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J. B. MACKAY,

The Catholic Register.

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

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902

SMOKERS

tively cool and fragrant, he cente per

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VOL. X. No. 14

World-wide Inquietude.

Described in Popo Leo's Latest Enregelical - Unity of the Church.

Rome, March 30 -The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatlean, prints the encyclical issued by the Pope to-day, in which he says the time has come when he must recognize that he is approaching the end of the term of his life on earth and that this encyclical should be his lestament to the Catholic Church.

The Pope says he would encourage the Catholic Bishops throughout the world to continue vigorously to resist the persecutions which now afflict the Church. These persecutions will continue, but they will not alfeet the spread of the light of Christ among infidels. Never has humanity found itself in more miserable conditions than at present. There is disorder in all social relations and especially in family relations; excessive liberty has been created which has fostered socialism and anarchism.

Unjust wars, the encyclical says, are being waged by strong nations against weak and feeble peoples. There are exaggerated armaments among great nations, the effects of which are even more disastrous than war. All these things have created world-wide inquietude. Unceasing troubles and misery have provoked the people to anarchism, which henceforth promises to constitute a formidable league against Emperors, Kings and Presidents of all governments. These governments must adopt decisivo measures for the defence of genuine liberty and must enforce the teaching of religion.

In conclusion the Pope invokes the union of Christian churches as the leading remedy to save society from the violent attacks of Athelsis and Freemasonry. He maintains the necessity of upholding the temporal, to the Catholic press. The Church, rights of the church and counsels the faithful to her Divine commission to active spread of Catholic workmen's

His Holiness thanks the bishops which would alienate them from their for their friendly manifestations on religion, has always made use of all the occasion of his jubilee and pro- legitimute means at hand and pressceeds to deplore the spread of Athe- ed them into her service. The pages ism, which be finds to be invading all of history everywhere testify how departments of the state. He also] music and architecture were used 'by condemns the forthcoming institution; of the law of divorce in Italy, and urges all Catholics to combat doctrines contrary to religion.

Church Robbery in Barrie.

Egan's church in Barrie; but the pru- an age when athelem is cating but dent conduct of the Dean undoubledly saved worse desecration and won for the Church stands in need of a press the cool-headed priest the admiration. that is ready to explode the fallacies not only of his fellow townsmen but of infidelity and to bring into high of the entire public throughout the relief the splendor of Christian truth. province.

Before midnight on Ash Wednesday, Dean Egan from his rectory window noticed a light moving in the church, of courage and Christian zeal, men and going at once to investigate the who are just fitted to do the work matter he perceived upon entering the sacred edifice a burglar rifling the altar. Proparations had been made for Holy Thursday and the Blessed Sacrament was in the chapel. Father-Egan, therefore, was not afraidi of the desecration of the Blessed Sacrament and decided upon the instant! not to frighten the robber away. Ho, a fully supported press. In this field made up his mind to capture the fel-

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low and any associates

arms of a stalwart resident and was

Both burglars are in fail. They have pleaded guilty and will be sentenced to-morrow. The public expectation is that they will get ten years in the Penttentlary. They had broken the vestry door open and as they were caught with some trifling church articles in their possession, it would have been useless to make defence. They broke the poor boxes, but beyoud this very little damage had been

The Register in presenting these facts believes that the Catholic prople of Ontario will feel pleased that the character of the robbery was not worse. Dean Egan is entitled to all the credit which his quiet management of the matter deserves, and it must be said for the police force of Barrie that they did quick and conclusive work in capturing the second burglar.

The Catholic Fress.

"There is another field in which the lay apostolate can exercise most salutary influence and erect a mighty fortification to withstand in the hour of trial the attacks made upon our Holy Faith I am alluding: save the ransomed flock of Christ and to guard them against influences the Church, in conjunction with her doctrine, to bring truth and civilization to the barbarians. The printing. press in our days is one of the means

the vitals of social and Christian life, The Catholic press in America, in most cases at least, is presided over by men of ability and learning, many who are just fitted to do the work which they have undertaken; but, alast they receive no inspiration, no

encouragement and no reward. It is not the fault of the Catholic editors that we cannot boast of a strong Catholic press, but the fault of Catholic readers who fail to see the importance and the great advantages of the lay apostolate can do an immense amount of good.

"Let some one in each parish evercise his influence, and, if need be, canvars for subscribers and introduce Catholfo papers into Catholic homes. Here, again, the Catholics of Germany are our model and a source of inspiration. In the year 1871, when the haughty chancellor undertook his lamentable mission to destroy the influence of the Church, there were but three newspapers in Germany. When, however, in 1878, the laity came to the rescue of the Church and realized the immense advantages of the press, there was a notable, increase in the number of Catholic pa-

pers." The various organizations of Catholic laymen in this country, comments The Baltimore Mirror, owe much of their strength and prestigo to the fostering aid of the Catholic

Catholic journals are ever ready to place their columns at the service of these bodies and to do ull in their power, to wield all their influence, to exert all their endcavors to make known, to make favorably known and to spread to the utmost limits, range and membership our Catholic lay socicties. These unselfish labors cannot be said to be fairly regulted. Officers and organizers of these organizations are anxious to emply the Catholic press for the furtherance of their aims, but very unwilling to exert any influence or authority for the propagation and encouragement of the

Catholic press. This is a grievous error of policy and of judgment. The laity of the country are now well organized, but their growth depends and must inevitably depend in no small degree

and going back to the rectory telephoned down to the hotel for any gentlemen who taight be there to come up at once. The response was general and in a few minutes the church was surrounded. When the burglar came out he walked into the

overpowered without trouble. The town police in the meantime had been communicated with and captured an associate who fought with his captors and afterwards endeavored to break fall. A correspondent of The Register.

writing from Barrie on April 1 says:

(By Bishop O'Hare.)

upon the manner of their support by which the Church must use, both for | the Catholic press. Let out lay ordefense and instruction. In an ago ganizations do something for the when pagan ideas rush in in a cause of Catholic literature, for the The peace of Holy Week was broken | mighty torrent to destroy the bul- apostolate of Catholic journalism. diocese by the shocking bur- warks of faith, and often carry away Their own best interests will be most glary committed in Very Rev. Dean with them many a precious soul; in securely fostered by this course, which a spirit of true reciprocity demands be pursued for the sake of honesty. An English Rector's Offer.

New York, April 1.-The Rev. Dr. R. C. Fillingham, the English clergyman who is carrying on a pro-Boer agitation in this country, made this answer to a newspaper correspondent

who asserted that the minister was

condemned by public opinion in Eng-

"If on my return to my parish at Helton I am not received with cheers and ringing of the chirch bells, and if I am disciplined by the Church authorities, then I promise, when I come back to this country next September, to swallow my hat publicly

The Coronation Oath-

In the Fifth Avenue Hotel labby."

In the House of Commons last week Captain Donelan asked the First. Lord of the Treasury whether the British Mission, headed by Lord Denhigh, which recently waited appor the Pope, was authorized by the Government to give an assurance that the Coronation Oath would be so modified as to contain nothing offensive to His Majesty's Catholic subjects.

Mr. W. Johnston-Before the right hon, gentleman answers the question, may I ask him if he is aware that at a recent date petitions signed by more than ball a million persons

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from all portions of His Malesty's dominions were presented to this House praying that the House would not agree to any alteration in the King's

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the direction indicated in the queson the paper. The answer to the question on the paper is in the nega-

declaration or Coronation Oath in-

Captain Donelan - Mar I ask the right hon, gentleman why this opportunity was not availed of to take some such step? I think I am entit-

led to an answer. Mr. Balfour-The hon, gentleman is not entitled to an answer, but I wilt give him one. It was not an appro-

The Pope and the London Chapter.

priate occasion.

The London Tablet states: In bonor of the new Cathedral at, Westminster, the Holy See has raised the number of the Metropolitan Chapter to eighteen, the number of the Chapters of St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major, in Rome. To correspond with this gracious act seven new Canons have been appointed, as follows: Right Rev. Monsignor J. E. Crook, of Thorndoo; Right Rev. Monsignor J. Vaughan; Very Rev. G. Delaney, Church of Our Lady, St. John's Wood; Very Rev. Langton Vere. of St. Patrick's, Soho Square, Very Rev. W. Fleming, of St. Mary's, Moorfields, Very Rev. Michael Fan-ning, of the Pro Cathedral, Kensington; and Very Rev. Thomas Dunn, Secretary to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, Right Rev. J. L. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, has been appointed Provost. In addition to the extension of its membership, the Holy See has also honored the Cathedral Chapter by granting it the same Canonical dress as is worn by the Cinons of the Patriarchal Basilicas of Rome.

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Papal Organ for Peace.

Osservatore Romano on the Borr War -English Church By hops Al or

Rome, March as -The text or the appeal issued by the Pops for pray ers throughout all Christendom, irrespective of sect, for the hastening of peace in South Africa, is creating much comment. As published in The Osservatore Romano, recognized as the organ of the Vatican, as nearly as any paper can be, it reads.

Before the horrors of the war conducted in South Africa with so much obstinacy Catholic spirit is filled with great grief and considers the day at hand for ending the mutual hatred of the combatants, when, instead of anger, peace will spread her wings over that blood inburd country. English and Boers are alike the sons of God. All are brothers.

Political interests may divide them, but both should recognize that this bloody war is disastrous to both. There is nobody but admits that dignified peace is desirable. It is desired by the combatants themselves. Blessed will be the hour when the

English nation will see fit to end its sacrifices and when the valtant Boers will join in a sentiment of concord. The Catholic hallelulah will resound more happily through the entire world, even among dissenters, who join in wishing that conclusion of peace of which Christ was the author and consummator.

Who can dare separate himself from those hearts which daily call upon Heaten to give peace which will reunite Christian civilization, bearing a common legitimate mission to save human generations?

London, March 20,-A "prayer for peace" was the only novel feature of the observance of Good Friday in Great Britain. The Bishops of London, Rochester and St. Alban's issued special appeals to their diocese to unite in prayer that both British and Boers be granted the temper of peacemakers, pointing out that similar prayers are being offered in the Dutch churches of Pretoria. A Sunday atmosphere pervades everything here. All business is suspended. The government offices are shut up.

During Holy Week at the Cathedral, the office of Teachrae was chanted on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. On Holy Thursday Mr. Balfour—I am aware of the fact my hon, friend has just stated, but it really has no bearing as Abarting of the city used in the sacraments of Bartin used in the my hon, friend has just stated, but it sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, really has no bearing on the question Holy Orders and Extreme Unction. took place. His Grace the Archbishop celebrated Pontifical High Mass and performed the ceremonies. He was assisted by Vicar-General NcCann, assistant priest, and Rev. Fathers Teely and Hand deacons of honor. Rev. Fathers Trayling and Corle were deacon and sub-deacon, and Father Treacy master of ceremonies. All the priests of the dioceso were present in the sanctuary.

After the ceremony of the blessing of the oils, the procession took place to the repository, where the usual indulgences were announced. On Good Friday morning Mass

the Pre-Sanctified was sung and tho ceremony of the Adoration of the Cross took place. A very large congregation was present in the church. His Grace the Archbishop, before the ccremony, explained the meaning of the Adoration of the Cross.

On Holy Saturday, the Baptismal Water was biessed.

On Easter Sunday morning the Archbishap solemnly pontificated, assisted by Fathers O'Neill, Canning, Burke and Rohleder, Fathers Treacy and Minchan were deacons and subdeacon of the Mass. After the communion His Grace the Archbishop preached an impressive sermon on the Resurrection of Christ from the dead. In the evening Rev. Father Rohleder, assisted by Fathers Canning and Minchan, sang Vespers. The sermon on the Divinity of the Catholic religion was preached by Rev. Dr. Treacy. The choir sang Gregorian chant, interspecsed with productions from Catholic composers. Miss Adele Lemaitre was organist, and Mr. Richardson conductor of the choir.

Beath of the Scattish Archbishop.

A line in the cable despatches of last week mentioned the death of the Scottlsh Archbishop. In this connection it is sadly interesting to remark that on Saturday, March 15 last, the Venerable Archbishop, the Most-Rev. Dr. Eyre, LL. D., celebrated the anniversary of his translation to the Western See, and on Wednesday, the 19th, he attained the Diamond Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. His Grace's health had rendered necessary the postponement of the religious and other observances ap-propriate to the jubilee, but it was sincerely hoped and fervently prayed for that he would be able to attend a special service in the Cathedral. In all the Catholic churches of the city on Suncay prayers were asked and offered by on His Grace's behalf.

School Board Will Sue City.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Members of the Senarate School Board, at their monthly neether Tue day might in the Inc La Saile Institute, denounced in strong terms the action of the city in retaining \$1,218 of the board's fund for rent of quarters in the City Hall Repeated demand, have been made on City Treasurer Coady for the amount without any satisfaction, and now litigation will be resorted to with a piers. to enforcing payment. A resolution instructing J. J. Foy, K C. the board's solicitor, to take proceedings, and, if necessary, issue a writ, was proposed by Rev. Father Hand

and passed.

Inspector Brother (Alo Haidwin sibmitted a report of the attendance for the month of March The register was 4,013, highest 3,779, and the average 3,520. Accounts totalling \$177.-75 were ordered paid. It was decided to close the Italian night school, held in connection with St. Patrick's School. H. Gallagher was appointed caretaker of St. Patrick's School at a salary of \$40 per month, and J. F. White was chosen to represent the board on the Board of Entrance Examiners of the High Schools for the current year. The acceptance of tenders amounting to \$9,870 for the erection of a four-room brick school on Close avenue was laid over, pending a special meeting of the board, when lunds will be reported.

At the conclusion of the meeting the chairman, Vicar-General McCann, and trustees attended the winter closing exercises of the gymnasium class, conducted in connection with the Do La Salle Institute.

Father Quinlivan's Funeral in Paris.

The remains of the late Father Quinlivan of St. Patrick's, Montreal, were laid to rest in the Montparnesse Cemetery, Paris. The funeral service was held March 14th, and upwards of 400 priests of the Sulpician Order, of which the deceased was a member, attended and followed the body to the grave Amongst the Canadians present were Hon. Hector. Fahre, the Canadian Commissioner, his Brother, Mr. T. Fahre: Mr. J. Emile Vanier, C. E., of Montreal, his son, and Mr. C. H. Dion, of Montre

St. Mary's C.L. and A.A.

held in the rooms of the Association, the President, Mr. C. J. Rami, in the chair. A lecture was given by Mr. M. J. Quian, a member of the Asseciation, illustrating the working of the Septic Tank system, which were very instructive and much approclated. Mr. Quinn also exhibited a model of his patent in connection. with same, which has already met with

The last debate was taken part in by Messrs, J. J. Power and C. J. Gilooley for the affirmative, and Ja A. Muldoon and J. T. Loftus for the negative. Subject: "Resolved, That Free Trade With the U. S. is Desirable." Mr. J. J. NcLaughlin was chairman and J. J. Murray critic. Messrst W. H. Johnston, W. Finnegan, G. Furlong and H. M. Garigle were chosen for the debate at the next meeting.



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-It goes-It not only "goes" but it keeps time-it runs regularly and is guaranteed by us for one

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year.

Toronto.

fore I am not disposed to enter upon

recognize that fact it behaves us

a party, or with any individuals of

any party, an ailiance, there are yet

to-day, and with whom there is still,

scutiment which may in time and in

its own day lead to a community of

concerted action (cheers). Now, that

being the state of the case, what

bave we to do and what have you to

do? We have to bear our part, so

that, maintaining an absolute inde-

pendence, we shall repel no true

friends - we shall welcome to the

fold even those who may have waver-

ed once they come into line again.

and we shall be prepared, four square

to all the winds that blow - we

shall be prepared to make the as-

sault upon those who turn out to be

runegades and loss to the cause of

Ireland (cheers). And for you who

have that important part in the days

which I have described, I believe for

you, more even than for the Irish

Party, there is a plain duty of solid

unity and discipline for your force

and your power and your influence, as

between the two great parties, for

the cause of Ireland depends upon

that union (cheers) You will, there-

fore, I trust, when the day comes,

both vote and act as to fortily to

the utmost, to strengthen to the ut-

most in the British House of Com-

mons the Irish Party, for whom,

however unworthily, I speak to-night,

Bishop Conaty on Ireland

Right Rev. Bishop Conaty, of the

The character, St Patrick, and the

event, the religious change of Ireland

from Paganism to Christianity. The

day suggested a priesthood and an

apostolate, the birth of the Irish race to the Christian faith through the

Christian priest, and the apostolic

mission which the people assumed to

Loyalty to religion and loyalty to

nationhood are twin sentiments in the

singing of Bethlehem, and Calvary,

and the Resurrection. The Irish have

ever been the champions of the high-

est type of Catholicity, the spiritual

in their nature, under the influence of

Christianity, being developed into the

asceticism which has always charac-

terized the race, especially, during the

made the Irish home the consistent

advocate of domestic virtues. Their

love for the priesthood has astonish-

ed the world, which is ignorant of

the trials and persecutions when the

THE IRISH AS MISSIONARIES.

Bishop Conaty spoke of the mis-

which America owed to the Irish

In spite of persection,

The

golden age of Ireland. purity of womanhood,

the chastity of manhood

the world.

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

PEVOTEI FOREIGN NEWS

IRELAND TRISE EMIGRATION.

The Most Rev. Dr. G Donnell, Bish op of Raphoe has addressed the fol- | pect of

Dear Sir-We are promised a Land | gration will continue Bill, about Laster, to facilitate the process of turning Irish tenants into owners of the soil they cultivate The importance of hastening this process is no longer a matter of dispute. But even if Compulsory Sale, instead of being decried by the party in power, found favor with the Legislature, as being the best method of ending dual ownership, fully one-half of the land

question would still remain unsettled There is no reason why public credit should be drawn upon to enable the occupier of large tracts of fertile land to buy out such holdings But In this country, where the whole industrial fabrio rests on agricuniture. there is the most pressing reason for conferring on some public body adoquato powers to acquire the half-neglected grazing ranches, found in almost every county, with the avow-ed object of re-peopling the depopulated parts of Ireland.

I do not alludo to a remedy for congestion, necessary as it is to relieve it. That is only a fraction of the problem. What I mean is a remedy for the tide of emigration that is fast draining off the life-blood of the Irish race at home.

It is a hopeful sign that there appears to be something like alarm in our midst at the very alarming loss of a quarter of a million of our population during the past ten years. For we must recollect that a much larger number emigrated than the fall in the census enumerates; that the young and strong went abroad, leaving the aged and infirm behind, and that the stream still flows as continuously as it has flown ever since the years of the great famine

Are we going to do anything that will stop this bleeding unto death? Elight palliatives here and there are no match for this exhausting drain. Only a drastic remedy will effect a Well, after her people, Ireland's wealth lies in her land. must use the land to support the people. The only adequate remedy for population is to run the plough up to the very slopes of Tara.

We must spare the dust of heroes and the memorials of the past; and it is not necessary to break up all the grass lands of the country. But there is not a county in Ireland where more than half the land under grass could not be turned to far better account in tillage, if held in farms of moderate acreage and cultivated by the hands of the cocripying families, with hired help only as a

supplemental aid. rural laborer, if he did not become a farmer at the start, would have employment with others where there is no employment now; the artisan in the towns might count on native demand for the output of his industry; and, besides the crops, the house-fed cattle on tilled farms of moderate else would be more valuable then the stock that now roam on Irish praries. All should work hard; but prospecity would be the reward under such a system.

If the revival of Irish industries is to assume national proportions some such land acheme as this must be the hants of public sufferers. What it more, a Department of Commission, with posture for the purpose, could had at a fair price, divide into forms, give the purchasers! those farms good bargains, facilitate them at the start in the purchase of stock and implements, without a penmy of less to the State that gave its credit for the transaction; provided the Commission were free to select from the applicants such as had capacity to work the holdings, give a preference to neighbors who require land, and not altogether disqualify those whose resources might enable them to live otherwise even if they were excluded from these new holdines. The work should commence on

comparative small scale, and should always be carried out with great tare. But, before this horrible South African war so seriously depreciated land stock, a profit could have been made on such a transaction as has haca described. To effect it, however, without loss, is still possible; and surely no country could have a more desirable population than purchasing cocupiers who by the payment of instalments for a definite number of years had before them the prospect of acquiring the fee of the land that was the recipient of their toil maintain such a population is the first and best use of Irish land

In a self-governed Ireland the polley here outlined would be a conservative policy. But English statesmen are not likely to view it in that light until some fine day they wake to the fact that even from their point of view there is something to be said for giving Irlahmen a chance at home and against the expatriation which makes their receniment so powerful in a great rival Commonwealth

Bot whatever the attitude of the Government may be to a project of this kind it is one of the great ad- been recognized by the Irish people vaniages of having a strong Irish and party - the duty of union and of

parts in the House of Commons that the land question. It was one aslowing letter to the editor of The | the United Irish | League into existme and until the whole subject is fairly grappled with the drain of emi-

With apologies for so much prose on St Patrick's Day, I am, dear sir.

Sincerely yours, PATRICK O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoo

SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLICISM IN SOUTH AFRICA The Sydney Freeman's Journal prints from a South African correspondent some interesting particulars regarding the work of Catholics in the Transvaal and in Zambesi latter mission, founded in 1879, under the Jesuit Fathers, embraces the whole of Rhodesia, extending well into Southern Africa, and from the Portuguese possessions to the 22nd meridian of east longitude. There are industrials schools for native children in many centres, and hospitals and other religious institutions under the care of the Dominican Nuns These nuns came to Rhodesia with the pioneer force, and accompanied it in its march through the country They were the first white women to settle in the new territory, and their appearance at first astonished the natives not a little. There are now, however, several Catholic institutions In this district, comprising the Sisters of Nazaroth, the Augustinian Nuns, and the Sisters of the Holy Family, not to mention a number of male orders.

Mr. Blake and the Irish Cause,

The following is a report of Hon Edward Blake's speech at the St

Patrick's Day banquet in London Mr. Blake, who was received with loud cheers, said. Sir, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that my colleagues will join with me to the full in the expression of our gratitude for the kind manner in which the toast has been proposed and received. I know the difficulties, the toils, the wearisome nature of the labors of an Irish political party, and I can assure you that amongst the rare rewards which we receive for those labors are such receptions as you have given us tonight, and we value them accordingly. I am grateful to those entrusted with the arrangments for to-night who did me the honor to place me before Mr. O'Connor (cheers). I can only serve as a foll to him. I heard him this afternoon in the House of Commons move his audience, at one time to laughter, at another almost to tears. Our party is not merely in name, but in truth and deed a united but we are not so united as some of our opponents seem to think. In some respects we preserve a little of our individuality and some share of individual freedom. The House of Commons is a very peculiar assembly There is great freedom - and I am glad to say freedom of intervention In the course of debate I have heard some instances of it to-day. and only the other night in the middle of a speech I heard the expression, "Go to Whitechapel" I cannot imitate the tone in which the words were uttered, and I believe the user of them intended to use another phrase instead of the word Whitechapel (laughter). Now how are we to treat such a man? The modern dectrine is that we are to expect that all those politically associated with him must disavow the expression on peril of being associated with the expression in every way. That is the suggestion that is made with reference to the Irish Party. I have said we preserve our individuality, and occasionally we gave vent to our feelings. Sometimes one does; sometimes half a dozen; sometimes the whole party make an interruption. and I see that great "censor morum" and master of ethics, The Times, says that unless you reprehend the action of half a dozen men the whole party is assumed to have acted in that way. I entirely deny these exhorbitant and intolerant pretensions. I do not choose to be held responsible for their interruption. I shall not sgy whether I took part in it. I would be willing to do so except that it would create an intolerant precedent (hear, hear). Before the topic which gave rise to that matter, we of the Irish party have very deep feelings - feelings deeper than are understood by the English people those feelings which must animate a notion like ours in seeing the attempt to subjugate a small nation and to create another Ireland in a distant part of the world (cheers) Of the Irish of Great Britain I would say, as I have once before said, that they occupy a most important and exceptional place in the history and life of the movement They are given an opportunity of introducing in an easential part of a constitutional struggle by acting directly upon the constituencies, so belping to change

the political complexion of Parlia-

ment from which we have to obtain

our release, and to them belongs in

an especial way a duty which has

discipline (cheers). What is the position of the Parliamentary Party? Al- hostile or acriminous criticism of a ways independent. It was for some I good deal of what is going on. Amtime some years ago in alliance with longst those who were once our one of the great British parties. It friends there is a good deal of interis so no lopger (cheers). It is not necino conflict and acriminous discusmerely as it always was - independ | sion, but I am content to leave them be in alliance with any political par- for us to take any part in the trial, ty, and I want, in order to clear not shall I ever forget, and I pray away misapprehension sometimes put you not to forgot, that several promthis most important problem will be forward by British politicians - I linent leaders and tens of thousands kept to the front in any a scussion of twant to recall your attention to the of the rank and file of the democracy facts When, how, and why was that | do not waver in the sustainment of this problem that called alliance dissolved? First, on what the principle of justice and freedom was it wounded? It was founded upon for Ireland (cheers) It beloves us to the fact that a great British political party had espoused the cause of to rejoice that although there be justice and freedom for ireland, and with no party or with any section of had taken that policy as the first plank in its platform. It was founded upon the basis of that policy, and a large number of men who fought to carry out that end. In 1895, at for us in the past, who are with us any rate, it was plain to all-some supposed it had become plain before we rejoice to know, a community of - that the basis of that alliance had fallen away. Why? Becuase it was plain to all that, however some leaders and many tens of thousands of the rank and file of the party adherhered to the principle of justice and freedom for Ireland as a principlo that they had practically abandoned the effort to place in the first rank the Irish policy and to devote themselves to that as their principal measure (cheers). The moment that that was the case it was utterly impossible but that the alliance should be dissolved (cheers). The very basis of it was at an end. It was impossible to expect that Irishmen, to whom that was the sole interest, should be in alliance with. a political party which no longer made that its first and principal plank. Therefore, for this and for other reasons, and by those who shifted their position on that subject, the alliance was dissolved, and not by us. If there were to be any proposals of renewal of this alliance they were not to be made by us (cheers). We stand where we stood (renewed cheers). We stand upon the old lines and upon the old basis. Ireland in her principles, Ireland in her policy, in her returns to Parliament, presents to the British

and who, after all, not in our poor person, but in principle, represent and bear the forefront of the battle people that monumental example of undiminished hope, of tenacity and for the freedom and justice which we determination - a set face towards the pursuit of this objectm and it is demand for our country (loud cheers). for those who shifted and changed-I don't criticise - I don't condemn - it is for them to propose new terms to us, but we stand where we Catholic University of America, was stood (cheers). No new terms have the guest at the banquet of the been proposed. I saw lately some Friendly Sons of St Patrick in New vague suggestion of a policy of step York City St. Patrick's night, and by step (laughter). I have not obresponded to the toast, "The Day served any distinct statement. I We Celebrate." He spoke of the day have not observed even a hint as to as bringing before the people a character and an event, both religious

what the first step is to be, and I observe great doubt expressed in the very quarters in which first steps are talked of as to what the journey is, and of what the nature and object of these first steps are to be. It will be time for us to consider them, step by step, when we know, first of all what the first step is, and secondly, to what these steps propose to lead. I am not now going to enter, except npon one point, into further criticisms, for a reason which I will give you. I want, however, to make one further criticism upon those who look coldly upon us to-day. They talk, as reason for some change of the situation, of a disaffected and discontented Ireland. Why, what monstrous folly, what insolence on the part of those who so talk! (Cheers). Was it a well-affected and happy and contented Ireland that Gladstone and the Liberal Party dealt with when they adopted the policy of justice and freedom as the only policy by which they could hope for a change from disaffection to reconciliation? We know what the condition of Ireland was at the time at which that great

> men calling themselves statesmen priest alone stood faithfully by do they allege any knowledge of bupeople. man nature who suppose that although Ireland did show before she actually realized any of the fruits of the new policy, even from her convicsionaty character of the Irish, and tion of the earnestness and sincerity dwelt upon the story of the exodus of of the proposal, a great change of the monks, who traversed Europe, establishing schools and monasteries, and said that second only to this sentiment, and opinion, that she wholly and freely enjoyed in alvance the benefits, the Imperial benefits, to be was the exodus of the soldiers, who derived from a policy of justice and in the Continental armies fought the freedom - do they really suppose if battle of religion against the nations those hopes have been chilled, after in rebellion with the Church. This the bitterness and suffering, the sormissionary spirit has never been abrows and sadness, the misery and the sent from the people, and is seen tosickness of hope deferred, the sign of day in the number of vocations which that cause going back amongst those have made it possible for the Church who had taken it up and pleged themto do the work of God in the new selves to the hilt to support it - do countries. He apoke of the debt

they really suppose that they were

adapt themselves to circumstances.

and when the situation is such that

the easiest point of reluge is to be

and when the time of pressure comes.

policy was adopted, and do these

to have a contented and well-affected priesthood Ireland to deal with? Why, if we hug-In, all his wanderings the Irish exile ged our chains and caressed our subhas been true to the Cross and the jugators we would deserve perpetual shamrock, true to the Church and captivity (cheers). No; I won't say to Erin. any more about the other subjects which has not been exceeded in the which lend themselves to a great deal history of any civilized nation, the of criticism, and I will tell you why. Irish still remain possessed of the I am a profound believer in the polgreat traits of their great race. The icy of the open door I do not limit Cromwellian code, the penal enact-It to trade or commerce, or any conments of Elizabeth and William, led nections of that kind. I do not know any sphere in which more than in the

the English Government to fatter themselves that the Irish were nearly sphere of politics the policy of the annihilated. In the ships of their opopen door for a concrete and longpressors, and with the language of enduring cause like ours is required. their oppressors upon their lips, they Our cause has a fong history, and have gone all over the world, bringwe know not how long a history it ing the message of the children of may have before it triumphs. We God through religion and persevermust expect changes, faint hearts ing in their hearts, an undying loyaland different situations. I always ty to their motherland, and an unstick, for my part, to the policy of ceasing protest against their oppresthe open door. There are no set of fors They have sown the seed of a people in the world more ready to world protest against the merciless

rule of England IRELAND'S LOYALTY TO LIB-ERTY AND JUSTICE.

Our motherland has been depopulatfound in the open door, they will ed, but the world has been benefited.

want to push it open. But I want to Honor and glory and power have keen it ajar meanwhile, and there- come to the Irish sxile. His heart lacke.

over turns to his native land, and especially on days like this, when religion prompts him to gratitude for all that Erin means to him-Oir hearts go out in loving sym-

paths to the people at home, and our best energies are piedged to aid them ent, but it has for years ceased to to themselves, I do not think it is in the battle for their rights. Though at times the struggle seems hopeless, jet the Irish heart never loses courage, for it still loves to think of Erin free, and hopes and prays for that result.

Ireland deserves from humanity which she has bettered that liberty come to her By the title of her large work in civilization, by her devotion to religion and to scholarship, by her unfinching loyalty to God by her undying protest against wrong, Erin should be free - a race that gave Columbas and Columbanas, and Bridgets to monastic greatness, llurko and Grattan to statesmanship and Emmot and Fitzgerald to heroism, soldiers, orators, and literary men to the world.

It cannot be the race of liottentots which Salisbury said could not bo trusted with representative government. She gave to the world an O'Connell, who forced the Emancipation Act from a hostile Parliament and taught mankind the first lesson of constitutional agitation, a Father Mathew, who carried on the greatest social reform the world has seen, a Parnell, who so organized the people that he converted the great Liberal leader, and taught men the true history of Irish wrongs. She gave leaders to the world and power and strength to America. Will men say that the mother of such men should not be free?

The underlying principle in all the recent movements for Ireland has been to root the Irish people in the soil, to relieve the desert parts that are congested, and place the people ipon the lands now used for the raising of cattle. Without a living interest in the land that gave them birth, it will be impossible to retain the few now living in Ireland, T. W. Russell's conversion to the compulsory purchase of the land is an evidence of the rising tide toward the bettering of the land conditions. Loyalty in Unity should be our

motto. Unite to conquer. The people are roused to a new battle. struggle for educational rights, the revival of the grand old language of our fathers, unification of parties, the industrial rebirth, the battle for the land - every effort of the people demands our sympathy and support. Our duty is to aid them. For several years there have been serious divisions in Ireland, while here in America there was unity Now Ireland is united, we must not divide. Differences of opinion should sink before the interests of the cause. Our duty as Americans is to aid the movement of the people of Ireland, not dictate the movement to them. In Ireland's helpless condition the only effectave good that seems within our reach is by union in what has been called constitutional agitation. By it the land laws have been changed, the arrearages blotted out, the County Councils established, and a Home Rule Irish heart, and can never be sepa- bill made the platform of the Liberrated. For filteen hundred years the al party. That greater results did Irish have gone through the world not follow was due in large measure to the divisions among the Irish at home and abroad. Her enemies know how to create divisions, and they know better still how to use divisions against 4 the interests of Ireland. Apathy, indifference and, especially, opposition to the present movement, will be made to do service against all Irish demands. In God's name, and for Erin, let us rally again to show to the world that the children of Ireland throughout the world are one with the people at home, that the race is still proud to call itself

"One in name And one in fame-The sea-divided Gael."

quent appeal to the children of the Gael to be true to all the traditions of their race, and to stand together in unbroken ranks with the people of Ireland until Ireland shall be free.

THEY ARE NOT VIOLENT IN ACTION. - Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use will cheerfully endure any sacrifice produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the atomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

Christianityl it is man clothed with the supernatural and crowned with Jesus Christ.

There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behaviour, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.

Take heed lest, in an unwary moment, you stray from the way salvation, the entrance to which is narrow and straight.

AN END TO BILIOUS HEAD

ACHE. - Billousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach. has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are heataches from cold, from fever and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills will cure it - cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of billous head-

MINIMUM MINIMU E CORNER E **CORNER**

SAINT JOSEPH

(By Father Faber.) There are many saints above Who love us with true love, Many angels over nigh, But Joseph, none there, O none, who love like thee-Dearest of Saints, be near us when wo die

Thou wert guardian of our Lord Foster-Father of the Word. Who in thine arms did lie If we Ills brothers be, We are loster-sons to thee-Dearest of Saints, be near us when

CHOOSING OFFICE BOYS

we die.

George Sexton, who has charge of two hundred boys in a big department store, loves to talk about boys. Boys are not a necessary evil at this establishment," he said "They are the material out of which men are to be inade "

"llow do you choose your eash

boys, Mr Sexton?" I asked. "My first question is, Where is the boy?' You see, it all depends upon the boy himself You can judge the boy better from his appearance, his manner, his dress, and the way he comes into an office than from any

description of him Character shows forth in little things-you can't hide it I take boys by what you might almost term first impressions I have 'sized a boy up' before he asks me for a place. The removal or non-removal of the hat on entering the office, the respectful and self-respecting way in which a boy addresses mo, the way in which he meets my look and questions, all give me an idea of his bringing up, and the 'stuff' that is in him As to appearance, I look at once for these things: polished shoes, clean clothes and clean face, bands and finger nails. Good clothes are not requisites. A boy's clothes may be ragged, his shoes have holes in them, yet his appearance may still give evidence of a desire to be neat. I will not employ a cigarette smoker if I know it. As for reference, a boy's teacher is the best reference he can have. The recommendation which a good boy in our employ gives a boy applying for a position always receives marked con-

sideration. "Good cash boys don't stay cash boys long. Some lads who came here as cash boys in 1897 are now junior salesmen. Others have good posi-

tions throughout the house. "A cash boy's first advance is to stock boy, office boy, or cadet. A stock boy attends to the boy work in whatever stock he is in. A cadet is a general utility boy. An office boy works around some one of the offices of the house. We promote according to merit, length of service, or both combined. Wherever possible, we try to give our oldest employes the preference, but if one boy who has not been here as long as another shows greater fitness for a vacancy, in justice to the house and the boy he gets it. A cash boy here gets \$2.50 a week; when he has been here three months, \$8; or, if he has shown marked ability, \$8.50.

"The great trouble with the American boy is be doesn't stick. After he has worked hard at one place for six months or a year, just as be is in line of promotion, he throws up his prospects because some other firm offers fifty cents a week more, and off he starte all over again in a new house whose ways and business he must learn.

"We like boyish boys - full of fun. The liveliest are generally the best workers. The boy who lotters when sent on a message, the boy who sneaks around the house avoiding work and the boy who is always late are the boys who lose positions."-Success.

"MOTHER WILL WORRY." A good test of a boy's manliness is the way he treats his mother, says a writer in one of our exchanges. As a rule this best of earthly friends for the sake of her boy's happiness. A little thoughtfulness and attention on his part will fill her heart with delight. The lad who is mentioned below ought to have many imitators. Don't. worry mother,

boyst One of our writers overheard some boys talking together lately. A plan for spending the evening had been proposed, and one of the boys refused to join the party. He had promioed to be at his home by supper time. The rest laughed at his excuse.

"No," he said, "I have promised to be at home, and mother will WOLLY."

There were many jibes at his mother's nerves and whims, and the old maidishness , but the boy was firm, he would not give anxiety to his mother. She was making great exertions to give them all an education at a college near by, and the noble fellow appreciated her efforts. Their great pleasure in any success was the joy of "telling mother;" their best recreation after hard study was a walk with mother. Whenever she was obliged to go to the store or market one of the boys, usually the youngest was at her side carrying the bundles, waiting upon her into the cars and sinding his pleasure in watching her happy face.

The college boys dubbed the three

THAT CHAPTER.

A Chapter on Scott's Emulsion often holds a prominent position in the histories of weak children.

The gist of that chapter usually reads like this:

"Child weak and thinbegan with small doses of Scott's Emulsion three times a day-after a week appetite improved—soon a little stronger -child more lively-weighs more".

And so it goes till the child is reported well and strong.

Seed for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemiste,

sons "Their Mother's Knights." It was a title to be proud of, and it would not be a bad idea to start an order among boys with some such name The lad who was atraid of making his mother worry was the leading scholar in the class, fond of sport and a live boy generally, and bids fair to recompense all his mothce's care by his successes. He is too manly to willingly cause her a moment's pain Happy the mother of such a boy!

BOYS AND DUCKS.

"There's ten white ones and two black," declared Tommy, "and that makes twelve! Coine on and see, Teddy!" So the two little boys ran off to the brook, and when the ducks saw them, they jumped and flow, and then off they swam in the water.

"Why, they're scared as anything!" exclaimed Teddy. "Our ducks are not. They let you feed and pat them, and one duck I hold in my

Tommy sniffed. "Do yout" he said, contemptuously.

"Yes," answered Teddy, alowly. "That's just what I can do!" "H'mi" sniffed Tommy again

Teddy laughed. "It's my sister Belle's motto that makes them so tame," he said, smiling; "and it's a very good motto. It's 'Do unto ducks just what you'd like a duck to do to you''

"Ho! he!" laughed Tommy "Ho!

"We never throw stones or sticks at our ducks." continued Teddy, solemnly; "and we never shout or say 'Shi' to them; and we feed them and treat them just as if we, well-we were ducks, too?"
"Whew!" whistled Tommy. "I fire

atones at my ducks every day!" "Then," declared Teddy, decidedly, "that's why your ducks flew so!"

But the next, summer Teddy went to see Tommy's ducks again. There were ten white ones and two that were black. And when the little boys came running down the bank to see them, or flew. They sat on the grassy shore and plumed their feathers, and blinked their shiny eyes, first one blink, and then another "We're not afraid," they seemed to say.

"And it's sister's motto did it!" exclaimed Tommy, happily; and that was all he said .- F. Margaret Brem-Ber, in Youth's Companion.

SAVED BY A HORSE.

Agnes and Pauline Bain, aged 14 and 11 years, respectively, attempted to ford Cloero Creek, mear Tipton, Ind., on horseback one evening recently. The horse's feet became entangled and he threw the girls into the stream.

Pauline had sunk twice when her sister caught her by the hair and the horse swam to them. The older sister caught the beast by the tail with one hand, and, holding Pauline with the other, they reached the shore saicly. The horse started home on a gallop and neighed as if in great trouble, which attracted the attention of its owner The animal immediately whirled around and went in the direction of the little girls with great rapidity, with the parents in pursuit, and they were met making their way homeward The horse ran up to them, rubbed his head on their shoulders as if he was very glad they were alive. Only a short time ago Mr. Bain offered the animal to a dealer for \$100 but the sale was not consummated. Since the deed of the animal in saving his daughters' lives he refuses any price, and avers at the death of the animal a monument will mark his grave. ___

In some of the most recent as well as in the older text-books of geography used in our schools, not a few inaccurate pronunciations are distinctly authorized in the pronouncing vocabularies. For example, the stress in Bagdad is properly on the second syllable, not on the first; in Bolivar, on the second syllable in-stead of the first; in Clebes, on the second syllable instead of the first; in Galapagos, on the second syllable instead of the third; in Pelawan, on the second syllable instead of the third; in Sarawak, on the second syllable instead of the third; in Monaco, on the first syllable instead of the second, as one of our leading re-

ference works gives it! - New York

MISTAKES IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

All, mighty King, in siem strength victorious, Hall, erlent light of Heaven's elective day ;
Flushed with the glow of five bright wounds all riorlous, shedding their L anso'er life a benighted way -The Reservedies.

FOURTH MONTH April THE RESURRECTION 30 DAYS

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Indulgenced Drayer

An indulgence of 300 days, every day, is granted to all those, who, with at least a contrite heart and devotion shall make the Novena in honor of B Paul of the Cross. A plenary includence, at the close of the said Novem, to those who, being truly penitent, after confession and communion, shall pray for the needs of Holy Church and for

the Intention of Illa Holiness.

HOME CIRCLE

TO A YOUNG WIFE.

Speak gently, little wife, And let no foolish strife Darken the summer skies of love and bomet

You love him in your heart, And do not think to part, And yet that sad, that bitter day may come.

Smile on him, for he bears A daily load that wears Both heart and brain, and you can ESSUE TOYOR

What sore temptations stand. Your loving smiles can make the burden less!

Go, kiss him tenderly! Perchance that kiss shall be The memory to keep you from de-

When your heart breaks with vain Of longing, all in vain, For him-whom you shall not see anywhere.

Alas, what tongue can tell The anguish that must dwell In the long hours that nevermore will bring

The face best loved and known, The old familiar tone, Whose echoes in the silent house still

'And bitterer even yet The uscless wild regret, The passionate yearning once to show how dear He was, in spite of all!

But gone beyond recall, Now, is the past that heeds no pray'r nor tear.

Oh, by the wee that may Be yours on such a day. Bear with him, love him, help him, sooth his paint

That mem'ry may be sweet, 'And hope look on to meet When death that parts united you both again!

-Shirley Yynce, in Family Herald.

FOR NERVES. A remedy for nervousness in the woman of many pressing duties may be found in some kinds of fancy work, not the exquisitely fine embroidery, where each stitch must be laid by rule, but in the big, soft, bright piece of crochet or knitting, where the vivid colors of the varied wools act as an alternative to the eyes and therefore to the brain; where the fingers busy themselves in weaving up these brilliant hues into a harmoniour whole and some pretty garment comfort to the recipient. A charming woman, a most interesting personality, who had almost succumbed physically and mentally to neurasthenia, told me how her health and reason were saved by a wise physician's orders to give her al' the materials she could use for crochet Work in bright-hued wools. For weeks, she

ed different stitches, she learned new ones, she combined and contrasted the colors until she ceased to think of herself and her ailments; the tortured brain was relieved, the tired eyes were refreshed, the restless hands found occupation and sweet, natural sleep came as restorer. Our great grandmothers had no nerves, yet their duties were as many, if not as complex, as ours, in their day work in wools was the fancy work and was their relaxation. Try learning how to crochet, and do all your work in coarse, golt, brilliant zethe suicide of the lover. The ideal phyrs the next time you feel like you lover rarely, strange as it may seem, could jump out of your skin with nervousness It will not be time wasted, if it soothes and relieves, and we cannot all take the rest cure. - St Louis Globe.

WHAT IF YOUR LOT IS HARD?

"That submission to one's lot means that one should sit helplessly before sorrow and disappointment while weeks and months pass by, is a terrible misapprehension. Lile should be growth. These trials come to us that we may conquer them, wrest power from them. To yield faint-heartedly is adrely ignoble, for there is no life so barren, or hard, or sorrowful, that it does not hold some door to wider living, if we will but

"Is it loneliness that closes about us and shuts loy from our days? Have we tried honestly and patiently to touch other lonely lives? Is it because we have no time for study that life seems so hard and barren? A friend of working girls advised them to learn a poem as they went to and from their work instead of simply reading street car advertisements. A verse, a line of poetry, a single noble thought every day - who of us could not make time for this, if we would? And how rich a harvest one short year would give ust Is it poverty that is cating the gladness from our days? It is hard, but there are things within our reach that no gold could purchase for us - friendchip, the power of an upright life, the joy of earth and sky. Daro we, with all we have within reach, bemoan our poverty?"—Frunk H Sweet, in Home and Flowers, Springfield, O, for Ap-

"THE IDEAL HUSBAND"

"The Ideal Husband" was the title of Nev Morgan M. Sheedy's final Lenten sermon in St. John's Church, Altoona. He began by saying that one of the most noticeable and regrettable facts in the social life of to-day results to be given away and to be a is that young men are not given to comfort to the recipient. A charm-marry. It is a grave social problem. Some years ago it was asked. "Is marriage a failure?" And in view of the many unhappy unions and the constantly growing number of divorces in America there was seemingly justification for the answer, yes, given by some people. To-day the question is, Why do not our young said, she sat up in bed, surrounded men marry? Bachelors are suits numby wools in every shade; she practic-) erous in every community, her in Al-

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toons as elsowhere, men passing the ago of thirty-five and lorty without any thought of marriage, whilst around them is the most emille list of fair young women with all the virtues and qualities that go to make up good and loving wives What is the cause of this social change? Can the fault lie with the young woman? True, it is a good thing to go slow, to realize what and how serious the sten is, to distinguish between fancy and affection, passions and true love, to fully appreciate the duties and obligations of the marriage state. Marrlageable women complain and say the fault lies with the men; the men in turn blame the maids. Thus the case stands. And there are fewer marriages.

The commonly assigned reason of the young man is that he cannot afford to marry; that women have grown too extravagant in their Labit, that, in other words, it is too expensive to support a wife. While there may be some truth in this, the speaker held that it was not the only nor was it a sufficient, cause to jistify our young men from abstaining from marriago The independence of many young women who earn their own living in almost every avocation of life was set down as another reason to account for the disinclination to marry. They do not need a helpmate: they are able to help themselves, and as bachelor maids seem reconciled to their state. It is held by some that the advanced or higher education of women has a tendency to lessen the number of marriages. No doubt this is true where there is in a community a notable difference between the sexes in educational excellence and refinement. These were some of the answers

given to the question why men do not marry. Taking up the subject of the ideal husband, it was looked at from the woman's point of view. Of hus-

bands there were two kinds The prospective husband and the husband in reality, the hisband to be and the husband that is. What qualities and virtues should be found in the one and in the other? She held that the ideal prospective husband should bo intelligent, moral, industrious, so-ber, law-abiding, home-loving, virtuous, a God-fearing man; in short, a Christian gentleman. This to can and sho had gone on in solitude that should be, whether he is a mechanic or a merchant prince, a day laborer hind, as she traveled on, was the or the Governor of the State, a rich man or a wage-carner. If he possesses these qualities he will make any

woman happy, and such a union will be blessed indeed. It will typify the union that exists between Christ and His Church, sacramental blessiongs will sanctify the lives of husband and wife as well as the children of such a marriage.

Speaking of the grounds and conditions of a true marriage, he held that the creative forces of happiness must come from conjugat love. Whim, fancy, passion and other things are sometimes mistaken for love. The reading of a certain class of fiction contributes to many wretched marringes, to the daily list of "wouldbe-lovers" with the sad and dramatio ending of the murder of the loved and makes the ideal husband. For he is the unhappy victim of an enchantment which changes his nature and of her nature. In youth the fountain inspires him to fill an unreal part. He is more emotional than rational, more eloquent than truthful, more intelligent than practical, he is not to be taken at his word or judged by the golden wings of fancy. It has been too often found that the lover who showed a delicate taste in the choice of flowers for his lady love when he becomes a husband manifests a heartless indifference to his wife's pot plants and a vulgar shrewdness in

discussing household economics There are many people who marry for money, both men and women There are marriages of convenience, more frequent in the old world, perhaps, than here, where family considerations are taken account of. As this country gets older and fortunes are acquired, temptations of this sort will be greater Too many American women marry for a home or a foreign title Such marriages cannot prove happy. The motives are unworthy There can be no blessing on such a union Mixed marriages generally provo unhappy So far the

prospective husband Of real husbands there are many classes. In one class may be grouped the trascible, fault-finding, moody husband, who is far indeed from tho ideal In another class may be placed the secret, shiftless, the mean, greedy, cruel, miserly husband. In yet another class is found the spendthrift husband and the one who ceeks pleasure and enjoyment outside his thrift husband and the one who seeks congenial society in the tavern, the club-room or the low theatre And, instly, in a class by himself, might well be placed the intemperate husband- the drunkard. Many instances were cited of the ruin, misery and crime brought on wives and children by drunken husbands. Great genius like that of Edgar Allen Poe's is no safeguard against the frightful resuits of this vice.

In the marriage service the couple vow "for better or worse." Once a choice is made and the new home established, it is worse than folly to conclude that one might have done better. Sensible husbands and wives will make allowance for the discovery of points of disagreement in temperament and of human weaknesses in each other. They will be patient and tolerant. The blessing of God rests upon those who can bear and forbear, I and coughs. Try it and be convinced.

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Reference was made to the admirable and tender devotion of the late President McKinley as a husband. This, perhaps, more than anything elso in a noblo character endeared him to the American people.

Above all, positive religious influence should be found. In the ideal husband and in his home. The family altar should to not up in overy new home, which should be modeled after the home of Nazareth If the spirit of Christ were in the home, how many strifes, scandals and sinful practices would be avoided? Most of the tragedies of life can be traced to a lack of plety and reverence in the home. The ideal husband and wile should share each others' joys and sorrows / The ideal husband should ever look upon the woman whom he has chosen to be his life companion as his most faithful friend, his best comforter, his stay and counsellor — the pride of his heart, the light of his life and the queen of his home.

At the End of the Journey.

She had come a long way, and the fatigue of the journey was on her face and the stains of it on her garments. She walked slowly and painfully, and in her uncertain step there was the record of leagues of travel She had forgotten many hardships, for meory often sleeps in order that the spirit whose record it keeps may regain lost strength and refill the dopleted lamp of life, but she remembered many bitter gricis, and the hand of sorrow had left a visible impress on her countenance. And the way had long been lonely as well as sorrowful, for they who set out with her had vanished from her side, and seemed to deepen about her Far beglow of the morning light, once gloriously glad over the whole earth now faint and distant as the light of a sun that has long set And after the morning passed there had come midday with its heat, its far-reaching activities, its strenuous energy, its deepening experience; and after sho had traveled in the darkness, the little group about her silently stealing away one by one from her side, that it seemed to her as if it had always been night and she had always been alone Of late she had lost the feeling of motion, although she was conscious that the landscape about her was changing. She had set out with a high spirit and with a deep sense of joy in ac-

tion and movement and life, but years and sorrows had saddened her, and she had come to think of herself not only as weary and alone, but old. There was bitterness in the thought because it seemed a denial of life in her soul had seemed inexhaustible, and in later years, when the rare times of rest from grief and travel came, it had leaped up and sent a gush of joy to her heart But now, for a long time, there had been no stir of the waters, and age had touched all that she possessed; and so, travelling slowly and paintally with set purpose but with fading hope she came one dark night to the gate which closes the road. She knocked feebly and the gate swung wide on noiseless hanges. No one stood beside it, for it marked neither end nor beginning of journey, and the road ran straight through it unbroken and unchanged, save that a soft light rested on it and in the air there was infinite content. No landscape was visible for the mist that lay over it, and no sounds were heard. but when one passed through he knew without knowing that nature bloomed there with a fulfilled loveliness, and he heard without hearing the songs of birds which are nover hushed by wintry skles The woman rested within the gate, and as she rested she was conscious of no change in hersell, but the raiment which she had worn thin and bare fell away and vanished, and she saw that the fading and fraying and wearing away had despoiled only her garments and left her untouched and as she rested, the lines vanished from her limbs, and silently the fountain rose once more The stains of travel were gone, the signs of age bad vanished, once more young, but with a wisdom heyond youth, she started with buoyant step and with a rising hope in her heart, for through the soft mist beautiful forms seemed to be moving and faint and far sho heard voices that seemed to come out of her childhood, fresh with the freshness of the morning, and her spirit grew faint

DEATH COMES TO ALL .- But it need no come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." and to have prevention at liand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Thomas' Ecloctric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds

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St. Gertrude once heard these words in a vision. "My child, there are many more saved than thou thinkest for. I condemn no one who does not wilfully resist My grace."

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The second secon THURSDAY APRIL 3, 1903

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

The summary of Pope Leo s latest newspaper despatches as a testament to the world has been very imperfeetly made. The complete text of the latter will be waited for with profound interest by the Christian world more or less remote from Rome, that has rejoiced not less than Rome herself in the celebration of the present illustrious Pontifi's Jubilee

In identifying the underlying causes of the social unrest of mankind at the opening of the 20th century, the Holy Father, in this message to Christianity, presents to all a most comprehensive view of the great work of re-union among the churches The question is taken away from projudico into open ground where all may see that kings and presidents are alike impotent to check the evil tendency of the times, and that it is only when the nations recognize the Papacy they will have found the true key to the hoped for fature in which social and religious anarchy will alike cease from obstructing the cause of God and man.

THE C. M. B. A.

It has been our custom year by year to summarize the general showing of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association from the report of the Dominion Government Inspector of Insurance. We would be glad to have the opportunity of doing the same in regard to our other Catholic assessment insurance companies but the C. M. B. A. is the only one of the number included in the official report.

The total amount paid into the C M. B. A. by members during the year 1901 was \$334,618. The number of certificates taken was 1,700, repreof certificates in force at the end of the year was 15,975, representing a met amount of \$22,357,000 insurance in force. The amount paid in claims a single claim was resisted. The Association bolds no real estate, no has a dollar been loaned on real estate. Not a dollar has been loaned to policy-holders or on stocks, bonds or debentures. The financial position simply is that there is a sum of \$125,165 in the banks in cash and the total assots are only \$155,658. This meens that the strength of the C. M. B. A. rests entirely in the character of its membership. There are practically no liabilities, the sum of \$35,000 in this column appearing to be due on account of general expensee. The excess of income over expenditure in the year amounted to

We have closely compared the C. M. B. A. with the Commercial Traveller's Mutual Benefit Society, one of the assessment companies the management of which appears to be conducted on a conservative plan and appeals to us accordingly. The membership of the former is about seven times that of the latter and the comparison of assessments, fees and dues is slightly tavorable to the C. M.

We have therefore found in the Goverament report a great deal that is distinctly creditable to the administration of the Association.

CEXCIL RHODES.

Cecil Rhodes is dead and the floodgates of imperialistic adoration have been opened. When a man has passed beyond the reach of human reproach, it is natural enough that writers should prefer to look around to find the good to had done. In the career of the South African millionaire such a search would present unusual difficulties, withough he, like tin common two of humanity, must have had some redceming qualities. The next generation may manufacture a concrete excuse for his limitless and remararless ambition, or else extruck griffention from the reflection

unsatished Whilst the war rages in South Africa, however it would be vain to say that Mr Rhodes died a his own phrase was to "paint all that red - indicating the Dutch South African states on the line of Pars Continent "All that" has been painted red with several coats of the test blood of Briton and Afrikander during the past thirty months, and the painters have not yet got through with the job

Was Mr Rhodes responsible for the war? Most people are of that opinion, but many who entertain it do not blame him as much as they blame Mr Chamberlain Mr Chamberlain went into the Jamieson Raid with Exerciscal, which is alluded to in the Mr Rhodes, but the episode ruined only one of the partners. Until hissecret parliamentary investigation Rhodes dead will be condemned less than Chamberlain living

AN AGGRESSIVE MOVE.

If the Jingoes of Ontario who are clamoring against Sir Wilfrid Laurter because he has refused to the Canada up to an Imperial military defence scheme, could manage to reflect intelligently for five minutes upon the significance of the whole question at stake, even they might put a bridle upon their reckless tongues "The Patriotism of pigs" is the language hurled from an Ottawa pulpit against the responsible legislators of the Dominion.

It is the patriotism of Confederation that binds the Government as well as those members of the Opposition who deny the right of irresponsible preachers to upset the constitutional policy of the united Canadian provinces.

The spirit and freedom of the union of the provinces was not limited by the mere concession of our present institutions. The Act of Confederation was accepted by all the provinces as a guarantee of our protection from Juture disturbance by foreign wars. The military force of Britain in Canada was immediately got rid of, except at one or two coast bases From that moment it was not contemplated that the soil of Canada should be regarded as an Imperial battle field.

The defence of our seaboard from different kind. Canada could not boon may soon be realized unting \$1,978,000. The total number hope for generations to be in a position to ma...tain a serviceable navy, and our statesmen foresaw from the beginning that some contribution to naval defence might loom up, if Engduring the year was \$217,033 and not | land went to war with Russia or France But though this matter was candidly discussed by statesmen like Sir John Macdonald and Edward Blake, nothing was done to hurry events. Happily nothing has transpired in the history of Confederation to force the issue of a contribution to the navy; and if such a contingency should become visible, we may be assured that the demand will be made upon us in due time by England.

The scheme which Sir Wilfrld Laurfor has declined looks to the maintenunce of a Canadian section of the Imperial army. This would be tantamount to an invitation to whatever enemy England may be at war with to invade Canada. Putting aside altogether the ability of Canada to maintain a large standing army, her domestic concerns urge her now more than ever to keep her skirts clear of international entanglements.

The Republic to the South has already grown into a foremost world power. That development is certain to go on As far as it has gone it has been characterized by a friendly lic are. St. Michael's Hospital, Toand neighborly attitude towards the ronte; St Joseph's Hospital, Ham-Dotainion Its pivotal principle is the preservation of the Western Hemisphere from the horrors of war. This is the one principle over which it is possible to imagine such a monstrous

the United States. Is Canada prepared to become the aggressor against the continuance of this principle? The request made by the Colonial Office is that Capada tal, Sudbury; Hotel Dieu, Cornwall assume the role of initiating a new doctrine of aggression against the traditional policy of the United States. Sir John Macdonald would not have listened to such a demand, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has abown himself worthy of the high and responsible position in which the people of Canada have placed him by declining it Had be done otherwise, he would have cast the constitution of Canada to the winds and made the

future of British North America

that he died and left that ambition pawn in the first great conflict in St. Michael's, Toronto ... which England might engage It is St Joseph's, Hamilton all very well for the Ore-caters to Hotel Dieu, Kingston ... say that we are able to held our mere dreamer His wish, expressed in lown against any foe, and that the British I'mpire can face the world in arms Both propositions may be correct or they may not. In reality they his proposed Cape to Cairo ratiraed are wide of the issue raised by the drawn down through a map of the Colonial Office, which is that Canada raise and maintain a force ready at the call of the War Office to take the field in any quarter of the globe. The scheme is simply revolutionary from the Canadian standpoint In the sending of South African contingents the men were after all volunteers. We have yet to discover what sober second thoughts the logic of this volunteer militarism may bring home to us, when we have recovered from our present somewhat hazy consciousness of the facts But still between the volunteer movement and a tory clears up the mystery of the permananet military establishment for participation in all British wars. there is a wide distinction The Jingoes who howled for the one thing may fondly imagine that . . have but to howl again and they will obtain the other It would indeed be an unfortunate day for Canada when | tions a complete revolution of her constitutional policy could be accomplished by howling Jingoes in the pulpit or in politics

PEACE RUNORS

While the air is full of rumors of peace negotiations proceeding in Africa between Lord Kitchener and the Republican generals, the British War Office is putting all its resources to the test, and Mr Chamberlain is straining the docility of the colonies in the work of rushing fresh reinforcements to the Cape The rumors may be largely of home manufacture The Chancellor of the Exchequer will in a few days announce a big addition to the national debt and a large increase of taxation Expectations of near peace would be a favorable condition in connection with the public reception of these latest burdens of the war, and the Government is not above deceiving the people at the moment when the budget of the third year of blood is being laid down Rumors of warlike preparations in Manchuria may also have something to do with the rumored British inclination to consider peace proposals anew. But whatever may be the incentive to peace all well-disposed perforeign assault was a question of a sors will fervently hope that the

LEAFLETS FROM LORETTO

The Easter number of The Leaflets, which appeared last week, is a most creditable production A notable table of contents sets forth a variety of subjects, all treated with marked literary skill. Miss Mary O'Brien contributes a poem, "The Hymn of the Winds," so meritorious in form and sentiment that we take the liberty of reproducing it. The Leaflets reflect honor on the pupils and Alumnae of

CATHOLIC INFLUENCE IN CHAR-ITY.

In his lucid report upon the hospitals and charities of the province covering the year 1901, the Provincial a large amount of statistical infor- ceremony of June 26 mation of interest to all supporters of our Catholic charities We summarize below some of the figures, which are spread over a dozen tables of comparison

The Catholic charities of the province receiving government aid on the same hasis as Protestant institutions, all doing the work of the pubilton; Hotel Dieu, Kingston; Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa; Misericorde Hospital, Ottawa; St Joseph's Hospital, London; St Joseph's Hospital, Guelph; St. Joseph's Hospital, calamity as war between England and Port Arthur; St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough; Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor; St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham; St. Joseph's Hospi-

> In these various institutions 32,year 1901, St. Michael's Horpital, were relused them on landing. Toronto, having by far the largest number, 2,437, the Ottawa Catholic Hospital coming next with 1,494, From the table relative to the income every part of our province. We give the following statemen' of subscriptions and incidental accepts from

Catholic Hospital, Ottawa 1,313 Miscricorde Hospital, Ottawa 8,160 St Joseph's, London St. Joseph's, Quelph St Joseph's, Port Arthur St. Vincent de Paul Brockville 3,357 St. Joseph's, Peterborough Hotel Dieu, Windsor St Joseph's, Chatham, St. doseph's, Sudbury 2,588 Hotel Dicu, Cornwall

From this we see that the suin of \$28,701 was donated by Catholics to hospital charities last year. This is nearly one-third of the entire subscription under this head to all the Ontario hospitals of every description, public, Protestant and Catholic, and it so ws that our people are doing more than their share according to proportion of the general population As statutory aid is granted by the province to all hospitals upon the same basis, it is unnecessary to go into the figures of the Government grant, which is in round numbers about five times the amount received from private dona-

There is one feature of the statistics, however, which we must refer to as corclusive evidence of the economic administration of Catholic hospitals. Comparing the average cost of each patient per day in different parts of the province we have the following facts In the General Hospital, Toronto, the average cost per patient is 95c, and in St Michaels 79c In the Miscricordo Maternity Hospital, in Ottawa, the cost is \$1 and in the General Maternity Hospital \$1 54 In the General Hospital, Guelph, it is 77c and in St Joseph's Hospital, in the same city, 65c In the General Hospital, Rat Portage, the cost is \$1.85, and in St Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, 97c.

Taken altogether the Provincial Secretary's report should give satisfaction to all who have the progress and efficiency of Catholic charities at

EDITORIAL NOTES

A marked copy of The Orillia Packet has been sent us containing a letter signed "P Fitzgerald," which is a farrage of furious fictions about Mr John Ditton. The writer is not worth notice He talks with ostentatious familiarity of the Bishop of Limerick, to whom he gives the name of "Ryan," while his professed knowledge of Mr. Dillon is still more wildly imaginative. Mr Dillon, who belongs to one of the best families in Ireland, who is married to the daughter of one of England's most eminent judges, is doubtless well enough reputed even around Orillia. to need no defence against the ravings of The Packet correspondent

It is remarked, says The London Tablet, as a curious fact that Westminster Abbey now reverts to the care of a Catholic. The Duke of Norfolk, as a matter of fact, from now until King Edward's Coronation will be the historic Abbey's custodian, and have it, so to speak, at his sole dis-

A cable despatch on Tuesday said. "Westminster Abbey is closed to public The Duke of Norfolk and the Board of Works officials to-day take charge of the sacred edifice, and the necessary preparations for the coronation will be commenced without delay. Alterations on a most elaborate scale will have to be made in the abbey in order to provide accommodation for the numerous guests who Secretary, Hon J R Stratton, gives have been invited to witness the

Forty athletic Protestant young women who don't know a word of Dutch are being sent out from Canada to South Africa at the instance of the Imperial Government to teach the Boers how to forget their mother tongue. The plan is borrowed from the American policy in the Philippines, where it has not worked well at all It is calculated to accomplish even less among the Boers than among the Filipinos. The Globe, in describing the qualifications of the school teachers now ready to start for the Cape, says they are "handsome, athletic - specimens," "a bevy of handsome girls," "proficient in of nancsome gives, pour ship-equitation and swimming," "a ship-load of charming girls," "calculated load of charming girls," to strongly attract the mascultue faculty," "steamship company may be inundated by a rush of male passengers," so on and etc. There was similar gush about the American teachers who went out to the Philippines, with the result that the heads of the girls were turned and some of them acted so badly on shipboard \$29 persons were treated during the that certificates of good character

Our worthy contemuorary, The Hamilton Herald, assumes too much in its reply to our observations upon the recent suspension of Mr. Dillon of these hospitals, it is seen that in the House of Commons. In the Catholic tharity is happily active in litts place it assumes that only Irish members voted against Mr. Dillon's suspension. As a matter of fact there were not many Irish members in the House at the time, and private individuals serveing the year: English members who went into the

..\$3,079 ()pposition lobby appear to have laid aside altogether the consideration of order in the House and voted solely upon the point of Mr Chamberlain's character for veracity. Mr. Labouchere made this very plain in an address to his constituents the following day, when he said "When it came to a livision on the question whether Mr Dillon should be suspended he did not feel justified in soing into the lobby against Mr Dillon, because there might have been a mistake It might have been thought that he was not voting to maintain order in the House, but that he was expressing his opinion that Mr Chamberlain was not a liar" The Hamilton Herlad will find the speech reported in its English exchanges of March 23 It was delivered at Northampton.

> A contemporary alluding to news-paper paragraphs on the Jubilco of Popo Leo points out that they are circulating one historical error It is asserted, or assumed, that the fact of Plus the Ninth of blessed memory having reigned more than twentyfive, in fact nearly thirty-two, years, falsified the traditional saying, supposed to be addressed to every Pope on his election: "Non videbis annos Petri" ("Thou shalt not see the years of Peter") Now, this is all a mistake St Peter was Head of the Church for 37 years and 2 months and some days True, his time in Rome was but twenty-five years. But his Chair had been seven years at Antioch, and it was five years after the death of Our Lord when Ilis Vicar temporarily made this his seat St Peter was crucifed on the 29th of June, in the year A D 66 of our chronology But this chronology is wrong by four years It should be 70, as can be easily shown if anyone questions the statement As Our Lord was 33 years and three or four months old when to died, a simple sum in subtraction will give St Peter's reign as thirty-seven years I write this for the sake of historic truth, and also through reverence for an old traditional belief, which, although unsanctioned by authority as a binding prophecy, yet deserves respect. The poetry of piety should not be lightly scoffed at When one sees a fair plant intertwined with the queen-flower of his garden, he ought to be certain that it is a noxious weed ere he proceeds to pluck it out Else he may burt the root and fibre of his favorite.

When the advisers of the King cancelled the proposed Irish visit a little while ago, it was alleged that His Majesty was not a party to the transaction, which was inspired by a partisan motive However this may be, King Edward appears to have taken the first opportunity of publicly separating himself from the bias of his Ministers He sent a cutious message to the Irishmen of Jamaica, who telegraphed their congratulations on St. Patrick's Day The King in fact went out of his way to add his belief that their sentiments are shared by the "whole Irish nation This distinctly dissociates the King personally from his Ministers in relation to Ireland. It is absolutely safe to say that towards the King personally there is no ill-feeling in Ireland. His message to Jamaica has caused considerable annoyance to the Government, and is even taken exception to as being in excess of his prerogative, inasmuch as it goes behind the constitutional responsibility of a Ministers.

Two curious statements have appeared in this regard in two British Jingo papers - The Daily Mail and The Birmingham Post. The former, through its Jamaica correspondent, announced that at a banquet in the capital of that interesting island on St. Patrick's Day the following telegram was composed and sent to King Edward VII.: "Irishmen celebrating the seventeenth loyally greet their King." And the King wired back "The King thanks the Irishmen of Jamaica for their loyal greeting, and is sure that the whole Irish nation really joins in this greeting." The London correspondent of The Birmingham Post declares. "It is, I am told, the desire of the Court to allow no information to leak out as to the route to be followed by the Victoria and Albert during the King's Easter trip. His Majesty hopes to attend services ashore on Easter morning, and a premature disclosure as to the locality chosen for that purpose would make an immediate dislocation of the holiday arrangements of the public at large. It is by no means improbable that the Royal yacht will be moored off one of the smaller islands in the English Channel during that period. As the King travels 'en garcon,' it will be easier than it would otherwise be for him to parry the attentions of sightseers. The fihabitants of the coast towns of South and East Ireland-are cherishing some hope that they will be embraced in the itinerary, but there is no intention displayed by the King of breaking through the rule laid down by the late Queen that no Royal visit should be made to Ireland incognito or unpremeditated.' This loyal chronicler would seem to

indicate a fear that after the Ministern had cancelled the Irish visit the King might make it on his own responsibility.

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Progress of the Church in a Hundred Years.

In 1800 about 1,000 missionaries were distributed throughout the missions of the world. In 1900 there were 13,500 missionary priests and 4,500 lay brothers working in the various missions, and this is only part of the staff that modern apostolate has created. The other sex has also claimed its part, and it is the best part and what was mostly unknown to the former century We see it now - that is, 50,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives of the mission districts - employed everywhere in re-

lieving the poor and the afflicted. But how is that immense apostolate maintained? Through the alms of the poor, collected and distributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and the Holy Inlancy Society to the amount of £400,000 per an-

In the Chinese Empire in 1800 there were only 187,000 Catholics. There were 1,000,000 of them in 1900 Indo-China numbered 320,000 Catholics in 1800. She counted 700,000 in

India from Afghanistan to China had in 1800 475,000 Catholics and only 22 missioners In 1900 there were 2,000 missioners and 2,000,000

Australia and New Zealand, where not a Catholic was known in 1800. had 1,000,000 in 1900, with an or-

ganized hierarchy. In the numberless islands of Ocean ia Catholic missions date only from

1880, yet in 1900 they numbered 100,-000 faithful. No priest could enter Japan until 1850. There are now 5 histops, 130

priests, and 45,000 Catholics. Algeria and Tunisia had only 7,000 Catholics in 1830 and Egypt 7,000 more. In 1900 these countries numbered 500,000 Catholics, 400,000 in Algeria alone.

South Africa counts 40,000 Catholics in eight dioceses South America in 1900 contained

more than 40,000 Catholics. In the United States in 1800 there were only 1 bishop, 30 priests, and 30,000 Catholics. There were, in 1900, 13 archbishops, 82 bishops, \$,000 priests and over 12,000,000 Catholics. In 1800 there were in Canada 63 .-000 Catholics. In 1900 there were 2,-000,000.

In Newfoundland the Catholic Church did not exist in 1800 In 1900 there were 72,800 Catholics.

England and Scotland had in 1800 6 vicars apostolic and 120,000 Catholics; in 1900, over 3,000,000 Catholics and over 3,000 priests

Germany numbered in 1800 6,000,-

000 Catholics, dispersed throughout the country. In 1900 she numbered in a compact mass 18,000,000 Catholics. In 1800 in Holland no priest could celebrate Mass except in a guarded room There were only 300,000 Catholics, without a bishop, administered by an apostolic delegate. There are now in the same country 1,488,000 Catholics, governed by 5 bishops and 2,800 priests, enjoying the most perfect freedom.

In Switzerland in 1800 the number of Catholics was only 422,000; in 1900 there were 1,233,000, with 6,000

priests and 5 bishops. In 1800 there were only 300 Catholics dispersed throughout Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in 1895 there were in Denmark 4,000 Catholics, with a Jesuit college, 1,145 Catholics

in Sweden and 875 in Norway In 1800 the total of Catholics in Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Bulgiria and Greece was only 60 0 0, in 1900 it was 530,600.

CIVILIZING THE YOUNG FILI-

Mr Stephen Bonsal, who declares that he felt a thrill of pride when a thousand college-bred Americans of both sexes were rent to the Philippines as achool teachers, has been lugubeiously disappointed in the re-

sults The Filipino's thirst for knowledge is readily assuaged and the difficulty of getting him to persevere in his studies is enormous. Mr. Bonsal's observations, which are given in the North American Review, throw into high relief the success of the friars, who at least managed to teach the natives to read. Of the American teachers he writes:

"Before the transports even reached Manila it was found, as was to be expected, that a minority of the teachers so hastily gotten together were not qualified, at least in the important matter of character, to inculato American ideals in our little brown wards, and on one transport at least the behavior of eight of the selected teachers was such as to justily the authorities in refusing to allow them to land, and they were sent back to San Francisco. What legends would have sprung from these regrettable incidents had our frail educators of both sexes been friars! If but a few of the stories which are discussed in Manila, and even appear from time to time in the island press, are true, the casual investigation as to character which the unfortunate eight failed to pass might with andvantage have been extended and made more rigorous. Whatever may have been the faults of the religious corporations which, under Spain, had such a large share in the government of the islands, such mistakes as these could never be brought home to the friars, whose activity and efficiency, in one direction at least, even the radical Zorilla praised."

The praise bestowed upon the friars by Zorilla is a reference to his declaration in the Spanish Cortex that a single friar was more effective than a regiment of cavalry in preserving Spanish soveriegaty in the Philippines. Unfortunately, this was true, and for this reason the friars are hated by the leaders of the insurrector with undying hate. The American teachers will not be loved either. -The Ave Maria.

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A National Saint

HERE is no Saint in the Calendar whose personality is so thoroughly identified with any nation as S. Patrick is identified with Ireland. All Catholic peoples venerate the memories of the apostolic men to whom they ere indebted for the faith, but

S. Patrick is the central figure in Irish history. A Frenchman by birth, S. Patrick was an Irishman by adoption. Ircland was the country of his love. For her and for her people to the remotest generation his prayers and benedictions were constantly offered.

Towards the close of the fourth century we find him a captive tending sheep in the mountains of Antrim and Down. His time was wholly given to penance and prayer. The Psalms of David and the most beautiful hymns of the Church formed his daily petitions, while the gift of miracles marked his favor with God. At the age of twenty-two he was set free, and inspired by a voice from heaven, dedicated himself to the conversion of the Irish race. After twenty years of training in the school of S. Martin at Tours, he obtained full powers from Pope S. Celestine, was consecrated Bishop and sailed for the Irish coast. The great result of his sixty years' preaching and holy living is known throughout the world. He found Ireland heathen, and left it Christian. He encountered the Druide at Tara, and abolished their pagan rites. He converted the warrior chiefs and princes, baptised them with thousands of their subjects in the wells that to this day are called holy, while the little plant that he made use of to illustrate the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, the shamrock, is not only the emblem of the faith of the Irlsh people but was adopted as their national emblem.

Encouraged by S. Patrick many youths and maidens embraced the religious state, and schools, convents and churches rose simultaneously throughout the land.

By the instrumentality of S. Patrick the faith is now as fresh in Ireland as when it was first planted, while the grace of preferring the loss of every earthly good to the least compromise in matters of faith seems to be the special inheritance S. Patrick bequeathed to his people.

The Hymn of the Wind

Thou voice of the winter night That glides through the gaunt pine

That faints 'neath the soft moonlight And awells o'er the rocking least O tell us, thou bluff King Wind What meaneth the joy that sings, That maketh thy breath so kind And softer thy swift wild wings?

And the wind pulled low its voice, And proudly it answered then; "I've been where the spheres rejoice In their life unknown to men; And I kissed the clouds of gold, And I chased the blue-domed skies And I touched the brilliants cold That fell from the moon's calm

"Then led by a Spirit hand. I passed through a chining gate, And beyond a strange fair land Where myriad angels sate. And swelled like the ocean surge The angels' eternal song, To the depths of Hell-Death's dirgo But the joy of Heaven's throng

"And their song was of a Death, It swelled with a conquered tomb, It hushed with the mighty breath That shivered the trembling gloom; And their song was of a Life That thrilled the pulse of the

world. That had crushed the heart of Strife And the flag of Peace unfurl'd,

"And I, a poor earth-stained thing, I stole but the echo small And I tell it now to all; Of the song the angels sing, My surge is the tale of death, My swell of a conquered tomb, And I lull me low at the breath That pierced through the Passion' -Mary O'Brien, in Leasets from Lor-

Mr. Fitzpatrick Dined

Quebec, March 31.—The non-political banquet by the citizens of Quebec to Hon Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, at the Garrison Club tonight, was a most successful affair, amongst those present, in addition to the guest, being Col. Wilson, Commandant of Quebec and President of the sea. the club; Mayor and Premier Parent, Solicitor-General Carroll, Messrs. Wm. Power, M. P. for Quebec West, A. Malouin, M. P. for Quebec Centre, Talbot, M. P. for Bellechasse, and Hon, L. P. Pelletier.

Mr. Fitzpatrick made a most important speech. After referring in a sympathetic manner to the death of Hon. R. R. Dobell and of ex.Mayor Fremont, formerly M. P. for the County of Quebec, he plunged into the great question of Canada's transportation, showing that, though it cost the Canadian farmers a million dollars a year more than it did their American competitors to transport their dairy, live atock and agricultural produce to the scaboard, yet the exports of this class of produce from the Dominion during the last five years had increased at the average rate of a million dollars a year. He doals fully with the problem contronting this country of reducing the cost of transportation to a minimum. He contended that it was necessary to make the navigation of the St Lawrence as safe to shippers as the streets of London were to waylarers, and entered into details of the methods to be adopted for removing what he called the national curve of eatra marine insurance, citing in support of his argument a recent statement by Mr. Reford of Montreal that it cost every steamer coming to the St. Lawrence \$5,000 a trip more than

if she went to an American port He urged that cheap transportation was a more important problem to Canada than fast transportation, yet he declared that the inauguration in the of to-morrow's sun, or as the construction of the half-completed Quebec bridge, which he was ridiculed for dilated upon the advantages that must flow to the whole of Canada from the early completion of the the Great North 'n and South Shore Railways, and al.o from the proposed trans-Canada Railway, which was destined to open up the rich agriculpastor, whose place, after his removtural country of northern Quebec and tural country of northern Quebec and al to a country parish, was filled by of the Peace River Valley. Referring the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, a member of to the Chinese wall of exclusion established to the south of us by our American neighbors, he said there would be no whining in Canada, but that Canadians with firm to the wall had only to grind their teeth against foreign exactions and turn to the world's other markets. The time had gone by when Quebec viewed these matters in any narrow, parochial spirit. What we want, he added, is to make the St. Lawrence route perfectly safe for navigation from the Straits of Belle

Isle to Fort William. Mr. Power, M. P. for Quebec West, who has just arrived from England, made his first speech since his election, which occurred while he was on the other side of the Atlantic. He won golden opicions by the elequence and moderation of his remarks, and leaves to-morrow for Ottawa, where he will be introduced in the Commone by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick on Wednesday. He referred very feelingly to the tragic circumstance (Mr Dobell's accidental death in England) which had brought about his own election, stated that he had not sought the honor which had come to him in his absence unanimously, declared himself and out-and-out Liberal, but one who would be governed by no sectional feeling, though he declared for the perfecting of the entire St. Lawrence route from the head of navigation to

HOW LORD BUTE'S HEART WAS BURIED.

The Crusader's Almanac for 1902 gives some interesting particulars of the interment in the Holy Land of

the late Marquis of Dute: The heart of the Marquis of Bute was buried on the Mount of Olives, facing the Holy Sepulchre, as was the dying wish of this well-known English convert. A funeral service was held at the Holy Sepulchre - a favor extended only to great benefactors of the Holy Land. The widow and several members of the family of the dead Marquis had accompanied the heart to Palestine; among the party was also an English Bishop. On the day of the burial, the Bishop celebrated Holy Mass, and then all proceeded to the mountain side where the last and rites were performed. A grave had been prepared, and in this the heart was laid, unencased and reating only on some branches of orange and citron trees, the whole forming a remarkable example of true

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Ottawa Correspondence, (Special to The Register.)

One is at a loss to determine what Warm, pleasant season of spring has borne down with usual force on the city of Ottawa At any time during our day and night in this enlightened quarter of the mighty Empire, of which we are a shining example, the Dominion Capital never suffers from a dearth of news, which finds ventilation through each and all of the three newspapers which are chorused continuously by a swarm of small boys. Well, in the name of -, as Kelly said when he throw off his coat to fight a ghost, I will commence by and that it was solumnly observed in the Catholic churches of the city. St Patrick's Church added to its aiready splendid appearance. Here there were four services, at each of which the large edifice was thronged from sanotuary to door by devout worshippers I can remember when the cornerstone of this imposing structure was laid that men who, in their own opinion were endowed with a clear foresight, declared it a great misfake to commence such a building in an almost unsettled section of the city. "Upper Town," or rather that portions of Ottawa lying west of the Rideau Canal, had scarcely entered upon that progressive career which in recent years has marked its development, and one Catholic Church met the limited requirements of its entire Catholic population. This modest structure which, I am informed, was pur-chased from the Presbyterians, stood on Sparks street west of Kent, and was attended by the Rev. I. J. Collins, who was subsequently trans-ferred to one of the many Catholic parishes of the County of Renfrew, where, some years afterwards, he died after a life of great usefulness. The unpretending little building on Sparks street passed into the hands of a Mr. Parker, an enterprising citizen, whose life is devoted to the useful purpose of cleansing, acouring near future of a fast line of steam- and coloring the decaying habilaments ers between Quebec and Liverpool was worn by His Majesty's loyal and as much an assured fact as the rising dutiful subjects, and whose boast is that he can transform the most tattered rag into glorious texture, and metamorphose a beggarman into a promising a couple of years ago. He gentleman fit to take his seat on the floor of the House of Commons.

Well, the massive walls of St. Patrick's Church crept up with gratify-Quebec bridge, from the establish- ing speed, it is roofed, the tall spire ment of elevators at Quebeo by the shoots heavenward, and to-day the Wolvin syndicate from Buffalo, from whole structure is amongst the glories of English-speaking Catholics at a well known and respected Ottawa family whose early history here dates with the first settlement Dr. O'Connor, during his incumbency, passed to his reward, and the vacancy produced by his death was filled by Rev. J M. Whelan, Father Whelan was a very young man then, and some people who are always wonderfully wise, more especially when passing judgment upon matters pertaining to church government, thought that the new administrator of the parish should at any rate have an older head and older shoulders. The extraordinary development which the parish has made, the wonderful crease in the congregation, with its spiritual growth, the progress of education and above all that bond of sympathy and of love which bind together priest and people, unmistaka-bly proclaim that the Church authorities, who seldom make mistakes, did not make the shadow of one in this case. There are three services held every Sunday in St. Patrick's Church and on occasions of importance, which are of frequent occurrence, the number increases to four. Each of these services are attended by vast con-

gregations and much interest is aroused, but the most interesting of all is that which is held at 2 o'clock, when hundreds-I am tempted to say thousands - of boys and girls, who are attending the various schools of the parish, march up in well disciplined battalions and headed by their respective teachers to assist at the Holy Sacrifice. This is the service of the services, because it tells us that the boys and girls are the hope of the future, and fills us with confidence in the great work which priest and people of St. Patrick's are destined to perform St. Patrick's Chruch was raised during the struggling days, but as resources increased additions have been made to its seating capacity and commendable improvements to its surroundings, but quite recently a gem has been added to its internal embellishments in the shape of a beautiful

MARBLE ALTAR. the kift of Mr. William Macker, millionaire lumberman, well and favorably known throughout the Ottawa Valley The Catholic Church has not been very frequently called upon to acknowledge the receipt of "Princely Donations" Ifom Catholic millionaires True, their number, whether fortunately or unfortunately, is never large, but from the manner in which the hoarded wealth of most of them has been disposed of, I am tempted to wish that they would be ably be better of with annexation come beautifully less. Between the than with Imperialism. From the average Catholic millionaires and the economic standpoint we would lose Catholic Church, there has sometimes existed a degree of coldness. The man From the religious and national side, of millions backed up by the preten- We have every thing to lose. For us

clad body, if not the soul, is immensely raluable, but the Catholio Church, with that dogged obstinacy which has over been her characteristo select from the wave of inferest- tie, refusing to bow to the golden ing news 'items which during the statue, places the soul of the poor wretch who helped to pile up the fortune on the same pedestal

Giancing around, the names of a few men who are honorable excepthe twenty-four hours which fill up tions occur to me. Many years ago it was my privilege to become well acquainted with a grand man, who kept a large hoot and shoe manufactory on St. Peter's street, Montreal, Mr James McCready This noble hearted Irishman and exemplary Cath olle, made good use of his great wealth during life, and at his death bequeathed a last will and testament which many a dollar and dimo-grabher should emulate. Another wealthy Irlshman - Senator Murphy - also stating that this is Easter Sunday, life spent in doing good. Many will of Montreal, had to his credit a long remember that he was suddenly carried off in front of St 6 Patrick's Church, towards the erection and beautifying of which he had devoted both time and money. His corpse was carried into the sacristy by mourning friends, and although the call was terribly sudden none who knew the worthy Senator and his good deeds, will say that he was not well prepared to meet it. Another prince among Irish-Catholics - Hugh Ryanpassed away in Toronto one of two years ago Poor Hugh Ryan did not put off doing good until death had its icy hand upon him. In the flush of health he set about adding to the resources of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, which cost him no less than sixty thousand dollars, and now we have Mr Wm Mackey, sale and sound, after erecting a magnificent altar in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, which for ages to come will live as a memorial of his generosity. One after another the old generation of Irish-Catholics are disappearing. This week the painful task is imposed upon me of recording the

> which sad event occurred at her late home on Cooper street a few weeks ago. Mrs. Allan, a young married woman, together with her hisband, also young left their native home in the County of Limerick, about 55 years ago. This was a period of unusual panic in Ireland. Through the hellish work of the crowbar brigade and of the famine and its horrible concomitants, all created by Irish landlords, people fled from the land of their love as if it was a charnelhouse, and rushing down to every seaport they utilized anything in the shape of a vessel bound for America. Mrs. Allan, with her husband, long since deceased, joined this terrible exodus of our race, and coming to Canada, they pushed through to Ot-tawa, then called Bytown, where they remained until death closed their J. J. Foy, K. C., M. P. P., and careers. Mrs. Allan was endowed with Frank A. Anglin, Esq. a business talent far in advance of many in her station of life Settling down in the west end of Cooper street, when the whole of that section was almost a dense forest, she embarked in business enterprises, at | those taking part fore which has come down to us through that idiom. As a Catholic she was known as a devout worshipper at the alters of St. Patrick's. As a true wife, a fond mother and a good neighbor, Mary Allan or, as her name was before her marriage, Mary Purtel, discharged all her obligations faithfully.

death of a fine old Irishwoman,

MRS. MARY ALLAN,

RAMBLER

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

Washington, April 1 .- Representative Sulzer of New York pesterday in-troduced in the House the following resolution:

"That we sympathize with the heroic Boers'in their struggle to maintain their liberty and independence, and protest in the name of humanity and civilization against the continuance of a war which outrages the feelings of all liberty-loving people, and that the Congress of the United States being committed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, the President is hereby respectfully re-

quested to urge upon the Government of Great Britain the wisdom of adopting this policy for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocrties now going on in South Africa, and that the President is hereby directed to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending forces, and prevent the shipment of contraband goods from ports in the United States to aid the British soldiers in South Africa, and respectfully inform the British Government that if the war in South Africa is continued it must be conducted in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare and the

provisions agreed to and adopted by

the Geneva convention and The Hague

peace convention "

ANNEXATION OR IMPERIALISM Quebec. March 29 -La Verite this week concludes its comparison of the "dangers of Imperialism" with the "dangers of annexation," and comes to the conclusion that "from the political point of view we would probsomething and gain some advantage.

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war. Annexation means peace, but also our gradual extinction at some distance, pethaps, but still inevitable - of our nationality and our religlon."

In the preliminaries to this conclusion, La Verite asserts that Great Britain has always sacrificed Canadian interests, and proceeds to review what it calls the dangers of Imperialism. It points out that closer relations with the Empire will mean the taxation of Canada for the support of the British navy and army "Imperialism is the combination of blind Torylsm and the crushing of

French-Canadians." Taking up what it claims to be the advantages of annexation to the United States it says that Canada would probably be formed into one state and one territory, the first comprising the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the latter all the Canadian west. "From the start we would have enough influence in the government of this state to protect ourselves. We would soon have a population almost equal to that of the English. At Washington, however, we would be swamped, and our influence would be nil.'

La Verita does not consider that by the change in civil and crimingl laws; the method of choosing the judges and of the elective system, the French-Canadians would be any worse or any better of than under the present regime. It claims that annexation would be of great benefit to agriculture and the development of our national resources, but it would also mean the closing of all our workshops and factories.

INTER-CATHOLIC CLUB DEBAT-ING UNION FINAL DEBATE.

The contestants in the final debate of the above series were D J. Sweeney and F J Sheehan, representing the Catholic Students' Union and J T Lottus and M J Quinn, representing St. Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association Mr. John G O'Donoghue, LL. B., acted as chairman, in his usual genial manner, the judges being Rev. Dr. Teely,

The subject on this occasion was: "Resolved, That the Canadian Senate Should be Abolished," and the eloquent and able manner in which it was handled reflects great credit

which she was highly successful. As | Messrs. Sweeney and Sheehan, for 'an Irishwoman she loved the Old the affirmative, took the ground Land, spoke with ease the rich lan- that reforming or changing the Senguage of her ancestors and was thor- ate must be considered as abolishing oughly familiar with the legendary it as it exists to-day; that it was a partisan body not responsible to the people; and that if money spent in maintaining the Senate were applied to the endowment of colleges it would be of greater benefit to the country.

Mess, Loftus and Quinn, for the negative, maintained that the Senate was a saleguard in checking illadvised and hasty legislation; that its abolition might lead to the establishment of a Divorce Court, and contended that the Senate might be reformed without being abolished.

The decision of the judges was announced by Dr. Teely in favor of the affirmative, after which speeches were made by Mr J. J. Foy and Mr. Frank Anglin. Songs were contributed by Mesars. R. Fulton and W. Col-

The Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union is to be congratulated on the manner in which they have conducted this, its first season's debates, and it is to be hoped that next meason they will be even more successful in continuing the work so well inaugurated this year.

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of invigues: —Being entirely cured of desisess, thanks to your treatment. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About we wast a constitution of my fact and began to stay, and this kept on getting werse, untill less my hearing in this ear outliefy.

I underwest a treatment for externt, for three mentils, without any success, convulted a sumber of physicians, among others, the most emisent sar specialist of this city who told me these entry an operation could help me, and even that only temperarily, that the heard noises would them crease, but the hearing in the affected on a would be less forevery.

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Miss Anne

"Mr. Schwarter comes to- night Anno See that he room is ready, and be outch about it "

Having irritally given her direct lons, Mrs. Hotme- lay back with a dismal groan and tanguidly picked up the book she drapped

With asking tees time dragged her

Way up the state to the top fluor It was a small from and not fue cheerful, and it liked out upon the few dwarf fro to the back vard and beyond that upon the rear ends of unpainted terroratis, where half starved and whom wreighed laces sametimes proped through the smoke clouded panes

"I wonder it he !! mind," mused Anne, with a voridless thought of the desciation that so often swept over her own cramped soul as she looked out upon the dreary prospect "He ain't like a man that's aiways lived boardin around. Looks like he ought to have a forms somewhere and a mother He'd , good to one if he had her. He's got good eyes It's pretty baro in heie," she added, to-

gretfully. Then under some audden impulse ske crept stealthily along the dark hall to a bed-room hardly larger than a closet and wa back in a moment carrying something carefully hidden under her apron When deposited upon the dresser it proved to be a tumbler holding half a dosen glowing

varnations. Anne had rescued them from a waste basket the day before and, clipping their stems, had revived them in water and treasured them renderly since

"Thoy'll make it a little more homelike for him," she said. And then she turned to the prosale work of changing the bed and linen, dusting, cleaning and bringing in soap,

fresh water and towels. She was a pale, frightened-looking woman, and as she left the room she turned and looked hesitatingly at the glass of carnations "I s'pose I hadnit ought to have taken that glass from the sideloard," she said Aunt Holmes was to come up here I don't know what she'd say.

She smelled the sweet blossoms hesitatingly, then closed her lips with a firmness pathetically out of measure "I den t care," she said "I'll let 'em stav It ain't so dreary when they're tere."

"Anne," called a querulous voice from the sick room. as she reached the lower hall, "have you got the lamps cleaned?" "No'm, not yet "

"Well, what in the name of common senso have you been doing all day? Are those towels ironed or tho curtains up in Misa Simpkins' room?" "The towels are ironed, but-"

There was a long pause, for Anno was meditating a further boldness She continued presently with a gasp. Could Gladys put on the curtains I've got the sitting-room ashes to empty yet, and all the lamps to clean and fill, and your tray to fix, and it ain's but an hour till-".

"Gladysi" s reamed a voice from behind the portlere, and its owner was purple with rage. "How date Anne Minton, you lazy, shirkcarry your load: You know how delleate spe is thank on you! After all L'ye done for ou - you - penniand dejititiont - and Gladys ighting fou all her old clothes, somo of 'cin as good, new, pretty hear That's gratitude for youl You, that might have been a servant in some-Lody's kitchen Las for my takin' you and makin' over you as-if you was my own Go straight down stairs, and don't let se we your face again to-day Send Kitt, up with my tray I couldn't set with your breathing the same atmopphere. Are you

"You'm," can e with a half sob, as Anne took ber ell from the majestic and injured presence

She wondered at herself for the tears that the lifetime and blind her in her work for Aunt Holmes was only repeating what sho had said with innumerable variations since Anne, a small and shrinking child, was first taken under her motherly protection.

Yet even after sho had finished the lamps and was down on her knees before the sitting room hearth, her eyes were still rel 2al the dark eyelashes that curled upon her sallow check

suspiciously moust "May I see the madame?" a hearty voice called from the doorway, and Anne lowered the ashpan and turned to see the new toarder, a big, goodnatured German, bowing gravely to-

"I - I'm afraid not," she said. *Aunt Holmes is an invalid you know. She only sees people when they Brut come to engage board Will I do? I can tell you anything, I think, or I can take a message to Aunt Holmes-" But there she stopped, confused, remembering that she was prosibited an audience with the of-

fended aunt. Her breath came more freely when Mr. Schwartze said: Il I could please he shown to my room. And your dinmor hour I have nor learned."

"Dinner's at 6," said Anne, with alactity. "And I'll show you to your As she passed the new boarder at the door he stepped back with a chive/your movement and held the parties for her. Anne could not reher a queer sensation and she walked romehow with her feed a little tess tent up the two steep night and along the winding hall

"The boarders sit down stairs a good deal, she said, still regretting that cheerless room. The furnace don't heat very well up here and it's warmer in the sitting room on account or the fire "

Then she returned to her ashes She made the invalid's toast with unusual care that night and cautioned Kitty about keeping the soup well covered and hot

At six o'clock, in her fresh where apron she stood reads to wait on the long table

Mr Schwartzo was not among the first to obey the summons of the dinner bett Before he came she had brought in several plates of steaming soup, and Mr Brown had grunted with disfavor at the sight of his and grufily ordered it away, muttering somothing about "clam soup overy night "

She was hastening to change his plate when Mr Schwartze entered

The big German cast his eyes with friendly interest over the group at the table There was something hearty and genuine about him, though his gait was a trifle awkward and his shoulders somewhat stooped. But he said, "Pardon, madam," as he withdrew his napkin from too close proximity to Miss Simpkin's plate, and "Thank you" to Anne when she gave him his soup. If the hot stuff had not been safely doposited upon the cloth before him, it might have showered upon him in scalding streams, for a "Thank you" to Anne was so unusi al as to be absolutely startling. It made her duties through the meal almost pleasant, although Miss Simpkins complained that the tea was slop and Mr Brown said it was a pity he never could get a roast beel he could eat

Anno's cheeks had grown into the habit of burning through the tong hours when she served at table Aunt Holmes was safe out of hearing and Gladys declined to eat with tho boarders, so there was only Anne to face the storming when the cook made mistakes or the marketman

failed to bring the best of his stock There was only one boarder in the house who treated Annie as if she were of more significance than the dust of the earth. That was one Baby Blossom

Baby Blossom had not leatned in the two years of her existence that there are people - overworked, under-fed, spiritless creatures whom it is one's privilege to tread under foot He had a friently fashion of cooing at Anno whenever he saw her and holding out his dimpled hands. And when Anne held him hungrily in her tired arms he gave no evidence of knowing that she was sallow and tattered and thin as a rail and that her face was often streaked with tears

Father Blossom was a floor walker in a down town store, who talked pompously of "my clerks" and "my establishment," and Mother Blossom was an overdressed blonde, who loved card parties better thap the dim-

When through long evenings Baby Blossom stared lonesomely at the glow-worm light near his cradie, Anne used to slip in, away from the cruel shafts of Aunt Holmes' tongue, croon lullables as she rocked the little chap to slumber.

Now, upon the night of his arrival, Mr Schwartze, being a home-lovingman, not particularly drawn to the bur saloon or concert hall, roanied about in Mrs. Holmes' would-be fashionable boarding house in quest of entertainment

In the parlor Bliss Gladys, largo and imposing, was languidly entertaining a tall-collared beau. In the sitting-room Mrs. Brown, Miss Simkins and Miss Rhodes were discussing the trials of a boarder

Mr Schwartze slipped into a warm corner with his paper and tried not to hear Soon quiet and sweet, above the sharp fault-finding of the ladies sounded stray bits of musical lulla-

Sleep, little pigeon and fold your Little blue pigeon, with velvet eyes

It was Anne in the "second-story back" luiling Baby Blossom to sleep And it was Anne who stepped into the sitting room ball an hour later with something almost like happiness in her eyes and exclaimed softly "I've got him to sleep - the little lamb!

The three ladies stared at her coldly and a silence fell upon them "I'm sorry about your curtains, Miss Simpkins I'll get them up tothorrow

"I think it is time," said Miss Simpkins, dryly, and the gladness dried out of poor Anne's eyes

"Will you haf this chair by the dre, Mis Anna?" said a sudden voice, and Mr Schwartze stood looking kindly at her and pointing to his casy chair

"No, sir, thank you, sir, I've got things to do," said Miss Anne, as he realized that Miss Anne, having she backed cut of the room But what missed her footing and fallen, was wonder if she dreamed that night of the only soul who, having arrived at years of discretion, had even regard- of wood upon her. ed her as a grade above the level of the earthworm

Mr Schwartze, for some obscure reason, took pains to make covert inquiries about his household drudge in first reached the prostrate woman ly- In a letter from Hon Mrr. Pery, the weeks that followed

From Miss Simpkins he learned that Miss Anne was a "shiftless thing," who never got the fires made in time; others informed him that she froquently failed to wash the windows where any such politic attention is and woodwork properly; that she was the "It's a sprain or a break," said ered required them, the poor peop while source of her life. It gave offen late bringing up water and an Mr. Schwartze, briefly, " Lead the will walk for miles to get a few."

swering the bell, that she didn't way to her room, mees," and he turnshake the great 1 gs half hard ed authoritatively to Gladys, who knowsh, that she was a pour fool of meckly sped upsture and along the a creature who often brought. Mr Brown his meat not sufficiently rate,

saults and incapable - a poor dependent upon Mrs. Holmes' bounts Yet with all the weight of oils. dence against her, somehow the new boarder only grew the more to pity the harassed creature who tolled for thankless people day after day and often far into the night

and that, in fact, she was generally

Once he discovered her quieting Haby Mossom in its mother's absence, and there was a light in her eyes that glorified them In one giance the big-hearted fellow seemed to see rescaled the Roman Miss Aurio might grow to be given a fair share of love and kinduess

It made him want to experiment In the morning he walked squares out of his way to stop at a florist s Long-stemmed roses he picked out and a bunch of sweet violets. Then he gave directions to the florist and little room. Yet she was neither wrote carefully at some length on a

card When the bell jangled that cold afternoon and Miss Anno hastened to answer it, sho started in blank bowilderment at the name on the long. neat package. She had had precious little "schooling," had Miss Anne, and for a moment she doubted her ability to read plain script

"Oh, a box from Wade'st" cried Gladys over the banister "That dear Billy has sent me some flowers " "No," said Anne, in a sort of daze, holding the box as if it were some loved, live thing. "It's for me It

says 'Miss Anne Minton' on it " "You're crazy!" said Gladys, shortly, and a bit angrily, too, for she had never had heard Anne so nonsensical And she snatched the box frem Anne's fingers. Then she started open-mouthed.

"Caesar's ghost?" was all she said but she handed back the box and made no remonstrance when Anne ran upstairs to her dark, back chamber, leaving her work in the basement suspended.

They were trembling fingers that broke the strings and took off the wrapping from the damp, cool box. and when the last waxed tapers were folded back and Anne saw the fragrant flowers, she gathered them up and buried her face in them with tears that fell and sparkled dew-like on their cool, sweet petals

There was a sort of choking rapture in her heart when she read on the reverse of Mr Schwartze's card in a fine German hand.

The limit of life is brief, "Tis the red in the red-rose leaf, Tis the gold in the sunset sky, 'Tis the flight of a bird on high

She read it over and over, impressed at first only with a sort of reverence for the man who had "learned off" and written a verse like that. Then through her mind, which un-

kindness had made dull and imaginative by a long process of hardening, there began to creep a seuse of the cauty and comfort of the lines. "With such an infinite grace," she repeated to herself as sho stood, a rose on her breast, that night ready

to wait on the ungracious circle about the dining table. And when Mr. Brown wrathfully ordered his plate back to the kitchen, she took it with almost a smile, feeling somehow that outside, there still lived within, if she were patient and good, a something sweet and fair that would take her, like the bird in the poem, "swift and straight to the lilies of God's

gate " Even Mr. Shwartze noticed a sort of transfiguration of her sad, tired face, though to him she never said a word of acknowledgment or thanks Be suse of er ignorance and a certain sense of awe toward him she felt she could only thank him for a gift so loyal by writing words, slow-

ly and carefully wrought Night after night, when the lights were dim in the boarding house, Aune toiled over her paper and the grammar and spelling book she had borrowed from Willie Brown

At last the note, written and fastened to Mr Schwartze's pin cushion, lay waiting his astonished perusal

He read in careful uneven letters. Respected friend-These lines are to tell you how thankful I am to you for the beautiful roses and violets and verse. You could not know how it felt to mo to get them, for I couldn't help crying, for it was the first beautiful thing that ever happened to me in my life that I can remember. Your respected friend,

A. MINTON. It was a week after that time that Willie Brown stood on a dark landing of the stairs waiting to make Miss Anne "jump like a scared cat," as she came tolling up the stairs with an armful of wood for Miss

Simpkins' open fire And jump she did in a way that sent Master Willie off in a roar of laughter, as suddenly checked when lying quite motionless and very blue about the lips, with the heavy chunks

One great stick, thumping and bumping down the stairs, had brought doors, but it was Mr. Schwartze who les. ing on the landing below.

Aunt Holmes, the pronounced inval- side here, I found that, after I had ld. She fainted dead away. "It's a sprain or a break," said ered required them, the poor people

hall to the narrow room

"I'll go for the doctor while you stay with her here," said the big German, but in his brief glanco at the clean bare room he had seen his drooping roses and violets still tenderly cared for, though withered and prog v

There was something very like a mist in the honest eyes of Herr Schwartzo as he ran with all speed for a doctor a few doors away. Aunt Holmes urately ferked her finposing person from the luxuries of the sick room and tried in a measure to do Anne's work in the weeks that followed Unable to accomplish this, even with Glady a protesting aid, sho advertised at last for a servant, and then for two, both of whom worked industriously filling the unpaid "dopendent's" place

In the meantime Miss Annie herself lay quiet and alone in her quiet quiet nor lonely, for down in her beart burned a new gladness, hardly defined or recognized, jet filling her solitude with music and all the space about her with warmth and comfort. There were fresh carnations by her

bedside always now and under her pillows a precious stores of the messages - kind inquiries and good wishes - all written in a slanting German band.

When she could sit up she borrowed warm wrap of Gladys and spent her time peacefully darning and mending for the cousin and aunt below. When Aunt Holmes raged against the time it took to mend broken ankles. Anne only said, with a strange gleam of gladness: "The doctor says I can hobble down stairs in a week or so."

And although that meant taking up the old life speedily, the life of abuse and hardship, there was one thought that over-balanced all else - the thought that down in the common ground of the sitting-room she might see the honest, friendly face that for her held all the light in the big, gray world

It was dusk of a chilly evening and the boarders had not yet gathered about the friendly fire downstairs. when Mrs. Holmes' petulent voice shrilled out: "If you're ever going to come down, Annie Minton, you'd as well as come now Guess you are as able to slave as we are, and the sittin'-room lamps want lightin' " Herr Schwartze, coming in with

snow-flakes on his great coat, haited at the newel-post, tuined and then stepped quietly into the fire-lighted

When his listening car caught the first sound of the slow limp at the head of the stairs he was up the flight in three leaps, helping the slender figure down

"Wilkommen! Wilkommen!" he said, taking both her hands in his hearts grasp

"What does that mean?" Miss Anne asked, her face lighting up gladly "That is welcome." exclaimed Herr Schwartze "Wilkommen, that is the German's welcome to his goot -his American frient "

"How good you are!" said Anne, and all the story of her gratefulness, her new test in life, seemed to breathe in the words. "I - I never was happy before! I never had a friend. I didn't know what it was to-" And then she stopped, confushowever ugly life might be on the ed, and quic tears welled to her

eyes. "You had been what they call the unter dog in the fight," he said. "I haf seen it I haf watched. I know. And my heart has melted for you, beholdting your patience and loving service to all, who loved you none at

all in return In his heat and earnestness Herr Schwartze's talk grew more and more broken, but Anne understood him and her pale check flushed. She steadled herself with one hand against the door, and recing this, he led her to the big chair by the fire so carefully so tenderly that quiet tears gleamed

again in her great dark eyes. Herr Schwartze looked at her a moment, then he'd out a s rong, impulsive hand "I had not nuch to offer you, but what I had and am is yours," he said. "Will you take it, my good Mees Anne? This hand knows how to work for those it loves, and l love you, yes, dearly, dearly '

When Aunt Holmes, drawn by some deep instinct, soltly opened the sitting-room door, she nearly fainted at the sight she saw. Anne, Anne, the dull, the incapable, holding Herr Schwartze's ample hand and looking as if all the sparkles of the stars had stolen into her eyes

"What does this mean, Mr Schwartze, Annie?" she demanded, in righteous wrath. Mr ,Schwartze made her his gravest

bow, though his face was radiant "It means, my dear madame, that Mees Annie here is to-morrow my wife, and we go out to build our home-place together."

And the audacious boarder, before her very eyes, laid a protecting hand upon Miss Anne, dependent.

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ORD HUNTLEIGH

MODERN NEMESIS

(By Margaret Kelly)

₱╃╃╃╄╟╟╟╟┸┸╃╃╃ "Why do you look at me in this ab- i question answered evasively. "Of surd way?" asked Sybil, and with a start Felix came down from his dreams. It was hard to realize that this, the brightest dream of her life, was to vanish from him so suddenly - that she when he had worshipped | don't speak - don't incriminate yourwith years of whole-hearted love self any further. It is all as plain should have elected to heed him not, hit, too However, there are brightbut to give herself to a man whom she had known for but a few short have seen, so cheer up and forget months. It was a maddening thought | her." and the more so as Felix felt that Lord Seaford was not in any way worthy of this fair, innocent girl For answer to Sybil's question Folix opened his hand and held out to

...

and and

ut,

view the little trinket "Do you remember this, Sybil?" he

aaked. Sybil laughed a silvery laugh as sho took it between her fingers. "Oh, yest I shall never forget the trouble I was in that day! And have you really kept it all this time?"

Felix took back the heart and placed it in his pocket. "I shall always keep it," he re-

plied. "It is an unredeemed pledge." "Felix," said Sybil, gravely, and with a deep crimson flush suffusing her cheeks, "I must tell you something, and then you will know that - that I may not listen to you talking in this way. My father consented last night to my being engaged to Lord Seaford."

There was no answer to this Felix was simply incapable of sprech for the time being. Then he said: "Sybil, Melleve me, that man will never make you happy. You-"

Permit me to make my own choice of happiness, it you please, Mr. Woodinterrupted Sybil, somewhat haughtily. "It is very probable that your ideas of happiness and mine differ a little."

"In this case they seem to do so most certainly," answered Felix, who was angry with himself as well as with everyone else, "and as my presence cannot be in any way desirable to you, I will wish you good morn-

Syh" swept towards the door, but Felix called her back She came slowly, the flush on her face giving place to a deathly paleness.

"I am so much grieved that all this should have happened, dear Felix! Pray forgive me for speaking so rudely to you. But you know I cannot liaten to anything against Lord Sea-

The appealing look in the blue eyes went straight to the heart of the bar-

"Sybill," he said, "let me speak to you once. Let me say what is in my heart and I shall never trouble you again. I have loved you from my bood. You have always been my ideal; and I have never had reason to remove you from the pedestal which you occupy in my thoughts. I might have been able to gain your love had I tried, but my poverty has always been a barrier between us. Imagine the futility of a penniless man asking for the hand of an heiress! I could have given you up joyfully to some one worthy of you''—here Sybil essayed to speak; but Felix held up his hand for slience and went on -"but I will never rest happy seeing you in the hands of Lord Seaford. I have seen much of human life; in my profession I have seen it under every possible phase; and I have an instinct that guides me, and which rarely, if ever, fails me; and that inbilect warms the against your finamoe." He spoke the last word bit-

Sybil was not touched by this conission of love, but she was roused to indignant anger.

"You call yourself a man, Felix Woodford," she said scornfully, "and yet you try to destroy my faith in Lord Seaford because of your instincts! Would you to the interests of justice accept such a plea from anyone as excuse for doing an almost irreparable injury!"

The blue eyes flashed fire, and Felix felt that his case was weak, strong though his despised instincts might

"I can see that you are not amonable to reason. You are blinded, fas-lar streetated by this fellow; but some day, shame!" Thope before it is too late, you will

leten to me." "When you have some more suffisient reason than 'instincts' I may elisten to you; but until then we may

as well consider our friendship as Felix bowed, and Sybil took up her

book and marched out in stately dig- | Park, and the occupants were some

That evening Mr. Woodford dined done in London. He scarcely did justice to the meal, and was comfortig himself with a cigar of some wonwful brand, when his friend Mr. archison, Q. C., walked in.

Marchison was in an aggressively secretal mood, and bubbling over Ath exuberant spirits. "Why, bless y soul, Woodford, who would have ought of seeing you? Awfully glad fainted. She cannot be left here. Amy,

Woodford smiled a sickly smile as

whom do you speak?"

Murchison laughed good-humoredly "I can't tell you her name - that's just what I want, you to tell mot But she must be very cruel, for you look remarkably down. There - there as a pikestaff to me, and you're hard er stars in the heavens than ever we

Woodford shrugged his shoulders and offered his friend a cigar Marchison bit off the end, then lit it at the gas, and throwing himself into a well-worn easy-chair, prepared to make himself comfortable for an indefinite time

"You have still some of your wite left about you, I see," remarked Marchison, after puffing out a few clouds of smoke with the air of a connoissoir "You are still able to choose a decent cigar. If I had to choose between women and cigars I should certainly choose the cigar. It is most comforting, never gets into a tantrum, never shows its little temper, never buts one down in the dumps-'au contraire.' "

"Any news?" asked Woodford as Marcgison stopped for a breathing space.

"Nothing fresh. Young Bruce conducted his first case yesterday-made a splendid address, I am told, But he always was a lucky beggar! Ho's engaged to be married, too - to Lady Victoria Maidon — a regular mil-

"Anything else?" Felix asked, with the object of turning attention from himself

"Let me see - aht yes. I have dismissed my charwoman and taken on an old man instead - a regular treat of a fellow! You must see him - he is a study, I assure you."

"Where did you pick him up?" "Well, he saved my dog Lupus from being run over in the Strand, so I took him in to have a drink, and was surprised to find the old chap a teetotaller. He seemed a simple old fellow, and told me all his story. It appears some one has run away with his daughter, and he has come to town to find the villain. He seemed to think that, being connected with the law, I could put my hand on the scoundrel at once. He was rather disappointed when I explained matters a little to him. The long and short of it is I took him on in place of Mrs Marley, who has left to mar-TY & EWeep.

Felix laughed. "And how does your 'garcon' answer? Is he pretty handy?"

"Rather! Why, he is the pink of cleanliness. The p since Mrs. Marley left. I have taken a fancy to the poor old chap. The only thing I object to is that he keeps very late bours, as he insists upon hanging about the theatres in turn, trying to come across this scamp.

Felix laughed again. It was certainly amusing to find Marchison doing the periof philanthropist.

"Perhaps your mansorvant is one of a clever gang trying to 'do' you," be suggested.

"Nothing of the sort, my dear Woodford. He is perfectly genuine."
The cigar being finished, Marchison stood up and yawned lazily. "Come down to the Tivoliti he inquired.

"Thanks, no," replied Wood'red. "I don't care to turn out to-night, and don't patronize the music-halls at any time."

Marchison took a white flower that he was wearing in his coat, and with an exaggeratedly profound bow be offered it to Felix, saying at the same time: "Accept this small and inadequate tribute to your good conduct, Felix Woodford - and may you ever continue to walk in the paths a spacious, lofty room, furnished of virtue and rectitude! Farewell, as luxuriously with every appliance for you prefer to remain here and dream your dreams of what might have French style with white brocade, on been I hope the next one will prove which was woven an artistic pattern

kinder. Au revoir!" Felix sighed with relief as the volsile Marchison bounded down the stairs, singing the refrain of a popular street song: "It's a great big

CHAPTER IV.

"What is if, William! What have you stopped for?" A carriage and pair had come to a full stop at the entrance to Walton

what astonished. William jumped down from the box and approached the window. "Some person, Miss Marjory, is lying here

in the road—a woman.". "A womani" exclaimed the young lady. "Is there anything the matter with her?" Then, without waiting for an answer, she jumped out to see for

herself. "Poor creature, she seems to have see you back, though. How is do you mind walking up to the house? We must really put this poor woman in the carriage and take her

James got off his perch in an aggrioved manner, and between them Walton carriage

"Hero's a baby, ma'am," exclaimed William in consternation, as he caught sight of a bundle moving on help it," was bollie's reply the eround. "Well, promise me that you will

"Oh, pick it up. You can carry it don't know how to earry it prop- over and see what can be done"

erly. Miss Marjory peered carlously into

ladylike - and well dressed Don't how hard that was. you think so, Amy? Whatever could she be doing right out here at this time? Isn't It strange?"

William meanwhile stalked on before them, carrying the baby is a most gingerly fashion, whilst bringing up the rear was the carriage, with James grumbling audibly.

"What will Miss Marjory do next? The Whole house is turned upside down with her lads and fancles " Marjory Walton was the youngest

daughter of Henry Walton, senior partner in the wealthy firm of Walton, Watts and Co, bankers. Miss Marjory was a young woman of energy and benevolence, which quali-ties, added to unlimited riches, had turned her into a philanthropist She delighted in nothing so much as turning the house into a perfect pando-Imported from London in batches, for the day. Her fond parents put up with the noise and racket and the topsy-turvydom of these "days," but deep, and sometimes loud, were the mitterings and murmurings of the servants told off to wait on the little "arabs."

"I han't never bin hin such a 'ouse in hall my borned days," was the verdictof one footman, who left be-"nowave."

Then in town Miss Walton was patroness and chief (in fact, almost sole) benefactress of a Home for respectable but destitute girls and women. Here she lodged, fed and clothed twieve persons all the year round at her own expense; whilst they between them did the work of the establishment and sometimes contributed towards the income by doing sewing, embroidery, or such work. These "girls," as Miss Walton styled them (though many of them had long left their girlhood far behind) were for the most part birds of passage, though one or two of them were permanent inmates. Miss Walton took a lively interest in her girls, and promoted their happiness to the utmost of her power. For the temporary inmates she afterwards found employment, and took care to visit them in their situations and to plan many little schemed for their amusement and recreation on their holidays. For the permanent occupants of "St. Margarct'a" she had always some fresh plan on hand. She treated them with a uniform kindness and courtesy that caused them to simply worship her. She was fond of them, too - uncouth and unlovable as some of them down all their little differences with ido mation. Whose datience was apt with the more irritable and captious you?"

of her charges. No one was surprised, then, when Marjory rushed in to the housekeeper at Walton House and begged that a room might be prepared for the reception of her latest protege. Amy, an elder sister, shrugged her shoulders and suggested that she ought to be more careful us to whom she took into the house. Her mother, with uplifted hands and eyebrows, wondered what she would do next, and her father suggested that it was time Marjory got married - a busband would soon put an end to her absurdities. But they allowed her to have her way, and she installed herself as nurse in the sick chamber, where for many days Dollie's life hung in the balance. With wonderfully gentle care Marjory fanned the flickering flame of life into more vigorous action, and was well rewarded, she considered, when after three weeks her patient was permitted by the doctor to sit up for an hour or two.

They were in Marjory's boudoir comfort. The walls were draped in in gold thread. The carpet was of thick velvet pile - such as Dollie had never even dreamt of. A grand plane filled one corner of the room, and the music which lay strewn around showed that in the midst of her multifarious self-imposed labors, Marjory still found time to enjoy the gentle muse. The rest of the furniture was en suite, and the cushioned lounges alone were worth a small fortune. Dollie was leaning back in one of these. It was upholstered in white silk, and was full of cushions of tarquoise blue velvet. It formed a perfect framework to Dollie's style of beauty, and on entering the room Marjory, who was not favored with good looks, was struck with admira-

"You look quite comfortable—quite at home, and much more in place here than I do. Yes, those blue cushions suit you to perfection. And doesn't Baby look happy? He is quite contented."

"Too contented, I am afraid," murmured Dollie weakly. "You are all too kind to us both. How long do to the other inmates. They were a soon the pains all left me They actheard the greeting, but to the home. James, come and help Will- away? I must work, you know." She

iam, please. The horses will be all clasped her hands together feverishly shabby gentility and disappointed AN OPERATION with an intonation of surprise "You certainly look like work at present! the two men lifted Dollie into the I am alraid it will be a very long time before you can work if you worry about it in this way."

"I must worry about it-I can't try not to worry for at least one title for his own ends The Countess

Tears gushed to Dollie's eyes at this kind proposal. She was still the bundle, chattering volubly all the very weak and ill, and she was try-"Dear mei I wonder where she can she found this even harder work than family and their various chateaux in belong tol She is certainly quite to forgive - and heaven only know

> So Dollie was over for a week, and at the end of that time had so much and had her ideas considerably improved that, at her carnest ro- heightened It pleased her now to quest, she was removed to "St Margaret's Home," where she felt that she would be able to work and so to help in a small measure her kind and (when her imagination was parbenefactress.

Miss Marjory accompanies her protego herself and introduced her to her new abode and its inmates The matron, Mrs Elsley, was a person of mature age, kind-faced and pleasantvoices She took at once to Dollie, and quite won the poor girl's heart by the way in which she caressed and fussed over the baby.

Dollie had confided all her past sad history in Miss Marjory, and Marjory could not doubt the truth of it as she looked into the honest eyes and monium by filling it with children, on the frank, open countenance of the girl she had so happily befriended She had suggested to Dollie on com-

ing to London that it would be better to change her name - especially as it appeared that she had no real claim to that of Leigh.

"What do you think of being renamed Mrs Bennett, or something like that, and call Baby Aubrey, after a dear friend of mine? And see, I struments, with violet powder and have bought a new wedding-ring for pink emery powder ad lib. She emcause he could not put up with it you. It was shameful to deprive you braced Dollie effusively, being one of of what you ought to have had a right to If you are not married, you know you before they kiss and caress thought you were - and that will hold good before Heaven, at all events, though the world may not recognize it as an extenuating circumstance."

Dollie submitted to her re-christening and to the baby's, and to accustom her to her new name Marjory insisted upon bestowing it upon her on every possible occasion.

"I am sure, Mrs. Bennett will be a great help to you while she stays here, and Baby will be no trouble to you whatever," said Marjory on introducing her charge.

The Matron acquiesced, as in duty bound, and was quite struck with the wondrous beauty of the new inmate of St. Margaret's.

"Can you let us have some tea, Mrs. Elsley, please?" continued Marjory. "I know Mrs. Bennett feels quite like a fish out of water and won't care to go up to the common sitting-room until to-morrow."

"You must be kind to her," she added, as she followed Mrs. Elsley out of the little parlor set aside for her special use when she visited St. Margaret's. "She is not strong, and has a very sad history; so if she whilst she was with them, and then Ascension. In the South Downs, Sus- so there should be a desire that this were, to most people. She smoothed | doesn't appear very bright at times | went away. you musn't put it.down to discontent or that sort of thing. And do all ye to suffer not a little from contact can to belp her with Baby, won't

It would be absurd to say that Dollie did not feel the change in her surroundings. She did very much; but she had determined to be as bright and cheerful as possible in her new bome, and to give as much assistance in house and other affairs as abo could, and thus repay in some small

measure Miss Walton's kindness. It was true that she could not do much. Her early education had been of the most meagre kind. She had attended the village school until she had reached the age of fourteen, and being naturally intelligent, had made the most of her advantages, and above all had acquired an intense love of reading. She would simply devour any kind of book that came in her way. The modest village library she had read volume by volume several times over. She had borrowed books from anyone who had such things to lend, and when later on she earned money from her father by doing the housekeeping for him, she spent almost the whole of it on books. She had no taste for reading cheap, trashy novelettes; the standard authors were her favorites; and they were cheap editions of some of these that her father had burned on that memorable day of her ever-to-

be-regretted flight. From this babit of reading she had acquired a correct method of speaking, and could express herself very well in conversation on any ordinary aubject. She had also managed to attain a very fair amount of general knowledge, and could display it to the best advantage. Accomplishments she had none - though the deep, rich tones of her voice in speaking indicated that she was possessed of a splendid contraito voice, which only pleasure to others and of profit to berself.

There was one thing, however, which she was soon found to excel, and that was nursing the sick. Hegentle unobstructve personality, her kindly, sympathetic manner, and her intelligent, devoted attention were all qualities that singled her out as a born nurse.

But we must not anticipate. On the morning after her arrival at The first to come forward and wet

come Dollie was a middle-aged we-

man dressed in faded garments, which were evidently the relies of old decency Sho rejoiced in the title of Countess Melincourt, having been matried to a penniless French adventurer who had probably edopted the up to the house - i am afraid I week, and then we will talk things liked to be styled Madame (a diguifled curtailment of the more formal Madame la Comtesso). Madamo was possessed of a fertile imagination, upon which she was continually draw-"la belle France." The fact was that Madame, since the Count's death. had held situations as lady's maid dilate upon her former glories - the establishment she had presided over, the bails and dinners she had given ticularly fired) even of the royalty she had entertained One of her delusions was that she was still in the pristine radiance of ner early youth (albeit she had already passed her fourth decade of years), and when she walked abroad she was wont to cultivate an injured expression, as she said, to serve her instead of a chapcrone. However, Madame's charms were not of the order that require chaperoning. Her features appeared to be put together with no particular method. Not only that, but they struck the impartial spectator as having been smoothed over with a flatiron. She possessed one redeeming point, she had a pair of really beautiful hands They were long and white with tapering fingers, and nails of the most approved style and color. She was intensely proud of these, and generally carried on her arm a small bag containing a set of manicure inthose persons who never wait to you.

"Have you come to stay with us a little time? How sweet of your And darling baby, too! You know, Mrs Elsley" - turning to the matron -"I am so fond of children - I dote on them."

She spoke and behaved as though she were receiving Dolly on the threshold of her own country residence. Dollie smiled as she quietly returned the greeting. Though uneducated, save by her own reading, she was a keen observer of human nature, and in general made very fair estimates of the people with whom she was brought into contact. Only when the proverbial blindness of love enshrouded her mind did she fail to discover the villainy which lay concealed under the most hardsome exterior that ever it had been her lot to come across.

"I will leave Mrs. Bennett in your charge, the, Madame. You know how busy I am at this time of the day. You can introduce her to the others." Mrs. Elsley expressed a wish that all would do their best to make the newcomer happy and comfortable

HORRIBLE PAINS

French Gentleman's Sufferings are Beyond Description

Many Dectors Treated Min, But without Succose-Bodd's Kidney Pills Cured him and now Life to a Pleasure to him-lie tels the etery.

St Urbain, Que., March \$1,--(Special.) - Fearful indeed has been the experience of Narcisse Barrette, of this place. For fifteen long and wearisome years he has suffered with an acute Malady of the Kidneys and back which has caused him the most agonizing pains.

He consulted physician after physician and followed their treatment patiently and carefully. Some of them afforded him a little temporary relief (which was in itself a great blessing), but the pain always came back to torture him even worse than before.

Rheumatism added its terrors to his already great burden of miscry and his life was a succession of spasms of the most violent pains it has ever been the lot of any mortal man to endure.

The story as told by Mons. Barrette himself is in part as follows: "For more than filteen years I suffered with a sever Malady of the back and Kidneys which caused me norrible pains in the back.

"I tried many doctors, but the relief I got was only temporary and the Malady always returned My silneeded training to become a source of fering was so great at times that it was almost beyond endurance "I had Rheumatism as well as the

> die than suffer again in the way I did, but now life is very pleasant for the valley to the rock of Dun Add, me and I am anxious to live. "You ask me how I was cured?

NOT NECESSARY

Itching Piles of Twenty Years' Standing Cured Permanently by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Is it necessary to undergo a surgical operation with all the accoming to be brate and to forget, but | ing for descriptions of her husband's | panying risks, expense and suffering in order to be freed from the suffering of itching piles?

Very many people ask this question and too frequently the medical ad visor answers yes But there are scores and hundreds of people throughout the length and breadth of this land who know differently These are people who have been actually cured by Dr Chase's Ointment Among others is Mr. Alex. Mo-

Laughlin of Bowmanville, Ont , a man well known and highly respected in this town, of which he has been a resident for about thirty years a letter to us Mr McLaughlin describes his case as follows "For twenty long years I suffered from itching piles, and only persons

who have been troubled with that annoying disease can imagine what I endured during that time. About sevon years ago I asked a druggist if he had anything to cure me. He said that Dr Chase's Ointment was most favorably spoken of, and on his recommendation I took a box "After three applications I felt

better, and by the time I had used !one box I was on a fair way to re- nected with St Christina, whose covery I continued the treatment until thoroughly cured, and I have not of the same name, in luscany. The suffered any since. I am firmly convinced that the cintment made a per-"I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment

an invaluable treatment for piles. In my case, I think the cure was remarkable when you consider that I am getting up in years and had been so long a sufferer from this disease." It is all nonsense to talk about a

surgical operation as the only cure for piles. Scores of people are being cured every day by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Not merely relieved—though relief itself in a great thing to the sufferer from piles-but cured thoroughly and permanently, as Mr. Mo-Laughlin has been. Dr. Chase's Ointment has no worthy rival. It stands alone as an absolute cure for piles of every form 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

famous footprints

Catholic.) Footprints on rock or sand or clay

cient religious and national history. On the Mount of Olives is an impress foot is that part of the body by on the rock which is said to have which the ground is touched when it. been made by the foot of Christ when is either traveried or conquered. been made by the foot of Christ when when we consider that in places of last He touched the earth, before His soft earth a track is naturally made. sex, England, there is seen at a track or trace of great and illustrious point called Devil's Dyke a line of footprints which are said to have been made by Satan, when, according to popular legend, he hollowed out the deep valley, for the purpose of burying the neighboring village and church spire in the earth of his axcavation. A more curious legend is that which relates to the birth Fohi, the first Emperor of China, who comes into history some three thousand years before the Christian era. The legend says that Fohi was born of a virgin mother; he is called "The Son of Heaven." His birth took place in this wise: His mother chanced to be walked along the shores of a certain lake, and there she met the footprint, more than human size, of a man. Carelessly placing her foot on this colossal track she was suddenly surrounded by a rainbow, and in the process of time gave birth to Fohi, the king and deliverer of his people. Herodotus tells us that by the River Tyras, in Sarmatia, the footprints of Herailes, two cubits in length, is shown by the inhabitants as a proof of the bero's presence in that region of the earth. Amongst some of the North American Indians, especially in Canada, there is a tradition that the coming of great disaster, a hard winter, famine or pestilence, is foretold by the appearance of an imprint in the deep snow of a huge footstep, as if made by some superhuman monster

stones marked with human footprints In Scotland, for instance, there are what are called "Tanist Stones," such as that on the top of Dun Add, an elevated piece of land lingering, to the future. in Argyleshire. The mark of a right foot is plainly carved on the surface of this rock, and the threads of the thick stocking are plainly discernible, it is about eleven inches long and sinks into the rock about half an inch. The legend runs that Ossian was one day hunting in this part of the country and was attacked by the sumption, Bronchitis. Catarrh, Astapains in my back, and between them stag which his dogs had brought to I was sorely tried. I would rather bay. In trying to escape he leapt tions, also a postive and radical care from the top of Rudal Hill across for Nervous Debility and all Nervous and came down with such violence as to im ress the hard surface with the of cases, and desiring to relieve lan-"Well, after trying in vain doctors" pri sof his footsteps. The fact is, man suffering, I will send free of treatments and almost everything converer, that in places in Scotland charge to all who wish it, this reelse, I began to use what has been to sind elsewhere these footprints mark cipe, in German, French or Eaglish, me the greatest medicine in all the the spot where a king or chieftain with full directions for preparing and St. Margaret's Dollie was introduced world, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and very ("Tanaiste") has been inaugurated using Seat by mail, by addressing. you think it will be before I can go somewhat promiseuous company, ed almost like magic. I am now in that the ruler has now set his foot A Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rock-away? I must work, you know." She ringing out the varied changes on perfect health and work every day."

But there is a very prosaic inter-

pretation to be given to some of the

to occupy as his own publication In our own countr, ince are some-What similar metiin be found The Smithsonian 'I com contains three large slabdadw an et are cut lispreor cuman feet. Learned men have or overed and taken from the 1 souri trainments of a and done on which are made is a man het Thene fee ... the two wins which is the present day strong conclude adnaked foot was to discipline of quartz in Gascon et Courts Missouri In equatorial this is tompre to carved in the reak were cent to Stanley In the British Museign is a large slab of stone iron the South Sea Islands, containing the impres-

sion of a foot print five feet long

The footprint has a conspicuous place amongst the relies of Christian antiquity The most famous footprint in stone is that which is preserved in the Church of St Seliastian, near Rome, this footprint is in white marble, and has evidently been very carefully chisciled out of the rock Tradition, however attributer to it a supernatural origin. It is said that when St Feter during the persecution of the thristians by Nero, was condemned to death ho escaped from the city with the intention of saving his life, but as he hurried along the Appian Way he mxt our Lord and asked Him "Lord whither goest Thou?" "I go to Rorre, to be crucified for thee," was the answer. The sequel is well known, but it was said that the rock upon which-Christ stood ever afterwards preserved the impression of His sacred feet.

A more curious story it that conchurch stands at Bolsena on the lake persecutors of Christianity, having seized the Christian virgin, flung her into the lake, attaching a stone to her body for the purpose of securing her death. But a miracle took place. The stone floated and became a raitwhich carried her in safety to the shore, and, as she stood upon it, in ter moment of triumphal deliverance, the hard rock received the impression of her footprints, which, according to... tradition, it has unto this day.

In the most secret recesses of thegreat mosque at Mecca there is to be seen a piece of rock which preserves. the print of feet said to be those of Abraham, According to the wild legend of Arabian tradition, Abraham . took part in building the Caaba, or chapel, in which the relic is preserved. The patriarch stood upon a slabof stone instead of a scallold and the slab floated in the air, and carried him and up and flown, hither and thither, along the wall of the rising (By Epiphanius Wilson in The Young Wished to apply his labor. But Abroham, it is said, has left his footprints in other parts of Asia: for instance, on Jebelmusa, near the conplay a large part in the story of an- vent of St. Catherine,

There can be no doubt that, as the their followers, or their posterity, a. desire to perpetuate it in stone. Thus the metaphorical expression of the poet, "lootprints on the sands of time," is made a reality by the carving of footsteps on the eternal rocks. The vastness of, size which is attributed to the footstep of Hercules in Scythia, as well as to the heroic erdivine personage of the South Sea. Islander, is merely a tribute to the power and greatness of character which in all scimitive artels' repossented by greatness of material from. That the Taniet Stone is intended tobe the monument of a chieftain or a king, that the footprist on a Christian sepulchro-suggeste the traces. of goodness and boliness in the way of life left behind by the saidte of the Christian Church, that the savage should think that when his great. leader put his foot upon the ground: ho made a deeper impression herethan was made by that of ordinary men, that a like belief should prevail. amongst the ignorant with regard to saints and martyrs of coclesiastical. tradition - all this is quite intelligible, and serves to explain the fact. that in every part of the world and in every stage of ancient history the footprint on the rock has been discovered, as a witness to the domination. of great men over their fellows and the impression their characters have made on the imagination of their prosterity.

He is truest to the past who were it and its victories as gateways through which be must pass, without

CONSUMPTION CURED. 1

An old physician, retired from practtice, had placed in his hands by East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanen cure of Casma and all Throat and Lung Affec-Complaints. Having tested its worderful curative powers in thousands

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Parliamentary Notes

What on cittle can a person write about concerning the House of Commons during a back of almost absolute ellence and partirity? The Budget debate did not come to an end before the Baster (alidays, and it is now a question vacther a vote will be reached this weet or not. Still, as your correspondent is obliged to post his copy on Monday night, in order to reach you before your hour of going to press, it is not easy to foretell what the coming few days may or may not bring forth. If the Budget debate has been so far prolonged, it may fairly be said that the event is due in great part to Mr. Bourassa's not very distant, when instead of lengthy, cloquent and chare existic lengthy, cloquent and chare existic address. It was a very remarkable speech, and one that would be dimcult to analyse, without going into a vast mass of details and recopying as much space as the original speech | mechanics, engineering, railroading, will take in "Hansard." Apart, how- and such like branches, there is no ever, from the subject-matter of Mr. word in the one language that has Bourassa's long oration, it is evi-, not some corresponding expression in dent that a most significant lesson | the other. The French language is too may be drawn from it. In fact, it is rich to need the assistance of Anglino exaggeration to say that he is one of the best speakers of the Eng- clently extensive not to require lish language in the House of Commons. No man who carefully followed 1 im during the four or five hours of his delivery, could have failed to exrerience a sense of bewilderment in presence of that unceasing, unhesitating, uninterrupted torrent of no consequence, save as the means of beautiful English. The thought that transmitting thought. They are the was uppermost in my mind may be wire; the mind of the writer is the thus translated: "What must be not be in his own sweet-flowing tongue, the receiver, Language has the one when his command of English is so grand mission — the conveying of marvellous?" The object-lesson is one lideas from one mind to another. The that should not be lost upon us, for how few, how very few, of even our to find the words in one language most able English-speaking public men could attempt such a splendid with the words in another language feat in the French language? Yet French is an equally official language in our Dominion; it is the diplomatic language of the universe; it is the language of art, of science, of poetry, of philosophy, of belles-lettres; it was spoken by the fest missionaries, the first colonists, the heralds of Christianity and the pioneers of civi-lization, and it is still preserved in comes therein the exact photograph our halls of learning, in our shrines of the idea as it existed in the mind of devotion, in our professional of the one who conceived it. That is arenas, in our academic institutions, translation; that is the exact carrypure and elegant as when, to its numbers Racine tuned his harp, Laur- ceiver thereof to the receiver of the autibe, winged his eagle flight into the realm of fancy, Lossult poured forth | This is what the broad and practhe inimitable granduers of his funeral orations, or Marsillon thundered seized upon, and the attalument of his sublime dogmatic pronouncements | this grand end is the alm of his crufrom the pulpite of France. This sade against the distorter thought brings me to the contemplation of a subject that is intimately

mons and with the administration of its internal concmy. There are unseen, noiseless, laborious coral insects, away down in the capths of the Atlantic that erect strata upon strata, and cell over cell, of those great reafs that rise gradually to the surface, finally appear above the villerness of waters. receive the kisses of sunlight and the dews of heaven, until they become fortile, blooming, magnificent islands
--the shelter of the birds of heaven, and vitimately the habitations of man. So are there men, litterateurs, poets, historians, professors, scienlists, prators, journalists, statesmen, who are calmly, quietly, eertainly working away, far from the gaze of the keen-eyed many, laying the foundations of the immutable islands of French literature in that the day is coming when their labors will be rewarded by the apparition of a fairy island, clothed in verdure, covered with towering shade trees. the reluge of the sweetest songsters and the haven of repose for the weary voyagers on that immense ocean. And when that work shall be accomplished, the world will be all the richer for the achievement. Of these great markers there is one whose labors will deserve a prominent mention from the pen of some future historim: Zie is the "first Commoner of the land," the present Speaker of the House of Connaons, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the erement lawyer, orator and statesman. -Under the Speaker's immediate jur-

connected with the House of Com-

Indiction come the official transla-tion branch of the House of Comtaxes. We all know how "the Queen's Paglish," as. In the days of the late Novereign, men styled the statutory linguage of the land, was almost armonomous for indifferent, faulty, chapure, and even bad English. This was not the fault of the language, but rather of a certain obsolete style that has ceased to have either meanbut or purpose, and that is as much west of place in the composition of irgal phrases to-day, as would be the Michae of Chaucer in the editorial columns of a modern newspaper. Yet no person would dare to indict common wence at the expense of this Mieval phrasoology, Not alone was dismonstrat that the drafters of our enterabould be saddled with quasi-obligation of making use pasiguated language, but here,

where we have two official languages, the English had to be sprinkled with French terms, that might as easily be properly translated, while the French was reduced to a mere jurgon of legal terminology, interlarded with English phrases, idloms and forms, which simply become barbatisms to the eye and the ear of the academically refined. It is against this system of so-called translation that Speaker Brodeur has ect his hand, and the purification thereof he has undertaken in a most practical manner The service that he is about to of laisiness utter this plain truth: render to the French language is incalculable; and of necessity the English language will reap a corresponding benefit. By the practical enforcement of his splendld conception, we may look hopefully forward to a day, terlaced with real French, we will have two distinct languages written -pure French and pure English. Apart from a few technical expressions, originating in the frequency of modern invention and pertaining to cans; the English language is suffiterms that are clean-cut from the French. Moreover, with the old and uscless style of expression that only serves to obscure thought, is passing away the still more absurd idea regarding translation. Words are of despatcher, the mird of the reader is work, then, of the translator, is not that may be supposed to correspond - that is mere vocabulary making. His mission, his labor, his duty, in a word his operation, should be to re-ceive in his own mind a perfect conception of the idea that has been expressed in one language, and then to convey that same Idea, by means of another language, to another mind, int over" of an idea from the consame.

tical mind of Hon. Mr. Brodeur has species of patols, that has been allowed to usurp the place of pure, classic, academic French in the public documents of the Dominion. The service he is rendering may not be fully appreciated, in all its proportions, to-day; but when the annals of this generation of public men shall be penned, foremost amongst the first who have done lasting service to the country and to her literature, will be the name of the one who now pre-sides over the deliberations of the House of Commons.

BOER RESOLUTION BEFORE CON-GRESS.

Washington, March 25.—Representative Randall of Texas to-day introduced resolutions relative to the war in South Africa, similar to those recently adopted at a caucus of House Democrats, expressing sympathy with the two republics, appealing to the vast sea of American letters. And British Government to make peace, and declaring that the United States should maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

> GIVE YOURSELF TO PRAYER. Learn to entwine with prayer the small cares, trifling sorrows and tho little wants of daily life. Whatever affects you, turn it into prayer and send it up to God. Disclosure you may not make to man you may make to God. Men may be too little for your great matters. God is not too great for your small ones. Only give yourself to prayer, whatever be the occasion that calls for it. - Little Treasury of Leaflets.

> Having friends is strengthening one's heart against trial; it is giving it means of rising more easily to God. A friend is a conductor which carries off sorrow. Nothing is so healing as the balm of affection. But friends must be won. Being leved for one's self alone is a romantic dream. God makes advances to win friends, why should not we? Character doubtless has much to do with friendship affording more or less sympathy, but efforts complete what sympathy has begun to have friends merit them.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT, when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & Menthol Plaster. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of backacho, headache, stitches, Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Lid.

Chats With. Young Men

(By Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy.) Let me remark, at the start, that as individuals or nations lose right of Heaven they become more deeply engrossed with the affairs of earth. In their greed of gain men voluntarily submit to "hard labor" that human justice imposes only on dangerous criminals. The business man too often sacrifices everything - health, comfort, the pleasures of home, rest, even life itself to the desire for wealth. He sees in our American life that wealth is the open door to social distinction, and he longs to be distinguished. The rich, the world over, have one appetite which is for the sensation of novelty-to be counted among the elect. It is not often one hears a rich and successful man "Life is not summed up in the accumulation of riches One may no happy though poor. I know that, for was happy when I had but five dollars a week. There is much satisfaction in this world in work well done." Life is not worth living if one becomes the slave of business in the effort to get riches. In this country we have set up a false standard and men have gone mad in the race for wealth. This affects the business man in our small towns quite as much as it does in the great cities and marts of trade. Out in the country village store men are stirred to envy and the desire for great wealth when they read of the costly entertainments, the big dinners, the dazzling opera parties of our merchant princes and captains of industry. Wealth should not be our criterion. As long as it is we shall grow more and more dishonest and deceitful in business; the dally list of frauds, defalcations, forgeries, embezziements, suicides and crimes will go on increasing until the time comes when we shall have forgotten the divine prohibition, "Thou shalt not steat."

We are fast putting conscience out of business as "a dangerous thing" There are too many people in business who seem to have resolved that they will have nothing to do with it just as the murderer resolved in Richard III., and for these reasons: "A man cannot steal but it accuseth him. 'Tis a blushing, shamefaced spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom, it fills one full o. obstacles; It'

is turned out of all towns and cities for a dangerous thing; it beggars any man that keeps it." Are-we coming to this in our business methodst Let us see. Here are a few examples that have come under the observation of a single person who knows business and professional circles. A butcher is approached by the new cook of a family which he has

long served. She demands \$5 a month or their meat will be ordered elsewhere. He refuses, since the family are old customers of his; she says she will make him do it or take away his trade. He still relises and she the table. The lady writes to the butcher to know why the quality of his meat has, deteriorated, and when he seeks and interview and explains the reason, she says: "That is nothing to me. I can get a butcher any day, but a good cook is hard to find. Make it right with the cook, and 'I don't want to hear any more about it." He gives the cook her \$5 and makes the bill \$7 large;.

Take another instance: A young lawyer is approached by a manufacturer of bricks, who promises him a per cent. If he will induce his clients, who are building a large block, to use his bricks in their houses. He refuses. But how many architects demand such toll?

A druggist in a certain town ofiers a physician a percentage on all prescriptions sent to his office. He knows it is a very common practice, but he refuses as a man of honor. He is asked to take stock at a nominal rate in land companies in North Carolina, with house lots thrown in, if he will only send his patients to this place. He knows that this is done by a nelghboring physician.

Clergymen and churches even are almost daily solicited with tempting offers and big discounts if they will only influence their congregations to patronize this or that store, or call for this or that brand of soap or toffce. Thus it goes. The taint of fraudulent deceit infects classes of business or professions that claim honorable rules and traditions. The old maxim that honesty is the best policy is discarded. In fact dishonesty has become so prevalent a sin, from the sale of a railroad to the purchase of a pound of sugar, that it is hardly taken account of any more in business transactions. All one looks out for is to escape, not moral but legal punishment - the fail.

Because we have banished conscience from many walks of the business world, trustfulness and good faith, honesty and fair dealing, security, integrity and honor are fast disappearing from the great marts and centres of commercial and business life. How often have we heard that "an honest conscientious man can no longer succeed in business?" There was a time when conscience reigned supreme and honor was the very soul of business activity. It should be the aim of the moralist and preacher to bring business men back to the methods and practices of those bond; now it is difficult to prepare a bond that will hold the crooked man,

straight. We thank God that there are honest men in this town and in every business centre. Would that they were more numerous! Would that they could stir others to be like them! They stand clean amid the dust of trade and commerce; they prosper, but riches have not hardened their hearts, they are true to the light within them in all their dealings; hence heaven's blessings rest upon them and the work of their hands. They are the ideal captains of industry, the true princes of trade and commerce, of whom our country is justly proud. May their number multiply.

CURRIED THE MULES WELL.

Once there was a boy named Hugh McClowan who went to Kansas City In search of work. He found this at the stables of the street car company and the work consisted largely in The currying of currying mules mules is not an attractive vocation, but Hugh never grumbled, and he sent them out to work looking more fit than they ever had in all the history of rapid transit in Kansas City. He curried these males so falthfully that now he does not have to curry mules any more. McGowan Is now a rich man, with millions of dollars under his control. He had reached tho age of forty before he had carned so

much as \$100 a month. No man can rise to fame by the mere process of currying mules, but if this duty fall to his lot he can do it so well as to show what is inhim. Thus did McGowan. He attracted the attention of his superiors, and was promoted to the driving of a car. Then he got on the police force; all stations humble enough. After awhile the agent of a big concern visited Kansas City and while there sought to find a sultable man to represent his concern. McGowan was chosen, not merely because he had curried mules well, but that he had gone in-to every field inspired always by the motive to do the best he could. He is now 43 years of age, a solid citizen, with a long bank account and a reputation that is of far greater

value than any sum of money. There is a lesson in the example of Hugh McClowan. It is, that the man who curries mules and does it faithfully will not always have to curry mules.-Tacoma Daily Leader.

Death of John Fitzbatrick The Norwood Register of March 20

The death occurred at St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of this place, on March 11th. 1902, in the 71st year of his

On February the 2nd he left home on a visit to his son, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, P. P. of Ennismore, apparently in good health. Shortly after his arrival there he became ill and being uneasy to return he left for home by way of Peterborough. calling at the hospital to see his two youngest daughters who are sisters burns or spoils the meat prepared for of charity connected with that institufor a few days in order to recuperate sufficiently to be able to come home. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the assiduou attention of the hospital nurses and especially his two daughters, Sisters Aloysius and Stanislaus, and the able medical assistance of Drs. McNulty and McGrath, nothing scenied destined to check the steady advance of his disease; and on the afternoon of the 11th after being fortifled by the last rites of the R. C. Church, of which he was a consistent member, he peacefully passed away. Among those at his bed side were Rev. Father O'Connell and sisters

Stanislaus and Aloysius. Mr. Fitzpatrick, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in June, 1831. In 1841 he and his sister came to Canada with their parents, and arriving at Healy Falls remained there for about four years, after which they purchased and settled on lot 15 in the 5th con, of Asphodel where he resided until the time of

his death. Being quite young when he came here he grew up with the country, sharing all the hardships, adventures and amusements incident to the life of the early pioneer. He took a deep interest in historic events and always kept well posted in the daily movements of his country. He was a very industrious man and his honest, jovial, outspoken friendly disposition was the same to the youth or the aged of any denomination.

He was predeceased by his affectionate wife (Miss Johannah-Heffernan) some years hence. Their union was blessed with eleven children, nine of whom survive, namely: Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, parish priest of Ennis-more; Sisters Stanislaus and Aloyslus, of St. Joseph's Convent, Peterborough; Messrs. Philip and Edward and Mrs. Wm. Garvey, of Asphodel; Mrs. D. Mahony, of Norwood, and Mrs. C. Oakes and Mrs. P. English,

of Percy. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from his late residence on the 18th inst. to St. Paul's Church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by his son, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, with Father Mc-Coll, P. P. of St. Peter's Cathedral. Peterborough, as deacon; Father Mc-Guire, of Hastings, as sub-deacon, while Father O'Connell, chaplain St. Joseph's Hospital, was master of coromonics. The patien priest, Rev. Father Conway, preached the funeral sermon and spoke feelingly of the days. Then a man's word was his The mortal tension of the deceased.

The mortal remains were then con-

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veyed to the Catholic Cemetery where they were intered. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. English, N. McNulty, D. Hurley, M. Knox, Thos. Rork, and J. Fitzpatrick,

The grief that has come to the family is one that must endure while life remains, but it may be in a measure mitigated by the knowledge that their numerous friends mourn sincerely with them.

"MAN IS FILLED WITH MIS-ERY." - This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthful state. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will kelp to do all this.

THE POPE RECEIVES CANA-DIANS.

A Rome despatch says: The Pope received the Hon. James O'Brien, Canadian Senator, and the Canadians, Messrs. Ronthler and Bryce, with their families.

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK about Pyny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly, 25e. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Belilah Live Slock Trade in Firs Grain Quotations. Tuesday Evenlug, April 1. Toroulo St. Lawrence Market.

Toronto \$1. Lawrence Market.

The receipts of grain on the atteet market this morning were quite light, only \$10 bushels offering. Prices were steady.

What—Was steady, 100 bushels of goose acting at 63% per bushel.

Barley—Was steady, 100 bushels selling at 54c per bushel.

Oats—Were steady, 100 bushels selling at 10c per logatel.

Hav—Was steady, 12 loads selling at \$12 to \$13 per ton for timothy and \$3 to \$0 per ton for clover.

Dressed Hogs—Were higher, selling at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Straw—Receipts were nit.

British Cattle Markets. London, April 1.—American cattle, 76; Canadians, Oldd; sheep, 61/3d; lambs, 71/3d. Trado firm.

Toronto Live Stuck.

There were large receipts at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning, but the trade was good on account of a strong demand for all classes of cattle, and the prices were therefore well maintained. The receipts were 93 loads, which included 1,968 cattle, 303 sheep and lamba, 400 hogs and 75 caives. The feature of the market was the advance in the price of sheep and lambs, which are now again at the prices which they brought before the slump leat week. Hogs also advanced 12½c for choice and 25c for lights and fats, the demand being strong and the receipts small.

Export Cattle—Were steady, selling well at the same prices as last week, 34.80 to \$3.80 per cwt for choice cattle and \$3.60 to \$4.80 per cwt for picked lots and \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt for choice. This is an advance of 12½c per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady, selling at \$3.60 to \$4.90 per cwt for short-kep feeders and \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt for heavy stockers.

feeders and \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt for heavy stockers.

Sheep—Were dirmer. The large number of alcep which were left over from last week have been almost all sold out, and as the receipts were light to-day the prices advanced to the same figures as they were at early last week. Export ewes were selling at \$8.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Lamba—Were also firmer for the same reason as sheep. Yearlings sold at \$4.50 to \$3.70 per cwt and spring lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.60 per cwt and spring lambs at \$2.50 to \$5 esch.

Hogs—Were bigher, selling at \$5.25 per cwt for choice ones and \$6 per cwt for fats and lights.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April L-viattle-Receipts, 3,500; active and strong; good to prime steers, 98.00 to \$7.20; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$9.50; couners, \$1.25 to \$3.50; helfers, \$2.50 to \$6; cauners, \$1.25 to \$5.50; helfers, \$2.50 to \$6; cauners, \$1.25 to \$2.50; hulls, \$2.50 to \$5.26; causes, \$2. to \$6.55; Texas fed steers, \$5 to \$6. Hogses; inixed and burthers', \$6.50 to \$6.70½; good to choice heavy, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.50 to \$6.50; western sheep, \$4.25 to \$6; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.75; western lambs...\$5.25 to \$6.90.

East Baffalo Cattle Market. East Baffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

Bast Buffalo, April L.—Cattle—Offeringa, 180 head; attendy at yesterday's prices; teals, tops, \$7.50 to \$7.75. 110gas—Heccipta, 4.750 head; alow but fairly atendy and stronger for some grades; Yorkers, \$6.00 to \$6.70 light do. \$0.45 to \$6.55; mixed packers, \$0.75 to \$0.85; choice heavy, \$0.15 to \$7: pigs, \$6.20 to \$0.30; roughs, \$6.15. to \$7: pigs, \$6.20 to \$0.30; roughs, \$6.15. to \$0.35; stays, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Sheep and immis—Heccipts, 80.65 to \$0.75; good to choice, \$6.50; to \$6.00; cuils to fair, \$5.25 to \$6.40; aheep, choice handy wethers, \$5.20 to \$6.75; cuils and common, \$3 to \$5; heavy export even, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to-day. Cash. May. Cash. May. 7114 114 iż×. *Holiday.

British Hurkets.

London, April 1.—Close—Wheat on passage rather easier; make on passage quiet and aready. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday, holiday. French country markets, holiday.

Faria, April 1.—Wheat—Tona duil at 22f for April and 20f 45c for September and December.

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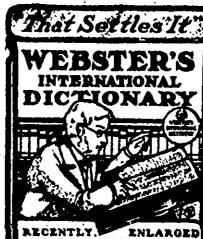
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To the Editor of The Register: Dear Sir-It gives me much pleasure to state that the advertisement which I have in The Catholic Register has well paid me. As a rule I find it difficult to tell from which source trade comes through advertising, but on several occasions I know good patrons have come to

Yours, E. McCORMACK. 31 Jordan street, Toronto.

me through your paper.

What One of Canada's Loading Busine Thinks of Our Paper.

Toronto, March 8, 1962. The Catholic Register Co., City: We have been using the columns of The Register in connection with our business for some years and are pleased to say that results have always been very satislactory. The constituency reached by The Register is an important one, and we know of no other medium so well situated in this respect as The Register.

Yours truly, CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRIT-E3 CO.

J. J. Seltz, Gen, Mgr.

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