

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming.
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. III.—No. 18.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

MR. COSTIGAN'S SPEECH

An able Exposition of Confederation Arrangements.

SIR JOHN AND MR. MCCARTHY.

Mr. Speaker, I need not assure the House that I have no intention of answering the hon. gentleman who has just sat down (Mr. McCarthy) by any constitutional argument on this subject, to meet the arguments put forward by him. In rising at present I simply ask permission of the House, and of you, Mr. Speaker, to deal for a few moments with the subject from another point of view entirely—first, because I do not think that the line which the hon. member has followed was at all a proper line to take; and, secondly, because I do not think we have reached the stage when we are called upon to discuss the subject at any great length. I may say at the outset that while many of the speakers who have taken part in this debate have alluded to the reference made to this subject in the Speech from the Throne as one calculated to create strife and enmity in this country there is one consolation to every Canadian in this country who feels that he is represented in this Parliament—that this Parliament has time and again given proof of its ability to deal with the most delicate questions, and to deal with them in the most intelligent and satisfactory manner. We have had occasion before to discuss subjects which were calculated to create divisions and dissensions in our country that would have had consequences very serious to its peace, and I am sure that every member of this House will agree with me, on looking back at the record, those of us who have taken part in them can congratulate it upon the tone and the dignity that this Parliament has exhibited on all such occasions. Therefore, Sir, I feel confident that the remarks which I offer to-day will be received by my fellow-members in the spirit which I intend to deliver them. In the first place, I deny the right or the propriety of the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) making the appeal which he has made in this House and in the country on the question of separate schools as against common schools because that question has not arisen. The whole question with which this Parliament has been or may be called to deal, the question with which the courts and the Privy Council have been called to deal, is not whether separate schools are to be established in Manitoba or not. They could not deal with such a question; they were not clothed with the power to deal with it. The whole question was: Have any rights under the constitution under which we live been taken away from any minority? And what has been the answer? The highest tribunal of the Empire has declared that certain rights have been taken away from a minority in one of the provinces. This is the whole subject, and not whether separate schools are better than common schools, or whether they should be forced on the people of Manitoba or not. But I want to take issue with the hon. gentleman on another point, and a more

serious one. I want to say in the name of the people for whom to some extent I have the right to speak, that it was a gross act of injustice to the Catholics of this country for the hon. member for North Simcoe, as well as certain newspapers and other prominent gentlemen, all through the time that the question has been under discussion, to inflame the public mind by trying to create the impression that the Catholics of this country have been the aggressors, and have attempted to force Catholic schools upon the country and to interfere with provincial rights. While I do not want to discuss the question, because the time has not yet come for discussing anything beyond the remedial order which has been passed let me say here that I fully agree with the hon. gentlemen who have preceded me in expressing the most earnest desire that the Legislature of Manitoba will afford the remedy to the evil created in that legislature by its own act, and that the matter may not be brought into this Parliament at all. I will not be so unkind as to suppose for one moment that any hon. gentleman in this House would feel disappointed at such a peaceable solution of the matter. I would not do so cruel a thing to any public man in the country as to charge him with entertaining the hope that Manitoba might not settle this question, and that it might come here to be settled by the Dominion Parliament, with the view of creating dissatisfaction and anxiety in the country. We all trust that the remedial order, having gone to the Manitoba Legislature, will be dealt with effectually by that body. We do not all insist, as did the hon. gentleman who last addressed the House, that the remedial order places that legislature in the position that they must pay the last pound of flesh. If the hon. gentleman were in a position to say that the Legislature of Manitoba had refused to take action and that this Parliament was called upon to do so—if he were in a position to say that the Legislature of Manitoba had offered any fair and reasonable compromise, with the object of restoring peace and harmony, and that the minority in that province had refused such a fair and reasonable compromise, his argument might have some weight. But I say that it is most unfair and most ungenerous to charge the Catholics of this country with the responsibility of this agitation. There must be a beginning of all things, and there must be reasons for the exceptional legislation to which we are obliged to refer, and out of which this question grows. Every hon. member of this House who is familiar with the history of Confederation and the circumstances under which Confederation was brought about, knows full well that it was not the Catholics of this country who insisted on this exceptional legislation.

We know that as a matter of history, as a matter of record, from the discussions which took place when the question of the agreement and the treaty between the different parties to the Confederation was under consideration. When that was being considered by the old Canadian Parliament, the Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, what were the real facts? The Catholics did not say: You must give us certain rights and privileges and make them permanent by law or else we will not go into Confed-

eration. No; it was quite the other way. It was the Protestants, the leading men in Parliament at that time, men like the hon. George Brown, the Hon. Mr. Holton, Sir Alexander Galt—all the prominent men at the time—who insisted, as the first condition of Confederation, that the educational rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec should be protected and guaranteed. At that time the Protestant minority in the province of Quebec had certain rights though not so extensive as those they now have. The Catholic minority in Ontario had certain rights under the Bill of 1863, but more limited than those now enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec. It was then declared by all these gentlemen I have named that before Confederation could take place at all, the Government must bring in a Bill dealing with the province of Quebec, and amending right there and then the school law as it then existed in that province. The Protestant leaders in Parliament were not content that the rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec as they then existed should be secured for Confederation. They said: That is not enough; we want perfect and full control of educational matters for our minority in Quebec, and unless you amend the law now so as to give us that full and complete control it will not be binding under the Act of Confederation. Therefore, that was done, and let me say to the credit of the people of Quebec, and their representative men, that no voice was raised during that discussion objecting in the slightest degree to the proposal. On the contrary, they said they were willing to give that, and any further guarantee which the minority might desire at the time. Then followed the proposition that if you gave to the minority in Quebec the protection they asked for on the educational question, why not give the same guarantee to the minority in Ontario? That was a fair proposition to make at a time when the prominent men of the country were assembled together to lay the foundations of a new nation by uniting provinces with different interests, speaking different languages, and believing different religions. The fair proposition was then made to give, on the other hand, the Catholic minority in Ontario similar rights. I am not going to find fault, I am not attempting to draw a comparison in an offensive sense between the Protestants and the Catholics at that time, but I simply state the facts as proving the position I have taken from the first—that the condition of things we have now is not chargeable to the Catholics at all, except in part, but is simply due to the movement made by the Protestants themselves to secure protection to their minority in Quebec. That was agreed to in the first place by the Finance Minister, Sir Alexander Galt, when he pledged himself to it in his speech at Sherbrooke. He was questioned in the House afterwards by the Hon. Mr. Holton, who said:

The Minister of Finance, in a speech at Sherbrooke, had promised that the Government would introduce a bill to amend the school laws of Lower Canada. The honorable gentleman must be aware that this was a question on which there was a great deal of feeling in this section of the province amongst the English-speaking, or the Protestant class, of the population. He did not like to introduce anything of a religious character into discussions of this House,

but in debating the great changes which it was proposed to effect in our system of government, the effect of them upon that class to which he referred must be considered. Among that class there was no phase or feature of these threatened changes which excited so much alarm as this very question of education. Well, the Minister of Finance had said, with great solemnity, as having the authority of his colleagues for it, that this session the Government would bring down amendments to the school laws of Lower Canada, which they proposed enacting into law before a change of Government should take place, and which would become a permanent settlement of the question.

That pledge was carried out. I may quote further what the Hon. Mr. Letellier de Saint Just said, and I do this merely to show the spirit in which this proposition was met by gentlemen representing different nationalities. He said:

I have heard it said that the Protestants of Lower Canada ought to be satisfied with their prospects for the future, because we have always acted with liberality towards them. But that is no guarantee for them, for we would not content ourselves with a mere promise to act liberally, if we considered that our interest or our institutions were threatened by a majority differing in race and religion from ourselves; and in any case that is not the way to ensure the peace of the country. If we establish this principle, we should say to the Catholics of Upper Canada that they ought to be satisfied with the lot which we provide for them. When we make a constitution, we must, in the first place, settle the political and religious questions which divide the population for whom the constitution is devised; because it is a well-known fact, that it is religious differences which have caused the greatest troubles and the greatest difficulties which have agitated the people in days gone by.

There were no two opinions on that subject, that, in the best interests of the country these things should be settled at once, so that friction might be avoided in the future. The Quebec representatives, having conceded the Protestant minority the right to so amend the then existing law as to give them full and complete control in the matter of education in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Bourassa, whom I am glad to see hale and hearty in his place to-day, moved an amendment to the effect that similar privileges should be extended to the Catholic minority in Ontario. That amendment, was, however, lost by a very large majority. Mr. D'Arcy McGee said that the Bill of 1863, which had been carried, conveyed to the Catholics of Ontario all that they had asked for in their petition, and he, for his part, had accepted that as a finality, and therefore would not ask to open up that question again, unless special and further privileges were granted to the Protestant minority in Quebec, in which case he thought the minority in Ontario ought to be protected in exactly the same way. Well, the vote was taken, and only a small vote was given in favor of the motion of Mr. Bourassa, showing

Continued on Page 12.

GUIDE TO CONTENTS.

	Page
Mr. Costigan on Manitoba Schools	1-12
How a Pope is Chosen	2
Irish Priests in Politics	3
The Sifton Meeting	3
Leo XIII's Letter to England	3
A Day with Cardinal Gibbons	4
Local and Society News	5-16
A Speech by John Dillon	6
Bermuda Letter	7
Editorial	8-9
At Teague Potest's Story	10-11
Irish News Summary	14
Interview with the Archbishop of Dublin	15

CHOOSING A POPE.

Formalities Observed on the Occasion.

FILLING PETER'S THRONE.

In the early days of Papacy, roughly until the fifth century, the right of election fluctuated between the clergy and the people, sometimes being shared by them in common. This was in the halcyon era of the Church, when the nucleus of the College of Cardinals was formed by an electoral chapter in which the parish priests of the Eternal City chose the Bishop of the diocese. This is the principle on which Bishops in Catholic countries are all selected, and the form, though not the substance of the principle is still applied to the election of the Pope, for, as everyone is well aware, every member of the College of Cardinals holds his place as the titular pastor of a parish within the city of Rome.

After the conversion of Constantine and the consequent cessation of persecution, the tiara was no longer the portent of a martyr's crown. And when under Pepin the temporal power of the Pope began to extend and as time went on, the rivalry of the leading Italian families for a position which was in many respects more powerful than that of any purely temporal sovereign introduced an element of faction and intrigue into the election which, more than all the assaults of its enemies, strained the stability and permanence of the Papal traditions.

The time came when the election lay between the clergy, the people of Rome and the Emperors, an arrangement fruitful of discord and disorder. Christendom was rent by the conflicting pretensions of the trio, until, at the Council of Constance — 1411 to 1418 — specially summoned to abate the scandal of the tripartite division of the Papacy, the three Popes were set aside, and Martin V., an ecclesiastic of profound piety and lofty purpose, was chosen in their stead.

WHEN THE POPE IS NEAR DEATH.

Ever since the Council of Constance the policy of the Papacy in connection with the election of the occupant of the Chair of Peter has been to provide, by a series of regulations framed with marvellous foresight to meet every possible contingency, that the election should be conducted with the utmost amount of freedom from outside influences. These regulations begin to operate from the time when the condition of the Pope is pronounced by his physician to be hopeless, and when his life is in immediate danger.

As the death of the Pope approaches, the Cardinal Camerlengo, or Chamberlain, formally communicates the fact to the Dean of the Sacred College, so that measures may be taken, both ecclesiastical and temporal, in view of his dissolution. The Cardinal Penitentiary is then summoned, and if the condition of the dying Pope admits of it, hears his confession and administers the viaticum to him. A further formality surrounds the administration of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, the duty of performing the rite resting by prescription with the Sacristan of the Pope's chapel. Of course, Popes, like other men, are liable to sudden death, and the third last wearer of the triple crown, Gregory XVI., had passed away before the usual ante-mortem ceremonies could be carried out. In fact the Pope, who had been ailing, succumbed quite unexpectedly, and the Cardinal Penitentiary did not reach his bedside in time to perform his allotted functions.

The Cardinal Camerlengo is a functionary whose duties are in large part a survival of those of the Vestiarium of early times, who had control over the administration of the properties of the Church. He was, in fact, a species of Papal Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the far-reaching influence with which that important power endued the Cardinal Camerlengo has long since departed. Now he is no longer powerful, and his duties are almost wholly ceremonial in character. Up to the moment of his death the Pope is in the hands of his confessor and of certain minor ecclesiastics of his household, who offer up prayers in the chamber of his departing soul.

POST-MORTEM CEREMONIES.

When life has vanished the Camerlengo is apprised of the event, and proceeds to hold what may be called an inquest on the remains of the deceased Pontiff. Accompanied by certain officers, who act as witnesses, the Camerlengo proceeds to the death chamber. On arriving he finds the door closed, whereupon a golden mallet is handed him, with which he strikes the panel three times in a crescendo key. There being no answer, he calls aloud the name of the Pope, and again receiving no reply, after a short interval he enters the chamber.

The forms prescribed for ascertaining that the Pope is really dead do not stop even here. The Camerlengo approaches the bedside, and, this time with a silver mallet, he taps the forehead of the deceased Pontiff three times, again calling him by name. Silence being once more his only answer, the Camerlengo proclaims that the Pope is in truth no more. The Papal physicians are then ordered to draw up a statement of the cause of death, certified by their hand, which, when prepared and verified, is deposited in the pontifical archives.

These elaborate precautions to obviate any chance of error in so vital a matter have their counterpart in a formality enacted on the death of a King of Spain. Before the coffin of a Spanish ruler is closed the Chamberlain shouts his name three times into the ear of the corpse, a proceeding which is repeated—somewhat perfunctorily, one should imagine—before the coffin is actually consigned to the tomb.

While the interregnum lasts the powers of the College of Cardinals are rigorously circumscribed. Every precaution has in fact been taken in later times to guard against the usurpation of the tiara. The Camerlengo has associated with him in all his acts three other Cardinals, one representing each order of the Sacred College. When he returns to his place after the death of the Pope these three Cardinals are awaiting him to hear the formal notification of his death.

The Camerlengo produces the Fisherman's Ring, which he has taken from the finger of the dead Pope, and he breaks it in their presence, as there is no living person entitled to wear that symbol of Papal authority. During the nine days which now intervene before the assembling of the conclave almost every hour is mapped out for certain duties to be performed by the Camerlengo and the three associate Cardinals. In later times four other Cardinals, nominated by the Sacred College in anticipation of the Pope's death, join the Camerlengo and the representatives of the three Orders of the Cardinalate already mentioned to aid them in the transaction of all pressing business. Their duties are strictly defined, and they are absolutely precluded from taking any action which could influence the election. Now-a-days, of course, when the authority of the Papacy in Rome is restricted to the area of the Vatican palace, some of these regulations, which when enacted had a practical meaning, have become attenuated to the merest forms.

The interval fixed to elapse before the Cardinals assemble and the conclave is closed is, as has been said, nine days. This interval was arranged, however, under conditions totally different from those which now apply to the election. At that time all the Cardinals were within nine days' journey of Rome. There were then no American, Canadian, or Australian wearers of the red hat. Even under the most favorable conditions it is doubtful whether Cardinal Gibbons or Cardinal Taschereau could reach Rome within the proscribed time, assuming that they did not start on the journey until the death of the Pope had taken place. To make the trip in nine days would mean a fortuitous concurrence of events which would synchronize the death of the Pope with the starting of a crack liner from New York, exceptionally fast passage and the completion of the railway connections across Europe with a perfection scarcely attainable.

But if it would be practically impossible for the American or Canadian Cardinal to arrive before the conclave was closed, what can be said of the case if Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, who could not hope to reach Rome under the most favorable conditions in less than twenty-five days? Just fancy the election of a successor to the throne of Peter depending on the breaking down of an Atlantic liner, the heating of an axle on a Continental express, or the blocking of the Suez Canal.

The most iron-bound of the Papal laws relating to the election possess an inherent elasticity which can be called into operation in an emergency. When Pius VI. was dying during the First Napoleon's rule in Italy, and when the members of the College of Cardinals were scattered over Europe, the utmost anxiety prevailed among the heads of the Church to provide that the election should take place safe from the dominating influence of Napoleon. On that occasion it was admitted by the Papal jurists that the Pope had power if necessary to set aside all precedent and confer on the Cardinals the privilege of giving them votes by proxy.

Though that expedient was not ultimately found necessary, the fact of the power of the Pope to reverse, under pressure of circumstance, the most persistently pursued object of the Church in regard to the election, namely, the secrecy and independence of the voting, shows that in the far less stringent rule as to the interval before the Cardinals are sealed up in conclave he has full authority to make any alteration that circumstances demand. Before the election of Pius Nono the period was extended to the twelve days, and it is quite evident that if Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Taschereau are not to be disfranchised the period must be lengthened next time to at least a fortnight.—*N. Y. World.*

It is just sixty years since Mr. Gladstone first met Disraeli. The momentous event occurred at a dinner party given by Lord Lyndhurst to Sir James Scarlett. His future rival does not seem to have made much impression on "Dizzy," who afterward wrote of the party to a friend, that it was "rather dull. But we had a swab, very tender, white and stuffed with truffles the best company there."

An Honest Offer.

If you have CATARRH, and desire to be cured without risk of losing your money, we will send a GERMICIDE INHALER and medicine for that disease without asking a cent of pay in advance. After a fair trial at your own home, and you find it a genuine remedy, you can send us \$3 to pay for same. If not satisfactory in every way you can return the Inhaler at our expense, and need not pay one cent. Could anything be more fair? You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. If the remedy is not all we claim, we are the losers, not you. Just think of being cured for \$3.

For remedy on above liberal terms, address MEDICAL INHALATION CO., 450 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

How many Catholics oppose good things, or criticize good persons? Yet they would never consent to be the devil's agents if they really knew what they were about.

Manchester Fire Insurance COMPANY.

Statements and Balance Sheet for 1894.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY AND STABILITY.

The directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders the report of the operations of the company for the year 1894.

The net premiums amounted to £757,478 12s 9d. The losses, including full provision for all unsettled claims, amounted to £482,284 0s 2d, say 63.5 per cent.

FIRE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

After paying all expenses, commissions and taxes the fire account for the year closed with a surplus of	£ 21,163 11
The income from interest on investments yielded	20,543 11
Profit on securities realized	1,163

Balance carried to funds, as per other side

£ 45,870 11

DIVIDEND.

An interim dividend of 2s per share was paid in September last, and the directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate for the past half year, and also a bonus of 2s per share, making for the year 11 per cent, against 12 per cent. for 1893

£ 30,000 0 0

Leaving to be added to the funds for the year (after providing for increase of dividend as above)

£ 15,870 11 0

The capital and reserve funds now stand at £680,033 19s 4d, and the increasing financial strength of the company during the past few years is shown in the following figures:—

At the 31st Dec., 1889, the funds in hand amounted to	£ 188,980
" 1890, " " " "	307,457
" 1901, " " " "	425,012
" 1892, " " " "	487,069
" 1893, " " " "	664,183
" 1894, " " " "	680,033

The dividend warrants will be posted to the shareholders on the 25th March.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

Net premiums	£ 757,478 12 9
Interest and dividends	20,543 11 0
Profit on securities realized	1,163 0 0
	£ 779,185 11 9
Fire losses paid and outstanding	482,284 0 2
Agents' commissions and expenses	130,925 2 10
Home, foreign and colonial state taxes	11,908 10 0
Expenses of management, head office and branches at home and abroad	108,107 6 7

Balance carried to funds

£ 73,871 19 7
£ 45,870 11 0
£ 779,185 11 9

Including losses and expenses of running out Allion business taken over at the end of 1893.

Balance Sheet.

Capital account—100,000 shares of £20 each, £2 per share paid	£ 200,000 0 0
The Funds from last year's account	£ 461,185 7 7
Balance of revenue account brought down	45,870 11 9
	£ 610,053 19 4

Loss Interim dividend paid 5s. pt £10,000 0 0	
Dividend and bonus payable 27 Mar., 1895 20,000 0 0	
	£ 30,000 0 0

Reserve Funds	£ 480,053 19 4
Total	£ 680,053 19 4
Outstanding losses	91,896 11 0
Other liabilities	330 14 8
Dividend and bonus for past half year payable to shareholders, 27th March, 1895, as shown above	20,000 0 0
	£ 779,292 12 2

Railway and other debentures and bonds	£ 230,327 12 0
United States Government 4 per cent. registered bonds	106,551 18 7
Municipal bonds	95,140 11 0
English railway and other stock	16,250 0 10
Canada Government inscribed stock	43,785 8 1
Cape of Good Hope Government 3 1/2 per cent. inscribed stock	9,853 6 0
Transvaal Government 5 per cent. loan	5,257 11 0
Austrian Government 4 per cent. gold notes	8,710 0 0
Austrian Government 5 per cent. silver notes	9,922 0 0
Spanish Government 4 per cent. redeemable stock	623 8 2
Mortgages on first-class property (with ample margins)	10,650 19 1
Interest accrued, not yet payable	4,037 16 7
House property and furniture, land, Manchester and London, etc.	40,796 9 11
Balance in hands of branches and agents (home and foreign)	90,161 12 8
Balance due from other offices	63,824 15 4
Outstanding premiums	43,402 10 0
Cash at bankers and in hand	50,029 11 7
	£ 779,292 12 2

WICKLOW ELECTION.

Catholic Freedom in Political Affairs.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CLERGY.

To the Editor of the Freeman:

DEAR SIR—I had hardly arrived in Dublin this evening when I happened to hear of a mischievously misleading statement which, it seems, has been industriously circulated during the last few days throughout the Eastern division of the county of Wicklow.

The constituency so inopportunistically plunged, at this Easter time, into the excitement of an electoral contest by the resignation of its representative in Parliament, lies within this diocese of Dublin. The statement which I hasten to contradict is to the effect that it is my wish that the priests of the various parishes throughout the constituency should abstain from all interference in the coming contest.

I am very far indeed from wishing anything of the kind. It has always been my desire that the priests of the diocese should exercise to the fullest extent their natural and legitimate influence in all public affairs.

I trust that on the present most critical occasion the priests of Wicklow will not fail in their public duty. The contest, it may be said, is a purely political one. But what of that? Surely the time has not yet come in Ireland when priests are to be put under a ban in political affairs, whilst lawyers, and merchants, and doctors, and members of all other professions and trades are to be left free to roam about the country inducing the people to follow such guidance, interested or disinterested, as they may have to give them.

The line of duty for priests in this matter is clearly laid down in the legislation of our National Synod of Maynooth. The Synodal Statute which defines it lays down six conditions. So long as those conditions are observed, no harm can come of the interference of any Irish priest in public affairs. The ecclesiastical Statute prescribes that the action of the clergy in any such contest as is now before us should be kept—

1. Outside our churches;
2. Free of tumultuous contention;
3. Within the bounds of Christian charity;
4. In due subjection to the Bishop of the diocese, so that dissensions amongst the clergy may be avoided;
5. Moderate, as is becoming in the ecclesiastical state; and
6. Regardful of the right of all to think and act for themselves in every matter that stands clear of the line of Christian duty.

Within the limits thus marked out by the collective authority of the Irish Episcopacy, acting under the guidance of the Holy See, a wide field of useful and fruitful labour is left open for the active interference of our Irish priests in public affairs.

It should not have been made necessary for me to contradict such a statement as has been circulated throughout the constituency during my absence from Ireland. It should, I venture to say, be sufficiently obvious by this time that nothing could be farther from my intention than to interfere in any way with the freedom of action of our clergy which, as I regard it, has been formally recognized by the legislation of the National Synod.

I remain, dear sir,
Most faithfully yours,
† WILLIAM J. WALSH,
Archbishop of Dublin.

As it is a well established fact that catarrh is a blood-disease, medical men are quite generally prescribing Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this most loathsome and dangerous complaint. Where this treatment is perseveringly followed, a thorough cure is invariably the result.

LOVE TOKENS.

Crumbs from the Third Party's Admiration Feast.

THE LEADER.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy said at the Sifton meeting, (World report):

"I was told by the press of this city that there is no more use for me in Ontario, and that I had better return to my own private affairs. If I consulted my own convenience that would be the course I would follow, but I am in this fight to stay, and I mean to see the fight out.

THE IMPORTATION.

Mr. Sifton threatened that Manitoba would resist remedial legislation in the courts.

"If the decisions be against us Manitoba will have to submit, because Canada is a very big place and Manitoba is a very small place. The result would be that the Catholics would have Separate schools, the Mennonites would have their Separate schools, and the Anglicans also. I do not see why they should not have them; I think the Anglican is as good as the Catholic and the Mennonite, and a good deal better."—(Which lets the cat out of the bag.)

THE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Jeffrey McCarthy, the defeated candidate in the Haldimand election, said his enthusiastic reception was a welcome contrast to the mingled one he received in the recent contest. He thanked those who had from Toronto done noble work for him in Haldimand. What the country needed now was more Siftons and *McCarthys* and fewer McGreevys.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

Mr. A. T. Hunter, referring to the Orangemen of Haldimand, said: "I do not believe in abusing my Orange brother in calling him the hairy-handed Esau of Canadian politics. What influenced him was that after making Dr. Montague he did not wish to go to the trouble of unmaking him. It was a local matter that blinded him to the insult which he offered to his brethren in Manitoba, and the shame brought upon his brothers of Ontario. There is still some manhood in the Orange body, and I believe that some day the sons of William will arise and number themselves, and strike one straight, honest, straightforward blow in the cause of liberty, good government and national schools. (Laughter and applause.) But until then, gentlemen, you will pardon some of us if we do not place great stress upon the fife and drum. I admit that the glorious twelfth is an occasion that fills me with admiration, but let me say that the grand and gorgeous ceremonial of that occasion is not appropriate to mark the bloodless triumph of the French hierarchy, and that in the meantime we will ask from the Orangemen, not processions, but votes." (Loud laughter and applause.)

THE ITINERANT CITY OFFICIAL.

Shouts of "McCarthy!" rang through the hall when Mr. Sifton took his seat. The leader of the third party did not respond, however, for Mr. John Hewitt was announced to move a resolution. He prefaced his reading of the resolution by a vigorous defence of the principle of non-sectarian schools, and a sharp attack upon the Dominion Government for passing the remedial order. He doubted whether they had had time to realize their mistake, he said, for their masters had the pistol to their heads. "This country is dominated by the most ignorant section of it," he exclaimed, amid applause, and he went on to remark that Manitoba heads the list of the Prov-

inces in point of education. It was a case of the most ignorant Province dictating to the most intelligent one. "The tail has wagged the dog long enough," he said; and he went on to express his hope that all Separate Schools would ultimately disappear. The country has outgrown the constitution of 1867, he said.

Dr. Foran's Poems and Lyrics.

There is much to think on, somewhat to laugh with, and not a little to (privately) swear at in J. K. Foran's book of Poems and Lyrics just published by D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.

When Dr. Foran looks through the work again he will probably get a holiday from his sanctimonious journal (see *Some Aspects of Religious Journalism*, by Peter Ryan, Esq.) and soothe his wounded feelings in that nature out of doors of which he is so ardent a devotee. Walter Lecky, too, who has made Dr. Foran's name known to the Catholic people of the continent, will very likely be disappointed.

Dr. Foran has the reputation of a poet. To have upheld that reputation he should have offered a somewhat different collection of his verse. In his "Epilogue, to the Indulgent Reader" (few readers are indulgent, by the way), he says: "I have merely chosen those pieces which afford myself the greatest amount of pleasure. They might be far more artistic, but they would never recall more forcibly the many happy scenes in which they were written. To change one word, or correct one verse would seem, to me, a desecration of the past." There is a reminiscence of Poe about this: but there is a difference. Poe always did his best, and while the Philistines "improved" his works, the poet wanted them to stand as he had written. Dr. Foran no doubt has the precious manuscripts of his imperfect verses wherewith to soothe his memory; but the general public does not care very much about these delicious pangs and would be thankful to have the best the writer can give for the money. For instance, the verses on Boyle O'Reilly were written in twenty minutes, two lines a minute. If O'Reilly himself had to make a poem to order, he would lock himself up for half a day, or half a week, until he had the thing right. If he could not do it right he would not give out anything. The poetic muse is tardily won and O'Reilly was a favored lover. The many incidents of early Canadian life commemorated in this volume are quite in the loving spirit of a man who has thought deeply on the times; the aspirations are those of a patriot; the reminiscences are those of a student. It would thus take but a little more of exquisite taste in versification and selection to have poetry. But why should there be so many grave mistakes in spelling and metre? And why are words like "stern" written as containing two syllables? (Free by mail \$1.00.)

One often reads items descriptive of the liberality of Protestant ministers in speaking kindly of Catholic enterprises. Here is one of a corresponding character showing that priests are willing to say a good word for the ministers at times. A recent issue of the *Outlook*, non-Catholic, said: "An interesting item has reached us from Ohio, where a Roman Catholic priest gave notice at two services of a benefit which was to be held in behalf of a Lutheran pastor who had lost all his property by fire. The priest recommended that his people buy tickets, and so help a man whose misfortune was great, but the worth of whose work all recognized." Such happenings as these are more common than some people imagine, and it is nothing unusual for the friendliest relations to exist between the priest and Protestant preacher in country missions.

POPE LEO'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

Abstract of His Encyclical to the English People.

LONDON, April 10.—The Papal Encyclical in regard to the union of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, is addressed to the "English people who seek the Kingdom of Christ in unity of faith."

It opens with an expression of a long cherished desire to address them in a special letter and thus give the illustrious English race a token of sincere affection. Continuing the Pope says:

"We are further moved thereto by not infrequent conversations with your countrymen, who have testified to the kindly feeling of the English towards us personally, and to their anxiety for peace and eternal salvation through unity of faith. God is our witness to how keen our wish is that some effort of ours might tend to assist and further the great work of the reunion of Christendom."

After citing the evidence of the love and care of the Roman pontiffs for England from the time of Gregory the Great, His Holiness alludes to the exertions made by England to solve the social question, for religious education, charitable objects, the strict observance of Sunday and the general spirit of respect for the Scriptures and the various manifestations of the power and resources of the British nation.

The Pope declares that man's labors, whether public or private, will not attain full efficacy without appeals to God in prayer, and without the Divine blessing. He dwells upon the increasing need of unity among those holding the Christian faith as the means of defence against the inroad of modern errors.

"No thought could be more welcome to our soil," the Pope says, "than that happy unity of faith and wills for which our Redeemer and Divine Master prayed in earnest supplication, a unity which is useful at all times, even for temporal interests both at home and abroad, and is shown by the very divisions and confusions of these days to be more than ever needful."

"The time cannot be far distant when we must appear to render an account of our stewardship to the Prince of Pastors. How happy and pleased should we be if we could bring to Him some proof, some realization of those our wishes, which He inspired and sustained! In these days our thoughts turn with love and hope to the English people, observing, as we do, frequent manifest works of divine grace in their midst, how to some the religious confusion and dissension causes deep concern, how others see clearly the need of some sure defense against the inroad of modern errors, which only too readily humor the wishes of fallen nature and depraved reason, and how the number of religious and discreet men sincerely laboring for reunion increases."

The Pope turns to all in England, to what ever community or institution they may belong, desiring to recall them to this holy unity. In this cause he calls first to his assistance the Catholics of England, whose faith and piety he knows by experience. He invokes St. Gregory, St. Augustine, St. Peter and St. George and above all the Blessed Virgin, to be his pleaders before the throne of God that he may renew the glory of ancient days.

His Holiness grants that to all who piously recite the prayer to the Blessed Virgin appended to the Encyclical an indulgence of 300 days, and he moreover grants a plenary indulgence once a month to those who recite it daily.

The Encyclical, which abounds in biblical quotations, concludes by calling the blessings of God upon the English people.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The Simple Home Life of His Eminence of Baltimore.

A MARVEL AS A PEDESTRIAN.

Before many weeks Cardinal Gibbons will most likely be sojourning in the Eternal City, and Baltimore will be deprived of one of its most distinguished, most cherished, and, at the same time, most unpretentious residents, remarks a writer in a Baltimore paper.

By both Protestant and Catholic the Cardinal's absence will be felt. Although one of the highest dignitaries of a church which has millions of adherents throughout the world, the Cardinal, above all, is a citizen of Baltimore. While many may differ from him in religious belief, if all men were like him the millennium would have arrived.

The Cardinal and James Gibbons are not a whit different. As both he is a man free from guile, full of simplicity, and noted for his generosity. There is hardly a resident of Baltimore whose opinion has weight in the least. But proud of the fact that the Cardinal claims this city as his home. It is not alone the fact that he is Cardinal. It is his own personality, combined with the high office which he holds, by which he is able to exert a strong influence for good, that makes his residence in Baltimore seem a mark of esteem conferred on the rest of the Baltimoreans.

When a visitor is shown the points of interest of the city it is rare indeed if the Cardinal's residence is not pointed out with some degree of pride. In Washington Monument, Grand Hill, Park, the various institutions of learning are shown, but the archiepiscopal residence is as great an attraction.

Perhaps the visitors may say, on the spur of the moment. "That does not strike me as being such a fine home for a prince of the Church. It is hardly any better than the houses about it, and can by no means compare with some of the private residences."

But a person who makes such a remark does not understand the traits and character of the man. Perhaps he would do so if he had heard a remark uttered this winter by the Cardinal to a friend with whom he walks frequently, and with whom he was taking a "constitutional" at the time. It was:

"Whenever I see the poor creatures with whom the streets are filled day and night, I marvel at the benevolence of the Lord. He has put a roof over my head, and given me wherewithal to eat and be clothed, and I marvel at His kindness to me. My heart bleeds for those who have not been so fortunate."

And the Cardinal's deeds prove his words. So well known is his generosity and his inability to leave the suffering uncared for that frequently it is taken advantage of. During his walks about the city scarce a day passes that he is not accosted for alms. The beneficiary often receives a dollar, or a half dollar, or whatever amount the Cardinal has at the time.

"I have no doubt that he is many times imposed upon," said a gentleman speaking of the fact the other day. "He does not seem to mind that, though. If he thought he had neglected one worthy case it would grieve him terribly."

Cardinal Gibbons is essentially a man of the people. He is democratic in the extreme. His tastes and habits are frugal, and his home life is simplicity itself.

At 10 o'clock His Eminence grants audiences and there are but few who fail of admittance to the kindly faced old gentleman with the weak but melodious voice, who receives all

visitors with a pleasant smile and a handclasp.

There is hardly as much formality about this reception as there is when a stranger seeks admittance to the office of a man of business. A simple walk up the flight of stone steps on Charles Street, a ring at the bell and the expressed wish to see the Cardinal is all that is necessary.

There may be just now a trifle more discrimination in regard to visitors than formerly. There may be possibly not. However, they may be an amusing incident growing out of the attempt on the part of a high-ranking dignitary to pay His Eminence a visit on one occasion. The Cardinal expected the visit. It was to be paid by an Archbishop who was in town, of whose presence His Eminence had been notified. But the Archbishop appeared on the city without putting in an appearance at the Cardinal's residence. Thinking it strange he investigated the affair. What was his surprise mingled with dismay and no little amusement, to learn that the Archbishop had been "turned down" by the door by an ignorant servant girl. He had called in good faith and at the time expected. Not being impressed with the girl's ignorance, and thinking it best to proceed onward, he was told by a servant who had no idea of the Cardinal's whereabouts that the Cardinal was not at home. The girl had in her hand a card, which she kept, and which was by means of this that the visit was finally to have been made. It is not necessary to say that after the incident regarding the girl was all in the dust of time, the door yielded upon some other occasion.

There is a long and a prolonged walk every day. This is the hour at which the Cardinal takes his daily walk. He is seen in his black robe, in his white gloves, and of the time is taken for the Cardinal emerges from his residence and starts out generally at 10 o'clock.

The younger members of the clergy might not be that way. They take those walks by dogmatic. In reality they are not dogmatic. For His Eminence is not a walker. He is a walker. He is not a walker more than glad to be taken, likewise he is glad to have him do the walking. He takes to him of the other side of the street and only the other side of the street. While his fellow pedestrian was tired and full of fatigue, the Cardinal would be as fresh as at the start.

The favorite route is through the north and north-west sections of the city. There is one man from many who can keep pace with him and not tire out by the long swinging stride with which he glides along the streets. This is his physician, who sometimes accompanies him.

Speaking of these walks, which, by the way, are the Cardinal's only recreation, a gentleman, who is an intimate of His Eminence, and who has walked with him, told the following.

"One day last winter the weather was so bad, walking especially being most disagreeable. I thought I would forestall His Eminence. I drove around to his residence in my buggy, and, noting the inclemency of the day, suggested that he take a drive with me. He consented. We drove out as far as North Avenue, when he proposed that we tie the horse to a post and walk out the avenue. I think there was a smile or a ghost of one on his face as he proposed it. There was nothing to do but accede to his wishes. I shall remember the walk for some time."

The Cardinal generally, on such occasions, wears simply a long black coat closely buttoned. A high black hat usually adorns his head.

Those who have taken these long walks with him say that it was an intellectual treat. The Cardinal is a fine conversationalist and discusses warmly

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.



CUSTOM TAILORING



OUR STOCK OF SPRING WOOLLENS IS COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.....

GENTLEMEN SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS

—TO MEASURE —WILL SAVE MONEY BY CALLING ON US

C. MARTIN & CO.,

 Cor. King and West Market Sts., Toronto.

every subject in a manner which shows he is a deep thinker and an analyst of no small ability. His interest in affairs of the day is well known, and he keeps well posted on all current topics.

Though His Eminence has at his command a fine span of horses and a carriage, it is seldom they are called into requisition. Perhaps the only times are when he leaves town, or is met at the station on his return from a trip. Then another occasion when the carriage and horses are called for is when there is a guest—who will not walk. Woe betide the unfortunate one who thinks he is something of a pedestrian, and is willing to venture forth with the Cardinal. Before the walk is ended in his eyes, His Eminence is transformed from a pale, delicate figure into an athlete of tireless energy and unlimited endurance.

A Civic Carpet Bagger.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

SIR—I noticed among the missionaries who were spreading the McCarthyite Gospel in Haldimand the name of Mr. John Hewitt of the Waterworks Department, Toronto. Now, were Mr. Hewitt a private citizen, with his time all his own, no one could question his right to take a hand in a political campaign, whether in Haldimand or elsewhere, although the good taste, not to say the decency of such carpet bagging has not infrequently been called in question. But as Mr. Hewitt is a civic official, and paid to the full for such services as he renders the city, I submit that he is guilty of grave dereliction of duty in absenting himself from his office during business hours to engage in work other than that for which he regularly draws his salary at the cost of the tax payers.

As this is not the first time that Mr. Hewitt has left his office to take care of itself while he was scurrying over the country and airing his peculiar views, it may be pertinent to ask if he has leave for this liberty from his superiors in the City Hall. Has Mayor Kennedy given Mr. Hewitt carte blanche to go and do and say as he pleases? If not, is it City Clerk Blevins or Treasurer Coady who has yielded to Mr. Hewitt's inordinate longing for public notoriety?

If these gentlemen know nothing of Mr. Hewitt's comings and goings—of his frantic efforts to force his identity—will some one of our aldermen be manly and honest enough to rise in his place in council and demand an explanation of conduct that would not be tolerated in view of good municipal government? There is a moral as well as an aldermanic responsibility which calls for action in the matter.

Yours &c., TAX-PAYER.

Toronto, April 20, 1895.

BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.

Good health is better than diamonds. Health is life. No pleasure can be taken without it. It is the most precious thing in the world, and many people are careless about it. They neglect their little ailments—they ignore nature's danger signals and run right onto the rocks of disease. All diseases have insignificant beginnings. Consumption is but the fruit of neglected catarrh. A slight cold develops into pneumonia or bronchitis. A little indigestion grows into "liver complaint."

The best way to cure a disease is to prevent it. The next best way is to catch it before it develops to its worst stage.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for the whole body. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. It is a strengthener, a purifier and a cure. It puts the digestive system into an active, healthy condition, purifies and enriches the blood and forces out all poisonous matter. Taken in time, it will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It is a purely vegetable compound that works in perfect harmony with nature. It tones up the whole body and produces strong, hard, healthy flesh. It has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, which had withstood the effect of every other medicine.

A large number of testimonial letters and photographs of those cured have been printed in book form. We will send the book (160 pages) free, if you will send your address, also this notice and 6 cts. for postage, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The unsuccessful attempts of New York reporters to interview Henry Waterson on the political situation reminds Major Handy of a funny incident of an attempt of J. B. McCormick ("Macon"), then of the Cincinnati Enquirer, to get a talk on some question of the hour from Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial. Finally Halstead lost his temper and said: "Dash it all, McCormick, don't you know that I have a newspaper of my own in which I can express my opinions?" "Yes," said McCormick, "that is all right; but we want to give them circulation." This was too much for Halstead. So they went over to St. Nicholas Hotel and had a drink, and McCormick got his interview.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Other Items of Interest in Cities and Towns.

Hamilton.

The concert held in St. Lawrence Hall last Thursday evening by the Ladies' Aid Society of that parish was a success both as regards the audience and also the programme, which was as follows: Instrumental duet, grand galop de concert, Misses Ida and Kate Mahony; vocal solo, A Song of a Soldier, H. M. Thomas; recitation, The Curse of Intemperance, Miss M. Sheehan; vocal solo, Tell Her I Love Her So, E. T. Marliud; guitar solo, Spanish Fantasia, Miss A. Smith; vocal quartette, Pro Fundo Basso, Misses Charlotte Bastien and Carey and Messrs. Martin and Thomas; recitation, extract from "Dr. Sevier," Wallace Graham; vocal solo, The Hills of Arcady, Miss S. Stuart; vocal duet, Starboard Watch, Messrs. Thomas and Martin. For the arrangement of the programme and the tasty decorations of the hall great praise is due to Miss Charlotte Bastien, president of the society, and Miss Skimmin, secretary. The affair was a closing of the society's winter work.

After the concert a dainty repast was partaken of by Bishop Dowling, Rev. Fathers Brady, Coty and Lehman, the active members of the society and the talent obtained.

Special donations during the winter were given by Bishop Dowling, Mgr. McEvay, Rev. Fathers Coty and Lehman, Dr. F. H. Balfe (the society's physician), Mr. Cummings, Mr. Burke, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Jessop, Misses Roche and McQuity.

Halifax.

The "At Home" given by branches 132 and 160 C.M.B.A. in their rooms on Wednesday evening last was a very pleasant affair, and was much enjoyed by those present. No one but members and their lady friends were admitted. There were about 140 present. Messrs. P. O'Keefe, of St. John, P. O'Rourke, of Moncton, and Mr. Mullowney, of Quebec, all members of the association, were present as guests. Dancing was kept up until 1 a.m., music being furnished by Messrs. Kilday and Vaughn. Supper was served at 10 p.m. The ball was opened by Ald. elect Butler, first vice-president of branch 132, who danced with Mrs. W. R. Powell. Late in the evening there was an intermission during which Miss Egan, daughter of Col. Egan, played a piano solo, and W. Buckley sang a song. J. D. O'Donnell was floor director, assisted by W. J. Power and W. Phelan. Messrs. Clancy, P. Connolly, Fultz and R. Power looked after the guests in the supper room. Mr. Carr received the guests. The janitress of the building very kindly placed her apartments at the disposal of the committee.

Quebec.

There was a large gathering of the friends of both families in St. Louis Chapel, this morning to witness the nuptials of Mr. James J. Murphy, only son of Mr. Pierce Murphy, of Sillery, to Miss Mary Elizabeth (Lilly), daughter of Mr. T. J. Walsh, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. F. O'Rielly. The wedding breakfast which followed the ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's parents, in St. Flavien street. The bride was a recipient of many beautiful and costly presents. The happy young couple left by the C. P. R. noon express on a wedding trip of Toronto, Niagara Falls and New York, followed by the good wishes of a crowd of friends who had assembled at the station to see them off and wish them "bon voyage."

Died.

At Gananoque on the 3rd inst., Mr. James McGivern at the age of 57 years. Deceased was a native of the County Armagh Ireland, left his native home, in company with his parents, at the early age of 15 years. Coming to Canada, the family settled in Kingston Ont., where they remained one year, after which they moved to Gananoque, then an unpretending little village, and here the lamented deceased lived until death claimed him as his own. Mr. McGivern was throughout his life a devoted and exemplary member of the Catholic Church with the sacraments of which his last moments were fortified. He was a patriotic Irishman, ardently devoted to the interests of the Old Land, and full of hope in ultimate triumph of her struggles. He left a wife, a daughter to the late Felix Hanratty, in his day one of the ablest educationists in the Province—and six children, including four boys and two girls to mourn his loss.

And again at the Hotel Dieu Hospital Kingston, on the 14th inst., Mr. John Richards of Gananoque, at the comparatively early age of 45 years. Mr. Richards, who

was of French extraction, was born in the historic City of Quebec, the family moving to Montreal when he was seven years of age. From here they crossed to the United States, the subject of this brief memoir as soon as he had reached man's estate, being employed all through the construction of that great triumph of engineering skill the Hoosac Tunnel. It was not my good fortune to be acquainted with the late Mr. McRichards during his life-time but judging from the high testimony borne to his character by priest and people alike, at his death a pure soul winged its flight to Him who created it. He belonged to the C.M.B.A. the members of which in mournful procession followed his remains to the grave. Eternal rest to both.

C. M. B. A.

Branch 145 held a highly successful open meeting and concert in the hall of St. Michael's College on Monday evening April 29th. The large hall was well filled by visiting members and friends. Short addresses were made by Messrs D. Miller and J. C. Walsh after which there was an excellent musical programme in which Mrs. J. D. Warde, and Messrs. A. W. Holmes, J. P. Kirk, F. A. Anglin, J. D. Warde and D. Miller took part. An hour was then very pleasantly spent in following Mr. Frank Veigh's lecture, with stereopticon views, on the history of Canada.

Knights of St. John.

At the last regular meeting of the R.C. Union Knights of St. John (Our Lady of Lourdes Commandery 253) letters of condolence were sent to Sir Knights J. C. Milloy and J. E. Milloy sympathizing with them in the sad loss they have sustained in the death of their mother.

E. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of St. Helen's circle No. 2 E.B.A. these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That the members of St. Helen's circle No. 2 Eminent Beneficial Association, do hereby tender our most sincere sympathy with you in the sad affection it has pleased Almighty God to place upon you, and trust that our Holy Patroness the ever Blessed Virgin will obtain for you from her divine Son grace to bow in humble submission to His divine will.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on the minutes, one sent to the Messrs. Marshman, and one to the G. S., for insertion in the official rogan.

Signed on behalf of the circle,
MR. T. BARR.

A. O. H.

A.O.H. Division No. 4, held their regular meeting Sunday last, there being a full attendance. A large amount of business was transacted. One new member was initiated, and three applications for membership received. Under the heading of the good and welfare of the order, some very interesting five minute speeches were made by members. The Literary Committee surprised the members with their literary and vocal talents. The meeting adjourned with singing God Save Ireland.

THOMAS HARRIS, Rep.

C. O. F.

St. Joseph's Court, No. 370, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Diagon's Hall.

At the last regular meeting one candidate was initiated and five applications received. The usual business being disposed of the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

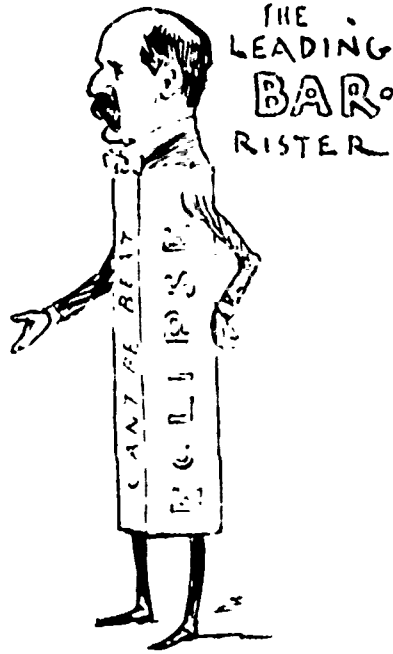
Chief Ranger, Wm. Mitchell; Vice Chief Ranger, John J. Howorth; Recording Sec., Thomas Finucan; Financial Sec'y, Richard Howorth; Treasurer, Walter F. Brooks; Trustee, Henry Sloman, John Cadaret, James Finucan; Representative, Joseph Cadaret; Alternate, John Howorth; Medical Examiner, Dr. Wallace; Chaplain, Rev. Father McKates.

The committee in charge of the open meeting, which takes place on Thursday, May 8th, are working hard to make it a pronounced success. Brother W. T. J. Lee of Sacred Heart Court has kindly consented to lecture. This in itself will be the means of drawing a large crowd. The installation of officers which takes place at this meeting will be public and a first class programme is being prepared by the Good of the Order committee.

JOHN J. HOWORTH.

Flags of All Nations.

The flags of Chas. Martin & Co., the well-known clothiers, still float at the corner of King street and West market square. At this attractive house there is as fine a stock of ready-made clothing as can be found in the city; and in custom tailoring, both as to make and material, the wares of Messrs Martin & Co. cannot be excelled. If you want anything in the line, step in and see the great head of the firm, who will suit you in any style at very moderate cost.



must have soap like other people. He is clothed in Eclipse Soap. Try a bar for yourself the purest bar in the market. Ask your grocer for it—in 3-lb. bars.

John Taylor & Co., Toronto
MANUFACTURERS.

Obituary.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Bldulph has lost a valued member by the death of the late Mr. James J. Harrigan of Cedar Vale. Deceased attended the service on Palm Sunday, and yielded up his mortal soul unto his Creator on the anniversary of the Resurrection, Easter Sunday, April 14th, 1897, fortified by a most consolatory religion. What an enlightening ending of a life so well spent. Deceased was a monthly partaker of the Bread of Life and it is to be hoped a worthy partaker, as he never was known to utter a word in anger or in disparagement of his.

It is needless to state that his death at the early age of 56 years is regretted by all who knew him and that his bereaved family has the sincere sympathy of the community. He leaves a wife, three children and an aged sister to mourn his great loss as a father and protector. His wife, Mary, who is a sister of Mr. John J. Blake, barister at law, British Columbia and I. M. Blake, Bldulph, as a sister of Rev. Michael McGrath and the late Mr. M. Ath of Quebec. He was a trustee of S. S. N. S. for many years and in that connection a neighbor and of him and the late Patrick Joseph Dewar (two of them) were trustees of the school for many years but they were not two private always giving a home to the children. Both our departed friends were staunch supporters of the Catholic Press and of everything calculated to promote the welfare of their neighbors both spiritual and temporal.

A Street Car Joke.

As the Up-Sherbourne car was whirling along at a breakneck pace past Duchess street the other night the conductor, an auburn haired son of Uster, mildly announced the next street as Queen. A spruce young widow who intended to get off at the next street above immediately shouted as loud as she could, "Conductor, Stuter" ("Shoot her"). Convulsive laughter on the part of the writer, the widow and two glibly girls who sat opposite. The others did not see the "dialoyal joke."

The Garden City.

This handsome and commodious steel steamer, we notice, is billed for the season alternately between Toronto and St. Catharines and Lake Island Park, Wilton, N. Y. Pleasure seekers, in either direction, can enjoy themselves at considerably reduced rates by purchasing books of tickets; and exceptional inducements are offered to societies organizing excursions to any port on the lake; to this fact we especially call the attention of our friends of the A. O. H., the I. C. B. A., the E. B. A., the C. M. B. A., Knights of St. John, and the C. O. F. They will be liberally treated by the agent, Mr. W. N. Harris, whose office is on Yonge street wharf, or by Mr. S. E. Nihan, the obliging Purser of the Garden City.

Miss Marguerite Dunn, Toronto's popular elocutionist, has been meeting with the greatest success before the critical audiences of New York. During Easter week and the week following she appeared at the Harlem Opera House and the Columbus Hall. On both occasions she was enthusiastically recalled again and again. It is a real pleasure to chronicle the triumphs of this gifted young Toronto artiste.

This is the season of the year when the young man who is going to graduate from college this summer begins to wonder how many \$5,000 positions will be offered to him the first month after he acquires his degree. He will know about it before Aug. 1.

The New Clothing Store.

Our Boys' Department

prepared to meet your requirements in thorough-

Good and Stylish

Boys' & Children's Apparel

with an assortment of varied and reasonable values unequalled in Toronto, at prices, too, that will appeal to every careful buyer. We are having a great run on

Zouave and Sailor Suits

Nothing so fashionable and comfortable for the small boys; prices begin at \$1.50 and so on up to \$5 and \$6.

Our Order Department

should interest you, also, LATEST KING STREET STYLE, PERFECT FIT AND LOW PRICES COUNT.

CHEYNE & CO.,
73 KING STREET E.
ROBERT CHEYNE, Mgr.

A Real Good Boy.—Little Johnny—I think I must be a very good-natured boy. Auntie—Why so? Little Johnny—School has been open about a month, and I haven't wished anything awful would happen to the teacher yet.

Passing on the Blame.—The Judge (severely)—This poor man says that you, prisoner, hypnotized him into committing the crime. What have you to say for yourself? Prisoner—He's right, Your Honor. Another man hypnotized me into hypnotizing him.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

A Great Speech By John Dillon.

THE COUNTRY ESSENTIALLY AGRICULTURAL.

John Dillon, M. P., made a great speech in the House of Commons, on the evening of April 1, in the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill.

We quote from it as follows:—

There are districts of the country,—for instances one-half of my own constituency—which have been reclaimed by the unremitting and ceaseless toil of generations of poor men, and which but for them would be waste mountain or waste bog at the present time. If a tenant is going to improve such a holding is it fair or just to say to him, "If you lay out money on it and get only one or two per cent, or nothing at all, on your outlay, your money must go; but, if you chance to get a stroke of good luck, and have a return of 20 or 30, or even 50 per cent., then it shall become the landlord to say, "You have developed the inherent capabilities of the soil; these are mine, and therefore you must hand over the greater part of your profit." That is an outrageous proposition, calculated to damp and stop the spirit of enterprise of our people. Is it not monstrous that a body of men who contribute nothing to the advancement of the country, and who never spent a penny for its benefit, or for the improvement of the condition of its people, should sit looking at all the labors of the people, and then claim the right to put their hands into their pockets? In considering this question, two points should be kept prominently in mind. First of all, the house should think of the multitude of men who do not get a fair return in interest for the labor and capital they expend on their farms, and, secondly, the house should consider, and I think this should be paramount in passing a law, what was for the interest of the community at large as contradistinguished from the interest of a small class. I say without the slightest fear of contradiction that it is enormously to the interest of the community at large in Ireland that everything possible should be done consistently with justice to encourage the Irish farmers to lay out capital and labor on their land, and thus improve the country. Ireland, as we have often heard, is an agricultural country, with little other resources of wealth, and everybody who has looked carefully into the condition of our country is agreed that its wealth could be, and would be, enormously increased if the people were properly encouraged to improve the land. I know some of districts—I have one estate in my own constituency particularly in my mind—where ten years ago the tenants purchased their holdings. There was no question then of inherent capabilities. I wonder this question was not raised on the Purchase Acts, but fortunately it was not. I am told that in these cases you could hardly know the district to be the same now. The moment the tenants got possession of the land, and knew that every improvement would be their own and their children's, immediately a spirit of enterprise and industry and a desire to sink their capital in the land was evoked. That is what we want to encourage in Ireland.

PURCHASE THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE LAND QUESTION.

I am in favor of purchase as the final solution of the land question. I say that consistently with safeguarding the just rights of the landlords—and I have no wish to interfere with their just rights—I say that consistently with safeguarding their just rights

which are really only rent charges on the Irish estates, I say we ought to bring about such a condition of things as that. The position of those tenants who have not purchased their holdings should be brought as close as possible to the position of those who have purchased, and it is ridiculous to say that the landlords, who are only too anxious to see their interests at 18, 19, or 20 years' purchase, and some of whom would be very glad to get 15 or 16 it is ridiculous to say that they would be very keen on the inherent capabilities so long as the present rent is safeguarded to them. I say it is a ridiculous and absurd proposition. I say it is a ridiculous statement, and the special value which I attach to clearing away all these cobwebs about inherent capabilities is this—first of all that this system of keeping up in the minds of the farmers of Ireland the idea that if they improve their lands, a portion of the improvements will be grabbed from them by the landlord, has a dull and deadening effect upon their enterprise. I attach great importance to this provision for the sweeping away of these absurd and fine-drawn distinctions about the inherent capabilities, in order that the spirit of enterprise and the desire to lay out capital and improve his holding may be thoroughly aroused in the Irish farmer, and I believe that nothing that this house can do can be more calculated to improve the condition of the Irish tenant. But there is another very strong consideration present to my mind in regard to this question of the letting value of land. If there was one thing more than another which struck every member of the committee that sat upstairs it was the mysterious complexity and the uncertainty of the law as administered in Ireland. Ought we not all to endeavor to make this act as simple as possible? The simplest intelligence can understand that every farmer should get the benefit of all the increased value of his farm resulting from his improvements, but if you introduce questions about dividing the increased letting value between the landlord and the farmer for some occult reason springing from inherent capabilities there is no end to the difficulties that will spring up amongst the administrators of the law in Ireland.

A HORRIBLE SUGGESTION.

The honorable member for South Tyrone used a sentence which made my blood run cold, and which will make the blood of many an Ulster tenant run cold. He said that if the Land Commissioners of Ireland in valuing the farms of Ireland took into consideration the inherent capabilities of the soil they would double the rent of Ireland to-morrow. That is very agreeable intelligence for the Irish farmers. I say that as long as that sword of Damocles is hanging over the farmers of Ireland—this unknown and unknowable quantity, the inherent capability of the soil—no farmer in Ireland will be sure that he will get a reasonable advantage from any improvement that he may make, and I hold it is a matter of the highest policy in attempting a final settlement of these Irish questions by a system of purchase to do everything that this house can do to encourage the Irish farmer to put his capital and his labor into his farm without fear and with perfect confidence, and I hold also that it is the highest policy on the part of this house to simplify the land law in Ireland, and the simple and straight forward way to deal with this question is to give to the farmer all the outlay which he could add to his farm by any expenditure of labor or capital.

I have a word or two to say on the question of reclamation. The honorable member for South Tyrone appeared to me to be a little at sea on the question of reclamation. I come from a part of the country where I could take honorable members and show them thousands of acres of land which, in their unre-

"Silence is the wit of fools."

Especially to keep modestly silent about such an article as

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

The public benefits by every announcement of its worth.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

(Full weight inside the lead of each package)

ALL GROCERS.

claimed days, were not worth sixpence an acre, and which now, owing to the labor of the people without a shilling expended for assistance from the landlords, are let at 10s. and 15s. an acre. Is it not a monstrous thing that these lands should be kept up to that extravagant pitch? I heard myself a Land Commissioner say that it is impossible to go back on old reclamation and make full allowance for what had been done; but I would point out that in cases of these old reclamations not only is the inherent property of soil taken away from the tenants, but they most unquestionably do not get anything like fair treatment on the outlay of their own capital; because I will venture to say that throughout the district of South Mayo, which I represent, and would pay any man to reclaim if the reclamation be on economic principles, the only method by which that land has been made available for the growth of human food and the support of a human population is owing to the fact that these poor small holders do not regard their labor as capital, but work on from generation to generation in order to bring the land from its barrenness into a state of cultivation. There is a remarkable fact, and it is this, that if you examine carefully the rents of Ireland you will find that the richer land is rated more moderately in proportion to its value than the poorer land. I hold that it is most unreasonable and most unjust that these reclamation tenants should be charged these excessive and enormous rents, because they are not able to prove the effects of their own labor. They are the poorest and most defenceless and most ignorant men, and least able to employ skilful lawyers when they come into court. As the law at present stands they are perfectly helpless, whereas, I believe that under the present clause as it stands the valuers of the court and the commissioners who go upon the lands would be justified without actually demanding legal evidence is fixing a rent upon them on evidence and proof which might absolutely satisfy their minds without being actually legal evidence. I do hold that these reclamation tenants especially should be allowed to have the presumption as to their improvements go back if necessary beyond 1870. In this connection I cannot avoid referring to the report of the Devon Commission which was published in 1845. What did the Commissioners say? They said: "Yet, upon review of all the evidence furnished to us upon the subject, we believe that some legislative measure should be found necessary in order to give efficacy to such agreements and to provide for compensation for improvements, and we earnestly hope that the Legislature will be disposed to introduce a bill of this nature and pass it into law with as little delay as is consistent with the full discussion of its principles and details." From the year 1825 to 1870 no single move was made by this house to protect his improvements to the Irish tenant, and, therefore, I say that if the improvements which took place before 1870 have not been protected to the tenant

the cause has been the carelessness of this house, or the incapacity of this house to deal with Irish matters, and it ought not to be made a ground for confiscating the improvements of these unhappy tenants in the western parts of Ireland. These are the only parts which I care to deal with at present. I have no doubt that we shall have a very prolonged and careful discussion—perhaps too prolonged for our taste—of all the details when we get into committee.

LET THOSE WHO KNOW THE TENANT'S SITUATION BE HEARD.

I would strongly appeal to the Secretary for Ireland and to all the members of the Liberal Party, and to all who desire to see this question settled, not to follow the bad precedents set them by previous Parliaments, and not to set aside the voices of those who are entitled to speak on behalf of the tenant farmers of Ireland. If you really desire to lay this question at rest, for some years at least, and to bring about peace in Ireland ensure that this bill shall pass as a comprehensive and full measure, and do not accept the amendments which have been threatened from these benches, intended, we believe, to minimize this bill; but insist now once—I won't say for all—but for some years to come, to settle the Irish land question on just principles. It was pointed out to me the other day, and I think it is a consideration worthy of the deepest attention of this house, that this is the first great Irish Land Bill, which has been introduced in the house since the Union and which has not been covered by a Coercion Act. Never since the year 1800 has any great measure of land reform in Ireland been introduced in the house except on the heels of an Irish Coercion Act. The people of Ireland have never seen this house apply itself to any proposal for the amelioration of the Irish tenants and the settlement of the Irish land law except when forced under the coercion of fierce agitation or something approaching civil war in Ireland. This house has made a great advance in taking up the present measure. Ireland is peaceable, Ireland is quiet, to an extent unknown in this generation. I took up an Irish newspaper yesterday. What did I read? That in Kerry, Limerick, and Clare, which used to be a favorite topic of the honorable member for South Tyrone, even in Clare and in Galway and in Roscommon white gloves were presented to the judge. In Kerry the judge declared that for twenty-five years nothing like it had happened, and expressed the hope that it would not be the last time. For the first time since the Union an effort is being made by the Irish Government to remedy the grievance of the tenant farmers of Ireland without agitation, without crime and without outrage. This is a most auspicious sign, and I trust they will not take their hands back from the plough.

A child was cured of croup by a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand.

LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER XXXVIII.

HAMILTON, April, 18—.

DEAR — "The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." So I will commence with poetry.

"Blest be that gracious power, who taught mankind,
To stamp a lasting image of the mind;
Beasts may convey and tuneful birds may sing
Their mutual feelings, in the opening spring;
But man alone has skill and power to send,
The HEART'S warm dictates to the distant friend;
To his alone to please, instruct, advise,
In lands remote and under foreign skies."

The visitors here this season are quite enraptured with Bermuda. Those who came in January and February are much benefitted by the salty air, so fresh and pure, yet so warm. The denizens of that bleak northern land, Nova Scotia, especially rejoice in coming to this pretty group of islets, begirt with white coral shores of sand and crowned with the evergreen-scented cedar. No frost, no snow, but here is perpetual spring during our hard winter months.

Balmy breezes fan the cheek, the radiant sunbeams pour down a genial warmth on the delicate, chilly invalid, and the charms of Nature gratify the eye. The transparent waters of an azure and emerald-tinted sea reflect the plume-like foliage of the graceful Palmetto and lovely flowers are seen blooming everywhere.

"Who can paint like Nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?"

The last time I wrote to you I mentioned a singular incident which our American friends witnessed before leaving Rome.

The party were crossing a street near the Tiber, from which the round Church of St. Theodore was visible in a valley below. This church is built against the rock, which is crowned with foliage. They saw issuing from the door of San Teodoro a procession of male figures, attired in a strange fashion. From the top of the head to the ankles they were covered with a coarse hempen garment with loose sleeves, a girdle of rope round the waist, and a hood which covers head and face, but has holes for the eyes and mouth. They wore sandals of rough make. Each one carried on his shoulder a coarse sack. *Il Sacconi!* said the guide, *il Sacconi!* Look at the *Sacconi*. He said: "This is a religious confraternity of persons in the world, masked so that they cannot be known by any one, but amongst them are Cardinals, Bishops and Roman nobles, &c. Every Friday you will see them in the streets begging for the poor. They are called *Sacconi* from the sacks they carry, into which the food and alms given to them are placed. Prince Dell—, who died last week, was one of them. He ordered it specially in his last wishes that the brothers of his confraternity should take him to his last resting place, that no carriages should be at his funeral, which was to be plain and simple. In accordance, then, eight of the *Sacconi*, bearing upon their shoulders the coffin of the dead Prince covered with the coarse hempen pall of the confraternity, walked in procession with others of the order, carrying lighted torches, and conveyed the body from the beautiful Palazzo Dell—to its tomb in San Lorenzo. There were no floral crowns or anchors, &c., no pomp or display, but the very spirit of the Cross, faith, mortification and humility were visible in that procession. The Corso was thronged not only by the laity but by priests and religious; tears flowed and prayers were offered for the soul of Prince Dell—the

benefactor of the poor and pious servant of God."

Mrs. — related with much enthusiasm an account of their journey one day, climbing up to the summit of the Ara Coeli, or ladder of Heaven. They had a magnificent view; for miles around they surveyed ancient Rome.

The Ara Coeli is an almost endless flight of stairs (you would think so when you had climbed half way up). These stairs lead to the Church built upon the site of the ancient Ara.

Where is Pagan Rome?
She lives but in the tale of other times.
Her proud pavilions are the hermit's home,
And her long colonnades, her public walks.
Now faintly echo to the pilgrim's feet
Who comes to muse in solitude, and trace,
Through the rank moss revealed, her honored dust."

The next incident which they described was the visit to the Church of San Stefano Rotondo, the largest round building in the world. Its walls are a complete picture gallery—pictures of the the most famous martyrdoms during the first three ages of the Church; amongst them are designs by Michael Angelo and others by Raphael. The crucifixion of Our Lord, of course, was there and the crucifixion of St. Peter with his head downwards, St. Paul beheaded by a sword, St. Vitales buried alive while his wife was beaten to death. St. Faustus and his companions clothed in the skins of wild beasts and torn to pieces by dogs, St. John the beloved disciple in the cauldron of boiling oil—his disciple St. Ignatius devoured by lions in the Coliseum, and hundreds of others. On the faces of some of the martyrs is a smile of joy—on others a look of patience and heroic fortitude. Some pictures are wonderfully beautiful in mosaic. Upon what was believed to be the spot where St. John the Evangelist's cauldron stood, a chapel was built before the Latin gate under the first Christian emperors. It was rebuilt several times. Tertullian, Eusebius, and St. Jerome and others declare the circumstances attending this martyrdom. After being beaten with clubs and tortured by order of Emperor Domitian, when nearly a century old the beloved disciple was thrown into a bath of boiling oil, but the horror of the spectators was turned to surprise and joy when the snowy head rose above the boiling oil looking youthful and fresh. In truth the martyr came forth from the cauldron with all his wounds and bruises healed and rejuvenated with the vigour of manhood. This prodigy struck even the dull senses of Domitian with awe, and instead of a sentence of death St. John was banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he wrote his apocalypse. The favorite motto of St. John, "*Diligite alter utrum,*" "Love ye one another," is placed in the chapel opposite the altar.

"Love is the fulfilling of the law."—(Romans.)

"In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity."

"When constant faith and holy hope shall die,
One lost in certainty and one in joy,
Then thou more happy power, fair Charity!
Triumphant sister! greatest of the three!
Thy office and thy nature, still the same,
Leaving thy lamp and unconsumed thy flame,
Shall stand before the host of Heaven
confest,
For ever blessing, and for ever blest."

Adieu. PLACIDIA.

It is rather a striking coincidence that just at the time when the Anglican establishment in Wales is tottering toward dissolution, Catholic progress in that principality should induce the Holy See to order the erection therein of a vicariate-apostolic. It was said by somebody, not many years ago, that if there were more Catholic priests capable of speaking to the Welsh people in their native tongue there would be a surprising number of conversions recorded in that country. Perhaps the new vicar-apostolic will make a special effort to secure such evangelists for his flock.

CURED OF ASTHMA.

HOW A YOUNG LADY IN TORONTO WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

She suffered for years from their distressing complaint and on occasions was confined to her room for weeks—Her Father tells how she was cured.
From Brockville Recorder.

Mr. Reuben Barber, architect of the city of Toronto, at one time a resident of Merrickville, has been visiting old friends and relatives in and around the village recently. While chatting with the Recorder correspondent, the recent wonderful cures in the vicinity through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came up, when Mr. Barber said he had an experience in his own family quite as remarkable. Asked if he would give the particulars, Mr. Barber said that some seven years ago while living in Mount Forest, his daughter took a severe cold which developed into asthma. At first she would be confined to her room for days and to see her struggling for breath one would think she could not possibly live an hour. As she grew older the asthmatic spasms became more frequent and of longer duration. Sometimes she would be unable to leave her room for weeks, and then she would really and be better for a short time. After we moved to Toronto she was put under the care of one of the best doctors in the city. At first his treatment seemed to help her, but after a few months she became as bad as ever and the medicine did not appear to do her the slightest good. We had now fully made up our minds that the trouble was incurable. We had read so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that we determined to give them a trial, really looking upon them as a sort of flimsy hope. My daughter began taking the pills and continued the treatment for about six months, when she found herself entirely free from the distressing disease. Seven months have now passed since she took the last box, and she has never had the slightest spasm or return of the trouble. "She is now the picture of health," says Mr. Barber, "and we give the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and lose no opportunity of sounding the praises of this great medicine." These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, or Schenectady, N. Y. at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Take not too short a time to make a worldwide bargain in.—Shakespeare.

Words are an amazing barrier to the reception of truth.—Sydney Smith.

THE BRIGHTEST FLOWERS must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of April, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE	DUE
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East.....	7.30 7.45	7.25 9.40
O. and Q. Railway...	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 3.25	12.40pm 8.00
N. and N. W.....	7.30 4.30	10.10 8.10
T. G. and B.....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland.....	7.00 3.35	12.30pm 9.30
C. V. R.....	7.00 3.00	12.35pm 8.50
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	noon 8.35	2.00
G. W. R.....	6.30 4.00	10.45 8.30
	9.30	
	6.30 12.00	8.35 5.45
U. S. N. Y.....	4.00 12.35	10.60
	9.30	
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12 noon	8.35 5.45
	9.30	8.30

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of March: 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.
T. C. PATRICKSON, P.M.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Church Pipe Organs
and Fine Pianos.

INSPECTION INVITED.
CATALOGUES FREE.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Ltd.
143 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

BRANCHES—London, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Chatham, Brantford, Ottawa, Kingston, Brockville.

CUTLERY.

FULL LINES IN
Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Geo. Butlers & Co's.

"MADRAS"

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

RICE LEWIS & SON,
(LIMITED.)

Cor. King & Victoria Sts., Toronto

Star Life Assurance Society

OF ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, 31st Dec., 1893 . . . \$17,500,000.00
Annual Income " . . . 2,700,000.00
Assurance in Force, " . . . 66,000,000.00
Invested in Canada, " . . . 1,600,000.00

Money Loaned on the security of Church property, at low rates of interest.

The attention of Clergymen is respectfully asked to the various Endowment Plans of the Society, as the best form of investment for the future.

For information as to LOANS, ASSURANCE or AGENCIES, address Head Office for Canada, 29 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO.
J. FRITH JEFFERIS,
Secretary for Canada.

THE TEMPERANCE AND
General Life Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE
Best Plans and Rates
And the Most
Desirable Forms of
Life Insurance Obtainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company or to the Manager,
H. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

HON. G. W. ROSS,
President.
HEAD OFFICE: Manning Arcade, Toronto

RECIPE.
For Making a Delicious Health
Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract...one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.



The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.

The Catholic Register,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT THE

OFFICE, 40 LOWARD STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES APPLY AT OFFICE.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Messrs. Patrick Mungovan, C. N. Murphy,
John P. Mallon and L. O'Byrne.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

May 3—Finding of the Holy Cross.
4—St. Monica, W.
5—Patronage of St. Joseph.
6—St. John before the Latin Gate.
7—St. Stanislaus, Bp.
8—Appar. of St. Michael, Arch.
9—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bp. D.

The Hospital Grant.

It would appear from the published reports of the civic estimates for the year that no allowance is to be made for patients sent to St. Michael's Hospital. The sum expended in 1894 was \$28,000, of which \$3,000 was in payment of a liability carried from the previous year. The proposed appropriation for 1895 was \$25,000.

The position therefore defines itself thus: Catholics contribute their share of taxation for all purposes; they have naturally their share of indigent sick; by preference which is created through religious motives, they desire, and the sick themselves desire, to avail of the services of St. Michael's Hospital; St. Michael's, besides being preferred for sufficient reasons, is efficiently conducted and has the best physicians and surgeons of the city on its staff; whether the grant be made or not, Catholics will be sent to this hospital; Catholics therefore will be called upon to contribute privately money to the amount of say three thousand dollars, the which they have already paid (approximately) in taxes.

If the aldermen choose to avoid the path of justice at the mandate of P. P. A. bigotry, there will be no help for it at present; but in that case it may be thought wise between this and the date of the next municipal election to arrange that this question shall become a factor in that campaign. Perhaps it would be a pity to disturb the calculations of aldermanic candidates, but the ballot is given to Catholics just as to other men, for the preservation of their rights, and where flagrant injustice is perpetrated, repeated and continued so as to become the rule and precedent, constitutional agitation and organization should be resorted to.

The Month of May.

The lovely month of May, harbinger of Summer delights and Autumn fruitfulness, has already set in. With a feeling of inward joy and gratitude to the Omnipotent bestower of all good things we welcome the advent of May, sweet May. Its forest flowers, and budding blossoms, and fragrant hyacinths and crocuses already speak to us of a dead winter past and a Spring nascent life; of bright hope and sure

promise, of abundance and peace and thankfulness and rest.

How admirably God's Church adapts all her days of rejoicing and devotion and festivity to the changes and vicissitudes of great Mother Nature itself! When the bleak winds of November shook down all the leaves and bore them along over desolate plains, we were reminded of the mighty reaper, Death, and called upon to remember in our prayers and requiems the souls of the faithful departed. The glorious resurrection of earth's buried powers and fertility symbolized the return of Easter morn, with the accompanying lifting up of many hearts to God, that had slept in sin, and the general awaking of Christian souls to a new life of grace and reconciliation. And now with the fragrance and purity and bird's song of May we are ushered into the blessed sanctuary where flowers bloom and wax lights scintillate on the altar of Mary the Mother of God.

From Italy, the home of art, of poetry, of blue skies and entrancing music, have come to us those May devotions in which all that is pure and innocent and clean of heart rejoice to participate. They all may hear in spirit at least with Ecclesiastic the sweet words of Heaven's queen: "As a vine I have brought forth a pleasant odor and my branches are of honor and grace. I am the mother of fair love, and of fear and of knowledge and of holy hope. In me is all grace of the way and of the truth; in me is all hope of life and of virtue." (Eccl. xxiv., 21.)

The Mother of Him who suffered and died for the world's redemption, because He loved much, is surely the mother of fair love. Jesus overcame all and still conquers all hearts by the powerful attraction of Divine love. But may she not be also an occasion, if not a cause of that love which should burn in every Christian heart, without which no man can be saved, because we must love Him, with our whole heart, with our whole soul, with all our strength and mind, and because there are three: Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is charity. But where can we know God so well as at the feet of Mary His most loving Mother? "My God," exclaimed a great Saint, "when I sought Thee in the skies Thou didst appear to me great, puissant, majestic and awful, and my heart contracted by fear felt oppressed with a weight of grandeur and glory. But I enter into Thy sanctuary. There I see on Thy altars a Mother, whom Thou hast given to my Mother. Religion that places a mother on its altars. Ah! I understand—it commands love. Sweetest of Mothers, the God whom I am commanded to love reposed on your bosom. The same Jesus has told me:

No man cometh to the Father, but by Me. He that seeth me, seeth the Father also.' In Heaven He is the Omnipotent, the awful Majesty Divine—magnus Dominus et terribilis nimis. But in the arms of Mary He is the God who made Him self little and amiable beyond measure. Parvus Dominus et amabilis nimis. Yes, indeed, henceforth an act of love is possible, is easy and springs from the soul."

The Value of Treaties.

It looks as though it were utterly impossible for some men and for some representative religious journals to seek truth even when truth shines brightly—as the sun shines for all mortals every day at noon. The Christian Guardian can never understand how it is that the exercise of Provincial rights may at any time, or for any injustice done to religious minorities, be called to order by Imperial authority. Our religious contemporary cannot believe in the power of the Dominion Government to extend a helping hand to suffering and wronged and plundered minorities, when those minorities happen to be Catholic.

The religious Protestant press, in general, can see no objection to a Government like Quebec granting immunities and privileges to a Protestant minority. But when the minority, as in Manitoba, happen to be of the Catholic persuasion, a new set of principles must be established in the minds of all enlightened men, and ideas of right and justice must be reversed. So that what is fair and honest and just with a Catholic majority, is altogether wrong and ridiculous and leading to medievalism when a Protestant majority rules.

The inconsistency of Protestant logic becomes all the more glaring when it is shown that a solemn compact was drawn up and agreed to by all parties to the effect that no majority could ever interfere with privileges of education already existing or hereafter to be granted to religious minorities. Especially so, when it is considered that when the compact was agreed to, the majority was Catholic, and was willing to protect and safeguard all rights and immunities of their Protestant fellow-citizens. Must the story be for ever repeated that when Protestants are in the minority there is always peace and happiness, because they get all they want; but that when Protestants are in the majority, religious intolerance is introduced into distracted communities and religious persecution is begun.

Fortunately for the age we live in, Governments are not so easily drawn into the excesses and horrors of civil strife by the fanatics as they were two hundred years ago. Religious minorities are considered worth protecting, and when perils threaten, and when the national honor is to be defended the religious minorities, as during the wars in Prussia and America, are found to be the noblest bulwarks of the State.

The Christian Guardian asks: "Are Protestants to be stigmatized because they dare to protest against this unpatriotic sectarian movement?" We reply: All men should be stigmatized who are so base as not to stand by their word, or who are not willing to be bound by solemn treaty, sworn to by themselves. The English people were to be stigmatized because they broke through solemn and written compacts drawn up at Limerick, which ever shall be known in history as the "City of the Violated Treaty." It was on the Sunday after the signing of the treaty that Rev. Dr. Dopping, in Christ Church, Dublin, proclaimed

from the pulpit "that no faith should be kept with Papists." Is it possible that the Christian Guardian still holds to the opinion of Dr. Dopping? It seems very likely. But nowadays statesmen see differently from Dr. Dopping and his disciples in Ontario. They maintain that it is vital to the honor and existence of a nation or of any power, to maintain inviolate all its solemn engagements and to protect its religious minorities from intolerance and persecution by brutal majorities.

Before Henry VIII.

The examination of such public records as bear upon great eras of history has had the effect of dispelling many of the illusions fondly cherished by opponents of the Catholic faith. Dom Adrian Gasquet, in his work on "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries" has disproved the old charge that monasteries and convents were corrupt institutions, and in a more recent paper he has effectually controverted the statement that the common people were left in ignorance.

It appears from the records of Episcopal visitations, which were then as now regularly made, that the people were carefully questioned and their opinions are set forth. Where a priest was diligent and successful in inculcating the truths of religion, his work became evident in the examination. Parishioners did not fail to utter reproof when his desire for worldly things was unseemly.

Dr. Gasquet's cogent argument is that so far from being kept in ignorance the people were really well informed, particularly in the matter of religion, and that so far from having given up the old faith and adopted the new as soon as it was presented, the people rose in rebellion rather than accept the change; only at the price of thousands sacrificed to wanton cruelty did the authors of the Reformation accomplish their end.

Wearing Religious Garbs.

Such is the heading of an editorial note in last week's issue of the Christian Guardian. It was penned in approbation of the vexatious, we might say tyrannical enactment, lately passed in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, forbidding nuns wearing their uniform while teaching in the Public Schools. Our religious contemporary says; "The Sisters may wear what they please; but they shall not parade the nun's costume in Government schools."

It is understood that, with the exception of parochial schools, all educational establishments in the United States are Governmental. But in some large cities and towns there are districts in which both school trustees and children attending school are all Catholic. If Sisters have charge over such schools what difference can it make if they wear the religious habit? The Christian Advocate maintains that the wearing of the religious habit is tantamount to "forcing their religious peculiarities on the attention of the children." If the children are all Catholic no harm can possibly arise from the sight of such peculiarities. If Protestant parents choose to send their children to such schools why

should the Government interfere? Protestant parents are found by the hundred in Canada and the United States who are most anxious to have their children educated and trained to the exercise of every Christian virtue by the instructions and exemplary piety of Catholic Sisters. Neither have they or their children that horror of the religious habit displayed by the bigoted majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

When Abraham Lincoln besought the late Archbishop Hughes to send him on all the Sisters of Charity available and when those white bonnetted nuns passed through the ranks of the wounded and dying on the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg there was no objection made to "their religious garb." In those days of strife and bloodshed the religious habit was a sufficient pass from camp to camp or over from "North to South." Abraham Lincoln did not share in the childish fears of the Christian Advocate, viz.: that the sight of their modest dress or modest demeanor "would force their religious peculiarities on the attention of his soldiers."

It did happen, however, that many a poor soldier, wounded to death and wasting his life away in the military hospital, was saved from the doom of the impenitent and the unbeliever by the unremitting kindnesses and mild influence of the Sister of Charity, whose "religious garb" became an object of respect and veneration even to the most case-hardened.

Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg has protested against the enactment of such persecuting legislation and says it will prevent Friends who are teachers from wearing the Quaker costume.

The Christian Guardian and other religious weeklies who favor such tyranny when exercised against defenceless nuns, should remember that no such exception is taken in Great Britain or Canada to the religious habit. Most of the National Schools for girls in Ireland are in charge of nuns and visited by Government inspectors, who never object to the modest habit of the Carmelite or Sister of Mercy.

The Canadian Government has always treated our Sisters and the "religious garb" with every mark of respect. But some religious weeklies are not above pandering to bigotry wherever found — when exercised, of course, against Rome.

The Watchman's Tirade.

The extraordinary article written by Father Phelan of the St. Louis Western Watchman in condemnation of Protestant Church associations has nowhere met with approval from Catholic Church authorities or the Catholic press. Protestants have received the censure in two ways. One set of people have arisen in indignation against Rome of the fables, taking it for granted that charges by a Catholic priest are false in the nature of things. Others have asked whether there is not ground for the charges and seem desirous of setting their house in order.

The Catholic press has had nothing but condemnation of the attack. Those who are engaged in its work recognize that Catholic and Protestant citizens should live together in amity and not in recrimination, and that while advice may be permissible, abuse is indefensible.

How the Bishops and priests look upon the matter may be referred from these remarks of Archbishop Kam, Father Phelan's immediate superior.

"Father Phelan may have heard of the things he states, I have not. I have always considered that the two societies were bodies of young people banded together for good. I have never impugned their intentions. If any one of them is able to do good alone, as a body they are able to accomplish much more. I am a firm believer in organization. That is all I know of the bodies, and I know no reason for criticizing them. I think the public knows Father Phelan's characteristics too well to believe that his criticism meets with any sanction or to feel any great annoyance from it."

The Tipperary Superstition.

Some months ago the REGISTER published two articles from separate pens on the Irish belief in fairies. Singularly enough, the local sources from which both these sketches were drawn, are in the immediate vicinity of the place where the recent tragedy occurred. One would have thought that any affectionate or fearful tale concerning the "good people" would not at this day be regarded as other than imaginative, or at most the perpetuation of the fancies of other generations.

In this sequestered settlement in Tipperary however there were evidently some who believed in their fabulous powers. Acting upon the theory that a wicked fairy had taken possession of the body of an old woman, they called upon the woman herself to return, and in order to drive the evil spirit out tormented it with fire. Soon there was no spirit, whether of woman or fairy, in the scorched trunk.

It is perhaps useless to seek the cause of such an excess. Certainly the poor people believed absolutely that they were acting properly. Who is responsible for their position? It is not that they are singular in being superstitious. All people, however civilized, have their superstitions. They do not admit it always, for who will admit his own folly? It is perhaps safe to say that the same system that is responsible for the perpetuation of the economic evils with which Ireland is beset is responsible for this too, inasmuch as opportunity to obtain broader views of life and of the great problems of present and future is denied.

Rich imaginations that should be at work in art, in science, in literature, are forced back upon the rich pagan fancies of a vanished but beautiful world.

Titled Corruption

What manner of title to veto the House of Lords has may be inferred from the characters of some of the ancestors of sitting peers and the methods they used to obtain their peerages.

Mr. Swift McNeil, M.P., has recently set forth the story in unvarnished terms.

The Marquis of Londonderry is a descendant of that Castlereagh, who, in Lecky's phrase, prepared the way for "a crime of the deepest turpitude," the Union.

Viscount Dunlo and Earl of Clancarty, himself in disrepute and supported by his wife, a music hall singer, is descended from Richard Tronch, who received the title as a reward for fomenting the rebellion of '98.

The Marquis of Conyngham's forbears were as venal and corrupt as could be desired. One was rewarded for trying to break up the Irish volunteers. Another for deeds "compared to which the basest dishonor becomes honorable" received £15,000 at the Union. He received the present title by influence of his wife, who was a mistress of the "first gentleman of Europe," George IV.

Lord Cloncurry owes his seat to the fact that a similar price was paid for bribery to one Richard Lawless, a draper's errand boy of Dublin, who, as he grew up, saw the financial possibilities of the Union, changed his religion, and availed himself of them.

The Duke of Bedford called the first Baron Fitzgibbon and Earl of Clare an insolent parvenu and Pitt said he was a rascal. Dead cats were flung at his hearse and cast on his grave.

The record gets worse as it proceeds, and the road is a long one.

A story is told of Mr. Balfour's recent golf-starring tour. He made an iron shot in which he had sent the ball almost half as far as the ball. "What did I hit?" he asked his caddie, as he looked round to discover a hidden boulder or a decapitated stump. The only reply was about as crushing as could have been compressed into a single word—"Scotland."

Cardinal Gibbons, questioned about the alleged recognition of the southern confederacy by Pius IX., wrote as follows to the editor of a leading New York weekly quite recently: "There can be no evidence of the Pope ever having acknowledged the southern confederacy, since the Pope never made any such recognition. It is possible that Mr. Jefferson Davis may have written to His Holiness, giving himself the official title of president, and that the Pope may have replied to his letter as he would feel in courtesy bound to do. But the Holy See is too prudent to recognize officially any de facto government until it is duly and manifestly acknowledged by the civilized powers." This will not prevent the Apost, however who thinks capital can be made against the Catholic thereby, from repeating this often-exploded falsehood.

To My Delight.

Ma Colleen Bawn:—
From dark to dawn
For you I do be prayin'.
"May God's strong arm shield her from harm."
'Tis this I do be sayin'.
Ashore machree, 'tis glad I be
When in the night I wake
And near you seem.—Though but a dream
It keeps my heart from breakin'.
For then I see you in your glee,
Your party ringlets flyin'—
As in the dance your merry glance
Sets many a possoun aighin'.
An' sure, ashore, you'll come once more
An' lighten my heart's sorrow?
The very sod your feet have trod
Would blossom a "good-morrow."
The light o' grace be on your face
Wherever this may find you:
No trouble stray about your way.
From—
"One you left behind you."
—MARY CONROY.

Our Lady of Penitents.

They hanged him high on a withered tree
On the wasteland bare and black;
Pale in the dusk they turned to flee,
And never a soul looked back;
Mute they fled from the place of dread,
But each in his heart made moan;
"Oh, it's up away from yon gallows gray
Kee the foul fiend claim his own!"
Robber, murderer, beast of prey,
Fell as the were wolf's race,
None dared stay in the silent gray
To look on that dying face.
None dared hide while the death-gasp died
On the lips foredoomed to Hell;
Yet all the days of his dark life through
Had he loved Our Lady well.
Still from his spoil would he choose the best
Of glittering gold and gem,
To hang in worship across her breast
Or lay at her garment tier.
And all night long, 'twixt the man and Death,
She hovered in glory there,
And held him up in his living breath
With her long hands slim and fair,
All night long did he harken—yea,
Till his evil soul was shriven:
She loosed his hands with the dawn of day
Leadin' and stark awing the lifeless clay,
But the ghost fled forth forgiven.
—GRAHAM R. THOMSON.

Teig the Smuggler.

[A Lamentation—Time: the close of the seventeenth century]
Wool-smuggling Teig smote the furrowed ceiling,
Swearing—"In Flanders lie gold and grave!"
So Thubbold went, scarce his joy concealing,
To meet Dutch William full face, to face!—
Och, ochon!
Yon black oak bench is a lonesome place—
Ochon a'us ochon!
Woe worth the world! Weary women's sorrow
Runs with the river its ancient course;
While man's may range with the wind, each morrow,
Till many mountains exhaust its force—
Och, ochon!
We can but envy his heart's resource—
Ochon, a'us ochon!
O'rbold these boys from our wombs out-leading:
Three sons I have—shall I nurse them long?
They march to night in their folded sleeping—
The unconscious lips breath a battle song!
Och, oc hen!
Ah, when the sinews are set and strong—
Ochon, a'us ochon!
Uprolling early o'er life's young river,
I hear the invisible war wind rise,
That glittering passion, will wait forever
My beardless three into alien skies!
Och, ochon!
Boaring them south from my homeless eyes—
Ochon a'us ochon!
Wool-smuggling Teig in the card school cheating,
Swears that my Thubbold's as good as gold:
And asks a message—some wifely greeting—
How shall I answer, whose heart is old?—
Och, ochon!
My life-blood nightly creeps goatly cold—
Ochon, a'us ochon!
I'd say:—"Dear Thubbold, I'm praying for three"
Almost reproached sweet Mary's Son!—
"O how, dear Lord, have we sinned before Thee,
To see our Island of Saints undone?"—
Och, ochon!
"No hand to lift up the stricken one"—
Ochon, a'us ochon!
I'd say:—"Dear Thubbold, God gave thee to us:
The land, thy people desire thy blade,
Leave thou the camp of deceitful Lewis,
And Shemus, shrinking from his own shade!"—
Och, ochon!
"Shemus MacCauheer" whose grave is made!
Ochon, a'us ochon!
But 'twere in vain! my own voice's cadence
Thou wouldst not hear, so thou wilt not heed!
Our loves away, lonely wives and maidens,
In vain the winning red mouth may plead!
Och, ochon!
Downcast, the ripest raspberries bleed.
Ochon, a'us ochon!
J. P. McCall, in United Ireland
*James, Son of Charles

Without labour there is no arriving at rest,
nor without fighting can the victory be reached.
No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life, nor temperate who considers pleasure to be the highest good.—Cicero.

AT TEAGUE POTEET'S.

A Sketch of the Hog Mountain Range.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Emigration is a much more serious matter than revolution. Virtually, it is obliteration. Thus, Gerard Petit, landing upon the coast of South Carolina in the days of French confusion—a period covering too many dates for a romancer to be all choice in the matter—gave his wife and children over to the oblation of a fatal fever. Turning his face westward, he pushed his way to the mountains. He had begun his journey fired with the despair of an exile, and he ended it with something of the energy and enterprise of a pioneer. In the foot-hills of the mountains he came to a small stream of English colonists that was then tricking slowly southward through the wonderful valleys that stretched from Pennsylvania to Georgia, between the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge and the great Cumberland Range. Here, perhaps for the first time, the *je, vous, nous* of France met in conflict the “*ah yi*,” the “*we uns*” and the “*you uns*” of the English-Pennsylvania-Georgians. The conflict was brief. There was but one Gerard Petit, and although he might multiply the *je, vous, nous* by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, as he undoubtedly did, yet, in the very nature of things, the perpetual volley of “*you uns*” and “*we uns*” must carry the day. They belonged to the time, and the climate suited them. By degrees they fitted themselves to Gerard Petit; they carried him from the mountains of South Carolina to the mountains of North Georgia, and there they helped him to build a mill and found a family. But their hospitality did not end there. With the new mill and the new family, they gave him a new name. Gerard Petit, presumably with his hand upon heart, as became his race, made one last low bow to genealogy. In his place stood Jerd Poteet, “*you uns*” to the left of him, “*we uns*” to the right of him. He made such protest as he might. He brought his patriotism to bear upon the emergency, and named his eldest son Huguenin Petit. How long this contest between hospitality on the one hand and family pride and patriotism on the other was kept up it is unnecessary to inquire. It is enough to say that the Huguenin of one generation left Hugue Poteet as his son and heir; Hugue left Hugue, and this Hugue, or a succeeding one, by some mysterious development of fate, left Teague Poteet.

Meanwhile the restless stream of English-Pennsylvania-Georgians, with its “*you uns*” and its “*we uns*,” trickled over into Alabama, where some of the Petits who were carried with it became Pettys and Pettiers. The Georgia settlements, however, had been reinforced by Virginians, South Carolinians, and Georgians. The gold excitement brought some; while others, seduced by the exigencies of the plantation system, found it easier and cheaper to go to North Georgia than to reach Louisiana or Mississippi. Thus, in 1783, Teague Poteet, a young man of thirty or thereabouts, was tilling, in a half-serious, half-jocular way, a small farm on Hog Mountain, in full view of Gullettsville. That is to say, Poteet could see the whole of Gullettsville, but Gullettsville could not, by any means, see the whole, nor even the half, of Poteet's fifty-acre farm. Gullettsville could see what appeared to be a grey notch on the side of the mountain, from which a thin stream of blue smoke flowed upward and melted into the blue of the sky, and this was about all that could be seen. Gullettsville had the advantage in this, that it was

the county seat. A country-road, straggled around a barn-like structure called the court-house, and then straggled off to some other remote and lonely settlement.

Upon rare occasions Teague made his appearance on this straggling street, and bought his dram and paid his thrip for it; but in a general way, if Gullettsville wanted to see him, it had to search elsewhere than on the straggling street. By knocking the sheriff of the county over the head with a chair, and putting a bullet through a saloon-keeper who bullied every body, Poteet won the reputation of being a man of marked shrewdness and common sense, and Gullettsville was proud of him, in a measure. But he never liked Gullettsville. He wore a wool hat, a homespun shirt, jeans pantaloons, and cotton suspenders, and he never could bring himself into thorough harmony with the young men who wore ready-made clothes, starched shirts, and beaver hats; nor was his ideal of feminine beauty reached by the village belles, with their roach-combs, their red and yellow ribbons, and their enormous flounces. In the mountains, he was to the manner born; in the village, he was keenly alive to the presence and pressure of the exclusiveness that is the basis of all society, good, bad, or indifferent; and it stirred his venom. His revolt was less pronounced and less important than that of his ancestors; but it was a revolt. Gerard Petit left France, and Teague Poteet remained away from Gullettsville. Otherwise there was scarcely a trace of his lineage about him, and it is a question whether he inherited this trait from France or from the Euphrates—from Gerard or from Adam.

But he did not become a hermit by any means. The young men of Gullettsville made Sunday excursions to his farm, and he was pleased to treat them with great deference. Moreover, he began to go upon little journeys of his own across Sugar Valley. He made no mystery of his intentions; but one day there was considerable astonishment when he rode into Gullettsville on horseback, with Puss Pringle behind him, and informed the proper authorities to his desire to make her Mrs. Puss Poteet. Miss Pringle was not a handsome woman, but she was a fair representative of that portion of the race that has poisoned whole generations by improving the frying pan and perpetuating “*fatty bread*.” The impression she made upon those who saw her for the first time was one of lank flatness—to convey a vivid idea rather clumsily. But she was neither lank nor flat. The total absence of all attempts at artificial ornamentation gave the future Mrs. Poteet an appearance of forlorn shiftlessness that was not even slightly justified by the facts. She was a woman past the heyday of youth, but of considerable energy, and possessed of keen powers of observation. Whatever was feminine about her was of that plaintive variety which may be depended upon to tell the story of whole generations of narrow, toilsome, and unprofitable lives.

There was one incident connected with Miss Pringle's antenupital ride that rather intensified the contempt which the Mountain entertained for the Valley. As she jogged down the street, clinging confidently, if not comfortably, to Teague Poteet's suspenders, two young ladies of Gullettsville chanced to be passing along. They walked slowly, their arms twined about each other's waist. They wore white muslin dresses, and straw hats with wide and jaunty brims, and the loose ends of gay ribbons fluttered about them. These young ladies fresh from school, and no doubt full of vainglory, greeted the bridal procession with a little explosion of giggles, and when Puss Pringle pushed back her gingham sun bonnet and innocently gazed upon them, they turned up their noses, sniffed the air scornfully, and made such demonstra-

tions, as no feminine mind, however ignorant in our directions, could fail to interpret.

Miss Pringle had not learned the art of tossing her head and snuffing the air, but she half closed her eyes and gave the young ladies a look that meant something more than scorn. She said nothing to Teague, for she was in hopes he had not observed the tantrums of the school-girls.

As for Teague, he saw the whole affair, and was cut to the quick. In addition to the latent pride of his class, he inherited the sensitiveness of his ancestors, but, turning his eyes neither to the right nor to the left, he jogged along to the wedding. He carried his wife home, and thereafter avoided Gullettsville. When he was compelled to buy coffee and sugar, or other necessary luxuries, he rode forty miles across the mountain to Villa Ray.

He had been married a year or more when, one afternoon, he was compelled to ride down to Gullettsville under whip and spur for a doctor. There was a good deal of confused activity in the town. Old men and young boys were stirring around with bluecockades in their hats, and the women wore blue rosettes on their bosoms. Three negroes in uniform—a contribution from the nearest railroad town—were parading up and down the straggling street with fife and drums, and a number of men were planting a flag-pole in front of the court-house.

No conscientious historian can afford to ignore a coincidence, and it so happened that upon the very day that Teague Poteet's wife presented him with the puzzle of a daughter, Fate presented his countrymen with the problem of war. That night, sitting in the door of his house and smoking his pipe, Teague witnessed other developments of the coincidence. In the next room the baby-girl squalled most persistently; down in the valley the premonitions of war made themselves heard through the narrow throat of a small cannon which, until then, had been used only to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The noise of a horse's hoofs roused Teague's hounds, and some one called out from the road—

“Hello, Poteet!”

“Ah-yi!”

“You hearn the racket?”

“My gal-baby keeps up sich a holler! I can't hear my own ears.”

“Oh!”

“You better b'lieve! Nine hours ole, an' mighty peart. What's them Restercrats in the valley cuttin' up the'r scollops fer?”

“Whoopin' up sassation. Sou' Gal'ny done plum gone out, an' Georgy a-gwine.”

Teague Poteet blew a long, thin cloud of home-made tobacco smoke heavenward, leaned back heavily in his chair, and replied—

“Them air Restercrats kin go wher they dang please; I'm a-gwine to stay right alambang in the United States.”

There was a little pause, as if the man on horseback was considering the matter. Then the response came—

“Here's at you!”

“Can't you light?” asked Poteet.

“Not now,” said the other; “I'll git on furder.”

The man on horseback rode on across the the mountain to his home. Another mountaineer, seeing the rockets and hearing the sound of the cannon, came down to Poteet's for information. He leaned over the brush fence.

“What's up, Teague?”

“Gal-baby; reg'lar surbinder.”

“Shoo! won't my ole 'oman holler! What's up down yan?”

“Them dad-blasted Restercrats a soordin' out'n the United States.”

“They say theyer airtter savin' of the'r niggers,” said the man at the fence.

“Well, I hain't got none, and I hain't a wantin' none; and it hain't

been ten minnits sence I ups an says to Dave Hightower, a' I, ‘The United States is big enough for me.’”

“Now you er makin' the bark fly,” said the man at the fence.

During the night other men came down the mountain as far as Poteet's, and always with the same result.

The night broadened into day, and other days and nights followed. In the valley the people had their problem of war, and on the mountain Teague Poteet had the puzzle of his daughter. One was full of doubt and terror, and death, and the other full of pleasures of peace. As the tide of war surged nearer and nearer, and the demand for recruits became clamorous, the people of the valley bethought them of the gaunt but sturdy men who lived on the mountain. A conscript officer representing the necessities of a new government, made a journey thither—a little excursion full of authority and consequence. As he failed to return, another officer, similarly equipped and commissioned, rode forth and disappeared, and then another and another, and it was not until a little search expedition had been fitted out that the Confederates discovered that the fastnesses of Hog Mountain concealed a strong and dangerous organization of Union men. There was a good deal of indignation in the valley when this state of affairs became known, and there was some talk of organizing a force for the purpose of driving the mountaineers away from their homes. But somehow the Valley never made up its mind to attack the Mountain, and, upon such comfortable terms as these, the Mountain was very glad to let the Valley alone.

After a while the Valley had larger troubles to contend with. Gullettsville became in some measure a strategic point, and the left wing of one army and the right wing of the other manœuvred for possession. The left wing finally gave way, and the right wing marched in and camped round about, introducing to the distracted inhabitants General Tecumseh Sherman and some of his lieutenants. The right wing had learned that a number of Union men were concealed on the mountain, and one or two little excursion parties were made up for the purpose of forming their acquaintance. These excursions were successful to this extent, that some of the members thereof returned to the friendly shelter of the right wing with bullet-holes in them, justly feeling that they had been outraged. The truth is, the Poteets, and the Pringles, and the Hightowers of Hog Mountain had their own notions of what constituted Union men. They desired to stay in the United States on their own terms. If nobody pestered them, they pestered nobody.

Meanwhile Teague Poteet's baby had grown to be a thumping girl, and hardly a day passed that she did not accompany her father in his excursions. When the contending armies came in sight, Teague and his comrades spent a good deal of their time in watching them. Each force passed around an elbow of the mountain, covering a distance of nearly sixty miles, and thus for days and weeks this portentous panorama was spread out before these silent watchers. Surely never before did a little girl have two armies for her playthings. The child saw the movements of the soldiers, the glitter of the array, and the waving of the banners; she heard the dull thunder of the cannon, and the sharp rattle of the musketry. When the sun went down, and the camp fire shone out, it seemed that ten thousand stars had fallen at her feet, and sometimes sweet strains of music stole upward on the wings of the night, and slipped heavenward through the sighing pines.

The grey columns swung right and left, and slowly fell back; the blue columns swayed right and left, and slowly pressed forward—sometimes beneath clouds of sulphurous smoke,

sometimes beneath heavy mists of rain, sometimes in the bright sunshine. They swung and swayed slowly out of sight, and Hog Mountain and Gullettville were left at peace.

The child grew and thrived. In the midst of a gaunt and sallow generation she shone radiantly beautiful. In some mysterious way she inherited the beauty, and grace, and refinement of a Frenchwoman. Merely as a phenomenon, she ought to have reminded Teague of his name and lineage; but Teague had other matters to think of. "Sis ain't no dirt-eater," he used to say, and to this extent only would he commit himself, his surroundings having developed in him that curious excess of caution and reserve which characterises his class.

As for Puss Poteet, she sat and rocked herself and rubbed snuff, and regarded her daughter as one of the profound mysteries. She was in a state of perpetual bewilderment and surprise, equalled only by her apparent indifference. She allowed herself to be hustled around by Sis without serious protest, and submitted, as Teague did, to the new order of things as quietly as possible.

Meanwhile the people in the valley were engaged in adjusting themselves to the changed condition of affairs. The war was over, but it had left some deep scars here and there, and those who had engaged in it gave their attention to healing these—a troublesome and interminable task, he it said, which by no means kept pace with the impatience of the victors, whipped into fury by the subtle but ignoble art of the politician. There was no lack of despair in the valley, but out of it all prosperity grew, and the promise of a most remarkable future. Behind the confusion of politics, of one sort and another, the spirit of Progress rose and strook her ambitious wings.

Something of all this must have made itself felt on the mountain, for one day Teague Poteet pushed his wife's brimmed wool hat from over his eyes, with an air of astonishment. Puss had just touched upon a very important matter.

"I reckon in reason," she said, "we oughter pack Sis off to school som'rs. She'll thes nat'ally spile here."

"Haint you larnt her how to read an' write an' cipher?" asked Teague.

"I started in," said Mrs. Poteet, "but, Lord! I haint more'n opened a book tell she know'd mor'n I daat to know ef I wuz gwine to die for it. Hit'll take somebody lots smarter'n' stronger'n me."

Teague laughed, and then relapsed into seriousness. After a while he called Sis. The girl came, running in, her dark eyes flashing, her black hair bewitchingly tangled, and her cheeks flushing with a colour hitherto unknown to the mountain.

"What now, pap?"

"I wuz thes a thinkin' of maybe you oughtn't to bresh up an' start to school down in Gullettville."

"O pap!" the girl exclaimed, clapping her hand with delight. She was about to spring upon Teague and give him a severe hugging, when suddenly her arms dropped to her side, the flush died out of her face, and she flopped herself down upon a chair. Teague paid no attention to this.

"Yes, sirc," he continued, as if pursuing a well-developed line of argument; "when a gal gits ez big ez you is, she haint got no business to be a-gwine a-whoopin' an' a-bollerin' an' a-rantin' a-rompin' acrost the face or the yeth. The time's done come when they oughter to be tack up an' made a lady out'n; an' the nighest way is to sen 'em to school. That's whar you a-gwine—down to Gullettville to school."

"I shan't, an' I won't—I won't, I won't, I won't!" exclaimed Sis, clenching her hands and stamping her feet. "I'll die first."

Teague had never seen her so excited.



DISEASED LUNGS
CURED BY TAKING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicine he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEZLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

"Why, what's the matter, Sis?" he asked with unfeigned concern.

Sis gave him a withering look.

"Pap, do you think I'm fool enough to trapse down to Gullettville an' mix with them people, wearin' cloze like these? Do you reckon I'm fool enough to make myself the laughin'-stock for them folks?"

Teague Poteet was not a learned man, but he was shrewd enough to see that the mountain had a new problem to solve. He took down his rifle, whistled up his dogs, and tramped skyward. As he passed out through his horse-lot, a cap and a worm of a whisky-still lying in the corner of the fence attracted his attention. He paused, and turned the apparatus over with his foot. It was old and somewhat battered.

"I'll thes about take you," said Teague, with a chuckle, "an' set up a calico-factory. I'll heat you up an' make you spin silk an' split it into ribbons."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

As PARMELEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairncross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

Conceit may puff a man up, but can never prop him. — Ruskin.

CHRONIC DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BLOOD, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These Pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

All human power is a compound of time and patience. — Balzac.

Karntness commands the respect of mankind. — John Hall.

Effect of the French Treaty. Wines at Half Price.

The Bordeaux Claret Company established at Montreal in view of the French Treaty are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$6.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club is now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address, for price list and particulars, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

TORONTO CARPET MFG. CO., LTD.,
... TORONTO ...

Were awarded Gold Medals at the World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, for their

INGRAIN and "Imperatrix" Axminster CARPETS

Seven Qualities of Ingrains, Kensington Art Squares, Axminster Mats, Rugs, Squares, Body, Border and Stairs.

ESPLANADE & JARVIS STREETS, TORONTO.

WEDDING CAKES

ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST MEN AND THE BEST MATERIALS CAN MAKE THEM WE SHIP THEM BY EXPRESS TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATE TO THE HARRY WEBB CO. LTD. TORONTO THE LARGEST CATERING ESTABLISHMENT AND WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY IN CANADA

WESTERN Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL, - - \$2,000,000. Fire and Marine. Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

PRESIDENT: Geo. A. Cox, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT: J. J. KENNY. DIRECTORS: Hon. S. C. Wood, Geo. McMurrich, Esq., H. N. Baird, Esq., Robert Beatty, Esq., W. R. Brock, Esq., Geo. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., J. N. Garbutt, Esq., Managing Director C. C. Foster, Secretary.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. McCarthy, Oeler, Hoakin and Creelman. Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On cargo risks with the Maritime Provinces, by rail or steam. On Cargoes by steamer to British Ports.

Wm. A. Lee & Son, GENERAL AGENTS, 10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. Telephones 592 & 2075.

Professional Cards.

HEARN & LAMONT, Barristers, Solicitors, Proctors in Admiralty, Notaries, &c. OFFICES: TORONTO AND TOTTENHAM, 67 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto; Bond's Block, Tottenham. EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A. Residence, 255 Spadina Ave., Toronto Toronto Telephone, 1000.

MCCABE & LOFTUS, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, Etc. ROOMS 3 AND 4, Real Estate Exchange Building, 75 ADELAIDE STREET EAST. TELEPHONE 3000. TORONTO. C. J. McCABE, B.A. J. T. LOFTUS.

FOY & KELLY, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES: Home Savings and Loan Co.'s Building, 80 Church Street, Toronto. J. J. FOY, Q.O. H. T. KELLY

WILLOUGHBY, CAMERON & LEE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. OFFICES: EQUITY CHAMBERS, COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STREETS, TORONTO, AND OAKVILLE, ONT. TELEPHONE 1583. Cable Address, "WILLOUGHBY," Toronto. W. B. WILLOUGHBY, B.A., LL.B. D. O. CAMERON, B.A. W. T. J. LEE, B.C.L. 27-1y

MULVEY & McBRADY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, Room 67, Canada Life Building, 46 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. Telephone 706 THOMAS MULVEY. L. V. McBRADY.

Macdonell, McCarthy & Boland Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices—Quebec Bank Chambers, No 2 Toronto street, Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN. A. C. Macdonell B.C.L. W. C. McCarthy. W. J. Boland.

ANGLIN & MALLON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c. OFFICES: LAND SECURITY CHAMBERS, 8, W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, TORONTO. Frank A. Anglin. Jas. W. Mallon, LL.B. Telephone 1366.

C. P. LENNOX L.D.S. C. W. Lennox, D.D.S., Philadelphia :: L. D. S., Toronto :: C. P. LENNOX & SON. :: Dentists :: ROOMS A AND B, YONGE ST. ARCADE, TELEPHONE 1846 :: TORONTO TELEPHONE 5037.

DR. JAMES LOFTUS, DENTIST Cor. Queen and Bathurst sts. Toronto. **DR. T. P. WEIR,** 53 Charles Street. Telephone 4248.

A. J. McDONAGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence 274 SPADINA AVE., Three doors south of St. Patrick st. Telephone 2632.

EYESIGHT PROPERLY TESTED — BY — **MY OPTICIAN,** 159 Yonge st., Confederation Life Bldg. TORONTO. 10.3m

POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTS. OFFICES: Rooms 28 and 29 Manning Arcade, A. A. POST Toronto. A. W. HOLMES TELEPHONE 431.

The Register Book and Job Printing DEPARTMENT. Every Description of Work Neatly Executed. Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Write for Prices or Telephone 480

MR. COSTIGAN'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

ing that the minority in Quebec were exceptionally well treated—not too well treated from a Quebec point of view and from a Catholic point of view, because, as I said, there was not a single dissenting voice representing that province raised against that proposition. Now, much has been said to surround this question with difficulty for the present, but only for the present, for, just as in Haldimand, when the question is understood by the intelligent people of the country, they will finally give the same answer. A great deal has been said with a view to create sympathy for the people of Manitoba, that this would be an interference with their provincial rights, that it is dictation on the part of the Federal Parliament to force Separate Schools upon an unwilling province, ignoring its provincial autonomy. I will not answer the constitutional argument any further than to say that if this contention were true, you would never have this judgment. The judgment of the Privy Council was surely not in favor of taking away any right from the Province of Manitoba or any other Province. Then you hear the appeal that we should leave Manitoba alone to deal with this question. That is what we hope will be done. It is left in Manitoba's own hands. The question is before that province, and we trust the solution will come from there; that this Parliament may not be forced to take a further step and do the unpleasant duty that may be forced upon it. But why all this sympathy with the province of Manitoba more than with the province of Ontario, with the province of Quebec, of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia?—for each one of these larger provinces I have named is exactly in the same position as Manitoba, has the same rights and no more. There is no reason why Manitoba should have any more rights than was intended to be given her under the constitution, than were actually given her under the constitution, or than were actually given to the other provinces in the Confederation. Just to show how inconsistent it is to carry too far this argument about giving unlimited jurisdiction to the province of Manitoba in educational questions, let us take an analogous case. It might be proper to give Manitoba unlimited power in relation to education, but this is not the time to discuss it. The constitution under which we live has been framed, and our duty is to live under it and obey it—or amend it; but not to ignore it, not to defy it, not to set it at naught. But with regard to this question of unlimited jurisdiction to each province; that has not been carried out, that is not the principle under which we live; that is not embodied in our constitution, but quite the reverse is embodied in our constitution. Not alone Manitoba has not, under that constitution, full scope in the question of education, but Quebec has not, Ontario has not, nor has New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. But that is not the only case. If there is one question beyond every other that affects a legislative body, it is the regulating of the constituencies for its own elections. No one will say that on general grounds a province should not have full control to construct and reconstruct the boundaries of its electoral division for representation in its own provincial legislature. But there is a case where it was thought wise to depart from that rule. That was not done through conspiracy of the Catholic hierarchy, nor through undue influence from Rome, nor at the bidding of Catholic electors, but as an act of liberality by the Catholics of the great Province of Quebec. When

this demand was made in old Canada that the rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec should be secured, you will find that it was not only on the question of education; you will find that it was on the question of representation. And Sir John Rose said then, though he was quite sure that the minority would be perfectly safe in the hands of a majority, judging from past experience, still there was an uneasiness among the people, because it would be within the power of the provincial legislature, after confederation to change these constituencies, so that not one single English Protestant representative would be elected for that province. The knowledge of that caused uneasiness throughout the province, and it was thought a guarantee should be given. Every member from the province of Quebec acceded to that view and said: Yes, we will agree to any arrangement that will make our fellow-subjects perfectly safe in regard to these matters, so that there may be no feeling of uneasiness whatever. Before this was carried there was nothing in the arrangements to guarantee to the England the continuance of the rights they had, other than, as Sir John Rose said, the veto power. But Mr. Holton pointed out that that was a weak, unreliable guarantee. If the provincial legislature passed an Act so disarranging the constituencies as to deprive the Protestant minority of their representation, that Act might not be disallowed. Mr. Holton asked Sir George E. Cartier, who was then Attorney General East., if he himself would advise disallowance in that case. His answer was: Certainly; I would disallow any Act under which an injustice was done to the Protestant minority. Still that was not thought a sufficiently definite guarantee, because the power of disallowance might not be exercised, it might be found not convenient to exercise it. A more perfect guarantee was given by the arrangement of the electoral divisions under section 80 of the Confederation Act, by which twelve of these constituencies were set apart, and up to this day those twelve constituencies are there with their original boundaries, nor can they be altered while seven of the representatives object to it in the legislature. Now, in the face of all that affecting the older provinces, how can my hon. friend from North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) appeal in Haldimand, or in any part of the country, or in this House—and let me say I am glad that his appeal in this House is very much more moderate and on a higher level than his appeal in Haldimand—and powers to be given to the for exceptional privileges, rights province of Manitoba? I trust these remarks will be understood in the spirit in which they are made. In the first place my object is to protest against any attempt made in this House or out of it, to create disturbance in the country, by crying out that an attempt is being made to force Catholic schools upon a Protestant majority so large as that of Manitoba. I say that this exceptional legislation is a portion of our constitution; I say that if the Catholics enjoy rights, they enjoy them like other subjects: I say that Protestants have their rights specially guaranteed under the constitution in certain sections of the country; I say that for this exceptional legislation Protestants are more responsible than the Catholics; I say that if the exception had not been made in Quebec in the first instance, you would have had no guarantees of a similar kind in the other provinces. Therefore, I ask you to deal fairly, as I know the people of this country are ever ready to do, notwithstanding the efforts to mislead them and to confuse the issue by men who rejoice more in causing strife than in the peace and prosperity of their country, men who have no standing while the country is in a

condition of quiet, and who only hope to succeed in the storm and whirlwind of sectarian feeling, men who sow the seed of strife, and whose only activity is in sowing that seed for a bad purpose—among them some men who, in the opinion of many, were fitted for better things. Many things, sir, make us all feel proud of the great deeds accomplished by our late chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald. They stand as monuments to his memory, and his countrymen are proud of them. But there were some things he could not accomplish. He undertook to make a useful statesman of the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy). He used his influence, he used his prestige, he did everything he could to promote the interest and the welfare of his young friend at that time, but it all proved an utter failure. That hon. gentleman has disappointed the hopes of that great statesman, and he will disappoint, if he has not already done so, the hopes of his friends in this country in seeing him become a useful public man. Now, Sir, having said so much with regard to the spirit in which we should approach this question, finding that it is not a question that we can afford to deal with in a small and narrow-minded way, the duty of every hon. gentleman in this House is to approach it solemnly, honestly and candidly, as patriotic Canadians; the duty of every hon. gentleman in this House is to remember that it must have an important bearing upon the future of this country, that it is one fraught with danger and harm, but the harm will be minimized according to the character of the debate, and the manner in which the question may be dealt with if it should come here. Therefore, I say it is the duty of every Canadian, in the first place, to know what the constitution is, what we are bound to do under that constitution; it is the duty of every Canadian in this House, on behalf of the people of this country, to establish this broad principle, that no matter whether a man is a Catholic, or a Presbyterian, or a Protestant—

Sir Richard Cartwright—Explain. Mr. Costigan—I take that as a confirmation of what I said in starting out, because it shows that, having spoken nearly half an hour upon this question, I have said nothing so offensive as to prevent the House from enjoying a very hearty laugh at a little Irish slip of mine. I say that in dealing with this question we should approach it in a broad spirit, in order to establish the confidence of every citizen in this country that the constitution is strong enough to protect him in all the rights he enjoys under the constitution, and that this Parliament, and the representative men in this country of both political sides, can have no two opinions upon that subject. The constitution must be observed, all rights under that constitution must be preserved, so that every citizen in the country may feel that in our constitution he has a safeguard that no demagoguism can destroy.

THE PALACE STEEL STEAMER
— GARDEN CITY —
will be located in Toronto for season of 1906. Seaside, Church Organizations, Sunday Schools, etc., during excursions, can secure the popular Steamer Garden City to Lake Island Park, Wilson, N.Y., or any other port on the Lake, at very reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned,
THOS. NIHAN, Mgr., W. N. HARRIS, Agt.,
St. Catharines, Ont., 257 Garden City Office,
Toronto, Ont.,
Telephone 233

ANNUAL MEETING.
PURSUANT to the Act of Incorporation, Notice is hereby given that the 25th Annual Meeting of the
Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Comp'y
will be held in the
TOWN HALL, WATERLOO, ONT.,
on THURSDAY, May 23rd, 1906, at One of the
Clock P.M.
WM. HENRY,
April 23rd, 1906. Manager.

THE HOME PIANO

* TEACHERS FIND OUR

UPRIGHT
PIANOS

THE MOST SATISFACTORY P-A

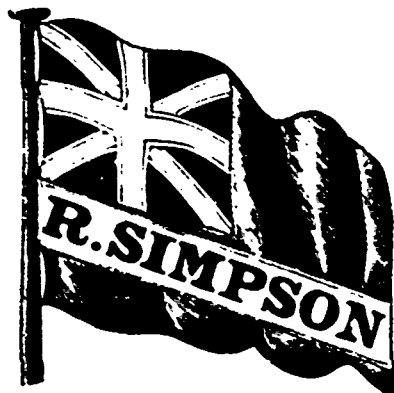
Fine Touch and
Durability.

ASK ABOUT IT

The Record, the Name, the Age, the Number Sold and in Use TELL THE TALK.

OUR SHOW ROOM, 117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

HEINTZMAN & CO



MANTLES.

The Children's Reefer at \$1.25 for 6 yrs and up, either trimmed or plain, is an easy solution of the wrap question. Then on up to \$15.00 for more styles and more garments than we had any idea would be wanted. It's likely that there will be more customers than wraps—of course you will come early.

JACKETS.

Navy and Brown, \$5.75.
Tweed Jackets, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50.
Covert Jackets, brown, fawn, blue and grey, \$5.00.
Fawn and Brown Jackets, applique trimmed, \$5.50.
Jackets, fawn, brown, black and grey, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$13.50 and \$15.00.
Black Diagonal Jackets, \$4.25, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00.
Waterproofs. — Ladies' size, rubber tweed effects, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.25, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.75.
Children's size, \$1.25 and up.

When Spring is here and Summer coming fast, Millinery and Dressmaking wants are in strong demand, you can decorate here for prices below your own wishes.

All advertised list refer to mail orders—only be quick

During 84, 86, 88, 90
Re-building, YONGE ST.,

R. SIMPSON.

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS
KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY.
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WORKS CHRYSTON ENGLAND

The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.



**YOU
HAVE
TO LIVE**

in a heated house the greater part of your life. Therefore have it comfortably heated by

**OXFORD
HOT WATER BOILERS
—AND—
RADIATORS**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Testimonials.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto.

St. Michael's Altar Society.

April 7th, the first Sunday of the month, the members of St. Michael's Altar Society held their monthly meeting in St. John's Chapel. This meeting was particularly interesting, it being the beginning of a new year and consequently the new officers were duly installed after a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Rev. Father Ryan and unanimously carried, had been presented to the retiring President, Mrs. E. O'Keefe, who has held that very important position since the inauguration of the society. Words are inadequate to express the gratitude to this generous and spiritual lady, whose indefatigable zeal and untiring energies have done so much towards leaving the society in a most flourishing condition. The other officers being re-elected was a vote of thanks in itself. The Council for the ensuing year consists of President Miss Foy, of whom it is needless to speak, for her inimitable qualities are only too well known. The society is to be congratulated in appointing such a worthy successor. Vice-President Mrs. McConnell, whose past record is sufficient proof of her efficient qualities. Treasurer Miss Sullivan; the looks of this young lady show the great care and deep interest that has been shown by her in all that concerns the financial success of the society. Secretary Miss Kingsley, Assistant Secretary Miss Herson, both of whom have been very faithful in the discharge of their duties. Last, and because greatest, last, Rev. Father Ryan, Spiritual Director, whose kind and genial manners endear him to all beyond powers of expression. With a director so gifted and exemplary, whose untiring labors can never be repaid, assisted by so efficient a Council, the Altar Society will no doubt continue to do the good and noble work that it has done in the past. **COM.**

As soon as a youth begins to fancy that he knows it all he should be started off to school.

"Oh, mamma" said the small boy from the city when he first saw a robin, "come look at this little sparrow with a red flannel shirt on."

Aspirations are excellent things, when not cut too large.

Joys are little Islands—soon skirted—that we touch on the voyage; sorrow the sea we sail on.

If you intend to be happy don't be foolish enough to wait for a just cause.

If time wasn't money, how could people take it to pay visits?

A Month He Loved.—"There's nothing more beautiful than the month of April," she sighed tenderly. "I wish that it could last forever."

D. McINTOSH & SONS

Manufacturers and Importers of
**Granite and Marble Monuments,
Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc.**

Office and Showroom,
524 Yonge st., opposite Maitland st.
— Telephone 438 —

**F. ROSAR, Sr.
UNDERTAKER,**
340 KING ST. EAST,
TORONTO.
TELEPHONE 1634.

**Freehold Loan & Savings
COMPANY.**

DIVIDEND NO. 71.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the company has been declared for the current half year, payable on after the first day of June next, at the office of the company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, inclusive.

Notice is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the company will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday, June the 11th, at the office of the company for the purpose of receiving the annual report, the election of directors, etc.

In order of the board,
S. C. WOOD,
Managing Director

Toronto, 17th April, 1906.



TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received at this Department until noon on Friday, May the 10th, for the following works:

- Houses for (1) Engineer and Gardener, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Shop and 1 or 2 H-suo at the Brockville Asylum; (2) Experimental Building and addition to Boiler House, Convocation Hall, Agricultural College, Guelph; (3) Lock up at Webbwood and Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing District; (4) Lock up at Massey, Algoma District; (5) Lock up at Dunchurch, Hagersman, Township; (6) Additions to Lock up and Registry Office at Bracebridge, Muskoka District; (7) Western Daily School at Strathroy; (8) and Registry Office at Minden, County of Middlesex.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender procured at the above mentioned places and at this Department. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the undersigned, for five per cent on the amount of each tender for each of the above works will be required. The cheques of the unsuccessful parties tendering will be returned when the contracts have been entered into for the several works.

The bona fide signatures and business addresses of two parties as securities must accompany each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. HARTY, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Ontario, April 23rd, 1906.

**A. T. HERNON,
BUTCHER AND PURVEYOR**

FINEST QUALITY OF MEATS.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, LAMB

—AND—

POULTRY AND VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

356 CHURCH STREET.

Telephone 2181.

Residence 3 D'Arcy st. - - - Telephone 3677.

CALL UP

JAS. J. O'HEARN,

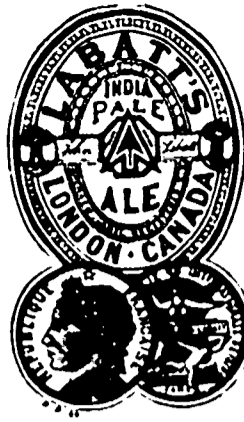
FOR YOUR PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL

PAINING,

Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging.

Shop, 161 Queen Street West,
Opposite Osgoode Hall.

THE WIDOWS OF THE LATE
**M. McCABE,
UNDERTAKER.**
Will be carried on by his widow Mrs. M. McCabe
343 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.
Moderate charges. Tel. 1888



**NINE
GOLD, SILVER AND
BRONZE MEDALS
AND
ELEVEN DIPLOMAS**

The most wholesome of beverages.

Always the same, sound and palatable.

JAMES GOOD & Co., Agent—
Cor. Yonge and Albert Streets
Toronto.



**THE HOME
SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY**

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, Senator, President.

EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President.

WM. T. KIELY,

JOHN FOY,

EDWARD STOCK.

SOLICITOR: JAMES J. FOY, Q.C.

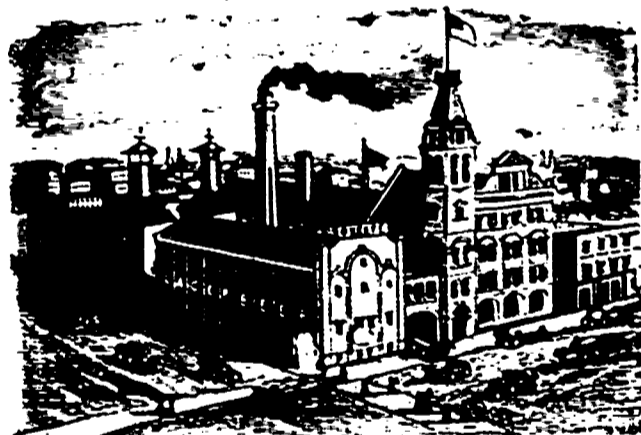
Deposits Received from 20c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures.

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

JAMES MASON, - - - Manager.



**THE O'KEEFE
BREWERY CO.**

OF TORONTO

LIMITED.

EUGENE O'KEEFE

Pres. and Manager.

WIDMER HAWKE

Vice-Pres. and

Asst. Mgr.

**SPECIALTIES—English and Bavarian Ales, in wood and bottle.
XXXX Porter, Gold Label, in Bottle.
Pilsener Lager, equal to the imported.**

**SEE UNCONDITIONAL
THE ACCUMULATIVE POLICY**

ISSUED BY THE

**Confederation Life Association
OF TORONTO**

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS from the date of issue.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.

Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office or any of the Company's Agents.

W. C. MACDONALD,
ACTUARY.

J. K. MACDONALD,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

**E. A. BLACKHALL,
Book Binder and Paper Ruler**

Literary & Magazine Work a Specialty.
CLOSE PRICES AND GOOD WORK.

Send for estimates or call at

34 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Bookbinding Machinery and Supplies, Relief Stamping and Embossing of all kinds, Society Badges at close prices.

**J. YOUNG,
(ALEX. MILLARD,
The Leading Undertaker**
347 YONGE STREET.
TELEPHONE 674.

IRISH NEWS SUMMARY.

LATEST LOCAL COUNTY ITEMS

LEINSTER.

Dublin.

A return, dealing with the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom, and based on statistics which the Board of Trade has collected, month by month, since 1885, has just been issued. In Ireland the number of men and boys constantly engaged in the fishing industry has nearly doubled since 1880. Including shell-fish, the product of the industry in the United Kingdom amounted, in 1893, to £7,200,000 while in 1894 it was £7,218,000. The yield in Ireland last year was greater than in 1893, but of less cash value, owing to reduced prices.

Wicklow.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, on April 3rd, out of thirteen candidates, Mr. John O'Neill was elected clerk of the Union, in the room of the late Mr. Atkinson, to whom he had been assistant. The emoluments of the office are about £540 a year. The second candidate was Mr. Daniel Carroll.

Three gentlemen, each aspiring to the position of Coroner for the Western Division of the county Wicklow, have issued their respective addresses. They are Mr. John Germaine, J.P., Baltinglass; Dr. Joseph Duffy, Terenure, Dublin; and Dr. W. L. Symes, Kiltegan. The two former are Nationalists; the latter is a Tory-Conservative in politics.

Kildare.

Twenty-five years ago, the Rev. J. Staples, C.C., Athy, was ordained priest, and during the greater portion of the period that has elapsed since then that town has been the seat of his labors. On April 2d, his "silver jubilee" was beautifully and fittingly celebrated in the town.

Wexford.

Intelligence reached Wexford, on March 20th, that a man named James White, a small farmer, residing at Gibberwell, Duncormack, had committed suicide by burning himself to death. He had been confined in the Ennisecorthy District Lunatic Asylum two or three times. On the previous Tuesday he had refused to admit his sister into the house. Early next morning some women observed the house on fire. On the door being broken in, White's charred remains were found. At the inquest, a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

Carlow.

On April 4th, being the first meeting of the new Carlow Board of Guardians, after the recent elections, at which there were some striking Nationalist successes, the election of chairman for the ensuing year was proceeded with. There was very large muster of both Nationalist and Tory Guardians. Out of a total of seventy members of the Board sixty-three were present. The Right Hon. Henry Bruen (Tory) was re-elected as chairman without opposition. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., proposed Mr. Patrick Hanlon (N.) for the vice chair. Mr. C. J. Engledow, J.P. (N.), seconded the re-election. Mr. John Frederick Leckey, D.L., the outgoing Tory vice-chairman, was proposed by Mr. William Browne-Clayton, D.L., and seconded by Capt. Jocelyn Thomas, J.P. On a division Mr. Hanlon was elected by 32 votes to 27, one Unionist, Capt. Hanley, J.P., voting in his favor, and five abstaining from voting. For the deputy vice-chair Mr. C. J. Engledow, J.P. (N.) and Mr. Browne-Clayton, D.L. (Tory outgoing), were proposed. Mr. Browne-Clayton was re-elected by 32 votes to 30. For ten or twelve years no Nationalist has occupied any of the honorary positions of the Carlow Board of Guardians.

Queen's County.

The election of chairmen of the Mountmellick Board of Guardians took place on March 30th. The Nationalist Guardians of both sections held a preliminary meeting to select their candidates, and decide on the outgoing chairman. When they came to the Board-room they found that the Conservatives had not put in an appearance, to make a show of fight, as in former years. The result was that Messrs. W. H. Cobbe, chairman, William Dalaney, V.C., and Andrew Gallagher, D.V.C., were unanimously re-elected.

Kilkenny.

On Sunday March 31st, a large and representative gathering of the parishioners of St. Patrick's Parish was held in St. Patrick's Church, Kilkenny, under the presidency of Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, to take the necessary steps toward the erection of a new church for the parish in place of the present building, which is outside the site of the old city walls, and is of great antiquity. All the clergy of the city were present, together with the principal inhabitants. The greater portion of the funds required for the new church had been already provided, as a sum of £3,000 was left for the purpose by a parishioner, the late Mr.

Hudson. The Bishop, in the course of his address, stated that, in order to bring the proposed church to completion, an additional sum of £1,000 would be required.

Kinn's County.

At the meeting of the Birr Board of Guardians, on April 1st, Lord Rosse presiding, Mr. Morgan made a vigorous protest against the exclusion of Nationalists from all positions at the disposal of the Board. He said it was the narrow spirit displayed by such Boards as Birr and Roscrea that induced the Irish Parliamentary Party to introduce a bill that would put an end to the ex-officio Guardians.

Westmeath.

On April 3d, the dead body of a fine young man named James Seery, a small farmer and road contractor, was found in a pool of water at a place called the Valley, a short distance from Mullingar. It appears that Seery, who had attended the Westmeath Hunt Race meeting, on the previous day, had a little drink taken, and when on the way home he must have fallen, by the roadside, into a pool of stagnant water, and was smothered.

Meath.

At the meeting of the Navan Board of Guardians, on April 4th, three Nationalists, Messrs. Francis Sheridan, Matthew Sheridan, and Peter Austin, were elected chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy vice-chairman, respectively.

On April 1st, Coroner Reilly held an inquest on the body of a young man named James Priest, at Girley, near Kells. It appeared that deceased had acted as referee at a football match, on the previous day, and on his way home complained of a pain in his side, and fell down on the side of the road. One of his companions went to get some stimulant to revive him, but on his return he was dead.

Louth.

On April 2d, Mr. James Matthews, one of the evicted tenants of the Masserone estate, was served with a summons at the suit of District Inspector Brown, to the following effect:—"That defendant, on the 13th March, in the county of the town of Drogheda, with a view to compel William Woods to abstain from doing an act which he, William Woods, had a legal right to do—namely, to receive payment for certain cattle of said William Woods, sold by him on said date in said town of Drogheda aforesaid, did wrongfully and without legal authority, presuming to follow said William Woods about from place to place." The defendant is required to appear at Drogheda Petty Sessions.

MUNSTER.

Cork.

Mr. John F. Riordan, who was evicted nine years ago from his farm at Drumsicane, near Millstreet, for the nonpayment of an impossible rent, was reinstated, on March, 29th, unencumbered with arrears, and at a reduction of £26 yearly. It had been under the care of an emergency man, with a police protection post. The farm is situated on the north bank of the Blackwater, Duhallow side. The Riordan family have lived there for the last 200 years. Chincery representatives are the landlords, and Mr. Hagarty, J.P., is agent. The reinstatement, after such a long struggle, has given much satisfaction in the neighborhood. It may not be amiss to notice that it also possesses some historic interest, being a stronghold of considerable importance some centuries ago. Close to the dwelling house, and in a good state of preservation, stand the walls and flanking towers of a fortification built by the O'Keeffes of Duhallow, to guard a ford over the Blackwater—the one by which Donald Sullivan, of Boare, crossed with his followers on his memorable march from Glengarriffe to Antrim, after fighting his first battle two miles south of Millstreet. Here, also, John Baptist Rinuccini, Papal Nuncio, was entertained for a short time during his visit to Ireland in the interests of the Confederate Catholics.

Limerick.

The announcement is made that Mr. Stephen F. Dowling, J.P., for the County of Kerry, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Limerick County on the recommendation of Mr. Thomas E. O'Brien, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. Mr. Dowling will, it is understood, act in the Limerick Liberties District, for which five or six new magistrates have been appointed within the past few weeks.

Clare.

Sergeant P. Ahern has been transferred from Ballyvaughan to Miltownmalbay, Co. Clare.

On the night of April 3rd John McGuinness, station master at Crusheen, on the Atheny and Ennis Railway, was sitting in the kitchen with his family, when a number of shots were fired through the window. He is in possession of a farm through having outbid the former tenant.

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions, which opened on April 1st, there were no criminal cases for trial, and County Court Judge Kelly was presented with white gloves.

Tipperary.

A most extraordinary display of police has been made in Tipperary, and for what purpose nobody can tell. On April 3rd a force of four hundred and fifty police from the

different towns in the county were drafted in under the control of County Inspector Wilson. The military were also under arms for two days.

At a recent meeting of the Town Commissioners of Old Tipperary, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing concern at the state of New Tipperary, and the condition of neglect and disorder that has existed there, during the past three years, in the absence of any legal authority over the property, and appealing to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, the owner of the ground on which it stands, to co-operate with them in turning the place to some profitable account. Mr. McCarthy said it was at present a den of thieves. The Rev. David Humphreys, P.P., is said to be engaged in an effort to secure the property for the benefit of the Nationalist Parliamentary party.

Waterford.

The first meeting of the newly-elected Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union was held on April 3rd. The first business proceeded with was the election of chairman. Mr. Nelson, J.P., Tory, proposed Mr. M. J. Murphy, T.C., Redmondite, against the outgoing chairman, Mr. P. J. Power, M.P. The motion was seconded by Mr. Maddock, Redmondite. On a poll being taken, Mr. Power was re-elected by a majority of one, notwithstanding the support accorded the Redmondite candidate by the Tory ex-officio. Mr. J. McCarthy, Nationalist, was elected to the Vice chair, by a majority of two, over Mr. Cadogan, T.C., neutral. Mr. Delahunty, Nationalist, was re-elected deputy vice chairman without a poll.

Kerry.

Mr. R. Latchford, J.P., has again been elected Chairman of the Tralee Board of Guardians. The chair is a very important one, and Mr. Latchford has filled it for the past year in a very dignified manner, which reflects credit on the Board and on himself. The Board has shown its appreciation of this by electing him unanimously for a second year.

On April 1st, Mrs. Barbara Hickson, formerly of the Grove, Dingle, but now residing near Dublin, completed her hundredth year. She was married on the 4th of May, 1813, and if her eldest son were alive he would be aged 81 years. Mrs. Hickson who is nearly related to so many Kerry families enjoys good health and is likely to exceed the century.

ULSTER.

Antrim.

The Belfast Exhibition was opened by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at noon on April 12th. At the opened ceremony there were a band and chorus of over 300 performers, under the conductorship of Mr. Wm. Hill. Among the many attractions on that and succeeding days were the presence of a band, all illuminated fountain, picture galleries, natural history and antiquities, machinery in motion, processes in operation, models, industrial exhibits, etc. It is intended to have the Exhibition open from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day.

Armagh.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, has been pleased to make the following changes and promotions in his archdiocese: Rev. John Markey, P.P., Mullabawn, has been appointed Parish Priest of Knockbridge, in the place of the late lamented Rev. George Weir. The Rev. Peter McCartney, C.C., Louth, has been appointed Parish Priest of Mullabawn, in place of Rev. John Markey; and Rev. Patrick Gogarty, C.C., Knockbridge, has been appointed Catholic Curate in Louth, in the place of the Rev. Peter McCartney.

Down.

Doctor Mussen held an inquest at Drains, near Larne, on April 1st, touching the death of John Young, a well-known farmer and road contractor of the district. The jury found that deceased died on 30th March, 1895, at Droagh, from inflammation of the brain consequent on injuries received by the accidental fall of a rock while deceased was quarrying stones at Ballygally on 20th March, 1895.

Donegal.

In the House of Commons, on April 1st, Mr. Arthur O'Connor asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether his attention has been directed to the death from exposure and cold of Cornelius Rudden in the mountain pass between Donagh and the Illies, in Donegal, on the 28th February, and to the finding of the jury as to the necessity for a road at the place; and whether he will direct an inquiry as to the traffic and to the possibility of finding means to make or aid in making such a road. Mr. John Morley, in reply, said: "I have received a report of the occurrence referred to. There is no distress in the locality such as to justify the construction of a road at this place as a relief work, but I shall refer the matter to the Congested Districts Board for further inquiry."

CONNAUGHT.

Galway.

A disastrous fire occurred, on Tuesday, April 2nd, at Tuam. The fire started about nine o'clock in the morning, in the premises



Thomas A. Johns.

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished two fourth bottles, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cat-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

of Mr. Michael P. Haaty, in the Square, and in the course of a couple of hours the whole block of buildings, the property in fee simple of Mr. Haaty, consisting of three shops, grocery, spirit, hardware, flour and bread, and confectionery, was entirely consumed, with nearly all their contents, notwithstanding the efforts of the police and people to arrest the conflagration. The fire originated in the grocery and spirit shop, while one of the shop assistants was filling lamps with paraffin oil for evening use.

Leitrim.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Manorhamilton Guardians, Mr. John Dolan, J.P., county delegate for Leitrim, was unanimously re-elected as chairman of the board.

At the late Manorhamilton Quarter Sessions, before County Court Judge Waters, the case of Bridget Carney against Joseph McDermott was heard. This was an equity action instituted by the plaintiff, who is sister of the defendant, for the administration of the assets of their late father Patrick McDermott, of Leckane, Five-mile-bourne, who had died in the year 1876, intestate, leaving a widow and several children. His widow took out administration, and in the year 1882 she settled two farms of land on the defendant on the occasion of his marriage. The plaintiff now claimed that these farms formed a portion of the unadministered assets of deceased, and that she as one of the next of kin, was entitled to a share in their value.

Roscommon.

The Quarter Sessions for the Northern Division of Roscommon were opened on April 1st, when County Court Judge O'Connor Morris was presented with white gloves. Addressing the grand jury he said it was a very satisfactory state of things.

Waye.

At the Castlebar Quarter Sessions, on April 1st, Judge Richards had white gloves presented to him by the sheriff, there being no indictment on the calendar—a happy circumstance, especially when taken in connection with the small Assize calendar which was the subject of congratulatory remarks by Mr. Justice O'Brien to the Grand Jury Judge Richards, in acknowledging the presentation said he was heartily proud to be the recipient of such congratulatory evidence of the peaceable condition of such a vast and populous county.

Sligo.

On the morning of April 2nd, shortly after two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe shop of Mr. Matthew Smith, Castle street, Sligo. Mr. McEwan, who resides next door, first discovered the smoke, and called in the police, who were fortunate enough to bring the flames under control in a short time.

Its Saving Power.

Rev. J. Franklin Parsons, Cathcart, Ont., writes: "The package of K.D.C. and Pills which you sent me some time ago has done me a wonderful amount of good. I have advertised it well and many have confessed of its saving power." Test these wonderful remedies, free sample to any address. K.D.C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Interview with Archbishop Walsh of Dublin.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.

The presence of the Archbishop of Dublin in Rome recently was availed of by the able correspondent of the Pilot in that city to elicit the views of His Grace on the present position of the Irish parties. His Grace said in reply to a question :

"I think," said the Archbishop, "it is impossible to say how the elections will turn out. The result must largely depend upon whether the present ruinous division is kept up in Ireland. If it is kept up, I don't see how we can anticipate a Home Rule majority at the next elections. The electoral strife between the two sections of our Irish Home Rule representatives for a number of the seats in Ireland will keep all our more prominent public men at home. This will tell heavily against the Home Rule cause in England and Scotland. There must be men, constituencies in England and Scotland that will return their members, for or against Home Rule, by very small majorities. There will probably be a sufficient number of such constituencies to turn the scale one way or the other. It is easy to see how disastrously the result in such places, and therefore the result all round, must be affected by the absence of the powerful aid that could be given by the many able and energetic workers that are to be found amongst the Irish members. In this way, those who are responsible for keeping up the division, if it is kept up, will be responsible for the defeat of the Home Rule cause if it is defeated, at the next general elections. I say nothing of the use that is sure to be made of this division amongst ourselves as an argument against our fitness for Home Rule. In point of logic, that argument may not be a really conclusive one. But, for all that, it will tell heavily against us at the elections. There will be hundreds and thousands of waverers. This is just the sort of electioneering topic that is likely to determine the votes of many amongst them."

"Your Grace has made some strong appeals in the cause of unity?"

"Yes; especially on a recent occasion. I have tried, at all events, to clear the air by making a public statement that the division, so far as we in Dublin have to do with it as a matter of serious practical moment, is a political matter, pure and simple. I know that this declaration of mine has set many people thinking. There is a growing feeling that something practical ought to be done for the restoration of unity. For my part, I am quite satisfied with that as a beginning."

"There is no longer any religious element in the dispute?"

"I recognize none of any practical importance, since Mr. Parnell's death. I was absent from Ireland at the time. But I took it for granted that the division would at once disappear. I found on my return, after a few days, that the prospects of reconciliation seemed absolutely hopeless. There is at length some sign of improvement in the state of opinion. No one who wishes to aid in the cause of peace will care now to reopen old sores by statements or discussions as to which side was in fault at that most critical time. But, undoubtedly, a great opportunity was lost. In speaking of the present state of the case, I am speaking, of course, only of Dublin. I leave out of account, too, the proceedings of a very small number of more or less prominent

individuals who in one way or another have tried to turn the political difference to mischievous use as regards religious interests. There is hardly a dozen of them in all. They have absolutely failed in what they aimed at. Parnellism, as we have it in Dublin, is simply a political policy. Wise or foolish as that policy may be, it involves no necessary connection with any religious issue. The Parnellites, as they are called, consider that sufficient pressure is not put upon the present Ministry by the Irish Parliamentary party. That seems now to be the practical point at issue."

"Your Grace says, the Parnellites, as they are called?"

"Well, I have always held that they have no real claim to the designation. They repudiate that which was the corner-stone, the very foundation, of Mr. Parnell's constitutional policy and his Parliamentary success—the Parliamentary Pledge. They refuse to become members of the Irish Parliamentary party on that basis, or to do them full justice, perhaps I ought rather to say that they refuse to become members of it on that as the only basis of reunion."

"Then there seems to be a deadlock? How can there be any prospect of unity?"

A PRACTICAL PLAN FOR REUNION.

"I think it clear that those who repudiate the old basis of unity incur at all events this responsibility, that it lies upon them to suggest some other definite basis, and not merely to suggest it, but to submit it to the judgment of the country, and to abide by that judgment. Until they do this, statesmanlike and wise as they may think their policy to be, their policy can only be the policy of a section, and of a section in open conflict with the policy of the country as a whole. But you ask about the possibility of finding some common ground upon which all could unite. I do not despair of seeing it found before the elections come upon us. In a speech made since I recently wrote in the interests of unity, a prominent member of the Parnellite section has thrown out a suggestion which seems to me to contain the germ of something practical. It was not very formally stated, but it seems to me to come to this, that it might be found possible to work out a settlement on the basis of the Parliamentary Pledge, if an agreement were first come to, as to how long the present policy of the Parliamentary party, that is to say, the policy of keeping the present Ministry in office, was to go on. No one, I suppose, contemplates that it should be kept on very much longer; so here we seem to have something like solid ground to work upon. In this aspect of the case the difference may be regarded as only a question of any irreconcilable opposition in point of principle. The suggestion seemed to me a very practical one, and I would say that it is by no means an unreasonable suggestion, as I view the case."

"But how could that preliminary point be settled? Will the two sections agree to meet, and abide by whatever the majority may decide?"

"Well, I would certainly be for making matters easier for the dissentient section, as I may call them, than what you suggest would seem to imply. It strikes me, at all events, that if it was once agreed to at both sides—I mean, of course, agreed to by a majority at each side—that this was a possibly satisfactory basis of reunion the rest of the proceeding would be simple enough. For instance, a committee, say, of five prominent public men could be formed, five men in whose joint decision all Irishmen at home and abroad would have confidence. I venture to say that such a committee could very easily be formed. The result of its deliberations as to the fundamental point should be submitted for consideration by both

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

sides. I have little doubt that any scheme drawn up by such a responsible committee would be adopted by both sections. Then, on the basis thus arrived at as a fundamental condition, all could be brought to work together under the bond of the Parliamentary Pledge."

"Would Your Grace act as a member of such a committee of reconciliation?"

"No, but I should be quite prepared, if the parliamentary difficulties were got over, to offer suggestions as to the constitution of the committee. My idea is that the committee should comprise both members of Parliament and outsiders, and that its constitution should be accepted as sufficiently satisfactory by both sides before it went to work. But I fear we are getting too far into details. However, it may be useful to have some practical proposal put forward in this way even in outline. Something may come of it. We must only hope for the best. For my part, I am not at all inclined to despair in the matter, or even to be despondent. On the contrary, I am rather hopeful."

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 2, 1895.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 71	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 70	0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 71½	0 00
Oats, per bush.....	0 40	0 00
Peas, per bush.....	0 67½	0 00
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 11	0 00
Barley, per bush.....	0 49	0 00
Barley feed, per bushel.....	0 00	0 45
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 12	0 13
Goose, per lb.....	0 07	0 00
Chickens, per pair.....	0 60	0 60
Ducks, per pair.....	0 60	1 00
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 16	0 15
Onions, per bag.....	0 75	0 85
Turnips, per bag.....	0 25	0 30
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 50	0 55
Beans, per peck.....	0 70	0 75
Beets, per bag.....	0 55	0 60
Carrots, per bag.....	0 35	0 40
Paranips, per bag.....	0 50	0 00
Apples, per bbl.....	1 75	3 00
Hay, timothy.....	11 00	12 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to-day :

CATTLE.		
Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	3 50	3 75
Butchers' choice, per cwt.....	2 75	3 12½
Bulls and mixed, ".....	2 75	3 00
Milk cows, per head.....	23 00	40 00
Springers, per head.....	30 00	45 00
Butchers' medium, ".....	2 50	3 00
CALVES.		
Per head, good to choice.....	4 00	7 00
" common.....	2 00	4 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Butchers' sheep, per lb.... nominal.		
Lambs, choice, per pound..	0 04	0 05
Lambs, inferior, per pound..	0 02½	0 03
HOGS.		
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	5 85	6 00
Long lean, per cwt (off care)	4 30	4 40
Thick fat.....	4 20	4 25
Stags, per cwt.....	4 00	4 10
Stags.....	2 25	2 80

Have You Gout?

Gout is beyond question the outcome of deposits of uric acid salts in the joints. ST. LEON MINERAL WATER is charged with lithium, a powerful absorbent of uric acid. This explains why this water effectually eradicates all gouty symptoms from the system.

All Druggists, Grocers & Hotels.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :
KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

50c. Bargains in Bulbs and Plants
The Maximum of Profit at Minimum of Cost
No. B 15 Calliolas, finest assorted, for 50c.
I—6 Dahlias, select show varieties " 50c.
G—8 Montbrettas, handsome " 50c.
O—6 Roses, everblooming beauties " 50c.
F—Window Collection, 2 each, {
Luchsia, Dbl. Fl. Musk, Ivy
and Sweet Sc'rd Geranium. } 50c.
F—Manetta Vine, Tropaeolum,
Mex Primrose & Heliotrope }
E—8 Geraniums, finest assorted " 50c.
R—12 Coleus, fine assorted colors " 50c.
S—5 Iris, finest varieties " " 50c.
Any 2 collections for 50c; 3 for 75c; or 5 for \$1.
By Mail, post paid, our selection. A Stamp
Catalogue Free.
THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON SEED CO. LTD
Toronto, Ont.

I CURE FITS!
Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. BOOT, M.C., 104 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE CAUSLAND & SON'S
MEMORIAL WINDOWS TORONTO ONT
CH ARCH & SECURIP
MEDALIST LONDON EST 1856 STAINED-GLASS
DESIGNERS & CONTRACTORS

J. A. Langlais & Fils
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHURCH GOODS,
Chalices, Vestments,
Ciborium, Ostensorium,
Missals, Breviaries
STATIONS OF THE CROSS
IN OIL OLEOGRAPH AND GRAVURE.

Standard Works (English and French)
THEOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY,
BELLES LETTRES, ARTICLES OF PIETY.
Beads, Crosses, Statuary, Prayer Books.
Publishers of the Graduale and Vespéral—Romanum
LE PAROISSIEN NOTE and Standard
School Books.

Agents for the Leading Bell Foundries
FINE ALTAR WINES A SPECIALTY,
Religious houses and country dealers supplied.
Write for Catalogues.
J. A. LANGLAIS & FILS,
123-5 St. Joseph st. and 10 Notre Dame sq.,
QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC.

GALLERY BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
2165 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Shirts and Underwear a Specialty.
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES and
PEALS In The World.
PUREST BELL METAL (Copper and Tin).
Send For Price and Catalogue.
McMURDO BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Consumption.
Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. I. A. STEWART CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, CLEMATIS,
And all the Newest and Best of everything that is required to decorate the
Flower Garden or Green-House.
Illustrated Catalogue of Plants and Choice Flower Seeds, Free.
WEBSTER BROS.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Entertainment at St. Joseph's Academy.

A very large attendance of parents and friends greeted the opening number of the musical entertainment at St. Joseph's Academy on Tuesday evening, April 30th.

In the absence from the city of His Grace the Archbishop, Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann presided.

Vicar General McCann expressed the sentiment of all present when in returning thanks for the evening's entertainment he said that the Sisters had furnished an evidence that their training is one which combines elegance with simplicity.

Manchester Fire Assurance Company

This is one of several "old country" institutions doing business in Canada, and, like its fellow-exotics, it thrives and prospers as fairly as the native plant.

We publish in to-day's REGISTER the Company's yearly report, which is made out after the English method of pounds, shillings and pence.

The increasing financial strength of the "Manchester" may be judged by its capital and reserve fund, which has risen from £188,350 in 1889, to £680,053 in 1904.

Men have sight; women insight.—Victor Hugo.

They who, without any previous knowledge of us, think amiss of us, do us no harm; they attack not us, but the phantom of their own imagination.

A young daughter of the late celebrated prima donna Made Furch has begun her studies under the direction of the Ladies of Loretto at Loretto Abbey, Toronto.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Infidelity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Four patients also get the medicine free.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Hon. J. C. AINSIE, P.C., President. Hon. SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. WOOD, Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments.

Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

COSTS ONE CENT A CUP



THE DELICIOUS "REINDEER" BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE

Contains Cream and Sugar. Can be prepared for use in a few seconds.

NO WASTE. NO TROUBLE. Samples mailed to any address in Canada.

If your Grocer does not handle "Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk, Coffee and Evaporated Cream, please give us his name.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., Ltd. TRURO, N.S.

LISTEN! M. J. CROTTIE,

839 and 844 YONGE STREET, Can sell you Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Ties, Shirts, and Cuffs,

As cheap as any other store in the city. Call and be convinced. Our stock is always well assorted.

M. J. CROTTIE, 839 and 844 Yonge St., (The Beaver.) North Toronto. TELEPHONE 3282.



We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues on application, if goods required are mentioned, and should you require anything in the music line, whether it be

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Prices the lowest. WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., 1147 Yonge St., Toronto.

St. Michael's College,

(In Affiliation with Toronto University.)

Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses.

Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance; Board and tuition, \$150 per year. Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars, apply to

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CARPENTER WORK

Executed promptly by JOHN HANRAHAN,

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET, TORONTO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Telephone 3593.

TORONTO CARRIAGE WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES & WAGGONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CULLERTON & MCGRAW,

29 and 31 ACNES STREET, TORONTO. Repairing and Re-painting a specialty. Moderate prices 367

Lemaitre's Pectoral Syrup

COUGHS & COLDS

When all other Cough Medicines fail.

Sold by all Druggists, and at LEMAITRE'S PHARMACY, 24 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE

VITALIZED AIR

For one month prior to alterations in his parlors, C. H. RIGGS, the Popular Dentist, S. E. corner King and Yonge Sts., will continue to make plates with blue Teeth at his old rates.

The Catholic Almanac of Ontario FOR 1895.

Published with the approbation of the ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ONTARIO

Sisters of the Precious Blood, Toronto, CONTAINS

A complete Clergy List, Directory of Parishes and Societies in Ontario. Devotions for every Month, Short Stories, Biographical Sketches, &c.

From the Sisters of the Precious Blood, 113 St. Joseph St., Toronto, or at the Office of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, 40 Lombard St., Toronto.

Price, Single Copies, 25c

"Up to two years ago I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Indigestion. I was recommended to try St. Leon Water by an eminent doctor who drinks it regularly himself, and am glad to say it has completely relieved me of my trouble. I drink the water every morning, and in so doing it keeps my system regular and my health in first-class condition." DAVID D. DANN, 79 Cumberland Street, Toronto, Ont.

Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT Trusts Co.

— CORNER — YONGE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,000,000 Guarantee and Reserve Funds, \$240,000

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President E. A. Meredith, L.L.D., John Hoskin, Q.C., L.L.D., Vice Presidents

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSURED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS BY THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates of business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Church Vestments.

CHASUBLES in Red, Black, White and Purple all styles from the plainest to the richest materials and designs.

Copes and Benediction Veils.

PREACHING AND CONFESSIONAL STOLES.

Benediction Veils not made up. Fronts and backs for Chasubles. Material for making Stoles. Material for making Albs. Patterns for Chasubles Altar Lace. Watered Silk for Vestments. Cloth of Gold for Vestments. Lining for Vestments. Camas for Vestments. Gold and Silver Fringe.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Silver and plated Candlesticks, Processional Crosses, Chalice, Ciborium, Cruets, Ostensorium, Sanctuary Lamp, Holy Water Pots and Sprinklers. Crystal and a varied assortment of Candelabra.

MISSION SUPPLIES.

Catholic Missions supplied with PRAYER BOOKS, BEADS and all articles of Catholic devotion. WHEN ORDERING please state who is to give the Mission. About how many families will attend. The day the Mission opens. How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VESTMENTS. 1069 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL. 123 Church St., TORONTO.

COSGRAVE & CO.

MALTSTERS,

Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO.

Are supplying the Trade with their pilsener

ALES AND BROWN STOUTS

Brewed from the finest Malt and best Bavarian Brand of Hops. They are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their purity and strengthening qualities.

Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1885.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 264.

BOECKH'S BRUSHES

AND BROOMS.

Always Reliable and as Represented.

MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS N.T. LYON, TORONTO