then," he said to his own soul,
"she cares nothing about me—nothing at all—except as a friend!"

And when he entered her house that day he had no other thought about her than the thought of being her friend.

Murcia went on without seeming to take any notice of his emotion—if indeed she had noticed it.

"Won't you sit down?" she asked, sweetly.

sweetly. He sat down with something rather

"Won't you sit down?" she asked, sweetly.
He sat down with something rather like a grow!.

"Yes," she went on, "I am quite convinced that you ought to get married—and to a woman with money."

"Do you mean to annoy me?" he asked, angruly. "Do you really be-liven—you—you who say you know me so woll—do you really mean to say that you boliove I am a man to sham love to a woman, to swindle her out of her money? Is that what you think of me? Really—really?"

"I didn't say a word about swindling a woman out of her money."

"No—of course—you did not say that. But what else is it, if one makes sham love to a woman in order to get hold of her money?"

"But why make sham love to her? Why not get to love her—in spite of her money? Suppose I know a young woman who admired you greatly, and has money, and who, I think, would marry you if you tried for her—"

"Tried for her—what a way of putting it?"

"My friend, do not be too exalted—do not insist on riding the high horse quite so much. We are geople of the world, you and I——"

"I am not," he interrupted, "and I didn't think you were, either."

"Oh, well, we live in the world, and we have to recognize its ways and to fall in love with them—more or less. Now suppose this young woman did admire you, and that I told you I thought I could holy you, and make things easy for you—why should you not begin by making love to her, and end by falling in love with her—before or after marriage? I don't think in matters very much, but on the whole I fancy it had better begin after than before."

"You are in a chaffing humor to-day," he said, moodlly.

"I? Not the lesst in the world. I

"You are in a chaffing humor to-day," he said, moodily.
"I? Not the least in the world. I am thinking only of your good."
"Then please don't think of it any more—in that way,"
"In that way? Why, what harm could it do you to marry a rich young woman who would be very foud of you?"

woman who would be very fond of you?

"But I don't care about her—I don't know her. Who is she?"

"Oh, come now, as if I could tell you her name after the way in which you have taken up offer."

"Your offer! You have no right to make any offer of the kind. You are not the Matrimonial News or whatever it is called."

"But now, seriously, she said, "is it fair that my friend should be cut off from all chance of marrying the man she admires—and very likely loves—or would come to love—merely because she has a lot of money? It she to be left to the delicate attentions of the mere fortune hunter?"

"Mrs. Carberry, I don't know anything about the young woman, and, without beingrude, I hope, to her, orto you, I must say that I can't get my-self to take any interest in her, or to believe in her existence."

"Oh, yes, she exists, and I am sure she loves you."

believe in her extection.

'Oh, yes, she exists, and I am sure she loves you."

'You are chaffing me again," he said, sternly.

'Indeed—indeed I'm not."

'Well let the young woman be at all events. I know nothing about her, and I don't believe she cares twopence about me."

'Is that all you have to say?"

'Well—if you press me—I can say that I don't care twopence about her."

'O; why?"

'You are in a tearing mood to-day and I had much better go away. What could I say more than that I have never seen her?"

'But you can see her?"

have never seen her?"
"But you can see her?"
"I don't want to see her."
"But why?"
"Well, if you will have it, because I am in love with another woman Good bys."

I am in love with another woman |
Good bye."

"No; I must hear more about this.
You never told me you were in love with another woman. I thought you told me everything.

"I didn't know it until to-day."
She had guessed at all this, yet a flush earne into her cheeks, and for a moment, she was silent. Then she said, "I think now you had better go."

"I'll not go until I have told you all! I am in love with you, and I did know it until this very day—until just now, when you talked so complemently of my marrying some other woman."

"But I didn's " the arrying some other woman."

"But I didn't," she said, quietly. "But I didn't," she said, quiesly,
"Didn't? Why, what do you
mean? didn't you urge me to marry
a young woman with money. Didn't
you urge it on me, and say the young
woman was in love with me?"
"Why, of course, I did, and I
stand to it. But I didn't say it was
any other young woman i"
"Oh!" he exclaimed, and his delight found to other word.
"Six Jones headle me. Leonard."

"Sit down beside me. Leonard," she said. "Don't yeu know that it is Leap Year?" So he sat beside her.

ST. PATRICK.

Lessons Brawn From the Life Patron of the Irish People.

Pates of the Irish People.

Preaching in St. Patrick's Church,
Ridgetown on St. Patrick's night, on the
"Life and Teachings of St. Patrick."
Rev. D. P. McMenamin spoke as
follows:
"My Dear Friends," I give a cordint relocome you I can hardle find words

follows:

"My Dear Friends," I give a cordial welcome you, I can hardly and words to express my pleasure of being present, not because it is St. Patrick's night, but, because I am among friends. Bt. Patrick is claimed by the Scotch and also by the French. I am very proud to believe that he came from the Scotch and also by the French. I am very proud to believe that he came from the Scotch as I am a Scotchman's son. History tells us he was born about 400 but has forget to tell us where. He was taken captive when a boy and taken to Erin and sold as a slave. He changed hands a number of times before he gamed his lbetry, when he went back to tiaul. It seemed to be St. Patrick's ambition afterwards to go back to the place of his youthful slavery days in Erin and teach the people the proper way to adore the living God. The Pope created him a Priest, then a Bishop and appointed him to Ireland, just what he had wished for. He was to have a hard task to perform but he succeeded because he had Ohrist with him.
"St. Patrick said his first Mass in n. '' St. Patrick said his first Mass in

him.

"St. Patrick said his first Mass in a barn, a very hunble place. The monarch who then ruled was to cele brate his birtuday, and all the lights on the hills etc, were ordered out so that there might be a light or signal to illuminate all at the only time. This was just what St. Patrick had wished for, a chance to meet the head rulers of Ireland, in order to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The lights were lighted, before he proper time, and St. Patrick was called before the Monarch and saked to explain. He said he had some there to do the will of the Master, and he then explained the doctrine of Jesus Christ. They laughed and jeered to think that Patrick the slave had come back to each the Monarchs and people of Ireland. When St. Patrick saw them sneering at him, while he was salking of the Trinity, he reached and plucked a Shamrook to explain that it had three leaves, yet, was only one Shamrook, using that simple illustration of the

Trinity, he reached and plucked Sharrock to explain that it had three leaves, yet, was only one Sharrock, using that simple illustration of the Trinity, (Father, Son and Holy Ghost).

"The Princess was the first to become a convert and this was the seed of Christianity in Ireland. When it was all da's he started the light of Christianity in Ireland and one conversion followed the other, until the pagan priests who had hid themselves away in the mountains to try and cling to paganism. But christianity was too strong. This is one of the lessons of St. Patrick—the power of God. It was also at this time that education first dawned on Ireland for education cannot amount to anything without Christianity. The people of Ireland knew nothing but paganism. nothing of God, and St. Patrick's mission was a difficult one. He showed his love of Ireland. He died about the year 409, after spending more than sixty years in religious work.

"But we must try and profit from

more than sixty years in religious work.

"But we must try and profit from the teachings of St. Patrick He did for the Irish Protestants just the same as the Irish Catholics. The division came afterwards, and what nation to day has not its divisions? We all have our faults. Every clergyman whether Protestant or Catholic should him before his concregation the le day has not its divisions? We all have our faults. Every elergyman whether Protestant or Oatholic should bring before his congregation the picture of the adultrees at the feet of Jeeus, with the mob ready to stone her to death. When Christ looked He said, the man who is without sin throw the first stone. Ireland had its faults; but show me the nation that is without faults. Then throw the first stone. We must have to adopt the golden rule of charity,—love one another—if we would make Oanada what it should be. England is proud of Oanada, and ahe might well be. Charity is what we want—love for each other. That is what we had failed to do. Are we not all of the same parents, do we not acknowledge Adam and Eve ac our first parents. Them we are all bro there and sisters and why should we not all love each other. The devil it is that brings up the differences between and tries every way possible to break down that love for each other. If we had a little less respect for our own opinion and a little more others, it would be better for us and would make this country what God intended it should be. We should put out everything that divides us. A great many are looking for perfection on this earth. But they are on the wrong errand. If you are looking for faults in your assighbor, stop and examine your own and you will find so many of them in yourself that you will go no further.

"When I came first to Bidgetowa," each the reversed assistance "I we

in your assigned, stop and so many of them in yourself that you will go no further.

"When I came first to Bidgetown," said the reverend gentlemen "I was pleased to find that friendship and love existed between the Protest ants and Catholies. I saw so much of it here that is the reason I address you as friends.

"Predence also is a great lesson taught by St. Patrish. The Irish are noted for their forgiving spirit, although they fail at times to keep to it. And another lesson is temperan. You may say that the Irish very often forget this lesson. So they do, but, others often forget it. If you see a man drunk you very often think he is

Irish, because he is drunk, but they must be given credit for how they take it—on the street. Because it is taken differently in this and other countries to-day—very secretly. Intemperance is what drives men to jail, asylums and the grave to-day. It is a very sed sight to go to a drunkard's home, but a sadder one to stand besides a drunkard's grave. We want tamperance in all things for temperance is a virtue and without temperance and the same of the same of

St. Patrick's Day in Guelph.

The feast of St. Patrick was cele-

The feast of St. Patrick was colebrated in Guelph by-services in the morning at the church of Our Lady and the annual concert in the Royal Opera House in the evening.

There was a large congregation at the morning service at the church to honor Ireland's patron saint. Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., officiated at the service and the panegric of the saint was preached by Father Kawanagh, S.J.

The concert in the evening was most successful financially and artistically. Mrs. F. Campbell, soprano, Miss Bonan, contraito, Meser. F. X. Mercier, tenor robusto, and Harry Rich all of Toronto, besides Miss Irone Sheehan, Mrs. Droban, Mess Mary Ryan, Miss U. Doran, Messra. J. A. Gallagher and Prof. Chas. Crows all of Guelph. There was a large and sympathetic audience present, who manufested their appreciation through out the programme. Mrs. Gampbell being an old favorite with a Guelph audience, was well received in all her selections. Mr. Mercier made a decided impression as an accomplabated attact, his physique is winning, his voice harmonious and powerful. His selections were, "Killarung," if Stood Beside Kularney," "The Land of the Maple," besides assisting in a duett and trio He also sang by request "The Maple," besides assisting in a duett and trio He also sang by request. His work in the sange and all pleased the audience, Harry lan favorite here. Miss Roman also acquitted herself very creditably, One of the most attractive performers of the evening was Miss Irene Sheshan, talented twelve year old child. "St. George to St. Patrick's Society by Mr. Cookim, was truly expressed by the clover little elocutionust, and received a very enthusiastic reception. Miss Sheshan's performance was exceediately expended with "Morning on the Iriah Coast." The ability of the other artistes who appeared on the programme are too well known to need comment. Suffice to say they acquitted themselves ereditably. Dr. Mills, President of the Guelph Catholic Unice.

The ability of the other artistes who appeared on the programme are too well known t

Lie Union.

The committee in charge of the evening were: — Meeers. J. E. Mc-Eiderly, Frank Nunau, Edward Doyle, P. O Connor, J. McMahon, J. Tresey, R. Day and G. L. Higgins.

CARROT BE BEAT — Mr. D Steinbach,
TROMAS ECHACTRIC OIL in my family
for a number of years, and I can assely
asy that is cannot be beat for the cure of
croup, fresh outs and sprains. My little
toly has had attacks of croup several
times, and one does of Dr. TROMAS
ECHACTRIC OIL was sufficient for a
perfect cure. I take great pleasure in
recommitmeding it as a family medicine,
and I would not be without a bottle in
my house.

Lines on the burning of the Ursaline Convent at Robertal, lake St John Que, on the 5th Janu-ary, where seven Nuns perished in the flames.

The cold wind blows across the moor, Another night has passed: The weary watcher's sighs are heard, The dawn is here at last.

Tis the feast of the Epiphany, The dawn of that glorious day. Fre Christmas-joys and Christmas chines have from us died away.

The Convent bell is ringing, The holy nuns arise: Their sweet angelic faces And thoughts turned towards the skies.

Oh! often in my musings, My heart feels sad to think Of their sufferings and sorrow And the chain of wee they link

The lamp is dimly burning Near the crib, where softly lay The Infant Savior's image. That we clothe with love to day. But hark! I hear a roaring sound! What means this hurrying flight?

The chapel walls are brighten By a wild unearthly light. The cry of fire—from roof to floor. The flames burst forth anew

'Till our alters and our Convent home Almost vanish from our view. " Let us hasten to the chapel,"

A sweet voice sadly said, And snatch the sacred emblems Would that they had not fled !

The seven noble sisters
Who braved the flames and lay
Near the altar shrine like martyrs
Ere their spirits passed away.

Oh! deck their graves with roses With ferns and lilies sweet, Earth's bright and fairest bloss Would I lay them at their feet.

Though far away in glory, Their spirits soar on high; Their spirits soar on high; In the land that knows no s The home beyond the sky.

-K. C. D.

An Engineer's Story.

LIFE ON-A-RAILBOAD CONDUCTVE TO DISEASE.

It. Wm., Taylor, et Kastville, Attacked With Ridney Treable—Se-Galled Cares Proved Uncient, Bell Sr., Williams Piak Pilis Restred Mis Reatth. From the Kestville Advartiser.

There are very few employments more trying to the health than that of a railway engineer. The hours of labor are frequently long, meals irregular, and rest and sleep intriedly snastohed "bawen runs." One of the troubles which very frequently dieases, which up to a lake period has been looked upon as a disease edificult, if not impossible, to totally cure. Although there exist numerous remedies claimed to be cures, the truth is that nothing had been found to uncessfully cope with this terrible disease until the advent of the now world famed Dr. Williams Pink Pilis. Chancing to hear one day that Mr. Wm. Taylor, a resident of this town, had been cured kidney trouble through the agency of Dr. Williams Pink Pilis, a reporter called upon him at his home to hear from him personally what he thought of his



cure. Mr. Taylor is an eegineer on the Dominon At hanto Railway, his run being between Hilfax and Kentville, and he is one thin the his one the thin the second that he had been as the thin one popular drivers on the read when asked by the reporter conting his linese he said: "It was in the upraig of 1896 that I had a severable of kidney trouble, brought one stated of kidney trouble, brought one stated of kidney trouble, brought one stated to kidney trouble, brought on the locomotive. It affected me but slightly at first, but gradually grew worse. I consulted a doctor and then tried two or three varieties of so-called cures. Some helped re for a time, but after sloogleg the use of them I grew worse than ever. I had noticed name; one the said of the part of the part of the continuals in the papers concerning Dr. Williams Pink Pille, and reading with my own I decided to give them a trie, and purchased four locates as a cost of \$9. But it was \$3 well speak for I was completely cared by the use of the pille, and have not been kroubled with my kidneys since. I can therefore recommend them to others similarly stilled."

commend them to others ammary afflicted."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitisted condition of the blood or a state of the nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly ours, and those who are uniforming from such troubles would avoid much unsery and are money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills overy time and do not be permanded to take an imitation or some other remody from a dealer, who for the most of the extra profit to himself, may say is 'just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ours when other medicines fail.

Our Favourer Drootiess Compiled by Rec Dean A. A. Lings, of St. Joseph' church, Rochister N. Y. New York Benzber Bros. 100 cents

Henrier Bros. 10 cents
An excellent companion in the daily
devotions of the pions Christian. As its
like devotions of the Church and has a
like devotions of the Church and many
admirable instructions. It lears the
imprimature of the Archibishop of New

How to Make the Mission By a livion Father. Now revised coll New York Benziger Bros. 10 ct

New York Benziger Blos. In cent as The practical value of this little book is shown by the sale so far of two editions. There is definiteness and certainty in the instructions cratained in the whole must be of grat vanue to all who make satisfactory and true con lossion. The present dition embraces consideral be new matter. Acordance of the occasions of sin, indulgences and prayers for penitents are treated above.

POPPLAGE INSTITUTE OF STATE PARKETS OF THE BRINGISTO UP OF CHILDREN. By Very Rev. by 100 total by 20,08 R. Per viocal of St. Louis produce. New York Belz ket Book 35 cents.

vine at of St. Louis promer. New York Berzeet Bos. Stents.

This little book must be a valuable and to conscientious parents in the understanding of their rights and obligations. The subject is our of peculiar interest at the present time, when the respace of the state upon the domain of parental duty presses more than ever upon the consideration of good citizens. Let the state do what it will, and let it level the chucation of the masses as it may, i-telligent parents must not forget that it is their natural and divinely imposed duty to fit their children for that particular state of fits which dod intended they should enter. In doing this, religious training in the house, family devotions, practical instruction upon evils to be avoided, correction, good example and schooling, all have their part. Perhaps these instructions go into rather much detail; but nothing will be found dry or uninteresting. The prepondersting infuence of a sound education should lead the boys and girls to a right understanding of marriage. All modern difficulties in the way of making exemplary Christians and good citizens must be faced and overcome by conscientious parents.

CHRONIC DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMAGH, LIVER AND BLOOD are speedily inguided by the active principle of the inguidents entering in the composition of Planucleo's Vegetable Pills. These of the specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dornant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

MOTHER PATRICIA DEAD.

Accomplished Superior of Lorette Acad-emy, Hamilton.

The Accomplished Superior of Lorette Access, Hamilton, March 20.—Mother Patricia, the mother superior of Lorette Academy, died at 8 80 last night from rheumatium, rater patiently suffering freezes. She was 69 years of age, and she has been mother superior for several years, coming to the city from Guelph. Mother Patricis, who had been in religion forty-three years, was Miss O Des while in the world, and she had two brothers physicians, one formerly a resident of Hamilton, and the other who yet living, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. The late mother was a very learned and accomplished lady, and she possessed marked musical attainments. The funeral will take place at 9 c'clock tomorrow norning, and the interment will be in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption while you can get Bickle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all threat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and casy expectoration, which inamediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

The Atlantic Houthly

The Attisatic Rostbir.

The April number of the Atlantic will contain an article by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Madison, Wisconsin, on "Dominant Forces in Western Lite," wherein he traces the origin of the institutions and ideas which make the great Northwest what it is Especially interesting is his tracing of Populism to New England begunnings. 'Mr. Turner's paper follows a corresponding study of Southern institutions by W. P. Trent, which a few months ago attracted much attention.

Is practiced by people who buy inferior articles of food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condenset Milk is tho best infant food. Infant Health is the title of a valuable pamphiet for mothers. Sent free by New York Condensed Milk Co., N.Y.

The Late Francis F. Rohleder.

The remains of Francis F. Robleder, brother of Chancellor Robleder of St. Michael's Cathedral, were interred on Tuesday, after requiem high mass in St. Mary s Church Vicar-General McCann was the colebrant of the mass, Rov. John Kelly deacou, Rev. Father Coyle of Dixis sub deacon. In the sanctuary were also Fathers Walsh, Hand, O'Malley, Cline and Murray The Mass was largely attended. R. I. P.

Stratford Items.

PROM CUR OWN CORRES

(From the June Commerces, art)

Branch No. 18. C. M. B. A., Stratford, as its regular meeting, held, W. dnesday evening last, extended a resolution of condolence to Bro-Michael Bannon, on the death of his

Michael Bannon, on the death of his mother.

Mr. Thomas Byrne, Sr. Dufferin street, has consented to instruct the Dunraven Club with a faucy drill Mr. Byrne has had large experience on this line and we are anxiour to see some of those "fancy moves." Success to you Tom!

Mrs Mary Monteith, who was acoidently killed on Saturday the 29th inst. was a devout R man Oathone Site was for many years a tesident of this city and was widely known throughout the city and surrounding country.

throughous and only manager of the Opera House, has succeeded in engaging Mine Mario Van der Veer Green, the obarming contraito, for an entertainment on April 10, assisted by the renowned solo-pianist, Rudolph, von Soarapa. Miss Alexandrina Ramsay has also been booked for

entertainment on April 10, assisted by
the renowned solo-pianust, Rudolph,
von Soarapa. Miss Alx xandrina
Ramsay has also been booked for
April 5
Mehael Donnelly of Mount Forest,
for 25 years O. P. R. station agent at
Mount Forest, died at his home Satur
day 20 inst. Deceased was a brother
of Mrs McGowan of this city. He
was one of the most highly respected
citizens of that town, and was for
eighteen years a High School trustee.
He leaves a widow, six daughters and
two sons. Mrs. McGowan and Daniel
McGowan, G. T. R. engineer, attended
the funeral. Mr. Donnelly was well
known here, and his many friends will
regret to hear of his death.
Mr. Frank Megan for the past four
years with N. A. Bosworth is now with
Shaver and Co.
H. G. Shaver, bookseller and
etationer, has removed from his old
stand on Ontario street west, to the
well known number, 21 Market street,
where the business will be carried on
under the firm name of Shaver & Co.
A drug department has been added,
which will be under the personal
supervision of W J. Shaver, who is an
experienced graduate of the Ontario
College of Pharmacy, and is also a
Licentiate of the New York College of
Pharmacy, Broadway and 34th sts,
New York city, where he compiled the
most difficult prescriptions for promment physicians of that city. Mr
Shaver at one time had charge of the
scientific work in the laboratory of the
Frederick Stearns Company, who are
large manufacturing chemists in the
oity of Detroit. Thus it will be seen
that the manager of the Brunawise of the
rate expeditious manner have been ob
taned. Mr. Shaver wishes to be
understood that the prescription depart
ment has had no lack of experience. A
large steck of the newest drugs has
been laid in, and customers may rely
upon getting freeh, pure drugs for their
money. All the latest appliances for
filling prescriptions in the best and
rate expeditious manner have been ob
taned. Mr. Shaver wishes to be
understood that the prescription department is entirely separate from the rest
of the business.

of the business.

This store has been remodelled and fitted up in a most lavish manner. The show windows have mirrors of the best glass, and when lighted up by the insandescent lights give a brilliant effect. They are pannelled in heavy oak, which give them a very rich appearance. The firm will confine itself to books, stationory, newspapers and magazines, and sporting goods. This department of course will continue under the control and supervision of H. G. Shaver.

An easy, well-carpeted staircase

vision of H. G. Shaver.

An essy, well-carpeted staircase leads to the basement, which is lighted by electricity and furnished with reflectors, mirrors, etc. Here all the sporting goods and bicycles will be kept. Mr. Shaver claims that he has room for 76 bicycles in this department.

Taken alterather the store is there.

Taken altogether the store is thoroughly up-to-date, and is a credit to the firm.

Many people, with the notion that nature ought to take care of herself, allow a cough to plague 'them for weeks and months. Whereas, if nature were assisted with a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Peotoral, the cure might be effected in a very few days.

Mr. Philip Cummings.

The death occurred on Tuesday morning, from consumption, of Mr. Philip Cummings, of St. Mary's Parish, an active member of the Catholic Truth Society. He was thirty-six years of ago. R.I.P.

WHERE RHEUMATISM IS UNKNOWN

Matter how intense the Pain South Amer in Rheumetic Cure will Remove it Quickl A Lady of Highgate Tells What it did for or-Permanent Cure of a C se of Year tanding.

The remains of Francis F. Rohleder, brother of Chancellor Rohleder of St. Michael's Cathedral, were interred on Tuesday, after requiem high mass in St. Mary s Church Vicar-G-neral McCannyas the colebrant of the mass, Roy John Kelly descou. Rev. Father Coyle of Dixis sub deacon. In the sanctuary were also Fathers Walsh. Haud, O'Malley, Cline and Muray The Mass was largely attended. R. I. P.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to End that of all the blood-purifiers, Ayer's Sarvaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarvaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine, or eccret mostrum.

occupies its proper place, in the museum of the

"Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with constitution use I I began using them. Now I have no trouble of inak kind any more and I attribute my recovery to the use of your versible mechanic. In the apringilm of the year I always take your so collector of relies of bar-

in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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