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The Catholic Register.

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

TORONTO. THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"All Hail to St. Patrick"

The National Festival Was Celebrated With Enthusiasm by Irish-Canadians,

St. Patricis 392, 1999, was celebrated throughout Canada with more than the usual enthusiasm. As far as space permits, we give to day au account of the largest of the patriotic demonstrations and the best contributions to the oratory

A Charming Address Delivered by Lady Aberdeen

The observance of the feast of Irchard's parron Saint opened in the Canadian capital with the celebration of High Mass in the Catholic churches of the oily. At St. Brigd's Church Archbishop Duhamel was present. The celebrant of the Mass was Vicar Conoral Ruther and the preacher Rev Father Newman At Ottawa University a bauquet was held, three hundred students and members of the faculty attending. Edward Gleeson made an officient teastmaster and the toasts and these and the toasts and the coasts and the coasts and the coasts and the coasts. The Charmy of the Market of the Charlest of th

O. Payment, T. F. Clancy, J. O. Malley, la piano solo played by George aggerald.

The antional concert given in the seell Theatre in the ovening under auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary I. Scientific Association will doubtless g stand out in proud pre-eminence over celebrations of a like nature in awa. The entertainment was imid with all the elements of cays. The embellatinest of the seed of the

vertures of Irish airs by the 48rd Rifles rehestra.

Mr. H. Collier Grounds acted as acompanist. Special accompanists were fire. McGarr and Miss Ethel Ellis. Riss Mary Louise Clary and Miss Inexicodwin were presented with bouquots, and Miss Maggio Stevens with a medal. At the conclusion of the first part of heprogramme Hore Excellency dolivered no following address, which was lismost to with marked attention, and unclusted at short intervals with loud malenae.

enched in the fairy dew of natu-oic"—so speaks Matthew Arnold

reaction in section of the property.

Jean-Land of the fairy dow of naturagio"—does not the term apply to last pertains to that little onchanted in the western sea?

Inistall the fair'—the isle of fate, it for of old by all the adventurous is who were impelled to penetrate at the known limits of the world, the isle of herces, of saints and of lars, the land of the harper and the—the land where the voice of nature is supreme—the home of music and and learning when Europe was ged in darkness, is it not—has it not been—under the opell of the cian?

Canadians.

St. Patrick's Day, 1898, was celebrated introughout Canada with more than the said enthusiasm. As far as space porties, we give to day an account of the argest of the patriotic demonstration in the best contributions to the oratory of the occasion.

AT OTTAWA.

A Charming Address Delivered by Lady Aberdeen

The observance of the feast of Ireard's parron Saint opened in the Canadian experiments of the parron Saint opened in the Canadian experiments of the parron Saint opened in the Canadian experiments of the parron Saint opened in the Canadian experiments of the Saint S

ins:
They hear music in the night,
Through this isle of all delight,
Flash of beauty's diadom,
With the white cloud over them.

I speak of these passing superstitions of the present only to remind unresilves how deeply the beliefs of the past have ingrained themselves in the hearts of the Celtre people, and how colored their whole lives and environment are with the sense of the supernary which is the inheritage which the new race of Celtre scholars of to day are digging out with patient labor from musty records and which the new race of Celtre scholars of to day are digging out with patient labor from musty records and which they call upon the Irish people to possess and of successive races which first peopled "Inistal, the isle of all delight." And first there filts across the stage a fugitive from justice, a parricide, Parthinol by name, who, halled from Grecce, and who, first taking possession of successive races which first peopled "Inistal, the isle of all delight." And first there filts across through the Country then covered with dense forests, and found a vast plain on the oastern coast so sumy and pleasant that immense flocks of birds used to come every day to bask in the sunshine. There they selfied and flourished and increased for three hundred years, until the vengeance of heaven overtook the race founded on a crime, and in one short week the plague had carried them off; and the legond goes that they were buried in "Tallaght," the name of a little willage near Dublin on the slope of a hill in which are still visible numberless rude mounds and burial places.

"Tallaght," the name of a little willage near Dublin on the slope of a hill in which are still visible numberless rude mounds and burial places.

"Tallaght," the name of a little willage near Dublin on the slope of a hill in which are still visible numberless rude mounds and burial places.

The company of the properture of

seconded.

And morever a tradition run that Fergus took with him the Stone of Fate from Tara's halls; and on it his successors were consecrated at Scone, and from thence it was taken to Westminster Abbey, and on it rests the coronation chair, thus fulfilling the prediction that the throne which rests on it will never want for an occupant.

I fain would return to the heroes and heroines of pre-Christiant times but time forbids me even to allude to Macha of the Goldon Hair, and Mero, the mighty Queen of Connaught, of Cuculainn the Commander of the Rod Branch Knights, Coun of the Hundred Battles, or of Cormac Mac Art, the model of majesty, magnificence and beauty, the scholar and the law maker as well as the warrior, Niali of the Nine Hostages, Finn the Founder of the Fina, and of Laegaire the last pagan king of the time of St. Patrick, who was buried in pagan king of the St. Patrick, who was buried in pagan king to the seminer. The children of the Gael should not forget the debt to those heroic figures of the past nor fail to do them honor for their deeds of valor, or the wisdom which evolved so complete a system of laws and the famous Brebon laws, even in barbarding, which regulated not only the dealings between man and man but ontered into every department of life, establishing free hospitals for the poor with physicians in attendances, giving instructions in such matters as beokenjug and chees playing a game in which all who pretended to any position must be proficient.

Let us remember, too, with gratitude the respect and justice with which they readed their women—not only did they idealize woman's virtues, but in thoso rude times which has been discovered by the scholars, and to attain the highest depress seven times fifty stories had to be known by heart.

How rioh is the heritage from those times which has been discovered by whose eed delving into its mines. Not

The state of the s

DRONTO. THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

The descendant of the Tuxtha D. D. man in Eran To this race are we midotted for the name of Erin, it being taken from Eric and the Control of Erin, it being taken from Eric and the Control of Erin, it being taken from Eric and to Logida himself is accretion the owner and and Folsa, were also taken from her two sisters; and to Dayla himself is accretion the owner of New Grange on the Boyso—two acres is extent, and its chambers and acaved steme and momerais are still influence of New Grange on the Boyso—two acres is extent, and its chambers and acaved steme and momerais are still influence of the Eric and Eric

race throughout the world, and, to quaste the Bard of Mantua, "As long as the heavens shall maintain the stare, as long as the rivers shall run into the sear, as long as the rivers shall run into the sear, as long as the heavens shall maintain the stare, as long as the rivers shall run into the sear, as long as the shadows shall fit over the mountain slopes, her hour, the name, and her fame, shall always remain dear to us." Here is no language of exaggeration, but only a plan statement of facts. A very evalted personage, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who presided at a lecture delivered a flow years age in Toronto by Lady Abrodeen on "The Irish Literary Revival," omphasized the statement that he had so we have been sear that the statement of plain facts is the best panegyric that can be spoken of Her Excellency. And His Grace, after summing up in beautiful words of heartify and loving kindness that Hor Excellency has done in such overmeasure of goodness that they cannot be enumerated—oncluded most truly in the: words: "For these blessed works of practical benevolence, of the sacrifice of time and lesure and the condition frish homes." So say we all. On the occasion referred to, Her kendler sympathy with their sufforing and sorrows, she is endeared to the Irish heart forever, and her name is in benediction in frish homes." So say we all. On the occasion referred to, Her Excellency, with the humility isseparable from genuine goodness, deprecated the prelate's praise, but I know you will all agree with mr. a saying with the Archbishop that his words were true, and that it was his duty to spoak them, even though Her Excellency in Canada want Lecture of the sacrifice of the home of the sacrifice of the heart they should be voiced before absence or death removes the object of grateful love. The

companied by the "Varsity" oncer. His Excellency, the Governor General, on behalf of Lady Aberdeen, replied briefly but in his usual pleasing

plied briefly but in his usual pleasing manner.

The stage was prettily decorated with flags, the Irinh standard occupying the central position, and with stands upon which were displayed Irish laces and Fabrics, samples of the industries which the Countess of Aberdeen has done so much to promote.

The concert was brought to a close by the orchestra playing St. Patrick's Day, and God Save the Queen.

MONTREAL.

For the First Time in Its History Hears
A St. Patrick's Day Oration From

MONTERAL, March 17.—The streets of the commercial metropolis of Carada at an early hour were awakened by the echoes of drum, fife and brass instruments, as the various desachments and socioles marched from their respective beneficiaries. The weather tras ideally beneficiaries. The weather tras ideally of St. Partick Chred here within the cowd overflowed Benger Eal Hill and a human fringe extended down through Victoria Square.

faithful at the close of the novens in the evening.

His Grace the Archbisho, of Montreal condiciated at the Pontifical Mass. His Grace was assisted by the Rev. A. Cullen and the Rev. John Stowart, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, of the Mass; the Rows. Luke Caliaghan, D.D., and F. Brault, as deacons of hono; the Rev. John Creeden as master of commonles, and dear-denoral Racional Control of the Assistant priest.

"I have kept the fatth." Words of St. Paul in his 2nd Epistle to Timothy, chap. 4th, verse 7th.

"I have kopt the fatth. Words of St. Paul in the 2nd Epnette to Timothy. chap. 4th, verso 7th.

Drant v Belove Bertiners—In October last I was in Dubin, the far-famed motropol's and capital of Iroland, your native land, or the home of your noble ancesters. I went there not as a mere that the tombound of the parties of the first time as Archbedep. I felt in duty bound to stop even in Frace, the mother country of this Canada to my mind. Did not fold on the town of the parties of the mother country of this Canada to my mind. Did not fold outrust to my pasteral care and solicitude a large number who calmin Erin for the land of their birth, who considered the standard of the parties of the first for the land of their birth, who considered the standard of the parties of the first for the land of their birth, who considered the first for the land of their birth, who considered the first parties of the firs

Baaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa \mathfrak{m} otherland

Latest Malls from ENGLAND IRELAND 464 SCOTLAND

A record was heard at Armagh Assizes before Mr. Justice O'Brien, in which considerable interest was centred. The action was brought by Susanna Hardy, of Richhill, against Rev Michael O'Brien, C.C., Stone-bridge, 2500 damages for assault alleged to have taken place at the house of an old woman named Nauey Robinson, at Richhill, in January last, when the defendant went to administer the last rites of the Church to said Nany Robinson, who was then in a dying condition. The jury, after an house of the condition. The jury, after an house to the seed almost to suffocation, and when his Lordship announced the verdict three were murmurs of applause, which gradually burst into a cheer, which was taken up by a large crowd which had assembled outside the court. The greatest excitement prevals here to night over the result, and jubilation in Catholic circles is unbounded, whist the Orange element are very despondent.

Mr. T. W. Resealt Mr. Proceedings of the course over which measage to assortain the greatest distances over which measage to assortain the greatest distances over which measage to assortain the greatest distances over which means to assortain the greatest distances over which m

ent.

Derry

Mr. T. W. Russell, M P, rebukes
the Orangemen of Derry for their unpatriotic attitude towards the Irish
Local Government Bill. He says:
"Throughout England, Scotland and
Wales Countly Districts, Parish
Councillors and poor law guardans
are elected on the identical franchise
which it is proposed to apply to the contentions and poor law gratuans are elected on the identical franchise which it is proposed to apply to Ire land. Why should Ireland be treated differently? And why when every occupier is in future to pay the rate, and when the landowners, as such, are to pay none, should it be deemed necessary to provide for the protection of any special class? How do the principles at take during the siege of Derry come into the making or repairing of a man road, the disposal of sewage, or the securing of a proper water supply? Is there not great danger of people making themselves ridiculous by mixing up things that have no earthly connection? I know no plan of minority representation which have no earthly connection? I know no plan of minority representation which would protect the seattered Protestants of the South and West of Ireland—if you assume that protection is necessary. And in the North this protection, if required at all, would be required for Roman Catholice. Under the Bill, should the elections be fought on party lines, the County Councils of Antrim, Down, Derry and Armagh will probably be Unionist, in Tyrone the parties will be almost equally divided, and in Monaghan, Cavan, and Donegal there will be substantial Unionist minorities. I should hope, however, that the best business men will be elected regardless of party issues. A better spirit displayed in this respect in the North the more chance will there be of reciprocity in the South. But whatever happens, the minority in any part of the North will not be worse off than the Protestants of Dublin or Cork arc now. I am a citizen of the Irish metropolis. The Protestants are overwhelmed even now in the Gity Council. But I never dreamt that my religious liberty was imperilled by this fact. Protestant and Catholic combine to work for the common good on such questions as main drainage, the lighting of the city, etc which is precisely the class of work the County and District Councils will have to do I hope the Crangemen of county Derry will forgue me if I speak frankly. We have for the present at least prevented the establishment of an Irish Parliament. The laws of our country will in the future as in the past be made by the Imperial Parliament. Having secured the great advantage let us not be found claiming privileges which not occupian as if we were incapable of holding our own in the battle. Rather let Roman Catholic and Protestant recognies that they have a common country which requires the most strenuous exertions of all her sons. Let us firmly bold our own opinions—but where the work is common work affecting all allike let us unite to do it. Perhap: in the doing of this work man whe have long luved apart will common. common.

Down.

Mr. John Hall, the representative of Messrs. Wm. Barbour & Sons, spinners, of Lisburn, has been exhibiting some samples of excellent flax which was grown in County Down last eason, and which should dispel the absurd idea that this country is unsuited for the growth of flax of first rate quality. A largo number of farmers, soutchers, etc., were present, and took a warm interest in the proceedings. It may be mentioned, in order to understand the great importance of this subject, that for a long number of years the flax crop has been the mainstay of the farming and commercial interests of the small towns of Ulster, and that to its decline in quality, yield and price in recent years may be traced much of the distress with which such centres are now struggling. But it would seem that there is to be a great and welcome change in the state of things, if we are to judge by the great energy and ability

which so har has attended his election.

The ha roism of the Dublin jarvey so made numercial or the act of Phomas Quirk who on a dark night last week, already numbed by a long wait in the othil. frosty air, plunged, fully dressed, into the colder waters of the deep, foul river to rescue a men who at the moment he dived was no more to him than "a dark object struggling in the water." He got the man out at the imment perio of his own life, and dripping wet as he was drove the rescued man on his own car to the hospital.

Right Rev. Mgr. Molloy, has been lecturing the Royal Dublin Society on the principles of electric signalling without wires, by the newly invented apparatus of Signor Marconi. The lecturer stated that he had taken means to ascortain the greatest disstances over which messages had been sent and he had learned the following facts from authonite sources—Messages had been sent by Marconi's apparatus from the Needles on the Iele of Wight to Bournemouth across the Chaunel, a distance of fourteen miles. Lastly signals were sent from the Needles to a ship at sea during the whole time of the royage from Alum Bay until she reached Swanage Pier a distance of eighteen miles. Lastly signals were sent from the neighbourhood of Salisbury to Bath, a district of over 84 miles. In this case, however, though signals were sent from the neighbourhood of Salisbury to Bath, a district of over 84 miles. In this case, however, though signals were sent from the high wind. The lecturer was loudly applauded. He thanked the audience for their attention, and said that at the outset he looked upon the task as one of great and unusual difficulty, but the very great attention and intelligence was transmitted without wires from the read was correctly sent—"All hr nour to the Irish-Italian," a reference to Signor Marconi's Irish ancestry on the maternal side. A second message read amidst loud applause was sent by Mr. J. R. Wigham and the other by Surgeon Hepenstall Ormsby.

Ormsby.

The Lord Mayor of Dablin has, with the approval of the Lord Mayor of London, sent the following letter to the Press :

the Press:

March 7th, 1898.

Sin,—At a public meeting held in the Mansion House on the 24:h February, and attended by representative citizens of all classes and denominations, it was resolved that an appeal should be made for help to relieve the severe distress, amounting to actual famine, which exists in districts of Mayo, Galway, Clare and Kerry.

Urgent assistance is immediately required to provide the seeds with which to plant the spring crops, and it will be necessary to provide food and clothing in many cases until 1st August. March 7th, 1898.

which to plant the spring crops, and it will be necessary to provide food and clothing in many cases until 1st August.

A representative Mansion House Committee has been formed for the purpose of administering whatever funds may be subscribed.

I have already appealed to the Irish people to endeavor to promote the fund which I have inaugurated, so that our own people may, in a spirit of self-respect and self-roliance, do as much as lies in their power to meet the present grave emergency.

But outside aid is necessary. The cities of Manchester, Salford and Liverpool have already generously contributed; and assistance has been promised by Glasgow, Birmingham, Neweastle-on-Tyne, and other cities.

Encouraged by the hearty approval of the Lord Mayor of Loudon, I appeal, through the medium of your column; to the benevolent and charitable classes of London to come to the aid of our suffering people.

All moneys received shall be duly acknowledged, and their disbureal shall be controlled by the Mansion House Committee — Your fathful servant,

Daniel Tallon,

Lord Mayor.

The following is the official programme suggested by the United Irish-

The following is the official programme suggested by the United Irishmen Centennial Association for the celebration of Rebellion year :

celebration of Rebellion year:

1. Great national banquet on Monday, 29rd May next, to celebrate the rising of '98.

2. That there be a general illumination throughout the whole of Ireland on the night of May 28rd. That bonfres be lighted on all the principal mountains, and that arrangements be made so that rockets, to be supplied, would be let off at a fixed hour at the cross-roads nearest the scene of on

gagement, or '98 battlefield, or his-toric place; also that colored fire be

used.

3. That the bands in the country districts be asked to attend at place of rendezvous and play a selection of martial airs, if it can be so arranged, one special air, at the time rockets are let off.

e let on.
4. That the Central Association 4. That the Central Association arrange for rilgrimages to places and seenes of '98 events from date of rising in '98 - viz, 20rd May—the first one to be at the village of Santry, where the signal for the outbreak in '98 was given by the attack on and burning of the Northern mail coach, trees to be planted in commemoration of the event near to the spot; and that the men of Wexford be asked to supply same from near Vinegar Hill or some other battlefield in the county Wexford.

FNGLAND The Buke of Norfolk.

The Monitor publishes the following interesting sketch of the Duke of Norfolk:

interesting sketch of the Duke of Norfolk:

The premier Duke and hereditary Marshal of England, in whose veins flows "all the blood of all the Howards," according to Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at arms, stands at the head of European nobility. He is, as all the world knows, a Catholic, and his manly, outspoken profession of the ancient faith of England in his letter to the Town Clerk of Sheffield, showed that he is a Catholic not merely in name but in very deed. Fidelity to religious privajes and whatever he holds to be sound and true has marked his onlife career, and English Catholics are justly proud of him. He is at once a representative Catholic and a representative Englishman. He is not one of those weak-kneed, time-serving, nominal Catholics who hide their Catholicity under the guise of a specious liberalism tending towards practical indifferentism, but in public and private has been consistent, both in profession and practice, and given his ociveligionists an example of sterling Catholicity. As an Englishman he is proud of his country and his race. He is a strong politiona, and takes his share of public work like any other citizen of the Empire; and though there may be many Catholics who differ from him in politics, all will agree in recognising him a man who has the strength and courage of his countrions.

"The present Duke of Norfolk," says a recent writer in Paarson's

who has the strength and courage of his convictions.

"The present Duke of Norfolk," says a recent writer in Pearson's Weekly, "can be truly said to have had his greatness thrust upon him; into only is he the most retiring individual in the Pearsge, but he has a morbid horror of publicity. Although his Grace is at the present moment Mayor of Sheffield, and an important member of Her Majesty's present Administration, very little is known of his own personality, and even in London society he often passes unnoticed through a crowd of celebrities, not one of whom has as much right to recognition as himself."

Henry Fitzalan Howard, Earl of Arundel, Earl of Surrey, Baron Maltravers, Baron Clun, Etrl Marchal, Hereditary Marchal, Premier Duke and Chief Butler of England, Premier Duke and Chief Butler of England, Premier Duke and Earl of Norfolk, was born in London on December 27th, 1847. He received his education at the Oratory School, Eigheston, Birmigham, under the late Gardinal Nowman. Between teacher and pupil a warm friendship always existed, and when the eminent Oratorian entered the controversial lists against Mr. Gladstone on anti-Catholic sm, it was to the Duke of Norfolk he addressed the masterly polemine which he pulverised the arguments of the ex-Permier.

The Oratory, continuous the writer quoted, was, and is, situated in a Birmingham suburb, and at the time when the Duke first went there there was not more than thirty boys By the strict orders of his mother no difference was made at all between the Duke and his young companions, but he was always a model boy, never getting into ordinary childish scrapes, and at one time it was currently asserted that he meant to become a priest.

However, the years were themselves away, and when the Duke of Norfolk became of age he found himself, probably to his own surprise, oue of the ribust men in the United Kingdom—the effect of his long minority, and on his wast property.

As may be easily imagined, the question of his marriage aroused great interest in society, the

Tay Ir.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent —Da. Thomas Eckerratio Ott.—with the ordinary unguents, lotions and salve. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringent. This Oilis, on the contrary, eminently cooling and soothing when applied extenolly to relieve pein, and powerfully remedial when swallowed.

The Pioneer Church Of Port Royal.

By M. A. CONDON. [WRIT'NY FOR THE REGISTER.]

11604-1898

But a few more years, and three centuries will bave rolled around since the first Catholic Church in North America, outside the Spanish colonies. was creeted at Port Royal, then the capital of Acadia. Quebec has laid claim to this distinction, but the un erring records of history show that the first altar was set up in the wilderness of Acades, and there the Rev. Nicholae A. bry off.red up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, eleven years previous to the coming of the first priest to historic Quebec. A brief glance backward at this primitive church and its environments is the purpose of this sketch, but the subject is one fraught with an interest that

Away in sunny France in 1604. Sieur de Monts received letters patent from Henry IV., appointing him gen-eral of Acadia, for which place he set sail with a convoy of four vessels, and a large number of persons who were

a large number of persons who were desirous of settling in this new land. Sailing up the south-west coast of what is now Nova Sootia, after an un-eventful voyage across the Atlantic, the voyageurs entered the waters of St. Mary's Bay, as they afterwards named it. Here the first landing was effected, and here also the first incident worthy of note occurred, namely, the loss of the priest, Pere Aubry, in the dense wood. For seventeen days the priest was separated from his

the priest was separated from his friends, and compelled to subsist on wild fruits, which grew abundantly here. At the expiration of that time he was discovered by his companions, to the great joy of all.

Proceeding up this Bay, the basin of Port Royal was reached, and the hearts of the weary voyagers gladdened by the charms of the Acadian landscape which met their gaze; doubly refreshing to their sea-wearied eyes. No fairer spot could have realized the dreams of the coloniest. The beartiful almost land-looked basin was about sighteen miles long and about four wide. The narrow picturesque entrance from the Bay of Fundy, the great hills, crowned with verdure, that seemed to guard the spot from contact with the outer world, and the placid waters glistening in the evening sunlight, while here and there dark tree-clad islands from which depended misage-like shadows, all combined to form a fairer seene than would have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of the strangers. The summer sunset mellowed all the surroundings as the voyageurs sailed in. It shone on the great pines and firs in varying lights and shadows, on the sand dunes and pabbly beaches, and lit up the west with a crimson glow. Truly it was a scene fitting the establishment in its midst of a temple for the worship of God.

Monsieur de Pontrincourt, a French gentleman who had accompanied De Monts, with a view of settling in Acadia, was so chiarmed with the peaceful beauty of this spot, that he decided to make his home here, and at once obtained a grant from De Monts, of a large portion of land. This was afterwards confirmed by royal authority, and Pontrincourt became the first lord of Port Royal. Here he remained with some companions, while De Monts sailed away some leagues to the south west, where he selected an island which he named St. Croxx, and where he decided to build a fort to prevent the incursion of the Indians, and to spend the winter.

build a fort to prevent the incursions of the Indians, and to spend the winter.

In the meantime Pontrinsourt and his companions at Port Royal were busied with erecting rude dwellings and cultivating the soil about their new home. A young Frenchman, Lescarbot, who had accompanied the expedition and remained with Pontrincourt, appears to have been a neeful member of the party. Among his other pursuits he kept a journal of daily events, and from this many valuable records have been handed down to us. In his quaint style Lescarbot rolates in writing of their little settlement.

"There is also a little chapel, built after the savage fashion, at the foot of which chapel is such a store of mussels as is wonderful, which may be gathered at low tide, but they are small."

This chapel to which he refers was built like a bower, the roof, which was of bart, being supported by the living trees, and here in the rude but picturesque temple, mass was offered up by Pere Aubry—iruly a temple of God in the wilderness. Her the first colony was established, the first permanent settlement formed in Asadia and here Pontrincourt with his companions, Lescarbot, Champlain, Pontgrave, Ralleau, and a number of others took up their abode; far from their

aunny France, and deprived of the luxures and civilizing influences to which they had been accustomed. Their lives here seem to have been busy ones, and notwithstanding the many disadvantages they labored under, the winter that followed was a pleasant one to the merry bachelors of Port Royal.

O.10 of thour first projects was the erection of a water mill for granding corn which Lesearbot remarks was the admiration of the Indians.

Quickly the seeds of the gospel were sown among the children of the forest. Pere Aubry was followed a few years later by Pere Fleche, and the Josutts Pierre Biard and Enemond Masse. In the earher days Lesearbot tent valuable sid in mistructing the Indians and instilling into their minds the truths of christianity. The first red man on whom the saving waters of baptism were poured was the Micunac chief Membertou, who had completed his one hundredth year. He was baptized by Father Fleche. An interesting part this old chieftsin plays in the events of this period. Grave and disgnified in his demeanour; an important personage in his own eyer and those of his warriors was Membertou, he was invited by the Frenchmen to all their councils, and frequently made an honored guest at their table. The question has often been asked when r.viewing matters connected with the strife that waged botween the white settlers and the Indians during the two centures that followed,—why were the French and the Mismace from the very beginning of their intercourse is easily account of the widerness than were the English? A protestant historian frankty states the reason when he remarks.

"The almost unnuterrupied frendship which existed between the Winte settlers and the Mismace from the very beginning of their intercourse is easily account of the widerness than were the English? A protestant historian frankty states the reason when he remarks.

"The almost unnuterrupied frendship which existed between the French and the Mismace from the very beginning of their intercourse is easily account on the arts of oviluized

in the arts of ovulizad hife, and in the dostrines of the Roman Catholic fatth.

In the bitter strict that followed, when English and French each fought for suprenacy in Acade, the Memacs were ever the allies of the French, and Catholic fatth is an inherent possession of their few wandering descendants who dwell in Nova Scotts to-day.

The little chapel with its roof of bark was supplanted by a more pretentious structure at Fort Royal, and various other humble churches were erected as settlements were formed, but the interest centres about the first—the little bower chapel with the living trees forming its support. During this period and for years after, the Indian women might often have been seen in the glades gathering bayberries, the wax of which they mingled with tallow to form candles for the altar, and in comparatively recent years the Miomacs have been seen coming to attend Mass at some little wayade chapel bearing with them sheets of the white or inner coating of maple bark, on which they had incribed mucical characters representing to them certain parts of the mass, and where permitted to join in singing, their voices would ring out sweet and clear.

But the little church at Port Royal

ciear.

But the little church at Port Royal was also destined to bear a share of the misfortune that resulted from the fierce warfare that descerated thus fair land. In the spring of 1690 an Eng lish expedition commanded by Sir William Phips, set out from Boston to attack Port Royal, where Menneval, governor of Acadia, was then residing with a garrison of only eighty-six men. On arriving before the town Phips sent a messenger commanding the garrison to surrender, supplementing the command with dire threats as to his procedure in the event of a refusal. Governor Menneval, knowing resistance was useless with his little band, sent Father Petit, cure of Port Royal, to interview the invaders, and secure the best terms possible. The English commander promised that the Governor and soldiers should be sent to Quebec; the inhabitants allowed to retain their property; the practice of their religion should not be interfered with, and that their church should remain unharmed. But the English commander held honor lightly and disgraced the sword he wore by utterly diaregarding the pledges he had given. Governor, soldiers, and priest were sent prisoners to Boston, and the dishonorable commander put no brunds on his rapacity, but robbed the French of anything in their possession for which he had desire. Then, to fill the full measure of their dishonor, the English proceeded to descerate the church which French and Indiana hold so dear. In the words of one of Phips' lieutenents: "We relied their durch, pulled down their high altar, and destroyed their images." This iconoclastic spirit appears to have pervaded all expeditions against the French, and to a large extent accontuated the bitterness that existed between the two civilized nations who were struggling for possession of this portion of North America.

Again Port Royal was captured by the French, and the church rebuilt, while a scone of strife and bloudshed enacted, English and French each vice for the masterly, with altennating victories, and many those the provinc of Aca

English when peace was established

English when peace was established in 1703.

The town of Aunapolis, (the old Port Royal of the French) butrays no sign to-day of the early conflicts that shadowed the first years of its existence. Its romantic youth has merged into a prossic old age. The remains of the old French forts are still pointened in the student of history will find much of interest here. Very few French families are to be found in and about the old town, though in the surrounding country districts, and on the shores of St. Mary's Bay, dwells a larga French Actiolic pépulation. They point with pride to the giant willows centuries old, which were planted by their an ecstors when the fleur de his was in the saccendant here, and they will tell you many old legends and Indian tales.

The Acadia of 1898 has its charms, along with the modernisms which time has brought. Its grand old forests in many places as wild as when there centuries age Portiniocurt and his merry company assembled at Port Royal, its miguty lakes and rushing rivers, its rocky coast where the Atlantic beats in ceaseless thunder; its foge that roll down over Cape Blomy like a mighty wall of gray, and its quiet in land seenes, wheredwells a people enjoying all the comforts of early-zation, with no dread of an Indian war whoop to wake this echoes about their homes. The Indians of three enturies ago have passed away. Many things have changed in Acadia, but one unchanging feature remains—the sacrifice is offered up to-day in the modern church of Annapolis as it was in the little bower of Port Royal.

Vespers at Our Lady of Lourdes.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh assisted at Vespers on Sunday vening in Our Lady of Lourdes Church, and an excellent address was given by Rev. Father Ryan. In addition a fine musical service was also rendered, among the numbers given were the "Quis est Homo," from Rossini's Stabat Mater, by Mrs. J. R. and Mrs. Chas. McGaun, their voices blending sweetly and showing artistic finish. Mons. F. X. Mercier sang an "O Salutaris" in excellent style, and Miss Kennedy and Miss McManus are also deserving of credit for their respective solos. The chorus showed careful preparation under the direction of Miss Fannic Sullivan.

Without a Peer-Works Miracles.

Without a Peer—Works Miracles.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is without a peer. This great remedy relieves instantly the most aggravated and distressing forms of heart disease. It is the surest and quickest acting formula for heart trouble known to medical scence, and thousands of times has the hand of the grim destroyer been stayed by its use. If there is palpitation, shortness of breath, pain in left side, smothering sensations—don't delay, or you may be counted in the long list of those who have gone over to the great majority, because the best remedy in the world to-day was not promptly used.

Death of a Distinguished American Soldier.

General Rosecrans, a distinguished American soldier, died at his home near Los Angeles, Oal., last Friday. The first ceremony connected with the obsequies began Tuesday morning, when a procession was formed and the remains were conveyed to the City Hall, where they lay in state until the funeral services, Wednesday, General Rosecrans was a Catholic.

Canada to Tralee.

The Western Morning News of Plymouth, Eng., contains the following:
"The Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company has made inquiries respecting the facilities of the port of Plymouth. It is said to be contemplating putting on a line of steamers between Canada and Great Britain, and to be undesided whether to go to Tralee in Ireland or come to Plymouth."

Those Worrying Piles.

One application of Dr. Aguew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nughts and cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of blund, bleeding or itching piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures ecsema and all itching and burning diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents.

Hall Caine at It Again

The Rome correspondent of The Catholic Standard says: Hall Caine, I heard a few days ago, has definitely made up his mind to write a novel about Rome, to name it appropriately and to conform its nature to its name. The book is to be called "The Catholic," just as his last book was called "The Christian."

There is dauger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. The medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the threat and lungs.

********************** To Pomain of Woman

TALKS BY "TERESA"

She was a little old woman, very plainly dressed in black bombarine that had seen much careful wear, and her bounct was very old fashnoued, and people stared at her tottering up the aisle of the grand church, evidently bent on securing one of the best seats, for a great man preached on that day, and the house was filled with splendidly dressed people who had heard of the fame of the preacher, ot his learning, his intellect, and goodness, and they wondered at the presumption of the old woman. She ...ut have been in her dotage, for she picked out the pow of the richest and providest member of the church and took a seat. The three ladies who were seated there beckened to the sexton, who bent over the intruder and whispered something, but she was hard of hearing, and smiled a little withered smile, as she said gently:

"Oh, I'm quite comiortable here, for a great man preached on that day,

hard of hearing, and smiled a little withered smile, as she said gently:

"Oh, I'm quite comiortable here, quite comiortable here, quite comiortable here, "But you are not wanted here," said the sexton pompously. "There is not room. Come with me my good woman; I will see that you have a seat."

"Not room!" said the old woman. looking at her sunken proportions and then at the fine ladies. "Why, I'm not crowded a bit. I rode ten miles to hear the sexmon to-day, because—"But the sexton took her by the arm, and shook her in a polite, underhaud way, and she took the hint. Her faded old yoys filled with tears, her chin quivered, but she rose meetly, and left the pow. Turning quietly to the hadies, who were spreading their rich dresses over the spot she left vacaut, she said gently:

"I hope, my dears, there'll be room heaven for us all."

Then she followed the pompous sexton to the rear of the church, where, in the last pow, she was seated between a threadbare girl and a slabby old man.

"She must be crazy," said one of the after in the pow which she in ad at first occupied. "What can an ignorant old woman like her want to hear Dr. — preach for. She would not be able to understand the proper services in the last power of the course of the course of the course of the proper of

"These people are self into our pownit's that voluntary lovely? There's fr. — coming out of the vestry. Isn't o grand?" "Splendid! What a stately man! ou know he has promised to dine with is while he is here."

He was a commanding-looking man, and as the organ voluntary stopped and ae looked over the vast crowd of worshippers gathered in the great hurch, he seemed to scan every face. His hand was on the Bible, who obsequiously mounted the stops to receive a mysterious message. And then the here ladies in the grand pew were electrified to see him take his way the whole length of the church, to return with the old woman, whom he placed in the front pew of all, its occupants making willing room for her. The great preached looked at her with a smile of recognition; and then the service preceeded, and he preached sermon which struck fire from overy heart.

"Who was she?" asked the ladies who could not make room for her, as they passed the sexton at the door.

"The preacher's mother," replied that functionary in an injured tone.

How few remember that "while man looketh on the leart."

* * * * * * *

Do we ver realize to the full the benefits, the wonderful graces

The results of the full the great benefits, the wonderful graces we may obtain during the Exposition? Our Blessed Lord is always on the altar, it is true, but during Exposition? He comes, as it were, to the balcony of His house, like a rich prince, who, from an upper window throws down his bounty to the waiting people below. Like a king who shows himself to his people at a window of his palace, Jesus sits enthroned upon the pedestal over the Tabernacle to receive homage of His worshippers.

people at a window of his paiace, occus, asis enthrond upon the pedestal over the Tabernacle to receive homage of His worshippers.

And what are the riches of which his King has power to dispose?

We cannot describe them, nor realize them, nor measure them; our minds are too finite to grasp the immensity of the reasure which the Almighty Father has placed at the disposal of His Divine Son. We can only think in our weak helpless way, of grits of grace to overcome some special sin, of temporal and spiritual favors, of small and narrow concerns that seldom go beyond our own immediate wants. If we could realize the depth and immensity of the love and yearning which the Blessed Saviour feels for each one of us; if we could look down into that fathomics abyas of compassion, that insatiable and aimost terrible craving of God for the love of His creatures; our cry would be ever and only "Love, give me love, more and more, and ever increasing, till I shall be drowned in an ondiese ocean of love; and my small wants and petty trials shall be swep; away like the nothings with the property of the country of the sath; and what will I but help a shall be kindled? "That fire, tha fire of burning love, is the suprement in the betowal of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament; that is the alms which our King is ready to ceat down to us from His balcony; we have but to empty our hearts, and hold them up to Him, as vessels wherein He may place his secred fire, and behold, He will fill them to overflowing with the love of God.

If we but say: "My Josus, take away warmen acavething that I have, and

God.

If we but say: "My Jesus, take away from me everything that I have, and give me Thvelf," that prayer will be heard; for Jesus is ever greedy of love, and the slightest loophole we offer Him, howsover lakewarm we may be, is taken

at once.

It is hard to say this? It requires courage to offer to give up everything

we possess for the love of God?

Why?
Suppose He takes us at our word, and takes from us overything, friends, home, possessions, wealth—what then?
What have you asked in ovchange?
What is the value of the gift yun have asked of Jesus in exchange for your worldly possessions?
You have asked for Himself, the Lord of Heaven and Earth, the God Who was, and is, and shall be, Whose lightest whisper is thunder, Whose single spoken work creates a world, Who holdeth the universe in the hollow of Him hand. Is that nothing?
Yes, even that is nothing to what God Heaven and Earth is the hollow of Him hand.

Work creates a worst.

Is that nothing?
Yes, even that is nothing to what God brings you; for the gift that He gives with Himself is Love.
You do not know what it means, it is impossible for you to realize at the most of the gift that the gives the protect delignment of the gift when the protect delignment of the gift that came first, of all creatures, to the Blessed Mother of God, and which her Drvine Son is ever waiting and ready to bestow upon all who ask for it.

her Divine Son is over more ready to bestow upon all who ask for it.

It is only through the Blessed Sacrament that we can obtain this love; that is why those saints who have ever been most devote towards our Sacramental Lvd have always been distinguished for their ardent love of Oct.

If we only know that it is love that we want; that love is the only and overlasting good, we should not waste our precious moments in petitioning for smaller graces, and for temporal favors; which would all come of them selves did we possess the or per for our that of the control of the c

oternal Sun.

It may be as well to know that the Plenary Indulgence granted to members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart who confess and commanicate on the first Friday of each month, may now be obtained by non-members, provided that, besides going to confession and communion, they meditate on the love of the Sacred Heart, and pray according to the intention of the Holy Father. His Holiness by a recent indult has extended fresh indulgences to the Confraternity, and to all those who practice devotion to the Sacred Heart.

An indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days has also been granted for every Friday in the year, provided the prescribed conditions are luitiled.

* * * * * * * C. Y. L. L. A. NOTES.

The Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association met on Tuesday evening, March 16th at the home of Miss M. L. Hart, Dovercourt Road. The study of the twelfth canto of Dante's "Inferno" was begun. A most interesting paper on the life and works of the famous Bossnet was read by Miss Hart. This was followed by a recitation by Miss Franklin. The musical programme consisted of vocal, violin and plano numbers; those taking part being Miss Alice Gomelly, Miss Annie Modalnon, Miss Kelly, Miss Hart and Miss Katie U'Donoghue. The Association will meet on Tuesday evening, March 22nd, at the resid noe of Miss O'Donoghue, 95 D'Arcy Street.

The C.Y.L.L.A. will, as previously announced, hold another At-Home on the 10th of April. I know a good many young people who are looking forward to it with considerable pleasure; notably several who were debarred by the arctic weather from participating in the one held a few weeks ago.

Fortunately bilizards do not come very often in April, so I think we shall not be disappointed next time.

Terrsa.

Domestie Reading

A great part of this life consists in aplating what we cannot cure

It is a common fancy to envy others and think we should be better for some change.

With how little colour of justice may a man acquire the reputation of a tyrant and a miser!

He Who shall pass judgment on the records of our life is the same Who formed us in frailty. In the extreme of fear there comes a brutal kind of courage—the most brutal, indeed, of all.

The winter's frost must rend the burr of the nut before the fruit is seen; so adversity tempers the human heart, to discover its real worth.

Bad dispositions require some time to grow into bad habits, but it takes some time and pams to undo our-selves. We fall not from virtue, like Vulcan from heaven, in a day.

Oh, how I shall thank God for that Oh, how I shall thank God for that moment, if it over comes, wherein I know the voice of my soul has found those who will listen! How happy, even though the sun be less than an hour above the horizon and I already shiver in the winds from he cave of death, how happy I shall be for this one blossom of the long vine of my years! Happy in knowing that in the sun and the dew it may develop into the fruit of which many shall eat and be glad!

and be glad!

Religious truth is reached, not by reasoning but by an inward perception. Anyone can reason; only disciplined, educated, formed minds can receive. Nothing, then, is more important to you than habits of self-command. If you are overflowing with feeling and impulse, all these must be restrained, ruled, brought under, converted into principles and habits, or elements of character. Consider that you have a great work to do, to change yourself.—Oardinal Nowman.

change yourself.—Oardinal Newman.

Among the fond fancies of children is the belief that when "grown up" there will be no more lessons to learn, no more commands to obey, no more coolding to endure. They will be men and women, no longer children in the nursery, pupils in the schoolroom; therefore they will be free, independent, above rebuke, and beyond coercion. It is helpful belief lending them the aid of hope wherewith to assist patience during the dark days of the actual, in expectation of the cloudless skies of the ideal. And it is about as baseless as the mist-wreaths of the morning. As if twe were ever free from rebuke, lessons, command, coercion.

recism.

Between the faculty apprehending and the object apprehended tiere must be a certain agreement. If so, religion cannot be learned simply as though it were a branch of impersonal science. Nor has it over made converts by means ut colourless, achromatic reasoning. It is worship and communion, the atmosphere of which is prayer, and its vital principle grace; a power, not an argument, in mood and figure. We may go so far as to allege that reasoning is the pentil which draws this cutiline upon the thind; but the artist is none other than the living spirit, enamoured of that ideal which it has beheld in the man Jesus Christ.—William Burry, D.D.

Sir Thomas More found, indeed.

man Jesus Christ.—William Byrry, D.D.

Sir Thomas More found, indeed, the true commonwealth nowhere. But in so far the social order he advocated is based on reason and justice, the nowhere must at length become somewhere—nay, everywhere, Some of the reforms which he perceived to he necessary have already heen realised, others are being striven for to-day. May we not hope that many more will at length be attained? Surely never before was there such a windspread revolt against social wrong and injustice—such a firm resolve to remove the preventible evils of life, or such a world-wide aspiration for a reorganisation of society on a juster basis. It cannot be that the promise of better things is for ever to remain unfulfilled! From the summit of the hills of thought may we not catch the first faint streaks of the dawn of a nobler day? Oan we not trace the dim outlines of a real society slowly forming amongst us, in which none shall be dishinkerited or trodden under foot in a senseless and reckless race for wealth, but when all shall be truly free to develop the full capacity of their nature in co-operation with their tailows for a Common Good.

With reference to a question of Mr.
Parnell and the Irish priesthood, Mr.
John Redmond has received the following letter from Mr. John Morley:
"My answer to your question would have been to the effect that, in speaking from memory on Monday, I felly into a partial error. Afr. Parnell did not wish wholly to remove the elerical disqualification in an Irish Legislature.
What he wished was to include a large number of ecclesiastical dignitaries by writtee of their office. This view Mr.
Parnell explained to me more than ones in 1886, and I never understood that he made any secret of it."

Farm and Garden

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Outario, urges that steps be taken to provide for the experience of every careful peaches to the English market.

The suggestion of Mr. James should be acted upon promptly. There is an almost unimited market in the Old Country for fruit of this kind. A very large market, may also be obtained in

Country for fruit of this kind. A very large market may also be obtained in the gold fields. Certainly steps must be pronciplly taken for an enlarged oution somewhere for the product of the peach orchards of the Province. The indications are, as pointed out last week, for a big orop both in the Niagara and Essex districts. This will double the production of last year, and even last season peaches sold at times as low as 25 cente a basket.

The Bruce Herald has this severe, but not too severe, comment on farmers who leave implements exposed to the weather: During a trip north one afternoon last week, on the fast live stock express, a Walkertonian saw evidences of agricultural prosperity that cannot be mistaken. In a field near Cargill a pair of plow handles were pointing heavenward out of the snow. The conclusion arrived at was that the farmer was finishing hir fall plowing under the drift. Near Prinkerton a hay rake was seen partially covered with snow. There appeared to be some doubt here, judging by the position of the rake, as to whether the implement was strong enough to gather up the immense yield. On nearing Paisley a binder was noticed standing in front of the barn, all ready to be pulled out into the waving grain. Other evidences of agricultural activity were visible from the swiftly orceping train. The marks of prosperity are quite apparent. When a farmer can afford to leave his implements exposed to the varied elements of a Bruce winter and make ends meet, he must be enjoying some measure of success in life. The Bruce Herald has this s

be epjoying some measure of success in life.

This is the time of the year when every farmer should lay plans for spring work. He should have a definite plan of his farm prepared, and be able to estimate exactly as to how much of each kind of grain he will sow, and upon which fields. When this is known definitely he will then be able to estimate carefully how much wheat, oats, etc., he will require for each field. This will enable him to get the seed ready before the bury season opens in the spring, and so have everything in reediness to begin work as soon as the ground is ready.

The question of seeds is an important one. Too many farmers neglect it and continue to sow old seeds over and over again, and then wonder why they do not have larger crops. It will pay every farmer to change his seed yeary three or four years at least. When he does change he should aim to get the very best quality of seed possible. This is the time of the year for securing good seed. Do not leave it off till the last moment when you will be too busy to make a proper selection. Write to the Experimental Farms at Guelph and Ottawa and get reports of the kinds of the various seeds which have given the best results, and make your selections accordingly.—Ex.

In the manufacture of beet sugar, best having a sugar content of 19

sectes which make your selections accordingly.—Ex.

In the manufacture of beet sugar, beets having a sugar content of 12 per cent., with a purity co-efficient of 80, can be worked with profit. A purity co-efficient of 80 means that of the total solide found in the juice, 80 per cent. is sugar. Experiments made by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station last year show that the sugar beet thrives best in those regions where the average summer temperature is about 70 degrees, provided the conditions of soil and rainfall are suitable A number of samples of bects were tested from the southern part of the State, which showed an average sugar content of 12 8 per cent. and a purity of 75.8. This was too low for profitable working. The Samples tested from the centre of the State showed an average percentage of 14.8, with a purity of 78. Samples from the northern section showed an average percentage of 14.8, with a purity of 79.4. From these experiments it will be seen that a warm climate is not a necessity for the growth of sugar beets. In fact, the best results were obtained from the best grown in the most northerly part of the state. There is, th.:e-fore, nothing to prevent the best from being grown satinfactorly in Ontario if the conditions of soil and rainfall are suitable. The sugar beet factory should be located where there is plenty of lime-stone and abundance of water. Ohio consumes over 200,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. To produce this amount of sugar from beets would require about 200,000 acres of land. So, in Canada, if the total amount of sugar consumed were produced in the country, many thousand of acres of land would be required to grow the beets.—Farming.

Tell THE DRAP.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggiels, Perth, writes: "A constoner

TRIL THE DEAY.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eczarato Cr., wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the ours. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wesford, Ireland, this week."

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TRAVELLING AGENTS:

MR PATRIC'S MUNOOVAN, East
MR W A NEURS, World

CITY AUENT:

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

24—S. Simoon 25—Annunciation of B. V. M. 26—Most Precious Blood, 27—Passion Sunday, 23—S. John Capistan, 29—S. John of Damascus, 30—S. John Climacus.

The newspapers announce still another settlement" of the Manitoba school question. We wonder in what constitumey a hopeful gang of partisans once more hope to play upon the Catholic

The Irish Local Government Bill has The Irish Local Government Bill has seed its second reading in the House Commons without a division. But enemies, the so-called "Unionists," o said to have made arrangements to im it in committee.

Though not so much heard of in this Th ugh not so much heard of in this part of the Dominion, the late Chief Justice Davie, of British Columbia, was rightly regarded in the Pacific province as one of the great mon of Canada. His death is a loss to the Dominion as well as the province, and to the Catholic Church, to which, after his conversion from Protestantism, he was a loyal sour.

St. Patrick's Day was well observe in Toronto, Irishmen without regard St. Petrick's Day was well observed in Toronto, Irishmen without regard to creat uniting in honor of it. Catholics sat down with Protestants and Protestants mingled with Catholics—a true harmony in green. Mayor Shaw rightly understood his position as Chief Magistrate when he put in an appearance at all the celebrations, whether under Protestant or Catholic anepices. Such acts greatly advance the standard citzonship.

It is sad nows the latest cabl It is sad nows the latest cable despatches concerning the state of Mr. Gladstone's health communicate. One of the greatest lives of the century is nearing its close, the most majestic figure of the entire British reform movement will employ no more his genius for democratic statesmanship in invarying the ancient constitution of improving the ancient constitution of country. Mr. Gladstone is going ne to die. His last public words ak encouragement to Ireland and a apeak encouragement to Ireland and fervent blessing upon his own country

So far as we are aware the only Catholic bishop in Canada to appear upon a platform among the people on St. Patrick's Day was the brilliant young prelate of Montreal. Mgr. Bruchesi not only se' an example for the French-Canadian clergy, breaking the silence in which up to the present time the French-Catholic bishops ruling the large and influential Irish-Catholic elements in Montreal and Queboc have suffered the national and religious festival of Ireland to pass: but he has mouts in Montreal and Quoboc have auffered the national and religious festival of Ireland to pass; but he has also made a precedent even for our Irish-Catholic bishops, who usually participate only in the religious ceromonies of St. Patrick's Day, leaving the people to carry out their own arrangements for the national and patriotic observances of the anniversary. Mgr. Bruchesi presched a sermon in St. Patrick's Church. Montreal, on Thureday last that breathes the very life of Irish roligious Instory. In the ovening he graced the popular platform with his presence encouraging the patriotic astepirations of the Irish-Canadians at the close of the day as be had praised their all-enduring, tath in the morning. Long may be his life and glorious his influence in the future history of the Catholic Church in French-Canada!

The growing practice among members of Parliament of intimidating the Government in order to gain personal ends has at last landed the party in power at Ottawa in a disgraceful mess. Mr. Bruneau, a supporter of the Government, at a critical moment, when his vote as a party man was a serious consideration with the Ministry, sunt in his resignation to the Speaker. The game in hand must have gone his way, as he found it desirable to "withdraw" has resignation after the Speaker had

received it. Although on a party divireceived it. Although on a party division the "hold up" has been vindeated on the ples that the Jepaker had not opened the a wedepo, it is seriously contended that Mr. Bruneau went a little too far His case may yet be seen to resemble the fate of the dog who "to gain some private ends went med and bit a man." The poet assures us that "the man recovered of the bit, the dog it was that died," It is elaimed for Mr. Bruneau that in the parliamentary sense her a dead dog, the contention being that the Speaker acted outside of being that the Speaker acted outside of his province in allowing the resigning member to withdraw the resignation from the Speaker's hands. It is disgraceful to a political party that such practices should be countenanced on the floor of the House. Heaven help the public interests when partyism has lost regard for even the appearances of respectability! his province in allowing the resigning

The Montreal Star, an independent and responsible paper, states that a de-faulting employe of an American con-corn is being trained by the authorities eori is boing trainer by into authorities at Ottawa to take the vacant position of Warden in the St. Vincent de Paul positioutiary. It not only makes this statement but gives all the names and particulars. It is to be hoped the Government will pause before it crowns the viudictiveness of the famous penitentiary commission by so appropriate tentiary commission by so appropriate an abasement of patronage for partisans. The penitentiary commission went to work originally to make places for party camp followers. Political expediency discountributions. tated that only those office-holders who had no friends to make a row in their had no friends to make a row in their interest should be displaced. Owing to the fact that Catholics have no secret societies or other organizations for the purposes of political offence and defence, the kinfe of the penitonitary commission was almost wholly confined to the necks of Catholic omployes. Being well advised of this The Redistrict took up the discussion of the matter, whereupon the Gevenment began to act vindictively. We make no complaint of direct injury inflicted upon ourselves; but we are convinced that the commission was a long distance out of its way to take revenge upon some who were suspected a long distance out of its way to take rovenge upon some who were suspected of supplying this paper with information. This was not only unjust on principle but in fact, because the gentleman whose information we for the most part rolled upon has nover, we believe, had any connection with the Government service. Of a truth, vindictiveness is always blind, and the Government service. Of a truth, vin-dictiveness is always blind; and the people, when they see the public insti-tutions turned over to the charge of defaulters, will begin to realize a little of the ovi! of unscrupulous partisan-ship. sbip.

Lady Aberdeen and Irish-Ganadians.

We present to our readers to day a fairly adequate description of the celebrations held on St. Patrick's Day in various cities throughout the country. We have given the largest country. We have given the special special in the Capi to the address delivered in the Capital City by the Countess of Aberdeen ount of the literary and natio interest of the discourse itself, and be cause of the place which the wife of the Governor-General helds in the respect nd affection of all Irish-Canadians There is no need here to praise either the address or the fair speaker. was done on Thursday evening by the first and best-respected Irishman in Canadian public life, Hon. John Cos tigan. It has been done again and again by a score of our most distinguished representatives, both of the clergy and lasty. Mr. Costigan ou one eulogium on Thursday eveni that will stand for, and be accept that will stand for, and be accepted in behalf of, all the rest—the words spoken by the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, upon a recent occasion when Lady Aberdeen spoke in Toronto before an audience as fully representative of the Irisb-Canadians of this city as that which received her appearance on the 17th proceed her appearance on the 17th processes. greeted her appearance on the 17th was of the Gaels living in the Canadian Capital. The term of Lord and Lady Aberdeen in this Dominion is now drawing to a close, and their departure from smooget us is only a matter of weeks. They will carry away with them the universal esteem of the Canadian people, who nave found in them, from first to last, their highest ideal of the representatives of monarchy in an essentially de-mocratic state. We may take the liberty of saying that by no class of the people have Lord and Lady Aberdeen's gracious qualities been more deeply appreciated than by Irish-Canadians. We suppose the appear-ance of the Countess at Ottawa on Thursday last is to be regarded in a manner as a special farewell to the Irish people of that city. We understand that it was so regarded by the

splendid audience that greeted her; d in this connection it may be add ed that the great demonstration made at Dublic on the occasion of the Abordeons leaving the vice-regal station in Ireland, was not more ex pressure of regrot at parting, and of more fervent good wishes for the future, than the feeling which the appearance of the Countess evoked on Thursday evening at Ottawa, and which finds a response in every Irish-Canadian home through-out this wide Dominion — To copy the hearty words of Mr. A. P. Graves, by way of a wish for their future fortune

May every luck that lightens life Abght upon the Aberdeens.

Food of "Charity' for Methodist Consumption.

We are surry to see that the edi torial standard of our respected contemporary, The Christian Guardian, is falling. The second "article" on its falling. The second "article" on its editorial page last week is quite a curiosity, coming from under the hand of an up-to-date journalist like Brother Courtice. To avoid running the risk of dealing unjustly in any way with the supposed ratelligence of reverend editor we copy the "article" in full

RAFFLE FOR SOULS

"article" in full:

RAFFLE FOR SOULS.

The following is from The Christian Eudeavor World, and is supplied to that paper by Rev. Francis S. Bottom, missionary in Pueblo, Mexico, as a notice read in a Roman Catholic Church:

"Rafile for Souls At the last Rafile for Souls the following numbers obtained the prize, and the lucky holders may be assured that their leved ones are forever released from the flames of purgatory.

"Ticket \$41. The soul of the lawyer, James Vasquey, is released from purgatory and ushered into heavenly joys.

"Ticket \$41. The soul of the flames of yargatory and ushered into heavenly joys.

"Ticket \$41. The soul of the aged widow, Francisca de Parras, is forever released from the flames of purgatory.

"Auther rafile for souls with to include a thin same blossed Church of the Romeson of January 1, at which for heaven the soul of the four leased from purgates soul will be recording to the four lighest fisches; in this most holy lottery. Tickets one collar, To be had of the Father in charge. Will you, for the poor sum of one dollar, loeve your loved ones to burn in purgatory for ages?"

It would be a relief to disbelieve the above. In Canada we have known to much of the disgrace of Roman Catholic bishop in Canada would allow Moxico. We pressume that no Roman Catholic bishop in Canada would allow such a notice. Can it be true of Mexico? What Roman Oatholic authority will contradict it?

What Roman Catholic authority will contradit this? What, indeed ! What Roman Catholic authority at this distance knows, or can know, any-thing concerning the allegations made by a "missionary" in a place that has no existence on the map of America? There is a Puebla but not a Pueblo in Mexico. There is a Pueblo in Colorado U.S.A. Brother Courtice ought to to keep a reliable atlas beside him if his knowledge of geography is a trifle rusty. It would help him to keep track of those wandering missionaries whose statements are never to be swallowed without salt. Supposing, however, that the apocryphal Borton did write from Publa, and not from Publa, and that the editors of The Ohristian Endeavor World and The Christian Guardian are responsible for the error in names, we certainly doubt the missionary's word that th "Church of the Redeemer" in which "Charen of the Redeemer" in which this unholy lottery is alleged to have taken place is a Catholic Church. Anyone who has followed the later history of Mexico, and especially that phase of events in the unhappy country dating from the insurrection at Pueble must know that there is in existence there a "reformed church," which professes the "catholicity" of Ameriprotesses the "cannot of a meri-can-Anglican episcopalianism, but which is not recognized outside a few centres of Mexican population. It would not come as a surprise to hear that the Mexican "reformation" bred abuses as bad as a " Rafile for Souls," because even in England after the so-called "reformation" there the most amazing abuses sprang into existence.
Of this fact, however, The Christian
Endeavor Herald and The Christian Guardian may be fully assured, that anything having even the most ror resemblance to the performance which they describe as a "Rafile for Souls" would be instantly condemned as a gross abuse in the sight of God and men by the Catholic Church in Canada, Mexico or any part of the earth where the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church are known. But, after all this has been said, the one

sensible opinion that any intelligent person after reading the so-called

authoritative report from Mexico would come to is that it is a lie its face, like so many other hes that have been sent out to the world con cerning the religious ignorance of the Mexicians. It is charmingly indefinite as to facts, whilst the phrases "this same blessed church of the Redeemer," "four bleeding and tor tured souls," " most holy lottery" etc. are too patently saturied and maji cous to be palmed off as cy-pressions used in a public notice read in any church. It is an adroit turn The Ohristian Guardian gives the r atter when it brings in hurch lotteries, or bazaars, in Canada, designed to relieve church buildings in some places of their debts. We would be candid with The GUARDAN, and say that we hold all such bazaars, rafiles, prize-drawings, pic-mos and so forth as thorough ings, pic-nics and so forth as thorough ly in contempt as we hold Methodist "socials," "pink teas," "courting meetings" and the like. In both cases the same end is in view; but, of the same end is in view; but, of course, in neither case is there anything contrary to faith or morals involved. If we were all as earnest in the pursuit of grace and the welfare of the Church as we are in the chase after pleasure and "style," we would not have so many harm sticks hands for the women of sharp sticks handy for throwing at each other. But between such adven-titious schemes under church auspices for extracting money from tight pockets and the unheard-of practices that our Methodist brethren p rofogg to that our Methodist brethren profess to have discovered in Mexico is a far cry indeed. We hope these observations may satisfy Brother Courtice.

Sympathy for "Ex-Priest" Slattery.

The Orange Sentinel appears to have suffered a severe internal injury by the conviction of "ex-priest" Slattery at Edinburgh, and the order of the Police Magistrate compelling the blackguard to burn his indecent literary stock-in-trade. The loss of The Sentinel is not hard to understand; but it is quite impossible to sympathize with it. Our suffering contemporary is now eagerly looking round for some ingenious story in ex planation of Slattery's troubles to alm off upon its enlightened readers. Naturally it blames the "Jesuits." It would be interesting to know whether that Edinburgh bailie who brought Slattery to time is a full-fledged "lay Jesuit." Perhaps the police authorities in the English cities who prohibited Slattery's lectures are also tarred with the same brush.
There seems, in fact, to be a wide.
sproad Jesuit conspiracy against the
"awakening Protestant spirit" so dear to the soul of The Sentinel. The dear to the soul of The Sentinel. The deeper our contemporary probes into the "famous case," the more startling are its disclosures. The wily Jesuits appear to have succeeded in placing one end of the machinery of their scheme upon the statute book of Britain. Think of that, and marvel not that non Statters have accessed. that poor Slattery has been rounded up 1 The British law—so The Senti-nel assures us—prohibits the sale of English translations of the Latin books in which the Jesnits learn their wickedness and cunning. Slattery's literature came within this particular prohibition; and that is how the worthy man fell a victim to the machi worthy man fell a victim to the machi-nations of the Jesuits. The editor of The Sentinel knows that all these things are true; he being an omnivor-ous reader in the original Latin, as well as in the beautiful Doric of Caithess that is neither Scotch nor Irish When the Caithness man focuses that formidable lorgnette he carries with him on an ancient monkish tome the Orangemen of Toronto, whose historiographer he has become, may be quite sure that all the hidden wickedess of its pages will be brought to light. The poor Irish or Ca Orangeman is an illiterate back num ith a smooth-bore brogue compared with what Caithness has pro duced. However, we are afraid that all the ingenious discoveries of the editor of The Sentinel offer but cold comfort to "ex-pusst" Slattery with his business rulned by the ruthless hand of a Jesuit-made E-glish law. As for any sympathy that The Sentunel can give him in his affection, we fear that it is but offering additional digrace to the sentence of the Edinburgh Magistrate. Slattery has already received a certificate of character from the notocious "Filthy Fulton," of Boston; and the sympathy of The Sentinel coming hot on top of that should fill the cup of his humiliation to the brim. comfort to "ex-priest" Slattery with

All Hail to St. Patrick.

ON LINE RECEIVED PAGE ON R

sought to win them over under the cleak of charity
On the very day I reached Dublin, hundreds of your fellow countrymen knet to the feet of Leo MII to 3p. ak their southments of final love and attach ment. The Vicar of Josus Christ greet of them in these terms "The most catholic people in the whole world art the irish," Greater praise than this cannot be tendered to a hation, and it is a pleasure for me to repeat his words on this volenum occasion which has led you to the foot of tool's altar to give xpression to the southments that filled the souls of your countrymen in presence of the Sovereign Poutfil.
Chierish with precalection the home of your forefathers, the home of the popes, two spots on earth ever dear to the lirish heart. Before expiring in Genoa, the immortal O'Connell bequeathed his body to frieland. It was meet that the hero's snortal remains should rex in the bosom of the land for which he had lived and dhed. His heart he left to flome. A stronger pledge of fihal love and submission towards the See of lotter he could not have given. His soul he consigned to his Maker. A three-fold love that should glow in the oreast of all, love of country, love of Erin, love of Gol. I know you love your country, and me seems, I hear you repeating with the bard;
"Forget freland: in, while there's he

the bard:

Forget Irolaud! no, while there's life in this heart,

It shall nover torget thee, all lone as thou art.

More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom and thy showers,

Than the rest of the world in the sunniest hours."

and thy showers,
Than the rest of the world in the sumilost hours."

Let your fervent petitions ascend to the throne of the Most High that peace, prosperity and happiness may smile ou poor Erm. But, above all, cling to her laith. Remember that you are the deceendants of heroes, children of the laith. Remember that you are the deceendants of heroes, children of the laith. Remember that you are the laith. Remember that you had been laith and proceeded by the following streets. After the view of the laith and proceeded by the following streets. Law rence, Craig. Panet and Notro Damo streets, through Place d'Armes Square and St. James street, to St. Patrick's Alali, on McGill street. Hero they were dismissed after learning short speeches by prominent men in the ranks.

"The parade was one of the fluest and largest over seen in Montreal. The said that the laith and the laith and the laith and laith and the laith and laith and

EVENING CELEBRATIONS.

The evening entortainment given by St. Patrick's Literary Society was worthy of the Irish people of Montreal. Hon. Dr. Guerin presided, and Archibishop Bruchesi, Mayor Prefontaine, Hon Judge Doherty, and others were present. The orator of the evening was Rev. Ji Conney of Ogdensburg. All Conney of Ogdensburg. He was the Archibishop Bruchesis and the Archibishop Bruchesis and the Society at the Academy of Music, where a drama of '8', entitled 'The Sharmeck and the Rose,' was successfully produced. At the Morument National a drama called "The Namrock and the Rose,' was successfully produced. At the Morument National a drama called "The Namrock and the Presented by the St. Alm's Young May presented by the St. Alm's Young May presented by the St. Alm's Young May Department of the Ancient Order of Hibernians In St. Mary's Darfish the patriotic pastor, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians In St. Mary's Darfish the patriotic pastor, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians In St. Mary's Darfish the patriotic pastor, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians In St. Mary's Darfish the patriotic pastor, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians In St. Mary's Darfish the patriotic pastor, and St. Mary's Darfish the Patriotic Pastor Past EVENING CELEBRATIONS.

IRISHMEN OF HAMILTON

Celebrate the National Festival and Frank Ryan, S J.

Hear on Address from Rev.

Frank Ryan, S. J.

Hamilton, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was marked by the gathering of authority and the state of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in Association hail. W. J. Mutvale was chairman, and a varied and interesting programme was predamented by the state of the state

ginning lith the great St theologians, do a linit that may be some times hawful A ly everyone will admit that there was a time or place wh fying conditions could be foun the year 29 to Irehard The gallari longils sodie; Si John Moore, sald very in himan should be a rebell then and o'that if he were an Irish. Inches of the them and o'the line and o'the them and o'the line and the standard Pitag roll, when a later of the landard Pitag roll, when a later of the landard Pitag roll, when a later of the landard Pitag roll, when a later o'the landard Pitag roll, when a later o'the landard Pitag roll, when a later o'the landard Pitag roll, when a rebeillon of the landard Pitag roll, and it was a robellon of Irish-Process, for the landard Pitag roll, it was a robellon of Irish-Process, and Irish Irish of Irish process, and Irish Irish of Irish process, and Irish Irish of Irish process, and Irish Irish of Irish of Irish process, and the robellon of Irish-Process, and the robellon of Irish Irish Irish of Irish of Irish process, and Irish Irish of Irish of Irish Irish Irish of Irish of Irish Irish Irish of Irish of Irish Irish Irish Irish of Irish Irish Irish Irish of Irish Irish Irish Irish Irish of Irish Irish

on—The motion was carried This control of the state of th the Brist The commanding officers of the commanding officers of the King."

Irish army called out to Irish a commanding officers of the King."

Michael. I'll defy you all in the of Ireland." Michael Dwere was the commanding of the King."

Michael. I'll defy you all in the of Ireland." Michael Dwere was the commanding of the King. The commanding of the King. The Commanding of the King. The Commanding of the Commandia of the Comm

IN TORONTO

Several Concerts and Orations Mark the National Day of Ireland.

The St. Patrick's day parade in Tarronto as usual was held on the Standay preceding the national festival. The overning of St. Patrick's day was set apart for patriotic concerts and adverse of the shamrock and streets with the day displayed than usual, the majorate may be supported than usual, the majorate of the shamrock and streets during the day displayed in the street of the evening a more for the street of the evening and the street may well by Muster hall. This event may have a street may a more representative Irish auditional for the street of the A.O. H in Toronto. Per large a more representative Irish auditional control in this city. The seem under one roof in this city. The seem of on the excellent programme and taleated arrives they had secured for evenings are entertainment. He wished to the property of the property of

chaer's College Mr J J. Foy, Q.C., P.P. Ald Barris, Mr P. Hartick gather, Mr P. Royle, Mr B. B. Iglies, Mr A. T. Herri en, Mr Thomas Harris, and Mr Mattin w. T. Cry, of chmond Hill took scats on the pict rm, when President Ruttidge Intro-ced the distinguished between of the onling Mayo Shaw also came or

nteous place is Ireland for hospita-o cheer,

e the wholesome fruit is bursting on the velles harlay car,

is honey in the trees where her sty vales expand,

her forest naths in summer are by liling waters fanned,

is dew at high noomtide there, and

nuar! Monuar! for our hero that is my soul-searing sorrow, his grave ing a pieces

The long hills and valleys, and the sun In Heaven high annot see their beauty, for the scale-bin tears of the beauty, for the scale-ting youthful respectives Geraldine while the seed of the seed of the bound of the seed of the seed vegets.

doubters leading.

All, yes, these may be traitors and richs to salt the world bendle, but to live the training of the property of the propert grown Frieve, and urbraid not oin detects with thy attenties." And the Hishman who is ashumed of his courties with the control of the control of the courties. The control of the courties well ery out to the best of Tone and Lamnet, and of the men of '28, to sleep in their grass-grown graves, and upbraid him not with his into ance and interest the courties. The lecture lands-firtish Cabinet Minister-justical, because "his country was televished by the court of the hardest transfer out of the hardest out of the

Then," says Sir Jonah Barrimuon, "free quartrs were ordered to irritate the Irish pipulation, slow tortures were initited under pretence of fore-fing confessions—the people were goal-fine the property of the United Institute of the Irish the property of the United Institute of the United Institute were attentioned to the United Institute in Ilitary took place at Prosperior of the United Institute in Irish the military took place at Prosperior of the United Institute in Irish the Irish Iris

To hang him by trial, barring such as were shot.

"Many a fine boy was then on his keepin," and many a fine boy was sleeping the long sleep on Wexford's subject of the state of the state

n.
the men of Wexford in
alled for want of leaders
ation on the part of the
-on; counties of Ireland,
great many of the exiled
visit the scenes of that

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE CONCERT.

wherever they go, all were crowded hato the small hall at St Michaels Col-lege, to do honour te St Patrick on Wednesday evening, March 16th All know the story of Ireland, the story of the Abostic, a man who stands out stands to the stands of the story of the story of the stands of the stands of the story of the stands of the was the there of Mr. A Walak's outling the stands of the stands of the outling the stands of the stands of the stands of the outling the stands of the

St Pattick's day was celebrated in Toronto Junction by a grand concert and a lecture by Peter Ryan, Esq., of Toronto, in Kilburn Hall, under the auspices of St. Cecelia's Roman Catholic church. The large and enthusias the church. The large and enthusias the country together with the large value of the country together with the large and enthusias the country, together with the large patients of the Junction, was a striking the country, together with the large patients of the Junction, was a striking the country, together with the large patients of the Junction, was a striking the country, together with the large patients of the Junction, was a striking the country, together with the large patients of the Junction, was a striking the country together with the large of the Junction was a striking the proceedings he made at opening the proceedings he made at folkitous speech, incidently referring folkitous speech, incidently referring the proceedings he made at folkitous speech, incidently referring the proceedings he made at the patient of the patients of Patrick's day was celebrated in

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BLANTYRE
PARK.

St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated at St. John's Industrial School, Blantyre Park. In the morning the pupils assisted at Holy Mass in St. John's Church, East Toronto. During the Mass appropriate hymns were sung by a select choir. These hymns were interpered with Irish airs. The beautiful and elaborate shrine of St. Patrick was much admired, and is a proof of the refined taste of the ladit. of St. John's parish. At 7.80 p.m. grand entertainment by the pupils took place in the Institute before a select audience, who were warmly welcomed by the urbane Brother Urbaurs. No doubt many more would have been present only that they was the great attraction. In the centre thereof hung a handsome painting of St. Patrick encased in a golden framewover this a beautiful ecrool, the work of the Brothers. The following programme was reudered in a way that would have astonished and surprised professionals:
Part I.—Opening speech, Francis Rakein; chorus, "Emerald Banner," pupils; recutation, "Erin's Flag," Peter Blake.

Drama—"The Peasant Boy." Characteris; Alberto, Percy Seymour; Mon-

Blake.

Drame—"The Peasant Boy." Characters: Alberto, Percy Soymour; Montaldi, John Ryan; Juliab, Bernard Harin; Ludovice, John Sullivan; guards, soldiers, pages, stoudauts, co., etc.

Sugs—"Kathleon"; selections on ac-

soldiers, pages, attondants, etc., cic.
Song.—"Kattluen"; solections on accordian.
Part II.—Fancy drill, St. John's Brigade; chorus, "Remember Boy You're frish," pupils; recitation, George Fletcher; selections on the mandolin; comic song, Arthur Bechard; Higbiand fling, clog and sword dancing, B. Harkin; grand tableau; oration.
All the pieces were well received as was proved by the bursts of applause that greeted every pause made by the different performers. The instrumental music penetrated every part of the theatre. No doubt many a tear lurked in the eyes while the peasant boy pleaded his innocence before the august judge, who proved himself to have been the real epiter. The fancy drill was so realistic that when the military fired music pages of the property of the product of the control of the control





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Gracious Majesty, and that she in her turn will do her best to save I cland from all future injustice and persecution. (COMMUNICATED)

ST. THOMAS.

Rev. Dr. Flannery Delivers an Excel-lent Address Before a Fine Audience.

lett Address Before a Pine
Lett Address Before a Pine
Lett Address Before a Pine
Sr. Thomas, March 17.—For years
past people have always come in crowds
to hear what has been provided by Rev.
Dr. Flaunery for their enjoyment on
the ovening of that day of all days—St.
Patrick's. Whether it has been concert
or theatrical play, or both, there never
was a dearth of listeners. The enter
tanments approved of and patromized
by Rov. Dr. Plaunery have always been
found to be of such rare excellence that
the people of St. Thomas Lave long say
made up their minds always to reserve
the evening of St. Patrick's day for the
purpose of attending them.
Last night was no exception to this
rule. The house was crowded, and the
melo-drams, "My Geraldine," and the
concert were grand. There may be
people who find fault with the play, but
they are very fow. When regarded
from an amateur standpoint the work of
getting up these plays is no light nattor. It entails night after night of practice, to say nothing of the expense of
costumes, etc., and therefore all will
agree in saying that such an organization of clever actors as the St. Thomas
pramatic Olid deserves great credit for
what it brought out last night. It was
well as a suppathency of the common of the c

Before the play opened the curtain was lifted and one of the most respected of our city preachers, the ever popular Rev. Dr. Flannery, stepped upon the stage. The moment the audience caught sight of him, a wave of applause broke over the house, and throughout the reverend gentleman's address a constant repetition of the same was to be heard. Dr. Flannery said it was a pleasure for him to address them once more as they were gathered together to celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Every celebration of the day was a twofold character. In the morning we offer thanks to God for having given to Ireland an apostic so great and so holy. We call on his faithful children to admire his virtues and walk in his footsteps. The evening is spent in innocent zereation and by entortainment, we can be suffered to the stage of the second control of t

CONCERT AT GUELPH.

Guelph, March 17.—The first annu-oncert of St. Patrick's Society, give concert of St. Patrick's Society, given in the Royal Opers House, was greated with a full house. The audience was truly a representative one. The following genilemen took seats on the platform: -Dr. Mills, President of the platform: -Dr. Mills, President of the platform of St. Andrew's Society; His Worship Mayor Hewer, His Honour Judec Chadwick, Dr. Nunan, Licut.-Col. Highbotham, Mr. Wrn. McHew. Dr. Torrance W. U.S. Consul, hev. Dr. Torrance W. U.S. Consul, hev. Dr. Torrance W. U.S. Consul, Dixon, and Mr. J. M. Bond, and Mr. John A. Lamprey.

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Confederation Life Association.

Confederation Life Association.

As it advances in years the "Confederation Life" also advances in prosperity; and 1897 exceeds in the volume of its business all previous records, encouraging and profitable as reculta beretofore have been. Taking up the annual report of this Company (which we publish in another column) we find that the new business for the same period ran up to the beight of \$28,882,005. The cash profits paid to policy-holders during the year amounted to \$90,000—which completes an aggregate of \$1,084.214 paid under that head since the organization of the Association 26 years ago. Manager Macdonald, apparently, is in touch with every movement of the machinery under his control; and that he directs it skilfully, and in a manner very gratifying to his investing clients, is plain to all who read his yearly exhibit. We congratulate the Confederation Life upon the healthy tone of its affairs, and the management and staff must be given a large share of credit for zeal and ability in accomplishing such results.

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Paedical.

Chats with the Children อดออดดอนของจังเลยดอดดด

THE BOY AND THE SPARROW. a sweet boy sat and swung on limb,

Once a wave tooy at ann swung on a hab ground stood a sparrow-bird On the pround stood a sparrow-bird took had been spared to the low base passes of the lad.

And takiled the poor boy and the sparrow was glad.

Then the little boy's mother flew over

Then the little boy's mother flew over
the trees—
"Tell me, where is my little boy, spar
row-bird, please?"
"He is safe in my pocket," the sparrowbird said,
And another stone shied at the fond
mother's head.
And she fell at the feet of the wicked
bird, dead.

You imagine, no doubt, that the tale I have mixed,
But it wasn't by ethat the story was

'Twas a dream a boy had after killing a

bird, And he dreamed it so loud that I beard

overy word,
And I jotted it down as it really occurred.

--Good Words.

A SHAGOY NEWSBOY.

The railroad ran along one side of a beautiful ralley in the central part of the great State of New York.

I stood at the rear end or the train, looking out of the door, when the engineer gave two short, sharp blests of the steam whistle. The conductor, who had been reading a newspaper in a seat near me, arose, and touching my shoulder, asked if I wanted to see a "real country newsboy." I, of ocurse, answered "Yes." So we stepped out on the platform of the ear.

The conductor had folded up his paper in a tight roll, which he held in his right hand, while he stood on the lower step of the ear, holding on by his left.

I saw him begin to wave the paper

by his left.

I saw him begin to wave the paper just an we swung around a curve in the rack, and a neat farm house came into view, way off across some open

into view, way off across some open fields.

Suddenly the conductor fung the paper off toward the fence by the side of the rai.road; and I saw a black, shaggy form leap quite over the fonce from the meadow beyond it, and alight just where the nowepaper, after bounding alony in the grass, had fallen beside a tall hunllein stalk in an angle of the fence.

It was a big black dog. He stood beside the paper, wagging his stall, and watching us as the train moved swiftly away from him. Then he enacthed the paper from the ground in his teeth, and leaping over the fence again, away he went across the fields toward the farm-house.

When we last saw him, he was a

Arm-house.

When we last saw him, he was a mere black speek moving over the meadows, and then the train rushed through a deep oleft in the hillside, and the whole scene passed from our

view.
"What will he do with the paper?"
I asked of the tall young conductor

I asked of the tall young conductor at my side. "Carry it to the folks at the house," he answered.

"Oarry it to the Area."

"Is that your home?" I enquired.

It shall you have seen.

"Then they always send the dog when it is time for your train to

when it is time for your train to pass?"

"No," said he, "they never send him. He knows when it is time for the train, and comes over here to meet it of his own accord, rain or shine, summer or winter."

"But does not Carlo go to the wrong train sometimes?" I asked, with considerable curiosity.

"Never, sır! He pays no attention to any train but this."

"How can a dog tell what time it is, so as to know when to go to meet the train? I asked again.

"That is more than I can tell," answered the conductor; "but he is always there, and the engineer whistles to call my attention, for fear I should not get out on the platform till we had passed Carlo."

"Bo Carlo keeps watch of the time better than the conductor himself," I armerked. "for the dog does not need

"So Carlo keeps watch of the time better than the conductor himself," I remarked, "for the dog does not need to be reminded." The conductor laughed, and I wondered, as he walked away, who of my young friends, of whom I have a great many, would be as faithful and watchful all the year round as Oarlo, who never missed the train, though he could not "tell time by the clock."

THE ALLITERATION CONTEST.

Most of us thought we had heard the last of it. But little cousin Thos. Boland is evidently under the impre-sion that it is still going on, for he has sent me his effort about three weeks

too late.

However, as he is a very little cousin—only 9 years old—and his composition and writing are both very good for a little boy, we have decided to print it, not to hurt his feelings. Here it is:

Dear Gousin Fig.:

This is my attempt at an alliteration.

tigers that took the ton teams to the thicket. The tigers till then tried to tempt the travelors to tramp through the trees. The travelers told the teamster to take the teams to the trusty tribes, till they tried to tire the tigers trailing the ten teams through the theosene torrid, till they thought therst too treatendous to tarry till the tigers took to the trail.

Towards tea time the tigers took to the trail.

Towards tea time the tigers took the trail, then the travelors trapped them, tied them to the trees till they took tea.

Yours truly,
Age 9.

I wonder whether coustin Thomas

the trees to the trees and they took tea. Yours truly, Age 9.

I wonder whether cousin Thomas used a dictionary when he spelt "tremendous." But I dareasy he knew how to spell it without, most of the cousins are good spellers. But what would they have done if they had been in the school where the following incident occurred?

An old gentlemen who had neverbeen very well educated, but who had become very rich, once visited a boy school m which he was interested. While there, he told the master he would like to examine the boys.

Permission being given, he coughed impressively, held up one hand, and said, slowly and distinctly, "Which for you boys can spell teremenjeous?" If the cousins who live at a distance would leave the flaps of their onvelopes unfastened, and put "Printers' Copy" on the top left hand corner, their anceen stamp; there is no necessity to pay three conts for answers to puzzles, etc. You can send replies 'o puzzles at any time before they have appeared in the paper; after that, of course, they will not be counted.

Cousin Fro.

PHZZLES

ARITHMETICAL DUZZIE

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Thirteen travelers arrived at an inn and asked the landlady to put each of them in a room by himself. Now the landlady had only 12 bedrooms, but she found a room for each visitor; how did she go it?

am a word of 16 letters. 18 am a word of 16 letters. My 11 9, 2, 8, 10 is necessary to salvation my 1, 2, 8 is an animal; my 4, 5, 16 18, 16 is also an animal; my 6, 7, 11 4, 14 we cannot see without; my 12 16, 7, 18, 4 many of my readers are. My whole is a well-known publication.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Which is the hardest key to turn?
2. What creature ought to be able to win the fastest race?

Auswers to Puzzles March 10th.

Ales Mar

OND ACROSTIC.

R
BEE
REBEL
FIREFLY
REBELLION
ATHLETE
TON
N
BURIED T'
DD. 2.*

1. London. 2. Montreal. 8. Kings-n. 4. Ottawa.

CONTINUDITING

1. There is "a" difference.
2. A-corn.
3. Dust.

Fool's-cap.

CHARADE. MARKS.

Thomas Boland, 3; Camilla Casserly, 5 (Camilla got the initials of the double acrostic to read "Shakespeare," but the finals did not come right, so it had to be disqualified); Martina McGoey, 1; Aggie Blondin, 4. J. A. Doyle, 5; J. E. Thomson, 4. [The answer to the charade was not bed-fellow, but house-wife; so J. F. T. was wrong.]

The Title of an Ulsterman.

The Title of an Uisterman.

At the second annual dinner of the Ulster Association held last week at the Holborn Restaurant, London, under the presidency of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, his lordship said they were all proud of the province to which they belonged. To be known as an Uisterman was equal to a title of honor. The object of their association was to prove that though they might differ in certain political opinions they were able to meet in friendly intercourse and find a common bond of union and sympathy in their love and devotion to their country, which was a passion in the heart of every Irishman. The measure of Local Government, was welcomed by the Government, was welcomed by the Government, was welcomed by the Government, was welcomed down in Ireland. He thought the Uister Association, whose watchword was unanimity and peace, and goodwill amongst all, might congratulate themselves upon so unprecedented and so unexpected a diroumstance. He prognosticated, and hoped that this great experiment might prove fraught with all the benefits to Ireland which its authors anticipated.

Lord Russell of Killowen said that while it was not given to many to play great heroic parts in these days, or to

feelings. Leve's it is:

Dear Goussin Fro:

This is my attempt at an alliteration.

The tired travelers took the trail towards Tokio, to try to take the:

Lord Russell of Killowen said that while it was not given to many to play great heroic parts in these days, or to make great sacrifices for the country or for cause, yet it was given to every Irishman, according to his position

and opportunities, to do much in his own person, by a career of rectifude, persoverance, and industry, to reflect credit on and so practically to do service to his country. He wished those of the company who hived in Ireland not to think that those who resided in England were one wint the less anxious for the dignity and prosperity of the old country. of the old country.

KIDNEY GRIND

oth American hidney Cure the Only Sp. for hidney Disease—A Lliquid and Soli —Never Palls

for kidney Bleaze-A ; Llquid and volvent - vere Fails

Modical Science has proved beyond adoubt that the solid particles which pass through the kidneys in the ordinary course of circulation—and which in time so grind and wear "esse organs that they become diseased and will not perform the functions for which they were created—require, a solvent to dissolve and eradicate from the system these foreign substances, and the great South American Kidney Cure has preven to be the best and nost secentific specific remedy for such, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by it when pill doses have failed in the best demonstration of the fact that a solvent must be administered. If in despair use this remedy.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Chiairs should never be covered with silk, because they must be sat-in.

The Serenader (singing): "Thy face is as fair as yonder moon." Ann Maria: "Look here, young man. don't you dare to call me moonfaced." "I don't mean to reflect on you," said a coarse, would-be wit to a man whom he had insulted. "No," was the reply, "you are not polished enough to reflect on anybody." "What is de difference between a watch and a fedder bed, Sam? "Danno; gin it up." "Because de tickin' of de watch is on de inside, and de tickin' of de bed is on de outside."

A schoolmaster inquired of one of

de tokun of de bed is on de outside."

A sohoolmaster inquired of one of his pupils on a cold day in winter what was the Latin word for "cold."

"I can't remember it at the moment," replied the boy; "but I have it at my fingers' ends."

"Does your wife ever tie a string round your fingars' comake you remember things?" "Yes; often:" "How does it work?" "Well, when I get into the city it reminds me to telegraph to her and ask her what it was she wanted me to romember."

An old gentleman was sitting upon the bank of a river, fishing most patiently. Suddenly a vicious little dog stole up behind him and gave him a spiteful snap through his pantsloons. "Whew!" exclaimed the old fisherman, "I've got a bite at last."

"There is something consoling for

man, "I've got a bite at lact."

"There is something consoling for every ill in this life," said a tiresome old moraliser, "Is there?" asked a friend. "What consolation have I for my bald head?" "Why," exclaimed the moralist, "the consolation is plain enough. Your wife can't pull your hair."

enough. Your win can't pull your hair."

"Half-a-rown!" exclaimed Count Ramaischle to cabby. "Doi was a schwindle." "It's the regular fare," said the cabby, "but, seeing you're a surriner, I'll take you for two and-sixpence." "Goot!" exclaimed the Count. "It was without bossibilities to sheet me."

"Now, look here," said the professor to the infuriated bull, "you are my superior in strength, I am your superior in mind. Let us arbitrate this matter, and see w iich should by right get the better of our controversy," "Oh, no," replied the bull; "let's toes up for it." Later: The professor lost.

lost.

"Mamma, why should landladies object to children?" Mother: "I'm sure I don't know; but go and see what baby is crying about, and tall Johnny to stop throwing things at people in the street, and make Georgo and Kate cease fighting, and tell Dick if he doesn't stop blowing that tin trumpet I shall take it away from him."

him."

Teacher (to class in school): "How many seasons are there?" Class: "Four." Quite right," said the teacher. "Now, can you name them?" Class: "Spring, summer, autumn, winter," Teacher: "Now, can anyone tell me what season this is? After a pause, a little urchin held out his hand. "Well, Johnnie?" said the teacher. "Please, sir, the football season."

Sisters of the Adoration Reparatrice.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has been visiting the Convent of the Sisters of the Adoration Reparatrice in the Rue d'Ulm, Paris, with a view to establishing a branch of the Order in the diocese of Westminister. These the diocese of Westminister. These nuns, as is well known, pray for eight hours daily before the altar. It is also affirmed that Cardinal Vaughan intends to invite the Eudistee—a congregation of priests like the Oratorians—to London, and that he has conferred with the Superior-Goneral, Pere Dore on the matter.

and the has a construction of the construction

Karakar kar kar kar kar Old Karl's Secret

A delightful September afternoon found me, after more than a year's wandering through Europe, seated upon the low, squatty porch of one of the little mms near Czegled, upon the road towards Peath. I was smoking one of those monstrous meerschama pipes, which the Germans love so vell. It was a marvel of work manship, the design of the bowl being a Turk's head. I frequently took it from my mouth to rub the rich mahogany colored stem, or to examine the unique earving, for I doted upon that pipe. As I sat thus engaged, I noticed upon the steps of the porch au old man, apparently of the peacant class, whom I had observed about the mn on the day previous. He, too, seemed to be admiring the pipe in cunsely, for he eyed it as though he had never seen one before.

"Wonder what he really thinks of it," thought I.
That was speedily disclosed, for no

" Wonder wh it," thought I.

t." thought I. That was speedily disclosed, for no sooner had I caught the old fellow's eye than he arose, and, approaching, said, respectfully, in good English: "That is a very fine pipe you have there." there

"That is a vory nne pipe you have there."

I was a bit surprised to be addressed in my own language by one of such humble appearance, although it is no uncommon thing to find persons of tne wealther class in Austra who speak English perfectly.

"Oho." I rephed, "do you speak English? Come over here and talk with me, then. Yes; that's a beauty; picked it up in Constantinople last year. Ever seen one like it?"

A smile spread over the face of the Hungatam.

year. Ever seen one like it?"
A smile spread over the face of the Hungarian.
"No, sir; never It must have cost much money."
"More than I ought to have paid, perhaps; but I am fond of curios, and make it a point to get some whictover I travel."
"Yes?" somewhat eagerly replied the Hungarian; "and have you a large collection?"
"My private collection is said to be one of the finest in my native land. Where did you learn to speak English? You pronounce it remarkably well."

one of the finest in my native land. Where did you learn to speak Eng lish? You pronounce it remarkably well."

"My father taught me. He was bred at Prague," was the simple reply. "How come you to be here? Seek you here for specimens?"

"Yes, partly. I am on the way to procure some memento from the famous battlefields of Napoleon—Austerlitz and Wagram, you know."

A dark shade passed over the old man's face. It was a strong, stern countenance, very dark, but beaming with intelligence. At the mention of Napoleon's name he frowned gloomily.

"Tyrant! Devil!" he muttered in German. "His army plundered my father's estate to the last spear of grass. His soldiery burned our home. The estate itself was confiscated by old Francis, upon some false charge of treason, brought by General Mack, and my aged father became a wanderr upon the earth, and died in a shepherd's hut." I could perceive the features of the peasant working strongly, as he strove to master the powerful passions of grief and vengeance which surged mightily through his soul. Then, brightening once more, he exclaimed: "Mementoe from Austerlitz and Wagram! Why should you wish to be reminded of German misfortune or Russian poltonorery, or French bloodthirstiness?" There are better things for you here, if you are able to obtain them."

"How "able?" Will not money buy them?" I demanded.

"No," I replied; "I am an American—from New York."

A fresh geam brightaned the old

"No," I replied; "I am not an Snglishman at all. I am an American—from New York."

A fresh gleam brightened the old peassant's face.
"Oh, ah! Nie York! America! Happy, free land!" His tones were exquesitely pathetic.

My curiosity was pricked. 1 took the vipe from my mouth, and s'...ed hard at the Hungarian. There was a suggestiveness about his conversation that was puzzling, but his contentance thus far betrayed nothing. I was, however, as much amused as curious.

curions.
"Come," I said; "tell me what there is here that I cannot get for money."
The evident anxiety and eagerness of the old peasant became intense.

or the old peasant became intense.

"No, no," he replied; I cannot tell you what there is, nor what the price which is demanded, until I know more of you. Who are you, and what is your business in Austria?"

J began to be aroused. For answer to his questions I gave him my name and address, adding, "I am only a sight-ager in durpop." I had in my pocket, with my passport, a letter from Francia raysher at the B. and address, sating, and only sight-set in Europe." I had in my pocket, with my passport, a letter from Francis, nephew of the Emperor Fordinand, to some savants of Vienna. I had become sequainted with him several weeks previous, and he had good-naturedly given it upon his own suggestion, for we had some tastes in common. These I handed to the queer old fellow, more in a spirit of fan than anything else, and quietly leaned back to watch the effect. His

face shone with genuine pleasure when he had read them.

"Yes, yes; you are fortunate to know such men as Francis and Herr Loestein and Prof. Rahl. I believe, too, that I am fortunate to meet you. I believe that you are the man for whom I have been waiting these many years" years

years."
Plainly, thought I, here is a queer old character, who probably has some heldroom of which he wishes to dispose at a good price. I each, half-banteringly. "Why have you waited for anyone? Oan you have anything to sell? Come, perhaps we can deal together."

for anyone? Can you have anything to sell? Come, perhaps we can deal together."

The peasant seemed to shrink timidly within himself. At length he roplied. "Walk with me down the road to younder trees. What I say to you must not be overheard, even by walls, for they have both eyes and cars."

Surely it could do no harm to humour the old fellow. I rose and we walked rapidly to the point indicated, and seated ourselves beneath the shade of a fine oak.

"Now then," said I, "out with it."

The Hungarian burst forth impetuously: "Sir, listen. I have a scoret to sell which will make you a richer man than you have ever dared to feram, and me both rich and happy once more. I have something to dispose of, but it lies bured in the earth, and shali lie there for ever unless you, with your nationality, your money and your influence, and I, with my knowledge, unite to drag it to the light. But even you cannot do this, unless you will swear a colemn oath that, upon my revealing to you the nature of this secret you will deal faithfully with me."

upon my revealing to you the nature of this secret you will deal faithfully with mo."

"Whew !" I whistled through puckered lips; "a sort of buried treasure fiend, I take. Wonder who and what he is." Aloud to the Hungarian, whose dark old eyes were flashing with excitement, I said: "What is your name and occupation, and where do you live?"

"I am but an humble shepherd now. My flock is upon the Carpathians. My son attends the while I am absent. My name so only Karl, for it is not safe to tell you my sur-name. Our family was years ago proceeded and I may only live here in my native land in peril of my life. More than this you shall not know until we have agreed further."

The hurried broken manner in which these sentences were ultered made an additional impression upon me.

"What kind of an oath de you want."

made an additional impression upon me.

"What kind of an oath do you want me to take?" I saked.

"Go with me to the Prothonotary in Czegled. He will draw the paper."

"Oh, I see. You want my bond, do you? Now, look hee, you should know by this time that I am a man of honour. I do now most solemnly promise that I will not reveal the shoret to anyone, if, upon learning its nature, we cannot agree further. If that is not sufficient"—here I refilled the meersohaum—"say not another word."

Great beads of sweat started to his face. His eyes rolled and flashed, and his bosom heaved almost convulsately. At length he gasped forth: "Sir, as you will have it. I must trust to you, or perhaps never have an opportunity. I am already an old man. I must," sinking his voice in a whisper, and drawing so noar me that his breath was hot upon my face. On the little plot of ground that I call home, at the foot of the Carpshinas, I have found a tomb filled with untold wealth." "Why don't you go and get it then?" I demanded, still half-amused, and adding to myself, "I guessed close that time." "Why? A h!" he exclaimed, bitterly, "do not fancy that you are now in free America. Go and get it—for whom? Myself? No! but for the coffers of my Empsers."

A light suddenly dawned upon me. I see. If you dig it up Ferdianal will soize it as trassure trore, while if I should smuggle it out of the country we alone get the benefit."

The peasant flung his arms shout my neck, and fairly hugged me, as he cried: "True, true! And more, the treasure I have found is not in coin alone, but"—here he thrust his hand into his bosom—"ijswels and plate." He withdrew his hand and placed a small sheep-skin bag in mine. "There is the proof that I have spoken no lie, and thus I show you why it is that while really reth boyond computation, I must yet remain poor and humble—as now."

I opened the bag, and to my amazement to contained a number of strangely cut gems—robes and diamonds, and emeralde, of protest lustre. "Why, where in the name of—" I began.

"Hold! Would you have still an other proof? Here, then-you are a collector or curiosities—what make you of this?"

He drew from his bosom another packet, carefully depositing it on my lan. word."

Great beads of sweat started to face. His eyes rolled and flashed, a his bosom heaved almost convulsive At length he gasped forth: "Sir you will have it. I must trust to y.

you of this?"

He drew from his bosom another packet, carefully depositing it on my lap. With hands all trembling with nervous haste, I untied the strings, and drew torth a small crown, or occomes, of pure gold. What the peasant said during the next five

minutes I never know, although I heard his voice in animated talk. I only gazed, in mute astonishment, at the shin golden circlet in my hands. The metal was cleanly polished, showing a workmanehip which was unmistakably of great age. Carefully turning it over and over I discovered some Lablistic I jures or letters engraved on its front. Held so that the light would the better Isli upon them, I made out the pregnant initials, S. P. Q. R. (Senate and people of Rome—Senatus, populusque Romanus.)

Had one of the old emperors of the Eternal City suddenly arisen from the dust and confronted me I could hardly have been more agatact than upon beholding so startling a momento of imperial Rome. It flashed across me that the Hungarian was possibly telling the exact truth. He might have stumbled upon the ancient burnal place of some colonial nobleman or governor, who, during his lifetime had been voted the golden crown by the Santa and people of Rome; or possibly it might be the deposit of the plander of some outlaw, who had died with his secret untold. I could thus account for the presence of a considerable treasure in the tomb, and could also readily see why the old peasant had not been able to market his discovery. Had one in his croumstances offered any of the old jewels or precous metals for sale, enquery would at once have been set on foot as to where he had obtained them; and the old fel low would have been forced to disclose the heard for the benefit of His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and perhaps suffer the extreme penalty of concealing treasure trove from the monarch—death. Already those intermedial processes of the seed of the two, and became feveriably anxious to get into the forgotton tomb. And this, not so much from a mercenary purpose, as to bring to light something of historic value, if that were possible. My visit to the plains of Austriliz was, for the time, forgotten, and all my energies were concentrated upon concluding a treaty with the peasant, and perfecting a plan whereby the treasure might be g

that I need tear no moddling with my baggage. The next thing to be done was to get the treasure.

Supplied with a few necessary tools a few days later found us in the old peasant's hut, in a deep rayine in the blue Carpathiana, and within a short blue Carpathiana, and within a short distance of the true source of the river Theiss. The location of the hut was one of absolute and utter isolation; not even a shepherd kindled fire within four miles. The great range of hills made sacred in song and story, rose in majestic grandeur on either hand, far as the eye could reach. The hut itself lay at the foot of a mountain, which hore rose almost perpendicularly seven thousand feet he sir. It was a one-room affair, as humble a place of abode as I ever entered. A few skins thrown down in one corner was the only couch for the peasant and his son, a young man of about itself, but the flocks when we arrived. A bench in the centre of the room served for a table, whereon my supper was placed. I had, fortunately, brought with me a supply of provisions, which added materially to the scanty larder of the shepherd. It was after nightfall when we reached the hut, but so eager was I to be at the buried treasure that I could scarcely restrain myself from compelling old Karl to show me the spot at once. When morning esme, however, he was by no menns in such haste to conduct me thither, as he had here-tofore been. He was evidently still

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mistrustful, and dreaded to part with his secret, now that the critical hour had come. He proposed instead to take me for a climb in the hills, which towered above the valley like mighty

take me for a climb in the hills, which towered above the valley like mighty giants.

Quickly seeing that an undue eagerness on my part might possibly cause the Hungarian to withdraw from the compact I consented to accompany him. I took care, however, to put into my pr ket an excellent revolver, for I could not know but that some band of outlaws might be in the vicinity, oppressions of the Covernment having rendered some of the poorer classes well-nigh desperate.

Our path lay down the valley for about half a mile, and then turned back up the great hill directly over us Several hours we tended on, but always higher, higher, and at each step, as the noble panorama of a glorious landeape opened out before me, I felt that I was being well repaid, and I was able to look access the mountains, far into the plains of Galicia, once a province of ill-fated Poland. Yonder was the winding Vistula; here, on our right gleamed the distant towers of Lemberg; and just at our feet nested a beautiful lakelet, a veritable "Eye of the Sea," flashing its blue waters beneath the sun. This was fed by nolting snow from the surrounding peaks, and was now full to the brim. It was surely a freak of nature that rolled that tiny lake into its bed on the mountain summit.

We prepared to return, and then,

saw into the beat on the modulain summit.

We prepared to return, and then, for the first time, I broached the subject of the treasure. Old Karl had a way of shrinking within himself, like a tortoise, and then bursting out with startling impetuosity. As I spoke again of the torab, he bit his poor old lips until they bled; then, as though severing the last thread that held his severt back from the world, he said, in thick and husky tones: "Yes; we shell see the place to-night. Our work must be done in the darkness and at once."

nust be done in the darkness and at once."

"Does your son know of the treacure?" I asked.

"He knows nothing of its value nor location, although he is aware of its existence. The poor lad is—"here he choked up, and ended by tapping his forehead. "Twas the fever did it," he added a moment later, and tears trickled pl.nnifully down the brown checks. "He went to Wagram, where I though the might get better employment. When I next saw my son, some months later, his memory was darkned."

employment. When I next saw my son, some months later, his memory was darkened."

It was late when we reached the hut, but, although my fatigue was great, a hearty suppor refreshed me so that by eight o'clock I was ready to set forth once more. The peasant, who never seemed to eary, now that the final determination was taken, became again feverielly anxious to bring the gold to light. The meal over we sallted forth, equipped with lanterns and a spade and pick. An eighth of a mile down the ravine was the sheepfold, and along this old Karisilently took his way. I following. This fold was a large pen, with a covered shelter at one end shout five the tight. Passing through the bars we entered the pen, and then lighted our lanterns. I was on tip-toe with suppressed excitement. As the light streamed out I noticed in one corner a heap of rubbish. Diving into this with both hands, the peasant soon laid the ground bare, and then exclaimed: "Come! Our work is here!"

I needed no second bidding, but

claimed: "Come! Our work is here!"

I needed no second bidding, but immediately set to work with the pick, the shopherd throwing the dirt behind us. Boon a large round boulder was exposed to view. "Behind that rock," said he, "is the eare. We may ossily roll it away, for I put it there."

In an hour the whole work of excavation was done, and the mouth of a deep cavarn in the hilliside was opened. I dared not enter it at once, for fear of poisonous sir; but old Ka.I, who now seemed half-crazed with excitement, crawled in. In a moment he crept back, norstly overcome with asphyxia. Plainly the air must be purified before we could proceed. While the shepherd was recovering, I went to the hut and returned at once with a large bag of powder. Placing this as far into the cave as I dared go, I laid a train to the entrance and lighted it. Immediately there was a dull flash, followed by a blinding cloud of moke gushing from the opening. As soon as this had cleared, I took my lantern and again crawled into the cave. The explosion of the powder had driven out the foul air, and I could breathe easily. The cave was deep, but not large, and proceeding to the far end, I discovered a shelf of stone, upon which lay a huge metal coffin. Olambering upon the ledge, I carefully immediately set to work with the pick, the shepherd throwing the dirt behind us. Shon a large round boulder was reprosed to view. "Behind that rock," said he, "is the eave. We may ossily roll it away, for I put it three."

In an hour the whole work of excavation was done, and the mouth of a deep cavern in the hillside was opponed. I dared not enter it at once, for fear of poisonous air; but old Kal, who now seemed half-craced with excitement, orweled in. In a moment has phyria. Plainly the air must be phindled before we could proceed. While the shepherd was recovering, I went to be borne with a farsh to the contrary. I had a paper the phindled before we could proceed. While the shepherd was recovering, I went to be that and returned at one-with a farsh to the contrary and the shepherd was recovering. I went to be that and returned at one-with a farsh to the cortain a fail of the phindle before we could proceed. While the shepherd was recovering, I went to be that and returned at one-with a farsh to the cortain a fail of the phindled before we could proceed. While the shepherd was recovering, I went to be contrary to the phindled before we could proceed. While the shepherd was recovering I went to be contrary to the phindled before we could proceed with a farsh to the cortain and found to should be the phindled before we was despited to get found of mooke gushing from the opening. As soon as this had cleared, I took any lantern and again orweld into the course, and the cortain and guild orweld into the course, and the cortain and guild orweld into the course, and the cortain and guild orweld into the course, and the cortain and guild orweld into the course, and the cortain and guild orweld into the course, and the cortain and guild orweld into the course of the course of the provided and to should be a supplemental of the point of impact was a subject of the point of impact was a subject of the point of impact was a subject of the point of impact was that the coffine to guild. Straightening was the coffine to gu

After many minutes' study I made out a few of the letters, still decipherable, the remainder were hopelessly defaced by the chemical action of the moisture and gases in the cave, but there, still clear out and bold, were the two mondays.

Nations, and Funners of Empire.

The truth, as it flished across my brain, was overwhelming; and I turned and ran to the entrance of the cavern, overpowered at the tremendous discovery I had made. Old Karl was just entering. I caught him by the collar and hugged him in a

ree course and magged min in the freezy.

"Karll Karll" I cried, "within this rault lie the spoils of the mightiest city the world has ever seen. Beyond coubt we are in the presence of ustold millions of wealth, plundered from Rome and her provinces by tarbarian bordes, and buried with Attila the Hun."

hordes, and buried with Attila the Hun."

Karl did not move.

"The fearfullest enemy Roman civilization ever knew, extorted an almost fabulous ransom from the city, scaked its provinces, and carried away with him every piece of gold and silver his hordes could lay their hands upon. History has recorded that when he died, more than fourteen hundred years ago, he was interred in three coffins—iron, silver and gold—and that all that vast treasure was buried with him in a secret grave, secret no longer, old shepherd! The few who interred him, with all his stupendous spoil, were murdered by the army in order that no one might know the spot to disclose it. And it has remained unknown until this hour. Karl, old shepherd, we are two of the richest men in the world!"

"Silence!" was all the reply. Then again:

"Think you that I was ignorant of all

Karl. old shepherd, we are two of the richest men in the world?"

"Silence!" was all the reply. Then again:

"Think you that I was ignorant of all this? I suspected it from the beginning. But how know you the truth?"

I told him of the inscription on the copper plate, and together we returned and examined it. My companion was unacquainted with Latin, which had been much affected by the conquering Huns; but he could clearly read the name Arran staring at us from the wall of the tomb. It was too real to seem real. So soon as our excitement had somewhat abated, I inquired where we must look for the treasure.

"You are standing in it." he relied. This proved to be true. The floor of the cavern was of rock, but it was covered with silver and gold in every form of workmanship, to a depth of two feet. Crowns, such as Karl had already shown me; plate, coin, which had eridently once been in bags, ornaments of every conceivable kind, and most of them studded with the most wonderful precious stones I ever beheld; speil of temples, candelabra and crucifixes of silver; and all thinly covered with earth which had dropped, but by bit, from the ceiling, lay beneath our feet. We were half-crazed with two items. I from the ceiling, lay beneath our feet. We were half-crazed with excitement. At once returning to the hut, we brought to the cavern my three trunks, now empty, and several empty packing cases, and filled them with the lost wealth of Rome and her colonies, and then we had made no perceptible diminution of the vast hoard. There were doubtless me huadred million pounds sterling at our command, and we labored until long after daylight, picking and choosing the heaviest pieces of metal and choicest goms. Of gold coins alone, we gathered enough to fill my avallest trunk.

It was far iuto the day when we returned to the air, and replaced the

the meantime the cavern could be secured as it had before been. Karl finally agreed to this plan, and after removing overy vestige of our labor from the outside we returned to the but I intended to go the next morning and buy an ox team and cart to carry away the priceless boxes and trunks, and by early dawn I was on the road. Two days passed before I found what I sought. Being unfamiliar with ox driving, I employed a peasant to take the team to old Karl's but. I was fearfully eager to get back to hm, and hurried on the driver at the team's best pace; but on the afternoon of the third day, while only about two mites from the cave, we stopped a few minutes to rest upon a low summit on the opposite side of the valley. The but, and even the cheep-fold, were plainly in slight, where I knew that old Karl was watching for my return with eager, straining eyes. The previous ten days had been so crowded with startling events that now I began to feel the strain. My accidental my command; the amazing discovery of the identity of the tomb, which would make mine one of the famous mames of the ininteenth century; and, lastly, the responsibility resting upon mo of taking the treasure safely out of Austria to a market. All these things, which had a stirred aimost every emotion of my soul to its profoundest depths, now combined to overwhelm me of the Industry of the other world over, and where I went thousands would throng to see him who had recovered one of the lost secrets of the world. I would endow college, found hospitals and appliends, succour all distressed, and my name eboud live in history a sevonym of liberality and splendour. All this was within my power, and I leaged to my feet, impelled by a vast flood of nervous energy, to proceed to the consumation.

pelled by a wast flood of nervous energy, to proceed to the consummation.

A strange quivering ran through the ground. For an instant I fancied that my highly wrought nerves were playing me tricks, then another long-continued tremour, and my ears were deafened by a mighty are h, as though the world were bursting asunder. I looked across the valley, where the hut lay, but could now dissern it not. The giant hill, which had stood sentinol for fourteen centuries over the most magnifisent treasure ever accumulated by human lands, had split in two, and was even then falling into the rarine, a frightful spectacle. A second of suspense, and, with awful roar, it struck, a wild chose of earth and rock, and a vast cloud of dust arors and ourtsined the catastrophe. The shock threw me, halfs-tunned, to the ground. In a moment I was on my fool again, though all the hills trembled and rocked with the vibration. I shrieked in fear, anguish, and despair, for it seemed as though the earth had thrown off her adhesion to the solar system, and were rushing to destruction in the voids of space; but as minutes passed the blinding dust cloud which overhung the ravine cleared, revealing the true extent of the catacleym. Alas! for all my hopes! A million tons of granite rock were heaped upon the spot where old Karl—reat his troubled soul—had built his cot and sheep-fold.

The great stasin under which I had been labouring, and the shock of the appaling desseter, were toc much to be borne by human nerves. I swoomed away, and for many hours lay as one in the arms of death.

When I recovered I was lying in a respectable farmhouse, several miles

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for an army. Never again would the eye of man behold the lost treasure of pinndered Rome; never again would human hands grasp the jewels and the gold that mine had for an instant seized upon, nor disturb the repose of the feroious barbarian chief, whose offended spirit seemed to have taken rengeance upon those who had discovered his secret and profaned his tomb And old Karl, with his poor, soul darkened son, should rest through all eternity amidst the mass of treasure we had so nearly won, with the broken mountain for his headstone, and the heart of another for his tony, side by side with the dust of Attilathe Hun.

Though a man have comparatively little culture, slender abilities, and but small wealth, yet if his character be of sterling worth he will always command an influence whether it be in the workshop, the counting house, the mart or the senate.



"ASLEEP!" The white lips, the fevered brow, the blue line seemath the line it beneath the tree and the thin little hands tell the path etic story that baby is ill. To the child that comes into the world robust and bealthy, the ordinary ills of childhood are not a serious menace:

puny haby with the seeds of disease implanted in its little body even before birth, mean baby's death. The woman who wants a strong, healthy baby must see to it that she does not suffer from weakness and disease of the important and delicate organs concerned in mother than the suffernment of the s bail.

The bail to be a control to the control to the top of a mineral to and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost baby's entry to the world easy and almost baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the newcomer's health and an ample supply of ne_ishment. It ands maternity of its perils. It has caused many a childless home to ring with the happy laughter of healthy children. Over 9,000 miner have estilicated to its marvelone and skillful specialist. Do R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting Physician ot the great invalids 'Hotel and Sugical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine deelers sell it. Alling women who write to Dr. Pierce will receive free his best advice.

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26th ANNUAL REPORA Confederation

Life Association.

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ke Incresse in Payments to Polcyhoders— Interest Collections in Advance of any Previous Sear.

The tweaty sixth annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held at the Head Office of the company, Yonge, Riemand and Victoria streets, Foronto, on Tuesday, March 15, 1898, a 3 p in There we a fair attendance of share holders and policyholders.

Mr. W. H. Bestly, Vice Prevident, was appointed to act as Chairman, and Mr. J. K. Maedonald, Managing Director, as Secretary.

After the usual formalities the following sport and statements of the affairs of the Association for the year 1897 were pre-

REPORT.

The year 1897, like some of those which ecceed it, was one that called for the extre of much eare and prudence, both must be obtaining new mentance and in elusement of funds. It would have on quite within the ability of your most obtained to the source of the source o

st.

The policyholders and shareholders will one with satisfaction that while an amount ith satisfaction that while an amoun the interpretable for 1896, it was obtained of that for 1896, it was obtained certice business of the association ted, at a cost actually less than for lear.

of new insurance was secured subjects to the for 1808, it was obttimely, and the cutie business of the association, and the cutie business of the association that year.

The total applications recover through the year were 2,104 for 8,3382,355 of insurance; 2,072 for \$3,115,285 were approved and policies written; \$8 for \$182 200 were declined, and 7 for \$7,000, being incomplete, where desired. Including bonus additions, the new business for the year was \$3,105, the year was \$2,105, the year \$

he form death classics during the second control of the Annal to condition on the Slat becember last. The auditors have given by the second control of the Annal to condition on the Slat becember last. The auditors have given strict attention their duties, making their investigations room month to month, and their report will be found appended to the financial state-sects.

scharge their duties with emercing d diligence. All the directors retire, but are eligible

ection.
W. P. HOWLAND, President.
J. K. MACDONALD,
Managing Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

\$1,184,527 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

\$1,184,527 25

TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICYHOLDERS..\$1,336,806 74

Auditors' Report.

We beg to report that we have completed e audit of the books of the Association for e year ending December 31st, 1837, and we examised the vouchers connected erewith, and certify that the financial

statements agree with the Looks and are correct.
The securities rangement

cor-ot.

The securitier represented in the aser's (with the oxerption of those lodged with the Dominion floortiment, amounting to \$81,500, and those deposited with the Government of Newfoundland, amounting to \$25,000) have been examined and compared with the books of the Association and are correct, and correspond with the schedules and fedgers.

Lank balances, and the cash are ortified as correct. R HARRIS

W. R. HARRIS, R. F. SEFNCE,

certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
R. E. SIT-M. E.

Auditors.

To ont. Pebr. vry 22nd, 1889.

The Charman, Mr. W. H. Beatty, an moving the engagement of the reper comment coin in the vry attrifactory state of affairs of the control of the vry attrifactory state of affairs of the control of the vry attrifactory state of affairs of the control of the vry attrifactory means of the same date.

Several of the pohypho'de: and stock holders present referred in compoun narry terms to the succas which has attended the operations of the Association, and the reprot was manimously adopted.

Mesolutions of thanks, which was Medical Examiners, Fiela and Office Staffs.

Mesolutions of thanks, which was Medical Examiners, Fiela and Office Staffs, and their staffs, and the returned directors were re-elected, w.r., Hor., Sir W. P. Howland, Edward Hooper, Eq., W. H. Gibbs, Eq., A. Mellan Howard, Esan, Medical Howard, Esan, Medical Howard, Esan, Medical Howard, Esan, Frederick Wyld, Eq., J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Ar Matthey, Medical Howard held immediately after the annual meeting Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G. C.B., was relected President, and Messer, Edward Hooper and W. H. Bestty, Vice-Presidents.

The Late Mr. Patrick Galvin of Emnismore.

One after another the few surviving Irishmen of a past generation, who have made Canada their home, and who, with brain and musele, have done their share in developing its varied resources, are passing to the silence of the tomb. This week the painful task is imposed upon me of recording the demise of Mr. Patrick Galvin, which sad even occurred at his late home at Emismore in the County of Peterborough, just as he had reached the patriarchial age of 98 years. Patrick Galvin, than whom there were few men more widely known, or more highly esteemed, was a native of the County of Kerry, Iroland, whon, as will be already percieved, he first saw the light of day with the dawning of the present century. In the year 1825, he joined that memorable flight of our race, better known as the "Robinson Emigration," which had "to recuiting ground in the Province of Munster, and principally in the counties of Oork, Kerry, Lumenck and Tipperary. In the summer of that year those early adventurers crossed the Atlantic, locating, upon their arrival in Canada, in the townships of Opps, and Emily, in the County of Victoria, and in those of Doure, Emismore, Asphodel, and Ottonabea, In the County of Peterborough. Most of Victoria, and in those of Doure, Emismore, Asphodel, and Ottonabea, In the County of Peterborough, although closely jostling the time when his age must be represented by three figures. Mr. John Moloney, still lives in that township, although closely jostling the time when his age must be represented by three figures. Mr. Francie Moloney of Emismore father of Dr. Moloney a highly successful practitioner of Cornwall, lives on, hale and hearty, and Mr. John Toohey, father of that estimable priest—Rev. P. A. Toohey—who so acceptably ministers to the spiritual requirements of the Oatholes of Westport, resides near Lindsay; still as vigorous as any ninety years old man in the Dominion. If there are any more of those excellent men still in the flesh I would like to hear of it through The Recorrer. each server from his patrons

You know it don't. Then why do you do it? Wo know why. Is requires to too much self-denial to quit. The Dixon Cure, which is taken privately, is purely vegetable, is pleasant to the taste, and will remove all desire for liquer in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or and pay five cents for a barrel of beer or better the cents for the control of the con

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testimony is unreservedly borne to his intalitient his character, that to his intalligent his character, that to his intalligent his character, that to his intalligent undifined integrity, the municipality of his a-ption, if not of his creation stood indebted for many signal advantages. Patrick Galvin embarked in mercantile life at a very early age, carrying on an extensive trade with the Indians, a large number of whom resided at Ohemung Village, and the rapidity with which he acquired the mastery of the dialect of the Aborigines was marvellous. He loved to apeak the Indian tongue. And to the day of his death delighted in reviewing by-gone events, and pleasant reminiscences in company with Peter Smoke, John Beaver or Tim Muskrat. Some strange tales (out of school of course), are told of certain Indian traders. One of that class who resided not a thousand miles from Port Hope, and who was instrumental in bequeathing to Canada a heavy legacy of Government officefinolders, had a What is the color of grass when it is covered by snow? Invisible green. When a lady faints, what figure should you bring her? You must bring her two.

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very novel way of weigning the product of the chase as it was offered for sale to him by the Indians, bls right hand on the balance scale representing one pound of fur, and his right foot two pounds; what his whole body would be worth to an Indiau I have nover been able to make out, and as to what his soul (if he had one) would weigh I am not here to offer an opinion. What means Patrick Galvin had of estimating the weight of the fur which he purchased in those days I know not, but I am certain that "Poor Lo" retired from the commercial embroglio with the conviction that although, on general principles, the white man, more especially if he was a religious missionary, was a very unreliable article, yet there was an honest trader. Mr. Galvin always took the deepest interest in averything affecting the welfare of Enniamore; indeed there was scarcely a public meeting ever held in that township whether the object was pollitical, educational, social or religious over which he did not precide. He was a Catholic above and beyond everything else, and after that you could call him a Grit or Tory politician just as it suited you. An Irishman who loved his native land, he ardently prayed that his earthly career would not close until he witnessed her just cause triumphant. The number of descendants aggregated 118, and included 14 great grand-children. His was truly a blameless life! May he rest in Peace! THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Mm. Vander-voort, Sydnoy Crossing, Ont. writes: "We have been using Fareness and find them by far the best fills and find them by far the best fills over used." For DELICATE AND DIMERTAL CONSTITUTIONS the pills are block for the best of the pills are the pills a Visitor: "Waiter, two eggs, please, Boil them four minutes." Waiter: "Yos, sir; be ready in half a second, sir." With how little colour of justice may a man acquire the reputation of a tyrant and a miser! CRIPPLED SHADOW A

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