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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 19.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Toronto's Greeting to the Apostolic Delegate.

SUNDAY AT THE CATHEDRAL

Mgr. Merry del Val Deeply Impressed by the Devotion of the People.

LUNCHEON AT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Entertainments at Loretto Abbey, St. Michael's College and St Joseph's Con-vent — Immense Gathering of the Catholic School Children at St. Michael's The Most Striking and Impressive Inci-dent of the Visit

A memorable scene was witnessed in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday when Ilis Excellency, Right Rev. Monsignor Merry del Val. Apostolic Delegato to Canada colebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and at its conclusion spoke to the vast congregation in response to addresses of welcome presented to him.

The Delegate came up from Others

The Delegate came up from Ottawa in Saturday by the 7 o'clock train on the C.P.R. He was met at the Union he O.P.R. Station by the Archbishops of Toronto and Kingston and driven to St. John's ove, where, during his visit to the city, is the guest of the Most Rev. Dr.

alsh.

On account of the universal demand for mission to the Cathedral to the first use by the representative of the Holy ther, tickets necessarily had to be ned, and of these sufficient were distincted to pack every available foot of too. The sanctuary was slightly corated with the Papal colors; but the ar was beautiful with lights and wors. The celebrant of the solemn who mass was assisted by Roy Father. flowers. The celebrant of the solemn High Mass was assisted by Rev Father Coyle as deacon and Rev. Father Cruise as sub-deacon, the Archbishop presiding, and the following priests assisting in the sanctuary: Vicar-General McCann, Rev. F. Ryan, rector of the Cathedral, Rev. J. L. Hand, St. Paul's, Rev. Father Brennan, St. Basil's, Rev. Father McEntee, St. Joseph's, Rev. Father Marijon, Provin-cial C S.B. Rev. Father Treacy was master of ceremonies. A uniformed corpsof the Knights of St. John furnished a guard of hone in the assections. The rector of the Cathedral, Rev. J. presof the Knights of St. John furnished guard of honor in the sanctuary. The usical Mass was Mozart's 12th. Miss lark and Miss Walsh, and Messra. nglin and Durham were soloists. The fertory, by Mr. Costello, was "Ecce

THER RYAN ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

Your Excellency. Your Grace, Rev. athers, Dearly Beloved Brethren. The rords I have selected from St. Paul's 1 have selected from St. Faul a le seem to suggest some important practical reflection suited to the , and the special celebration of to. It is the Feast of St. Joseph, father of the Child Jesus, head of terfather of the Child Jesus, head of Holy Family, and patron of the versal Church. It is in the highest versal Church. It is in the highest largest sonse a family fossival, or archive great families on earth he Home, the State, and the Church, I shose three families are well and ribilly represented here to-day. I I speak to you therefore on the income the sum of the sum

soluble union for, what too had joined together no man could or should just as and mon of capalas, for the wife was the mon of capalas, for the wife was the mon of capalas, for the wife was the plant of the man to the ma

society should be; such, history says, His society is a moral body: every body must have a head, or it is otherwise only a carcase. The licad is the most important part of the body. The all-wise Christ. when found ing His society, legan with the head. He selected Peter and made him head. He selected Peter and made him head. He called him the foundation. the rock, and on hum the foundation. the rock, and on hum the foundation the rock, and on human the human that have been the could. He might have let Hispool for him the foundation that the build a church. He might have let Hispool for her had been the rock of the work of the without sacrificing their reason and common sense. We know He could not do what would be abourd. We know He did do what was worthy of His divine wisdom and what was needed by our human natur.—He founded the Christian Catholic Church. He knew that a visible society needed a permanent head, and a supernatural society, a divine truth society, needed an infallible need. And so He made Peter His visible, permanent, infallible viceroy or vicar. Peter of course was to live in his lawful successors, that his primacy of the Pope is not of excellence or of honor; it is of jurisdiction. The present glorious Pontiff indeed is deservedly entitled to the primacy of the Pope is not from the people, not from the Church. The power of the Pope is supreme, or dinary, had in him did a him Pope. His power is not from the people, not from the Church. The power of the Pope is supreme, be rules people priests and bishops. It is ordinary; he has it by reason of his office as successor of St. Peter. It is immediate; he rules the sheep and the lambs; he is not only there is no power on earth from God. All power is from God. All power is not from the people, not from the

to discredit and dimic in a force and meaning of the wor. Intal. This misapplication of terms shows the utter misconception regarding the essential relations between Jomestic and civil society What is the populace to the parent who has to consider the otornal welface of his child? The people are not responsible to fold for the soul of the child, but the father of that child is. And too ofton nowadays, the people are the power. For they have the votes which they are without tunch respect to paroutal rights or detres. The head of domestic society, included under the name of patriolism rightly and completely understood. But the father of the family has duties that go far beyond the rauge of civil society, and these are the duties he owes to field to has own soul and the souls of his children. With these duties, it is true, civil society can not pretend to deal. These duties go beyond the security has children. We flustrate the relations of each who is at the same time a they could be a good father, and such is first bound to be a good father, and such is the intimate relation between the relation between the relation to the server of the security between the property of the something more, he is first bound to be a good father, and such is the intimate relation between tomestic and civil security and complete and civil security and complete and civil security and the property of the security of the content of t

del Vai, apostone Evergea v. May it please your Excellency. On behalf of myself and the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto, we bid you a hearty welcome, and we most sincerely thank you for the high heaper you have conferred upon us

MR. J. J. FOY, Q.C., READS AN ADDRESS,
The following committee representing
the laity of the archdiocese then entered
the sanctuary: Sir Frank Smith, (Chair-

AT YESPERS

in presence of the distinguished D from our Sovereign Poutiff Leo who in his many writings has so impressed upon the Catholio

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

o (section) of Armagh and the O'Connell Octobration A Rebuke to the Major of Cork -Menaton Among Derry Uniquists - English

Armagh.

I fellowing pastoral was read in all burches of the archdiocese of Ar-

the churches of the archdiocase of ArnaghHav. France was Drocks Bet-eart
Bravanas The approaching 15th of
May will be the fifuch anniversary of
the Geath of O Connell. Arrangements
are being made at Rome and Genoa to
olebrack this anniversary with special
solomity. On this fact becoming
the most of the Holl of the the capeased,
proprie moth, a wish that suminar
colebration should be held in Ireland.
No one who has had the privilege of
bearing His Holineastices by the respect
and admiration with which be cherishes
the name of O Connell.
No doubt the Holy Father is his
wisdom wishes to keep promuently
before the eyes of our pops, the example
of a great leader who know so well how
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and her ministers. He had no faith a
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sancjasiou of minusa v. los allow-subjects. As the date of the anniversary falls pou Saturday, an inconvenient day, peocally for the clergy, if had it necessary to hold the saniversary commonotion on Wednesday, the 12th May.
Therefore, 'on Wednesday, the 12th

sary to hold the anniversary commemoration on Wednesday, the 12th May.
Therefore, on Wednesday, the 12th May.
Therefore, on Wednesday, the 12th May.
May a soleom Requiem Mass coram possibles, will be celebrated in Startick of Cathedral, Armsgh, commended to the startick of Cathedral, Armsgh, commended to the startick of Conneil will be preached by Yery Rev. Dr. Keane, O. P.
15 in hoped that the Chapter of the scholidecese, as many of the clergy as on conveniently come, and a large body of the laity will be present to do honor to the memory of the great Irish Catholic leader whose noble example has, within the past fifty years, inspired many a successful struggle for religious freedom in every part of Christendom.
Sach of the older and the structure of the commendation may be prepared for twee hoforehand, in order that suitable choic accommodation may be prepared for these in the Cathedral.

SMICHAEL CARD. LOUIR,
Armsagh, 26rd April, 1897.

The Calbering latter has been address.

The following letter has been address by the Earl of Bandon to Sir John

The Bart of Bandon to Sir John H. Seett:—

"Gastle Bernard, Bandon,
April 28th, 1897.

Daag Siz. John Scort—I received your letter and card of invitation. I regret that it is quite impossible for me, as her Majesty's Lieutenant, to attend the meeting of the Cork Unionist Association on Thursday next, as I consaider any sucovement for the celebration of feer Majesty's Jubilee in the city of Cerk must be conducted on strictly non-pelitical lines. When the time consent rails convened and convened with them have we may best celebrate this great event in our history. I am sending a copy of this letter to the papers.—Believe me, truly youre,
Bandon.

Te Sir John Harley Scott,
Bandon.

Te Sir John Harley Scott, Kasokrea House, Cork."

Recokrea House, Cork."

Sery.

At the succing of the Derry Corporation, the Jubilee proposal to decorate and illusinate the city at the sexpense of the relegacy was brought up for discussion, and a resolution submitted in favor of the proposals. There was a prolonged decosesion and an extraordinary scene occurred between two Unionists, Aldersan Fleming and Councilior Bible, who sat behind each other on the Mayer's right hand, rose simultaneously and opperatuly from instin to came to blows. Observing that alfairs were likely to ead in a serious de reiopment, Cosmolior Brown on the one side caught bud of Goundillor Bible, whi.'s Alderman Foliock on the other side restrained Alderman Fleming. The latter however, gave a sudden twist, broke from the arms of Alderman Flolick, and rosebing Councilior Bible hit him a loud rosebing Councilior Bible hit him a lond rosebing Councilior Bible hit him a lond rosebing this hand. This was the signal (or a general uproser, and amidst cries of "Fair fight" and "No fight," and

THE MOTHERLAND.
Latest Malls from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Latest Malls from England, Ireland Bibliot—Dark you got up before une who is a misting behind you daughter

and · Order.')
Conneillor Pible said he had as good
a right to speak there as Alderman

Fleming.
Allorman Fleming—Ah! you wood.
How dare you strike me. I'll knock
the guts out of you." Order, order," and
interruption.
After some initiates the Mayor sue
could in restoring order, and the procouldings were resumed.

cond. diu restoring order, and the proreadings were resumed.

On April 22nd a convention, summon
ed by the All Ireland Committee on the
subject of the funcial relations between
frent Britan and Ireland, was held in
the Round Room of the Mansion House
on the motion of Mr. Thomas Pim. J.P.
the cluic was taken by the Right Houthe Lord Mayer. The meeting was
very large.
On April 22 a meeting of Mr. T. M.
Healy's friends was held in the small
room of the Autient Concert Rooms.
There was a scanty attendance, which
included no repress utative men outside
those on the platform A very large
option of the audience were laties, and
those in the body of the hall were persons all unknown to the representatives
of the Press.

Lout.

On April 25 a largely-attended public

On April 25 a largely-attended public meeting was held in The Mail. Drog. Incl., in support of the movement to raise funds of the movement of the m

native of the partie, and was not voted family, waterasts.

On April 28 the funeral obseques of Sister Mary Aloysius Flanagan, of the Presentation Order. Mullingar, took place in the presence of a number of friends and several clergymen of the diocese. The december of Egyptic of the diocese. The office of Presentation Order about six years ago.

Mullingar, was received into the Presentation Order about six years ago.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Estable Trath Society of Eog.
land held she annual meeting at the
Archbishop's House, and is steadily post House, and is steadily post estable to the test work, and is
steadily processors. It has at present steadily processors over liabilities of
£5,077. Its work is done in the main, by the issue at a nominal price of works of the controversial or illustrative of some period of history which nonCatholic writers have distorted The
Society will hold a conference in September at Rumsgate.

A very numerously attended reception was held at Archbishop's House, Westminster, prior to Cardinal Yaughan's departure for Rome. All the Catholic hierarchy of England were present, and also, several Colonial bishops. Among the laity present were the Duke of Norfolk the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, Sir Feroy Raddiffe, The O Clery, Colonel Yaughan, Major Pendergast, and many other prominent Catholics.

Elshepte is Sextwark.

The enthronoment of the Right Rov.
Dr. Boutne as Bishop of Southwark in succession to Bishop But whose retirement in consequence of ill-health has been accepted by the Pope, is fixed to take place at St. George's Cathodral on May 4th, when the occessory will immodiately precede the annual synod which is couvoked for that date. The new Bishop will not however, take up his residence at the Cathedral, but will remain at the Discessan Semmary at Wonersh. Of which he retains the Rove Strains of the Cathedral, Church of St. Peter, at Shrewburry, has been apprinted by the Pope, and the Cathedral on the distinction is an able thologian, a colonariy and graceful writer, and a man of rumarkable administrative capsociety. A Blatas team the Care

acity.

A Bishap from the Cape.

Among the distinguished visitors to London at present is Bishop Loonard,

of Cape Town, who is staying at Nazar-eth House. Bishop Leonard, who is an Iriahman and an old Maynooth student intends shortly to leave for Ireland to stay with sister. Mrs. Brady, at Black-rock, county Dublin

SCOTLAND.

rock, county bublin

Solies of Lord and Lady Bate.

The pastor and Catho res of Cunnock mindful of their groat indebtedness to the gener saty of Lord and Lady Bute, their noble conclastors and patrone gladly took advantage of the chance afforded them by the silver jublice of the wedding of Ilis Lordship and Her Ladyship tocypress at once their hearty felicitations and their grateful soutiments by means of the following address, designed and tastefully executed with true attistic skill by Mr. Frank Tipping, organist of St. John's:

The pator and congregation St. John's, Organist of St. John's, Organist of St. John's, New Cunnock, gad y tank: their repetial congratalations on the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation of the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation of of th

HARD STUDY IN SCHOOL BRINGS ON A SEVERE ATTACK OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

t Young Girt's," Lite for a Time Made able—Could Not Use Her Mands and it Difficult to Walk—Realth Restore

able—Could Not the fier Hands and Found its Diffication was a continuous forms.

Nervousness in the frequent cause of much misery and suffering. One of the effects of this breaking up of the nerves, particularly among young people, being chores or St. Vitus dance. A correspondent tells of a young lady at Solby who was badly afflicted with this trouble. He says:—"I never saw anyone suffering so hadly before from nervous disorder. She was violently jerking and twitching all the time, and could not use her right hand at all. Anything she would try to pick up with it would instantly fall. When she would attempt to walk, her limbs would the stand the could not a continuous the could not a continuous the could not a continuous the could not be the could be could not a continuous the could not be continuous to be continuous the could not be continuous to be continuous the could not be continuous to be continuous to the could not to see her. The state-



mant proved quite true, and believing that a recital of the facts of the case would be of advantage to some one who might be similarly suffering. I saked permission to make them known, which was readily granted. The young lady is Miss H. M. Gonyou a general favorite among her aquaintances, and it is thoughs that her trouble, as is not infrequently the case, was brought on by hard study in each oil. Miss Conyou gave the following statement:—"All through the fall of 1894 I had been feeling unwell. I did not speak to anyone about it, for I was going to school and was afraid if I said anything about it to my parents they would keep me at home. I keep gesting worse, and at last-yew so nervous that I could not hold any pencil. My right side was affected moet, though the trouble seemed to go through my whole system. In January I was so bad that I had to discontinue going to school, and I was constantly growing worse. I could not use my hands, because I would let everthing drop, and frequently when I attempted to walk, I would fall. My brother had been aling for a long time and was then using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gesting better, so I thought as they were helping him so much they would be a good medicine for me. Before the first text and sfeet using the Pink Pills for about a month, my health was design and the continued the use of the pills, and in the malady since. I am astisfied the middle since, I am astisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a life of misery, and I my selection be a most middle of cases they have cured they had been allowed to the selection of the pills and the middle since. I am astisfied the pilk pilk are sold only in boxes, hearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create on the pilk pilk are sold only in boxes, hearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams Pink Pilk for pale." The yearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams Pink Pilk of the pople." Proteet yourself from imposition by returning the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams Pink Pilk for pale." The penuite of modern m

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Right Rev. Bishop Howley (CONTINUED.

MAPS AND RECORDS

The penisula of Greenland, stretch ing out west from Scandinavis. and encircling Icaland on the north, and coming down on the westward of Icaland as far as the 63rd degree of North Iatitude, is distinctly shown on the map of Claudius Clavus, dated 1427. It also appears on a map in the Pitt Palace, Florence, dated 1447, and in one recently found by Norders Kold, in a codex of Ftolemy, at Warsaw, dated 1407; also in a map of Nicolas Donis, of 1471; again in a map of Henricus Martellus, 1880-90. In all these maps, and indeed until long after the time of Columbus and Cabot, Circenland is represented as a territor rai appendage of Scandinavian Europe (Winsor, Columbus, page 140). It is quite impossible to think that Cabot, who had bent his whole mind to the study and expleration of this passage to the North-west, should have been ignorant of the position of Greenland. Immediately after the voyages of Cabot and Cortereal, we begin to find the first glimmer of the truth of Green land's separation from Northern Europe. This appears first on the Cantino map, 1500, drawn in explanation of Cortereal's voyage, and in vindication of his claim for Portugal of Cabot's New-found-land. There Greenland appears very distinctly and correctly marked, showing Cape Farewell in lathinde 60° North; and, though the upper portion of it is left undefined still its seems clear that it has no connection with Europe. Nevertheless, its exact position was not well under stood for more than half a century afterwards. Thus, on the map of Ruysch (1508), we find Greenland not only separated from Europe, but by going to the opposite extreme, it is attached to the New-found-land of Baccalaoes. In all cases, however, Green land is a prominent feature in the catography of the Northern Allantio ocean. On the maps of Zno, and the codex found in Warsaw (1467, Green land is profusely named with promontories, rivers and settlements. It cannot there were the code of the codex found in Warsaw (1467, Green land is profusely named with promontories, rivers and

TURNS HIS PROW NORTH.

I have already shown that Cabot, after doubling Cape Olear (S. W. point of Ireland), turned his prow northwardly, and sailed for some days along the west shores of Ireland and Scotland, in the direction of Iceland. Raimondo Soncini, who tells us this important fach, not being a nautical man, is, unfortunately, not auficiantly exact on this point. He simply says: "Having sailed north for some days" (qualche glorm). Taking this expression in the ordinary soceptation of the words, we may allow three or four days. Now, the navigators said, on their return from the first voyage, that the New-found-land was about 700 leagues away, and, that "now that we know where to go," we can go there in fifteen days. That would give a rate of sailing of about 140 miles a day, or nearly suk knots an hour. Thus 700 leagues equals, say 2,100 miles, and 140 miles, for fifteen days, equals 2,100. Applying this rate of sailing (140 miles in 24 hours equals 5.6 10 or 5.8 knots per hour) to the course along the westcoast of Ireland and Scotland for, say four days, this would bring him northwardly 560 miles (140 x 4 = 560). He would then be in the neighborhood of St. Kilda's or Rockall, or between that and the Orkney Islands, in North Latitude, about 60'. This would be due east of Cape Farewell, in Greenland, and Mugford, near Cape Childley, in Liberador. This calculation is borne out by the testinony of all the historians who have written upon the subject. For, altituogh differing among them selves as to the exact distance which Cabot sailed northward before turning westwardly, yes they combine sufficiently well to give us a fair idea of the locality. It may be here remarked that none of the four letters mentioned above, as, undoubtedly, speaking expressity of the second voyage, if not, they were confounding the two voyages to this, it does not affect the present north on the second, as we shall see. Hence, when these writers tell us that he went north on his first voyage, before turning west. There is no reason to suppose that he went n

writers indeed, have only known of one voyage of Cauot, and some have spoken of three into these northern

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS WRITERS,

Now the statements of the various writers, at first sight, appear to be utterly irreconcilable. They range over a space of twelve and a half degrees, or 750 miles, namely, from North Listitude 55 to North Lattitude 174. Thus, Ramusio (Sommario delto Julo) gives 55 as the extreme limit. But, in another place, the same writer (Conversazione a Caffi gives 56. Again, he says Sebastian Cabot wrote him, saying he went as far north as 67; Convars asva 67; Sir Humphroy Gubert says 674. It has become the fashion for modern writers, especially Harisse, the latest author on the question, to attribute all this confusion to the mendacious and deceptive statements of Sebastian Cabot; in fact, Harisse, in he latest work, does not leave Sebastian of the confusion to the mendacious and deceptive statements of Sebastian a shrod of a character. Dr. Dawson follows suit, and I am corry to see he is imitated by some of our most prominent local writers. It very often happens that modern writers when they meet with an apparent contradic tory statement, are immediately ready to accuse these early voyagers of ignorance and bad faith. It never occurs to them that the ignorance may be on their own side. I am fully convinced it is so in this more less onelaught on Sebastian Cabot A little more careful study, and especial ly the consideration of this northern detour of Cabot, will help to show how all these apparently conflicting statements can be reconciled. The mystery is unraveled; the fog, which has so long best these voyages, at once rises, and all is clear to our vision. Those writers, who speak of 55°, 65°, 57°, 58° and 60°, are speaking of the point to which Cabot sailed north wardly, along the coasts of Ireland and Sootland, before turning westward towards Greenland and Labrador. This is no mere supposition, It is clearly stated by Gomara, "he took the route to Isaland" (says that historian) "until he came beyond the latitude of the Cape of Labrador, until he reached the fifty-eighth degree or more. The cape or cusp (as he very app

further on.

Now, then, when Cabot had sailed for some days north towards Ioeland, and had reached some 500 miles, or about the 60° of latitude—the exect latitude of Cape Farewell—he began to bend his course westwards, and face the unknown waste of waters. We have no reliable estement as to the exact course steered by Cabot when he turned his prow. Westward, ho!" His own log being lost, we must trust to the statements of men such as Sonoini and De Ayals, who, not being nautical men, were not particular as to a point or two. His object was to make Cape Farewell in Greenland, in latitude 60° north, and, as well as he could judge from information then available, about four hundred lesgues or 1200 miles, to the westward. He would not be much affected by winds or currents until he had misde Cape Farewell. In fact, any effect they might have would be to facilitate his miking that point

A NAVIGATOR'S KEPERIKKCE.

One of our veteran navigators, the Hon. Capt. Cleary, has recently described to me a voyage which he made over forty years ago (1858) over the very route run by Cabot. He left Copenhagen on October 18th, came out thro the Cattegat and Stager Rack, passed between the Orkueys and Sheilands (exactly in latitude 60° north), and the he tried all he could to make southwardly, during the passage across, he could not gam an inch that way. The first land he saw was Gape Harewell in Green land. He was then carried southward and westward by the Articurrent would exact her or head of Greenland, to make Cape Breton. "He might have made Labrador coest, hear St. John: it would depend on the wind. The Areite or Labrador current would carry him southwards about for the force had on the wind. The Areite or Labrador urrent would carry him southwards a about two to four knote per hour, or forty-fire miles in twenty-four hours.

forty-five miles in twenty-four hours.

DR. DAWSON'S ARGUMENT.

DR. S. E. DAWSON, in his recent monograph, has a paragraph on the variation of the compass on the Northern Atlante, at the time of the voyages. He acknowledges his included the second of the voyages. He acknowledges his included the second of the voyages. He acknowledges his included the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1890 and 1898. The general result of the observations is, that the variation at that time was much less than it is at present—about one-half. The variation at present is nearly three points (352) west In Cabot's time it was about one point

andahalf (174") Dr. Dawson endeavors from the consideration of this subject, to draw an argument in favor of the Cape Breton theory of the landfall. He says that Columbus "though sailing in a lattitude much further south than Chot, and one in which the variation is highter, being about one point (114"), yet, when he made his land. (214"), yet, when he made his landfall, had drepped some 240 miles south from the lattitude of his point of departure at Gomara. It is altogether probable that John Cabot, with a variation of a point and a half, would have dropped some 3800 miles to the south of his statung point, near Cape Clear (in latitude 53"). This, argues Dr. Dawson, would have carried him south of Cape Race, and to the next robable landfall, Cape Breton. In any case, Labrador. as a landfall, is excluded."

I must candidly confess that there is not much force in that argument, from a natural point of view. Without impugning the results of the Geodete survey if correctly stated by Dr. Dawson, I must say that we cannot admit the conclusion arrived at, for we know, for a positive, fact, from the hearings most minutely given by Jacques Cartier, between well-known points in Newfoundhand and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the year 1501 (only thirty seven years after Cabot's time), that they aristion of the compass was very little, if anything, divergent from that of the present day. Seconditions, viz., currents, winds, etc., are so immensely different in the sone, traversed by Cabot, and that by Columbus, that any argument drawn, a pari, from one to the other, is quite inadmiesable. But, if there were any force in it at all, it would be knooked out by the fact that Dr. Dawson proceeds from an entirely false starting force.

creens room an entirely Islae starting point.

The learned Dr. Dawson, in his pamphlet, p. 55, admits something of a northering on the part of Cabot after rounding Cape Clear. Thus he says:

"The course of the first voyage was south of Ireland, then for a while morth, and afterwards west." On page 58 he says, "If Cabot laid his course to the west by compass from Islating 58 north, &c." He does not say upon what suthority he first upon the latitude of 58", as the point where Cabot turned west. But I presume it is upon the statement attributed to John Ruysch, who is supposed to have been the "Burqundian," who is a stated by Raimondo) accompanied Cabot on his voyage. He published a map in 1509, the earliest engraved map of Cabot's discoveries. He gives the name of Hacket of the Cabot saided from the south of England to a point in 58" north latitude, and thence due west." If Ruysch is speak: of the northern detour after rounc... g Cape Clear, this must be a typographical error, tor 58", as 58" north latitude, would only bring him off Galway Bay, a distance of about ninety miles from Cape Clear, Now this would be only about half a day's sailing, and would not agree with the statement of Ruysch's may be a miestake, for 58" instand of 58". If so it would corroborate the statements of these other writers. But it is quite possible that Ruysch is speaking of the point of the iandfall, which he places in whold Jr. Howey, Keq. places the landfall. But, if, as I have endeavored to show, Cabot made Cape Farewell, in Greenland, before making the landfall, it is non necessary to waste any further time in discussing how far north he sailed on th

A Venerable Priest.

A Venerable Priest,

Among the clerwymen who eccasionally have called upon us and shown interest in the education and general welfarvof the Deaf is the Right Rev. May Farrelly, of this city says. The Canadian Mute, Belleville. To such of our children as belong to his clock has he been particularly kind and attentive, faithfully ministering to them on all occasions and calling his labors on their behalf his work of predilection. We note with pleasure that he has just completed his forty-sixth year as a priest, having during that lengthy period rendered eminent service in various especiales. We sincerally hope the Rev. gantleman may live to celebrate his golden jutilee, which event would be satuated by none with greater joy than by the silent ones who have long held him in foad and grateful regard.

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As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the birod. To expe' impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and lite giving. Ayer's Parsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

the Domain of Woman. TALES BY " TERESA."

THE HAND TO AT ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE WORLD

Canterbury! What magic there is in the name of the quaint old town, ca-pecially for those of the old faith, to shom it brings visions of the days londeparted when the Church reigned in the hearts of English folk gentle and simple, and when some of her noblest sons stood up against tyranny, and battled for her freedom even into death,

hatticel for her freedom even into leath, the name stands out above all others, a name so indissolubly united with that of Canterbury that the more mention of the place instantly recalls it, and the memory of St. Thomas A'lt-ckett revives as the mind's eye conjures up a vision of the magnificent fane wherein the mariyred archibishop was errelly done to death by the omessaries of Henry II.

A quaint old place truly; when one has left the railway station and the puffing and hissing tram, one seems to have left the nineteenth century behind, and to have stopped suddenly into an old world, place where steam engines, wamears, gas and electricity, are, or cought to be, unknown.

The gabled houses, small paned windows, natrow streets, and little lanes leading apparently nowhere in particular, the cobble stoned roads, with here and there tiny patches of grass, give a delightful sense of novelty that is only attained nowadays by the return to something old and long forgotion.

And above everything, with a strange One name stands out above all others

return to something one same tong gotton.

And above everything, with a strange personality of its own, which such places always seem to possess, towers thought as always seem to possess, towers thought of the departed glory of old Catholic days, the seeme of that orime the like of which was never known before or since, and that still sends a thrill of horrer through ones mind, spite of the lapse of more ones mind, spite of the lapse of more than seven conturies. Quaint as the town is, many as the objects of interest are, Cauterbury Hall, once the home of Margaret Roper, the old Church of St. Martin, the oldest in England, the Roman remains, everything sinks into insignificance before the Cathedral.

It is not until one has advanced some It is not until one has advanced some distance into the town that the first glimpse is obtained of the heary struct-ure, and then, owing to its situation on a part of the ground that dips slightly below the town only an occasional spire

below the town only an occasional spiro or turret is visible. Perhaps it is this fact that makes the subsequent sight of the Cathedral so inexpressibly grand and awe inspiring, bursting as it does, full upon the beholder, without any preliminary revelations of its structure. I shall never forget my feelings, when having passed through the centre of the town, and down Mercury lane, and came suddenly right out upon the Cathedral close. We were just sufficiently far away to see the whole of the splendid church at one glance. The view was from the northwest, which showed us the magnificant weets door, through which St. Thomas so often passed, and it was with mingled feelings of awe and a sensation almost akin to corrow that we traversed the broad close that had been trodden by the sainted marry nearly eight hundred years before.

years before.

As we approached the Cathedral the vast grandour of the structure impressed us more and more at every step, and though I have seen nearly all the old Abbeys and Cathedrals in the old country, not one of them impressed me as did Cantedruy Cathedral.

Probably this was owing to the associations connected with the place, but I believe the fact of the sudden sight of the church, surrounded as it is by a broad open space, instead of being as so many of them are, hemmed in on all sides by buildings, had much to do with it.

it.

But once inside the great door, with another thrill at the thought of St. Thomas carlie and return to meet death in his beloved Cathedral, and disennantment instantly seized me. Indeed, the control of the contro stead of the glowing, living splet that characterises Catholic churc there was nothing but the bare struc theelf, no paining subrued the walls, no carves Stations told the story of Redemption, no Cracifixion looked down with besecuting and yet pitying eyes, there was no holy water, saying mutely, "Parify thyself, for the place whereon them standards in holy ground." Are: "Purify thyself, for the place where thou standest is holy ground." A holy ground indeed! holy with the tr ignatine, of Dunstan and of Auselm, e holy with the blood of the great martyr of the English Catholic Church, the man who in defence of her oddron, she may we do do the powers of the world and, with safety within his grasp, calmly chose duty, though it brought with it a violent death.

ere was nothing in the evide er une coid, hard religion of Protestanium to say all this. It could not even claim as its own one of the august masses that has made Canterbury the resort of pilgrims from every land in the world. of the cold, hard religi on of Pro

of course our great Cathedral has seen made into a more abow place, that clas can it be fit for according to

the othics of Protestant vandalism? And so one is scarcely surprised on reaching the door of the nave to see a kind of money box on each side bearing the notice, "Visitors are requested to contribute sixpence each." An old verger stands abot, keeping a wary eye on visitors, and woe to the one who omits to drop a tallisman into the box. he or she is not hisely to penetrate much further.

It is when one approaches the high

much further.

It is when one approaches the light Altar that the sensation of strangeness and desolation strikes one most forcibly. It is indeed the "abomination of desolation" spoint of by Daniel the Prophet. Accustomed to bow the lines before the throne of the King of kings it is impossible to realize at first that He is not thore.

A railing has been placed around the spot on which St. Thomas was killed, and he ciccrone remarked in the most matter of fact voice, "Thomes A'Beckett

was killed here."
We two appeared to be the only Catholics present, and after seriously debating the propriety of kneeling down and asying a Pater, we decided that it would be better to content ourselves with a silent news.

be better to content ourselves with a silent prayer.

At the time of our visit they were making excavations in the crypt with the object of discovering any remains of the supposed criginal foundations: and these excavations led to a remarkable discovery, an account of which I have just been reading.

This discovery is none other than the supposed remains of St. Thomas A' Beckets.

This discovery is none other than the supposed remains of St. Thomas A' Beckett.

In 1639 the Shrine was destroyed by the arch tyranh. Henry VIII., who ordered the remains of the Saint to be burnt and east to the winds. Up to the present, this order is believed to have been carried out in its entirety, but the discovery of the remains before alluded to ovidently interred in haste at about the spot where the Archbishop's body was originally buried, before its removal to the Ismous shrine casts a reasonable doubt upon the matter, and leads to the enquiry whether, after all the persons responsible for the carrying out of Heury's sacrilegious order, might have satisfied something else to be burnt of the control of the street of the satisfied and restored the latter to the sal relice and restored the latter to the relice and restored the latter to the sal relice and the sale of the latter to the sale relice and the sale of the latter to the sale relice and the sale of the latter to the sale relice and the sale of the latter to the sale relice and the sale of the

. In a small crypt chapel beneath the Csthedral is the French Huguenot Church. The first thing we saw upon entering was large disse case standing near the door, containing among other things several replicas of the medal alleged to have been atruck at Rome to commemorate the messacre of St. Bartholomew. While we were examing this case, a young man evidently in charge of the church, approached us, and began a voluble explanation of the messacre, winding up with a trumphant exposition of the industry of the "Pupe of Rome," adducing as a proof the sfore-aid medal, struck, as he ropeatedly asserted to commemorate the rejoidings at the summary disposal of so many Prof.

exposition of the iniquity of the "Pupe of Korne," adducing as a proof the afore-asid medal, struck, as he repeatedly asserted to commemorate the rejoicings as the summary disposal of so many Frot-estants. I calmy replied that I had heard that story several times before and did not believe a word of it, where upon he said that it was quite true and there was the metal to prove it.

I pointed out that the medal itself was no proof, since anybody neight have had it struck, and that, even supposing it had been issued by the Pope a order it merely commemorated, not the reason, which, when he heard the truth the Pupe strongly condemned, but an entirely false verticus of the structure of the proof of the story, might after all be the structure of the story, might after all be the structure of the proof of the grant of the proof of the proof, might after all be the structure.

imity and justice, from the minds of

those unfortunate enough to come name its influence.

When we emerged from the crypt chapel, my companion, who had ware chapel, my companion, who had ware idea of a lope doing such a thing! and forthwith launched out into a tirade spains tine British Government for allowing the libel to be perpetuated right under the very Church in which Sn. Thomas died in defence of the See of Peter against a tyrannical king.

My readers must not forget the House of Providence plenie on the 24th; there is still time to make some articles for the different stalls. Candy, cakes, tea, sugar, &c., are equally acceptable for the refreshment booth. Offers of assistance are always welcome. Those of you who work hard and have vory little time, can at least spare an heur or two win to work hard and have vory little time, can at least spare an hour or two min the evening to visit the grounds; plenty of fun will be going on. Come with the crowds.

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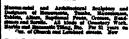
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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

May 13-8, John the Silout, R. 14-8 Bonnface, M. 15-8 Isidore, C. 16-4th aft Eutor, 17-8, Paschal Baylon, C. 18-8, Venantiua, M.

One of our bright English exchange is The Monitor of London. An excellent column in its issue of April 15, is a review taken fro. The Register. It is one of the requirements of journalism to know a good thing when you see it but it is one of the obligations of the journalist to give credit to the paper that had the good thing done.

All our recent exchanges from Ireland bear out the correctness of the views expressed in last week's issue of Tax RROISTRE concerning the collapse of Redmondism. Mr. Harrington, the late Mr. Parnell's brother and the other good men who now stand for unity, have retained on their side whatever fragments of recules onlying adhered in the ments of popular opinion adhered in the past to the party which has called itself "Parnellite." Mr. Redmond and his friends no longer seem to care, even if it were possible for them to do so, to disguise the fact that their mission is

An honor, quite unique under all the circumstances, has be nonferred upon Dr. Thomas O'Hagan. He has been attending the Catholic Winter School at New Orleans, since the close of which he has been engaged at Akron, Ohio, writing a ne series of Catholic school readers for the United States, soon to be published by D. H. McBride & Co., of that city. It is certainly a distinctive compliment to Dr. O'Hagan that he, at Canadian, should be selected for his work. That he is well qualified for it the books when published will demonstrate.

In gratitude for her rescue from drowning Lady Aberdeen has presented the Catholic church at Gatineau Point Devining Lawy Aberdeen has presented the Catholic oburch at Gatineau Point with a bell bering the simple inscription: "Gracias Domino," with the particulars of the incident commemorated. The bell was solemly blessed on Sunday tast by the Archbishop of Ottawa in presence of a large number of distinguished persons, including the Governor-General. Many of the public undertakings of Lady Abordeon shall, we hope, long remain rismorable in Canada, but in no other memorial can her graciousses and generosity endure as well as in the voice of this new bell at Gatineau Point.

The news from Greece is sad reading. The nation, though drenched in blood, stands suilen before the uplifted sword of Islam. The Powers of Europe are described as "Langhing" at the spectacle. They "told you so." The only humans thing now left to the Powers to do is to save the Hellenic people from the vengeance of their Turkish conquerors, who are prossing additional battalions to the front. The conduct of the Powers beretofore has been so utterly inhuman and callous, that is must depend upon their socret policy in the contract of the powers heretofore has been so utterly inhuman and callous, that is must depend upon their socret policy must depend upon their socret policy alone what further horrors may be in store for the afflicted Greeks. At all events the right of the Sultan to order wholesale massacre, outrage and rob-bery of his Christian subjects has been vindicated by the minimum. but crimes such as this bring their own punishment and the Powers have yet to

good tight. That being so, the absence of any preparations to commemorate the anniversary now so near at hand, except in the centre of the Catholic world, and perhaps one or two other places outside of Ireland, is to be noted with regret. This indifference should not be felt in Canada, for overy reader of the history of this fair land knows that some of UConnell's sledge-hammer blows for Catholic rights fell upon the hot iron of our Canadian constitution. Another great Irishman, whose centenary occurs within the present month also. I dmund Burke, was one of the statesmen who gave the divided provinces of Canada the Constitutional Act of 17:01. The Irish in Canada may not have any particular claim on the momof 1791. The frish in Cauada may not have any particular claim on the momory of Burke: but the memory of O'Connell should be peculiarly sacred to thom. W. hope that some of the sermons in our churches on Sunday next, at least may recall his glorious achievements for liberty, country and religion.

O'Connell, on Lis death-bed, be-queathed his heart to Rome, as he had dedicated his life to the defence of the queathed his heart to flome, as no had dedicated his life to the defence of the faith of the Roman Pontiffs. The heart of the Liberator is now emshrined in a monument in the left aisle of the Church of the Irish College in the Eternal City. On the urn which encloses the relic is the inscription: "Natus Kerry; obit Genua." O'Connell died on June 15, 1847, on his way to Rome to pay a visit to Pius IN., who had been elected to the Supreme Pontificate on June 16, 1846. The hand of death fell upon the pilgrim at Ganca, in the Hotel Feder. When he felt that the end had come and that he could not reach the end of his journey, he made that grand and holy will: "My soul to God, my body to Ireland and my heart to Rome" Lee XIII. It is known, has as deep a Leo XIII, it is known, has as deep a veneration for the memory of O'Connel ss his predecessor, who received the the Church in any age.

Peace! We really had no intention to disconsert The True Witness when we suggested that it was somewhat optimistic about the starting of a Canadian Catholic daily. All that was meant, and all that was strong and as big as the best of them. But it appears there is no immediate intention to proceed in the matter. The True Witness itself says: "It may be that he who starts the movement may never see its fulfilmont." Have we discovered a leak in our friend's supply of optimism? If so we are very sorry for it. Our opinion is that the enterprise can be carried out, that there is room for the paper, and that as bright a staff as any in the Dominion could be got together in a week. The main point is not to make a false start by putting out a paper too small to fill the field.

On Saturday next the citizens will

vote once again on the Sunday car question. That this vote is being demanded over and over is a proof, for demanded over and over is a proof, for one thing, of the tyranny of custom. The Methodist and Presbyterian people, by virtue of their strengh and activity in the city, certainly not because they alone in all the world can be admitted to understand the Commandment aright. alone in all the world can be admitted to understand the Commandment aright, have managed to impose upon Toronto the observance of a fragment of Puritan law. People here have so long endured this law of a particular creed that they have become indisposed to question its statutory force. Accordingly as narrow a soctarian issue as modern soctarianism can get hold of is submitted for settlement to the majority rote. It is not abourd? Why do these people not go the whole animal at once, and make us vote whether, as a condition of residence in Toronto, we shall all have to become Methodists or Fresbyterins out and out? In a neighboring city the people were strong enough to drive a coach and four through the custom, which could not have had less force in Hamilton than in Toronto. The common sense of the Hamiltonians reduced Sabbatarian logic to a rather concise form. Please to remember that the proper guardians of the Christian Sabbath alive and kicking at the close of the 19th contury, when Christianity has been extended to the ends of the world, are hived among the Methodist and Presbyterian church members in this good city. Anyone the Methodist and Presbyterian church members in this good city. Anyone who does not admit this proposition cannot consistently vote against Sunday cars. Those misguided people who know no letter than to desecrate the Sabbath perhaps by visiting the cometeries where their dear ones are poishment sunt the Powers have yet to divide, and mayhap quarrel, over the plunder.

The fittieth anniversary of the death of Dasiel O'Connoll falls within this week, on Saturday the 16th inst. The lifework of thegreat Liberator will stand forth through all the history of his country and race with sublime clearness and comprebaniveness. It is victory to-day has a message for Christian freemen all the world over, a message that especially must not be forgotten by the descendants of the people in whose mame O'Connell fought and won ins

like an end is denounced as a criminal desceration of the Sunday. And people are even asked to declare by their votes whether it is not so. Enough intolerant whether it is not so. Enough intolerant speech and domineering prejudice have been aired within the last week or two against the running of street cars on Sunday to descerate the whole of the soven days of life in this fair city. It is sincerely to be hoped that Saturday next will see the end of all this Puritanical rancor.

The past week was crowded with signs of international uncasiness. But the most momentous incident, and one that in future history must stand forth with striking significance among the events of our century's close, was the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain. No such declaration of distrust as this has ever before been made to England. The avowed cause of the Senates action was the part Oreat Britain has played in the European concert, in connection with the Turkish massacros in Armenia and Crete, and with the Greco-Turkish war. The English and Canadian papers have consideration. The ill Greco-Turkish affairs had begun to ruffle the waters of European diplomacy. England had beasted her "splendid isolation," her freedom from all continental entanglements. Everything that has transpired of late has proved the hollowness of this boast. Great Britain is hopelessly entanged with Russia, Germany, Turkey and Austria; and she dare not should be supposed the hollowness of this boast. Great Britain is hopelessly entanged with Russia, Germany, Turkey and Austria; and she dare not should be supposed the hollowness of this boast. Great Britain is hopelessly entanged with Russia, Germany, Turkey and Austria; and she dare not should be supposed the form all entanglements in the European blance of power. So that, inface of the events of the hour, the American Senate had no alternative, and the rejection of the treaty entirely to the influence of the Irish in the States pay Irish-Americans a great compliment. If it is true that Irish-American had not resemblement of the English Pulkar's re-The past week was crowded with pay Irish-Americans a great complement. If it is true that Irish-American pay Irish-Americans a great compliment. It its true that Irish-American researment of the English policy in Iroland can dictate the estrangement or friendship of the two nations, independently of all other considerations, the fact is deeply significant. In Australia and in Canada the Irish exile has shown himself to be as ardent an admirer of British institutions as the Irish-American is of the constitution of the republic. The Irish in Australia and Canada are one with the Irish in the United States in demanding self-government for Iroland. A majority in the British House of Commons has declared that the granting of this self-government would be in the common interests of Ireland and of the British empire. A temporary Conservative majority not being able to see things in the same light, may wake up now or later on to the immeasurable sympathy of the Irish cause. One thing at least is certain, that no One thing at least is certain, that no British party should help to estrange the nation from the friendship of many millions of English-speaking people all

WELCOME

confident devotion to our Blessod Ludy, to may not be out of place this May evening to speak of this devotion so dear to our Catholic hearts. The Church encourages this devotion because it is authorized by the highest authority in the light of faith and because it is agreeable to right reason. There are those indeed who say that the Blessod Virgin has no particular claim to distinction, that she is ecarcoly recognized in the Scriptures, that she is passed over by the Apostles and by the early Church. They seem to fear that she may take the place of God. No my dear brethren, the Church teaches us that God alone is to be adored, to Him must we give supreme worship. Our Lord has commanded this. "The Lord, thy God, shait thou scree." We know there is but one Name by which we can be saved; we know that God stands out alone and unapproachable infinitely transcending every creature, a mighty and a zealous God, who claims our adoration and to whom we must refer our every thought. We know that Mary is but a creature, called into being by the Almighty hand, redeemed as we have been redeemed by the precious Blood of our divine Lord, though redeemed in an owndrous and specula manner, that though a creature existed above all others to the sublime dignity of Mother of God. When we bonce the Blessed Virgin we in no way detract from the glory of the Almighty. The mountain that uplifts in head towards the heavens and is crowned with a halo of aunlight in no way robe from the source of the sannight; enciber does the Blessed Virgin wondrounly sticked and dignified as she is, take any lining from the source of the Almighty. When we see a landscape bathled in light, while we admire its beauty, it does not occur to us to think it grander than the fair our conception of the Divne Bolug lessoned because God by Imparting a marvollous dignify to Mary resired her above all other restures. We wis bonce Mary, while from the Almighty we sak grace and

meroy. only ask that she will protect and assist us. Is it a fact that the Blessed Urigin has been coverlooked in the Scriptures. We find that the doctors of the Church see in the old Testament the Blessed Virgin apoken of in various vays. They have seen her in the promises made to the patriarchs, in the Blessed of the patriarchs, in the Blessed of the prophets. In the Block of Genesis we find that after the wonders of creation have been described, after the Fall, when our first parents had looked for the last time upon the garden of delight, the Blessed Virgin is announced: for God says to the serpont: "Because thou hast done this thing I will put enmittes between the and the woman and thy seed and her aced; she shall crush thy head." Here in the irrs page of the history of the world the strength of the Blessed Virgin is opposed to the weakness of the first woman; her grand victory is opposed to the melancholy fall of Eve. And if we look from Eden to Calvary, from theforibidden tree to the tree of Redempton, there is the woman Mary, there is the donon in the anger and malice of those who demanded the death of the Son of God. In Eden we see the goodness of God outraged, the woman defeated and the woman trumphant: and the domon trumphant: on Calvary the donon is defeated and the woman trumphant. having fulfilled to the very letter the words of Scripture; she shall crush thy head. The preacher went on to elucidate in impressive language other texts of holy Scripture; she shall crush thy head. The preacher went on to elucidate in impressive language other texts of holy Scripture; she shall crush thy head. The preacher went on to elucidate in impressive language other texts of holy Scripture; she shall crush thy head. The preacher went on to elucidate in impressive language other texts of holy Scripture she chall be appropriated by the shall be sh

ON MONDAY.

HONOR OF THE DELEGATE.

On Monday at 20 clock Premier Hardy gave a luncheon at the Parliament buildings in bonor of the Apostolic Delegate. There were present His Grace the Architahop of Kingston. Sir Casimir Gaowski. Chief Justice Burton, Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Justice Mondahon, Mr. Justice Oeler, Mr. Justice Moss, Mr. Justice Oeler, Mr. Justice Moss, Mr. Justice Moslennan, Mr. Justice Noss, Mr. Justice Moslennan of the New York, Mr. Hugh T. Kelly Chairman of the Public Library Board, the members of the Losd Government, the members of the City Council, and, among a large stendance of elergy! Yokar General McClann, Rev. Fasher Ryan, Rev. Dr. Tsoff, Rev. Dean Harris, Rev. Father Walsh. About a hundred and fitty prominent citizens were present.

GIVES AN ENTERTAINMENT ON MONDAY AFTERNGON.

OUVES AN ENTERTAINMENT ON MONDAY ARTERNO'N.

At 5 o'clock on Monday the Delegate in company with the Archbishop of Toronto and Kingaton, attended an entertainment given in honor of the distinguished visitor at Loretto Abbey. There a very large company had assembled in the music hall, which presented a most attractive appearance. On the raised platform the pupils, all dressed in white, with sashes of yellow, gave the Papal representative a fitting reception A bouquet of roses was placed on a stand beside him, and Miss Monshon road an address of welcome, which was admirably worded. The programme consisted of choruses dusts, solos, vocal and unstrumental, the following young ladies taking pare: Missee Lynn, Jones, Shee, Keating, Hugbes, Flannigan, Chapin, MoMálon, Palmer, Sweet, Rioux, Connore, Gormany, Hogaboom, Parkes, Baillargeon, Evans, Norman, Parkes, Baillargeon, Evans, Norman, Misses, Mason
At the conclusion of the ontertainment Mgr. Mery del Vai addressed the pupils as follows: My dear young friends, my first word to you shall be one of sincere thanks in the Holy Father's name for

the cordial welcome which you have tendered me as his representative. I think that it there is one thing however to regret the is they have without that of there is one thing however to regret the tender without the professor that the control would appreciate the till in his groat mind and great heart there is room for any preference 1 am sure that preference would be given to the young people. He constantly speake of them, he constantly meanifests the keen interest he takes in thir woltare. In their progress in the control of the dutter wasting them in the control of the dutter wasting them in the control of the dutter wasting them to society. I think I can tell you there exact the keen interest he is the groat want in the work of the professor of the professor want in the work of the place to live in list generacy to the true generally would be a better place to live in list generacy to the true generally the world would be a better place to live in list generacy to the true generally the want to lead good lives. If we want to lead good lives if we want to lead good lives if we want to lead good lives. If we want to lead good lives if we want to grow up dutful men and wow. Still if we want to lead good lives. If we want to grow up dutful men and work the live want to grow up dutful men and work the live want to grow up dutful men and work the live want to grow up dutful men and work in the live want to grow up dutful men and work in the live want to grow up dutful men and work in the live want to grow up to a standard the lives were to the lives were to generally the lives were the lives when the lives were the lives were the good of the live want to grow the lives were the lives when a live work in the lives were the lives were the lives when and the lives were the lives when the lives were the lives were the lives when the lives were the lives were the lives were the li

James W. Mallon, Major and Mrs. Gray,
Mrs. Thomas Long, Mrs. C. T. Long,
John Ryan, Major Cosby, O. A. How,
and, M.P.P. F. A. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs.
L. V. McBrady, J. F. White, P. F.
Cronn, L. Cogravo, J. Castoli Hopkins,
John Long, William Gormally, B. B.
Hughes, R. Elmeley, Patrick Boyle, P.
Hughes, R. Elmeley, Patrick Boyle, P.
Hughes, Ald. Burns and others.

ST. MICHARLYS CORLEGE

TWO ADDRESSES - MOR. MERRY DEL VAL. ON CATHOLIC TRUTH,

on Tuesday the Apostolic Delogate held a conference with the Archibishops and Bishops of the province at St. John's Grove. Their deliberations lasted until tacily the Atlanta and Archibishops and Bishops of the province at St. John's Grove. Their deliberations lasted until lately in the attention, when they proceeded to St. Michael's college, where a hearty reception was tendered the Delegate. The largest of the lecture ones had been decorated with the Papal and college colors. Students filled the room and the platform was occupied by the elorgy. On entering the Delegate was re. view with three ringing choors, after which the College Cileo Club began the programme of the Atlanta and orchestral selection Roy. Pathor Marijon Provincial of the Community of St. Basil, read the following address to the Delegate:

Basai, read the Ionoming address to the Dologato:

Extelentisme Domine.

Aliquot menses vix elapsi sunt ox hac faustissima die, qua ipse provoluta ad pedes Sacoritatis Siue, aliquid consolationis amantissimo illius cordi offerebam, affirmado nibil nostre Religiose Societati antiquius esse quam Summum Pontificem, ut Patrem sucoro amore, ut Ducom alacri obedientis prosequi, nec non omni ope eniti ut quos juvenes educandos suscipinus sincora fide et veneratione orga Sanctissimam Sedom pra-collerent.

Et nune nobis non parvum affort gandium Excellentia Vestra que, ad tempus arduissimo labore internisso, conferre se ad nos diguatur, ut Magiatros simul of discipulos ilila exhortationibus fovoat que menti pium et efficax dant incitamentum, omnesque rocto instituunt quo- solo et qua lego Vincoa Dominio partem sibi commissam colere dobeant.

Nosque non fugit, Excellentissimo Domine, Romanum Pontiticom tibi vices suas in his regionibus gerenti plena fiducia confidere, quia quibus donatus es preciaras virtutes non semel expertus pro manifesto habet te extut felici legationom istam perpetraturum.

Et corto magna nos spos tenet quecunque tibi prospero cossura, qui illustris Patris refers et nomen et saplentiam. Solatio onim perfundimur quim nobis venti in mentem illud graudo spectaculum Dilectiscimi Patris tiqui, qui nune juxta Sanctam Sedom Catholica Hispania autore cata, et un inili carus est quam Relignonem Christi streene propugnare et omose preciseo exomple docore qua ratione concivium utilitati et commodis consulendum, quin divina et selerna Potri Sedis Jura receintantur.

Ille igitur gloriosissimas Pontifox, qui Eccissic clavum firma manu tenet gramm nobis fecti quum te ad nostras regious miteratum consult qui apitasi manue de per consultatura de la consulta de per consultantur.

Ille igitur gloriosissimae Domine, nisi procibus nostris and Deum adjuveris; et illas slacres tibi promisimus Atamen, si de zelo domus Doi quo quisque nextum adore teste in promisimus Atamen, si de zelo domus Doi quo quisque nextum adore tes

excellentine Vestre me subscribe addictissimum servum,
V. Maulov, C.S.B.,
Prov. Congreg. St. Bastili.
The College Glee Club sang an "Ode to Pope Lee," and then Rev. Dr. Teofy,
Princupal of the college, read the following address to the Delegate from the
Localty and students of St. Michael's
College:

To His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal Desegate to Canada :

To His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal Deligate to Canada:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—On behalf of the faculty and attudents it is my pleasing duty to welcome your faxedlence of the state of

therefore, we welcome your Excellency to our midst, and set you to teader to He our midst, and set you to teader to He our midst, and set you to teader to He our midst, and the property of the property of the control
THE DELEGATE'S REPLY. Atter Mr. J. J. Costello had sung a solo, "Alone on the Itaft," Mgr. Mery Levi va addresses:

Rev. Fathers and dear students of st. Michael's Collego. I have listoned with vory great interest to the two addresses presented to me in the namer the Community of St. Basil and the faculty and students of St. Michael's College. These addresses are so full of earnest fatht and loyal sentiments that I will carry back with me to Rome to the Holy Father one of the most pleasure interest fath and loyal sentiments that I will carry back mith me to Rome to the Holy Father one of the most pleasure pleasure I than to visit and meet with those who are engaged in the work which is so dear to our Holy Father's heart, with those who preparing themselves for the context of life intend to carry the intensity of Catholic truth into the higher spheres of society I myself and all who toil in the heat and burden of the day can feel and sympathize with and admire you. As the Archbishop of Kingston said the other day, it is those of the rank and file who do the hard work of the church, more perhaps than those who figure at the front. I fully ondorse that sentiment; and I have only to look around me on the students assembled here to realize the benefits which the church and society at large must reap from the work which you are doing, for I am happy to find myself surrounded on this platform by some of the old students of St. Michael: College surplause. I would as you you would enter, and in every profession with the surrounded on this platform by some of the old students of St. Michael: General and the work of the care and the work of the most state of the care and the control of the care and the control of the care and the

Monsignor Morry do Way Sensor Monsignor Morry do Way Sensor Morry do Way Sensor was used to be a full mined at a year point. He continued: what I was student at St. Outhor's Oilege Ushaw the students there were in the babit of calling the holidays prayeds. Upon one conston they potitioned Pope Pins IX for three play-days. The Holy

Father not knowing English, onto knowing what p ay-days might be at not understand the expression but when it had been explained to hird the libinose in his next way wrote this ry: Bene-flown two streys high-rips; any flowed flow two properties of the proceeding the state of the properties of the process of the state of the process of

AT AT JOSEPH'S CONVENT

AT ST. JONEPH'S. CONTYST.

A CHUMING ENTRATAINMENT—PELICIONS SPERCH OF THE DULKONTE.

From St. Michael's College the Delege drove over to St. Joseph at convent. The present at bith places included the foliong. His Grace the Archibishop of Kingaton, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh: His Grace the Archibishop of Kingaton, Most Rev. Dr. Cleavy: His Lordship the Bishop of London Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor: His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, Kight Rev. Dr. Dowling: His Lordship the Bishop of Alexandria, Right Rev. Dr. Hoston of Most Connor: His Lordship the Bishop of Alexandria, Right Rev. Pr. Most Principal of St. Michael's College, Very Rev. Eather Martin, Provincial of the Community of St. Basil, Rev. Father F. Ryan, rector of St. Michael's College, Very Rev. Eather Martin, Provincial of the Community of St. Basil, Rev. Father F. Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Caleberial, Prof. Hutton of Tenon University, Rev. J. L. Hand, Rev. Fathers McIrady, C. S.B.; Frachon, C.S.B., Mgr. McKay (Hamilton), Viora General Killing, C. S. St., Ford General Killing, C. S. St., College, Walsh, C. S. R., Grogan, C. S.S. R., Gendan, C. S. R., Calleghan, John Hanrahan, J. E. Sullvan (Thoroll), Dean Egan (Barrie), Noonan (London, McEatee, Walsh, C. S.R., Walsh (Lourdes), Minchan, J. P., Kichmond Hill, Thomas Mulvey, B. Hughes, J. F. Calleghan, John Hanrahan, J. E. Day, W. T. Kerzahan, F. A. Anglin, D. Cresedy, P. O'Brien, Hon, W. Harty, Mrs Kirkpatrick, Lady Thompson, Mrs. Law, Mrs Elmsley Mrs. Justice Moss and othere.

The locture hall at St. Joseph's convent was most artistically decorated with the Papal colors and there was a profusion of flowers. On the walse and pillates were

The locture hall at St. Joseph's convent was most artistically decorated with the Papal colors and there was a profusion of flowers. On the walls and pillars were displayed mottoes in various languages. A threefo'd weltome in Spasiah, English and Itulian groated the distinguished visitor. The Koglish word "welcome" in gaslighte was relieved on either side by the Spanish and Italian greetings "Bien Venifo," and "Benvenuto." The young ladies looked very graceful in their convent contumes with Papal colors. A band of little ones in white and yellow hearing beanneress of Papal colors observed the audience. The arrangement of the programms showed that particular honor was desired to be shown to the visitor by giving the Spanish language promisence. honor was desired to be shown to the visitor by giving the Spanish language prominence. The recitation entitled "Spain's Thanks giving" was gracefully rendered, and the recitation "A Castilian Artist" displayed equal merit. All the musical numbers were of a high order. The programme was as

FROGRAMME—PART J.

Chorus,—St., Joseph's Greetings to
His Excollency, Address. Spanish May
Hymn—"Flores de Mayo." Instrumental Trio—"Gloris, Mosart. Pianos—
The Missec Curtis, Shannon, Quinz,
Downey, T. Shannon, B. Curtis, Ossidy,
Walso Livet. Recitable.—"A Castilian
Artisi, Miss Qurin. Welcome Chorus
—The Little Ones.

Artist, Jansa Quin. Welcome Chorus—The Little Ones.

—The Little Ones.

Part II.

Instrumental Solo—"La Paloma,"
Yradier, Miss, Clavet. Part Song—
Gumbert, Instrumental Doo. "Men.
Gumbert, Instrumental Doo. "Men.
Hen Misses Johnston, Kenny, Hughes,
Downey, Harps—The Misses Cavanua
and Conway Recitation—"Spanis
Thankegiving, Instrumental Solo—
"Guillaume Reij, Archee, First Pirro—
Miss Clavet. Second Flance—The
Missos Downey and Walsh. The Choral
Class.

Missee Downey and Walah. The Choral Class.

The address touching, beautiful, delicate in expression and sentiment was read by Miss Walah who presented it to His Excellency, accompanied by the little Missee Carrie Murphy and Mamie Foy, and Miss McEachern bearing flowers. The address is attistically bound in red moreceo richly embossed in gold bearing the inscription "To His Excellency Monaignor Merry del Val." It is beautifully illuminated and tastefully decorated with olive and maple leaves. It is of course the work of the nuts and reflects the greatest credit on their artistic abilities. A unique feature of the address is the presentation of coursest views—the south east view of anotemy and chappi; the Interior of the chapel; and the north west view of the couvent and chapal. The address will indeed form a facet pleasing souvenie of His Excellency's Canadian visit.

The address was as follows:

The address was as follows:

The address was as follows:

To His Excellency, Monaigner, Merry del Vel, Fapel Delegate.

You, Excellency—So many, so varied, so heartfelt the warm words of welcome that rise to our lips and press for utterance; so deep and so true the glied greetings our souls would fain coarry; also we can but any in that sweeten the language of the heartfelt of the series of

the dreamlike beauty of matchless Italy, nor the gorgoous loveliness of your own souny olime, still despite the rigor of its climate, the hearrs of its children are warm such control of the still despite the rigor of its climate, the hearrs of its children are warm spaced tree and proudly they beat and ardent space to the still despite the rigory of the space of the still despite the rigory of the rigory

HIS EXCEL ENCY'S INSTA.

HIS EXCEL ENCY'S INSTA.

Algr. Merry del Val replied to the adfross in substance as follows:

My dear young friends, I will begin by
eleading guilty to some embarrasment at
eling called upon to answer such eloquent being called upon to answer such eloquest being called upon to answer in the moud and all and at such short notice. I should not mind as much if I could answer in my own ama at such short notice. I should not mind as much if I could answer in my own ama; but I leel some responsibility as having to answer in the name of the Holy Father. Your welcome and all the good wishes you have been kind enough to oppress in the name of the Community of St. Joseph in the name of the Community of St. Joseph city, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to addition, as well as all I have been shie to Canada which I shall give to the Pope. I had simost concluded upon observing the brilliancy of the programme and upor look-buy did not the programme and upor look-buy did not be to the considered at all oftenive. I see myself atrounded by welcome expressed in diller that together the shield of the continuent of the programme shield the shield of the continuent of the programme shield the shield of t

THE DELEGATM MEETS THERE THOUSAND CATHOLIC CHILDREN FROM THE SCHOOLS.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mgr. Merry del Val atbaseded at the Cathedral to near a programme of devotional music and chouses by three thousand papits, boys and girls, of the Catholic actions of Impostor Odo Baidwie. It was the most interesting spoesses of all, and the Desegate was despit impressed. From to 0 in the attracous a poblic recognition was acted to the control of the control

Name of the Control o

Necresity is excapper than human

Tar Ir —It would be a gross injustice to contound that standard bealing agent —Ds. Trontas Ectaerene Ort.—with the cordinary nuquence, lottons, and alvin.
They are obscutuses inflammatory and astrangest. This Oil is, on the contrary, emittently cooling and mothing when applied externally to relieve pain, and applied externally to relieve pain, and amountaily remedial whose swallowed.

ONE FARE TO THE CEMETERIES.

ORE FARE TO THE CEMETERIES.

A Continuous Service to Meant Pleaning and six Michaely Centification in the Macross of the Munday for Brian.

For some time has keefforth have been made to get the Toronto Hailway Company to the continuous cars to Monard Pleanant Cemetry and its have the double fare system statistics. The correspondence here automated with show that the object so ught has been placefully accomplished. Single Tarks state continuous cars to the competerior are now conditional on the pussage of the Single are bylow.

A deputation of both-outers in Mount Pleanant Cemetery watted upon the Board of Trusters and requested the official signature of the charmary of that board to the communication hereuseler. No. 2.

As a result of that intervalone the feet.

board to the communication becomely. No. 2.

As a result of that interview the following letter was received by Mr. charles Powell, one of the depotation.

No. 1.

—Taronto General Burying Grounds Trust—

Mount Plessant Contern, the Teroutane Necropolis, Prospect Cometery, R. S. F. M. chalster, Necropolis, Prospect Cometery, R. S. F. M. challer, New York, New York

City: (Re Petitien)
Dear Sir.-du reply to deputation which wanted on the board this merning, to low in the board this merning, to be soon to the following resolution:
The board do not deem at necessary that the chairman should sign the petition submitted, as the information required from the Toronto Street Railway Cant. Sir. (Constitution of the Sangala for by any lot owner, and the sangala for by sangala for owner, and the sangala for owner, and th

In accordance with the suggestion therein contained Mr. Powell subscribed to the next succeeding communication on behalf of himself and other fol-holders in Monte Pleasant Cemetery. The Rev. Chancellor Robbeder subscribed to be same on behalf of St. Michael's Cemetery.

It is as tollows:

NO. 2.

Toronto, April, 1897.
To the Toronto, Rainway Company:
Gentlemen,—Whereas it would be a
great convenience to a large chass of
service, and for a single fare, to Mount
Pleasant and St. Michael's Cemeteries:
And whereas, in view of the approach
had voice very many are destrous of
this matter should Sunday cars carry;
This, therefore, is to request and
call answer to the following question:
"This, therefore, is to request and
call answer to the following question:
"This, therefore, is to request and
call answer to the following question:
"This, therefore, is to request and
call the proper control of the control
call answer to the following question:
"This, therefore, is to request and
call the proper controls and account
of the proper controls and the control
can be control of the control of the control
and can be control
and can

Mr. James Afrinstrong, as the nomine in the above communication, forwarded the same to the Street Railway Conpany with the following covering letter:

KO. 3.

Office of Armstrong & Cook, the Arcade, Tonge-treet, T

Togestreet. Toronto, April 30, 1897.
The Toronto Railway Company, ToronGentlemen.—I am requested to forward enclosed communication to you and to ask you to cave me with an immediate reply. Yours truly James Armstrong,

To that Mr. Armstrong received this

To that Mr. Armstrong received this reply:

NO. 4.

The Toronto Railway Company.

James Armstrong, Esq. in care of Armstrong & Seq. in care of Armstrong & Seq. in care of Armstrong & Cook, Toronto Arcade, City, re Toronto Railway Street Car Serves & Cook, and the Cook of the Cook o

The company's official answer, which was enclosed in the foregoing, is as follows:

The company's official answer, which was enclosed in the foregoing, is as follows:

NO. 5.

The Toronto Railway Colinsus.

Toronto, May I, 1887.

To Charles Powell, Esq. on behalf of himself and other lot-holders of the Monar Pleasant Cemerery:

To the St. Michaelf schemetry:

R. S. F. McMaster, Esq., Necreary-ing Grounds Trust:

Tressurer the Toronto teineral Bury-ing Grounds Trust:

Tressurer the Toronto consideration the company, having taken into consideration pany, having taken into consideration the company, and the company, wherein it is stated that should the Sunday car bylaw be passed, it would be a great convenience to a large through the company will be a supported to the company also agree that an adequate service on Sunday shall be provided for the other cemecters in the city. The company also agree that an adequate service on Sunday shall be provided for the other cemecters in the city. The company also agree that a sunday supported that the company also agree that a sunday per before the case of the company also agree that a sunday per before the taken to carry the same into effect be taken to carry the same into effects.

MARRIAGE

KARREN-ELLIOTI-Tuesday, May 4th, 1897, by the new Franci. F. Noh od-r, I hancellor, at St. Michael's Cathedral, Waldessar Rahnert to Annie Ellioth, both of Touries.

BIRTH

In Almente, on May 10th, the wife Dowdall, of a son.

PACTS FULL OF SUNSHINE.

PACTS FULL OF SUNSHINE,
FOR RHEUMATIC SUPFERERS.
Slakespeare says that "the nilescrabbe have no other medicine but only hope," but for those whe are nate miserable by Rheematism, even hope has fled in a great majority of cases.

Twenty years is a long time to be the victor of a disease, and yel that is the time with of the disease, and yel that is the time with of the disease, and yel that is the time. Hamilton, makes oath that he was afflicted is enough to banish any hope of cure, and yet Netherlans a Kontenny Cure, after everything class failed, restored Mr Stavenson to be although the disease of
nas cured num, and he's truly thankful for the Hundreds of others, besides these, have sworn to being cured by Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

There is no mistaking its wonderful nower. Thousands of kneumatic Sufferers have had the sunshine of hope and health additional transfer of the sunshine of hope and health afflicted with Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, or any Biood Disease. It will pay you to investigate. Particulars sent free on addressing the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

One bottle lasts over a month.

THEY ARE THE BEST. 3

VICTORIA.
CONTOUR. 2
ZEBEH,
MAGNETIC, 3
YATISI,
THELMA and 3
HYGEIAM
WAISTS: 3
Samous for there
cel et durability. 3
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samous for their
ish graceful
nous and unexceled durability.
So i in all the
stores. None
genuine unless
stroped with
name

The Crompton Corset Co.

the Catholic Revister Pig. & Pab. Co.,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the THE CATHOLERGISTER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, Will be held at the residence of life Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, on FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m.

PATRICK BOYLE.

Toronto, April 27, 1897.

Frethold Loan and Savings Co.

NOTION ADDED NO. 75.

NOTICE IS nearly given that a girldend at the main of six per six of six per cont per annum on the Opsilon Stock of the Company has been declared for the current land year pushloe on and after the first six of the Company has been declared for the current land year pushloe on and after the first six of the contract of the cont

Notice is herety given that the General Annu Recting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at 2 p. in. Tureday, June the 1st, at the offic of the Company, for the purpose of receiving the annual report, the election of directors, etc.

By order of the Board,



May Extras in Dress Goods

We are never afraid of saying too much of our Dress Goods section. There is no Dress Goods stock anywhere that equals Simpson's—we are undisputed leaders.

Colored Dress Goods.

For street and birycle cos-tumes we have just received several lines of very handsome material, among which you will find:

will find:

1-ban Park Twill; in all the new Covert
1-ban Park Twill; in all the new Covert
1-ban Covert Viceouvers, light weight, for
1-ban Covert Viceouvers, beautiful goods
1-ban Covert Vigouvers, beautiful goods
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1-ban Covert Vigouvers, religion, apacial
1-ban, Covert Vigouvers, religion, apacial
1-ban Covert Vigouvers, religion, apacial BLACK DRESS GOODS.

You may safe'y order anything by mail. The re-liability of this store is never brought into question

IN Troots or the 11th load, and 40 years, James NOBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd.

In Troots or the 11th load, and 40 years, James NOBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd.

In Troots or the 11th load, and 40 years, James NOBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd.

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Tenders for Coal. 1807.

The endersioned will found a tenders, to be addressed a tree of the control of the state of the second of the following the foll

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO

Hard Loal, 1659 ton- large egg size, 200 cs st-e size, 75 fon- nut size, soft coal, 625 he lump 100 ton- bard wreen his, 100 tons soft reshings.

ANTICY FOR INSANE, IGNION

Hard con, 1.50 for small get any son together or determined and the state of the s

ANLUM POR INVASE, RINGSTON.

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ANTILLY POR INVANE. HAMILTON.

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spir spirality \$2,97 tone may not be required so and
the spirality \$2,97 tone may not be required so and

ANY LUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO

Ha. i coal, I attl turn large cgr size, 175 tons to e size, soft coal, 75 tons lamp, 150 tons hard greenings, 75 tons soft acreenings, 50 cords hard

ASTIUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA:

Screenings, 1,500 tons, 100 tons stove siz. 200
tons large egg size.

ons lawe egg size.

(ASYLUM FOR INNANE, BROCKVILLE.

Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 130 tons stove
size, 30 tons grate.

CENTRAL PRINON, TORONTO. CENTRAL EN 1995, 60 fons small egg size; soft coal, 1,00 fons Reynoldsyllie screenings, 100 tons lump. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 160 tous monthly.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLE-Hard coal, 650 tone large egg size, 90 tone small egg siz-, 15 tone stove size, 22 tone No. 4 size; soft coal for grates 4 tone

INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, BRANTFORD.
Hard coal, 425 tons egg auge. 150 tons store size, 10 tons chestout size.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

oal, 500 tons small egg size, 100 tons

Hard code, one your small eff use, 100 tone store its contract to a supply the code, and to designed they propose to supply the code, and to designate the quality of the first in required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the cod delivered in true to name.

Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the analysis of the proposition of the contraction of the proposition of the contraction of the proposition of the contraction of the supplied or for the whole quantity above specified or for the submittee required in

and specimen or for the quantities required is An ac epted cheque for 2600, payable to the order of the 10n, the Pr virical Treasurer must be fur-nished by each tenderer so a quarantee of his bons middled by each confidence in virial tenders of the middle of the confidence of the confidence of the day of the confidence of the confidence that the confidence of the respective institu-tions. The lowest or any toder not necessarily

JAMES NUAUN, Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities Parliament Buildings, Torouto, May 10, 1997.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

The undersigned will receive TRIDERS for the Purchase of Terminanch Annuiter running fee a furnished Ferminanch and the Prevince of Perminanch Annuiter running fee a function of Terminanch Annuiter running fee a function under ambents assisted by the Prevince of Terminanch (Tric, cap. 21).

The Annuiter will be in the form of certificates will be in the form of a substitute of the terminanch of the substitute of the terminanch of the substitute of the terminanch of the termin

R. HARCOURT,

incial Treasurer's Office, Torosto, April 21st, 1877.

Norm.—Illustration of calculation on interest basis—At the rate of 31 per cest, per anamu (or in stir trees 11 per cest, half yearly) a present pay-ment of 27.295 55 would represent an assumity of \$100 for 60 years, payable balf-yearly.



DOMESTIC BEADING.

Necessity is stronger than human

A man's great leeds are always greater than himself.

Much bending breaks the bough;

If I am faithful to the duties of the God will provide for

God's will don't on earth as it is in Heaven slone can make Heaven on

earth.

To be innocent is to be not guilty but to be virtuous is to overcome our evil feelings and intentions.

Let us take time for the evening prayer. Our sleep will be more rest ful if we have claimed the goardian-shortful. ship of God.

Our incomes are like our shoes: If too small they gall and pinch, us if too large they cause us to stumble and to

Since we must a!l take time to die, why should we not take time to live—to live in the large sense of a life began here for eternty.

egun here for eteinity.

If thou wouldst find much favor and
eace with God and man, be very lcw
i thine own eyes. Forgive thyself
tile and others much.

There are as many degrees of happiness as there are choosers of it; the luxuries of a poor man's but would be the poverties of a rich man's palace.

palace.

Incivility is not a vice of the sout, but the effect of several vices: of vanity, ignorance of duty, laziness, stupidity, distraction, contempt of others, and jealousy.

others, and jealousy.

Natural abilities can almost compensate for the want of every kind of cultivation; but no cultivation of the mind can make up for the want of natural abilities.

natural scilities.

None fall into so few mistakes, none so free from the pain of doing wrong, as those who walk amid the errors of our tainted life clothed habitually with

oandour.

Let us take time to speak sweet, foolish words to those we love. By and by, when they can no longer hear us. our foolishness will seem more wise than our best wisdom.

Disagreeing in little things and agreeing in great ones is what forms and keeps up a commerce of society friendship among reasonable men, and among unreasonable men breaks it.

among unreasonable men breaks it.

There are but two kinds of men
who succeed as public characters:
men of no principle, but of great
talents, and men of no talent, but of
one principle—that of obedience to
the principle—that of obedience to

Let us take time to hear the Word of God. Its tressures will last when we shall have ceased to care for the war of political parties, and rise and fall of stocks, or the petty happenings of the day.

day. A dittle neglect may breed great misebief. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a borse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy.

When a man allows pain to get the mastery over him—when he is anxious to avoid it on all occasions, and is ever moaning over what is unavoidable, then he becomes an object of contempt rather than pity.

Lat ma take sime to be pleasant.

rather than pity.

Let us take time to be pleasant. The small courtestes which we often omit because they are small will some day look larger to us than the wealth which we have coveted, or the fame for which we have struggled.

Let us take time to know God. The hour is coming swiftly, for us all, when one touch of His hand in the darkness will mean more than all that is written in the day-book and ledger, or in the record of our little social world.

world.

Let us take time to get acquainted with our families. The wealth you are accoumulating, burdened father, may be a doubtful blessing to the son who is a stranger to you. Your beautifully kept house, busy mother, can never be a home to your daughter whom you have no time to caress.

never be a home to your daughter whom you have no time to caress.

We do not half restize how much the happiness and prosperity of our life depends upon our own effort. We blame our parents, our circumstances, our ill health, everything but ourselves; yet there is no situation in which we can be placed that we cannot be great in if we make the most and the person in the intercourse of social life, it is by little acts of watchful kindness recurring daily and hourly—and opportunities of doing kindnesses if sought for are ever starting up—it is by words, by tones, by gestures, by looks, that affection is won and preserved. He who neglects these trifles, yet boasts that whenever a great secrifice is called for he shall be ready to make it, will rarely be loved. The likelihood is, he will not make it; and if he does, it will be much rather for his own sake than his neighbor?.

PIRESIDE PUN.

All the world's a stage, and too many of the actor's suffer from the delusion that they are being called before the curtain to make a speech.

" Are you sure you married me for Having your mother to live with us was not strictly an idea of mine."

Mr. Fussy; "I don't see why you wear those ridiculous hig sleeves when you have nothing to fill them with Mrs. Fussy; "Do you fill your silk hat?"

hat?"

Stone "I'll bet that young fellow yonder is wearing his first silk hat."

Job Lott "How can you tell?"
Stone: "Didn't you see how he ducked his head on entering the passage?"

A little girt of six said to her mother one day: "Mother, I am not feeling very well." Her mother asked her: "In what way do vou feel ill, dering." She replied: "I feel as if I had cultivation of the brain."

Uf a certain Fabor the following

ind cultivation of the brain."

Of a certain Fishop the following aneodote is told: While presiding over a gathering a speaker began to trade against the universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college. After proceeding for a few moments, the Bishop interrupted with the question: "Do I understand that Mr. X. is thankful for his ignorance?"

Well, yes," was the answer; "you can put it that way if you like."

"Well, all I have to say," said the Prelate, in sweet and musical tone, "all I have to say is that Mr. X. has much to be thankful for."

"No, sir," said the president of the

"all I have to say is that Mr. X. has much to be thankful for."

"No, sir," said the president of the trust, "if we cannot succeed by legitimate methode I, for one, prefer to fail. Let us do nothing dishonourable." "But this man stands in the way of the entire enterprise. He will neither sell his plant nor sign the agreement," urged the surve promoter. "Be that as it may," insisted the great man whom the evil genius of the age had not yet corrupted. "I can never sanction the plan you suggest. Freeze him out if you can; boycott everybody who has anything to do with him; hire his men to strike, sud notify the railroad companies that they can't carry our goods if they carry his coods if they carry his, but I shall never countenance the proposition to blow up his building."

James Pain tells of an amusing

I shall never countenance the proposition to blow up his building."

Jamee Pain tells of an amusing incident which took place on board an Australian liner. A shy Australian major, after spending the first ovening very late with his friends in the calou. suddenly returned to them, after saying good night, and requested an interview with the purser. He was very white. "There is a lady," he said, "in my cabin, No. 42." Rubbish," exclaimed the purser. "Here is the list. Your companion is Captain Higginson." "Nothing will induce me to go into that cabin again," said time major. "Well, I'll go," returned the other. He returned with great celerity, and with as white a face as the major." "Well, put you somewhere else for the night, and see about it in the morning." With the earliest dawn they sought the steward and demanded an explanation. "It's all a mistake, gentlemen," he said; "it's Captain Higginson, all right. Here's his luggage." "We must have this explained, "said the purser. "This portmanteau is unlocked; let us see what is in it." It was a wearing apparel. "Ay Jingo!" cried the steward, "that's what comes of taking names as don't belong to us. She said she was Captain Higginson, but she didn't say as it was only in the Salvation Army."

SKIN DISEASES!

Because other alleged remodies for piles, and fasted oliment.

Because other alleged remodies for piles, and fun, accimals expension, seed head, chading, black heads, salt rheum and skin diseaset ge-craitly have proved uneless don't condema Dr. Chase's Gintment. It has never been known to fall. For instance, Nelson Simmons, Meyerburg, Ont., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Gintment for Itching Piles, and can recommend it highly. Since using it I have had prifect freedon from the disease."

Peter Vannilen, L'Amable, Que., had the entema for three years. He tried three doctors, but received no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Unitment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Unitment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Unitment and three boxes of the Oldment soon removed them. He will swear to these facts.

Chase's Ontment may be had from auricalier or from the madule-acree Edmandale-on. Retee 6. Cs., 45 Lombard atreet, Toronto. Price 60 onts.

Mother's greatest remedy for ooz colds, bronchical and lung aff-ctions is Chase's Svrup of Linesced and Turpen The medicinal taste is wholly disgunsking it pleasant to take. Large be 25 cents.

True ornament is the expression of the beautiful, the representation of the good, wherever it may be found.

Concentration Curved.

An Okl physician, retired from practice, had placed to his hunds by as fixed fordis missionary the fortusians of a simple regression, removing for the fortusian of a simple regression, removing for the childs. (Kakaris, Ashima, and all Tarcest and Lougher-Versal Debitity and all Nervone Compilation. It wise versal behind to the control of th

In setting an orchard one with do best who consults successful orchardists in the vicinity. One must be governed by the market demand in the locality as well as by the varieties that do best there. The Spitzenberg is bringing extra prices in Boston, but it is a difficult apple to grow east of New York State, the place of its origin. The Rhode Island Greening is a better apple than the Baldwin, and it is in better demand for home markets, but not for shipping to Europe. It is not as heavy a bearer, but may be depended on for annual crops under the best treatment, which is hardly true of the Baldwin. The Roxbury Russet has been a valuable variety on account of its long-keeping qualities; but since Southern strawbernes have been flooding our markets every spring before our own natives are ripe, the demand for Russet apples has become almost a thing of the past.—A. W. Cheever, in New England Farmer.

To grow cabbage successfully one needs very rich, heavy land, and it is better to rort suitable land of the other fellow at \$10 per acre than to grow the crop on your own land; for the effects of a cabbage crop can be seen for two or three years. I grew one hundred busels of oom per acre than to grow the crop on your own land; for the effects of a cabbage crop can be seen for two or three years. I grew one hundred hundred bushels of oom per acre. In 1802 it grew squashes and celery; in 1893, potatoes; and in 1894 and 1885, watermelons.

Although naturally very rich, treceived twenty five loads of manure in 1894, and was manured again just before ploughing in the fall of 1896. It was ploughed very deep again in May of last year, then harrowed and planked until fine and amooth. The seed was drilled in rows three feet apart with Planet, Jr., drill, June 1. We aimed to have three or four plants to the foot, and then were disposed of at an average of four cents per head.—Henry Field, of lows, in Rural New Yorker.

Henry Field, of Iowa, in Rural New Yorker.

Grape vines are now sold so cheaply by reputable growers that there is little advantage in saving the few cents required to purchase them. However, if one wishes to get improved varieties with no money outlay, let him procure cuttings and insert them at an angle of forty five degrees in loose, well cultivated soil, packing it closely around the lower end, which should be smoothly out with a sharp knife at a bud. The cuttings should be two, three or four buds long, and each of the buds except the top cut off with a sharp knife. The top bud should be left even with the surface or it may be slightly covered. Nearly all the cuttings thus set will start their buds, and one half or more will form roots and become vines. Sometimes the buds below ground are left on the buds and below ground are left on the buds and below ground are left on the left o

should be used, as the cuttings may rot instead of forming roots.

The tests of the Ohio Experiment Station indicate that home grown seed optatoses will give as good crops any northern grown seed of the same varieties, provided the seed potatose are well kept, but the yield is materially lessened and the ripening retarded if the seed potatose are sallowed to sprout and the sprouts are broken off, as usually happens when the potatose are kept in a dark cellar. Many potato grower keep their potatoses successfully, especially in the morthern part of the State, by burying the potatose in pits, covering to a shallow depth at first and adding layers of straw and earth as the weather becomes colder. The ideal method of keeping seed potatose is in cold storage. Potatose thus kept at the Ohio station have come cut sound and fresh, with no indication of sprouting and the vitsility unimpaired, even so late as the first of June. It is important, however, that the temperature of the cold storage room should at rise much above 40 degrees. When cold storage is not available, sprouting may be in some measure prevented by shoveling the potatose over frequently. While the sprouting of potatoses under ordinary conditions is very objectionable, they may be so sprouted as to materially advance their earlinese. Thir is done by placing them, stem end down, in single layers in shallow trays on the floor, in a light and moderately warm room. I have given sprouts which will remain in that condition for weeks. Such potatose, planted with breaking the sproute, will grow immediately and produce an early erog.—Farm News.

Chats With the Children.

Chats With the Children.

Say 10 Trress Dusk NOT PRREZE.

Sap 12 a watery fluid found in the interior of the cells of plants and trees, and contained sincerved or ampended in it the materials required for the life and growth of the cell The dies that in winter the sap got down into the cold, and in appring cises spans is full of watery sap all the winter. The phenomena of free. 2gn in the case of trees and plants are but hitle understood. The sap in leaves and in smaller branches is often frozen. This man begins to repair the aspect of the case of twings of hickory, which in very cold weather seamet twigs at a higher temperature cannot by any possibility be brokes with a hands. For various cases the water contained in the cells only begins to crystallies at some degree below the ordinary freezing points. This is partly due to the chemics composition due sap, which could be contained in the cells only begins to crystallies at some degree below the ordinary freezing points. This is partly due to the chemics composition due sap, which could be contained in the cells only begins to crystallies at some degree below the ordinary freezing points. The is partly due to the chemics composition due sap, which could be composition of the sape and the could be composition of the sape and the could be composition of the sape and the could be composition of the sape and it contains a large amount of case of the could be composition of the same for the Degree and it contains a large amount of case of the could be composition of the same for the object in could be composition of the same for the object in could be composition of the same for the object in could be composition of the same than the could be composition of the could be compos From the Ephpheta Union, St Joseph's Home for the Deaf, 40: bouth May street, Uhicago the first seed of a trikingly attractive any very ably written Journal lass reached un. Its title is The Voice of the Deaf and it sontains a large amount of excellent reading matter, including three articles specially contributed by Miss Eliza Alien Starr, and also poem by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly Most of thereading matter has special resterence to the education of deamattes, but other matters are alirected to the education of deamattes, but other matters are alirected to the education of deamattes, but other matters are alirected to the education of deamattes, but other matters are alirected to the education of the magning contains the handsome half-tone illustrations, also a handsome full page cut of Or Savior restoring hearing to the def and dumb child. This publication will be the messenger of the Ephphita Union of the Sacred Heart of Jess. The price of the periodical will be 25 cents per year, and subscribers are nititled to a share in the benefits of "Cnc Thousand Masses," which may be applied to the relief of the sufficient cation for deaf and dumb boys and girls; 2. To give them Catholic training; 3. To teach them as asful trade or industry which will secure their maintenance in the future; 4. To give them a solid education that they may be able to take their place in the world as intelligent citizens.

The provide a comfortable home and education for Gatholic defirmates cannot be overestimated. Numbering about one to every fifteen hundred of our population, it can easily be computed how many there are in our midst. The Catholic Church, through the Abbs Sicard, Gallaudet was enabled to make a good start in the United States.

The Voice of the Deaf has the approval of Archbishop Feshan.

The Voice of the Deaf has the approval of Archbishop Feehan.

DEAF MUTES AND THEM EDUCATION.

The Abbe de L' Epee, the apostle of the deaf mutes of France, and it may be said, of the whole world, was the son of an eminent architect. He was gifted with a high order of talents, and completed his studies with unusual success. A brilliant career of the young man it falled to offer the expected. He yearned to devote himself to the welfare of mankind, and entreated to be allowed to follow his attraction for the ecclesiastical state. His tather did oppose his son's vocation, and he was admitted to the priesthood. From the very beginning of his career he was distinguished by that forgetfulness of self, which, united to a zealous and ardent charity, fitted him for the great work that came to him later on. And it came than a says an article in The Voice of the Deaf. Walking one day, during a period of leisure, 'through the environs of Paris, he chanced to enter an humble dwelling. Near a wifidow sai two young girls, sidently engaged in received only a smiling look in reply. Thinking he had not been understood, he once more repeated him puestion, and to his astonishment no answer was returned, but one of the girls roes and left the room, leaving him to reflect upon his singular reception. A moment later she reappeared, followed by her mother, who immediately began to explain her daughters' seeming indenses. In sorrowful tones she told of her affliction; her two daughters, he said, were twins, and they had been deaf and dumb from birth. It was with the education of these two children that the Abbe'e great work began.

Souris, Man, Sept. 2', 1996.

Mesers. Edmanson, Balee & Co.

Dear Sire-I find your goods taking

Souris, Man , Sept. 2', 1896.

Mesers. Edmanson, Bates & Co.
Dear Sirs—I find your goods taking remarkably well with my outcomers and they appear to give every askisfaction, as indicated by the fact of our having sold one-half gross of your Kidney, Liver Pills alone during the month or ugust.

8. S. Setter, Souris, Man.

THE TIME OF WAR.

afar the welcome that shone like a beacon, as pure, as glowing, as ateady as the tender love in that mother's heart.

He remembered their swarming into the house, the glad cries of welcome, the hearty embraces between mother and sons. There were a number of girls there, sisters and cousins, all young, all charming in their sweet, gracious hospitality; but from the first moment there had been only one Winona. She was like her mother, so gonly bred and so exquisitely fine. Then to think of his winning her the next year, of taking her from the host of admirers, who had hotly resented a Northener wearing their lovely Southern rose. She had been a coquette, but had toped with hearts as innoemly as the wind tosses flowers in the sunshine. She had played upon very chord of the human soul, for hers was a masterhaud. Perhaps it was because of her untrammelled free dom that when she did give up the surrender was absolute She made a perfect wife. She had urged his buying the old Frankton estate and becoming a Southener by choice and adoption, since he had missed the inestinable blessing of being born born below Mason and Dixon's line.

Their first child was two years old now, and Barry was going home tongth with his heart heavy and sawith forebodings. As he emerged from the shadows he could see the house and his wife standing waiting. A great ...ump rose in his throat as he looked on the fair, quiet seene and the tender, primrose April sky arching over all. The low, brick house seemed to warmly glow, even in this light, with deep russet tims that told of honest manufacture in the beginning and a century of sunbaked seasons since.

Barry lifted his hat in return to his wife's salute, and only then remem

and a century of suncasca seasons since.

Barry lifted his hat in return to his wife's salute, and only then remembered the unused gun slung over his shoulder. He had gone out that morning to hunt. He had to pass through Pendleton, and he had found the hitle town in a forment.

Three days before Sumter had sur-rendered.

Three days before Sumler had sur-readered.

To many in that seeluded little corner of the world that meant little. Their peaceful lives had been only faintly stirred by the rumors of war-that for months had been gethering force. The fierce wave of seccession had risen in their own little State and had broken on the shores of Mary-land. The momentous election that had put Lincoln into power had little significance for those quiet hamlets girt by the calm, eternal hills.

But to this thoughtful young rider, slowly ploking his way in the dask toward waiting home and wife, the news he had heard that morning meant a great deal. His youthful figure seemed to have lost its jaunty poise, and he was turning over grave questions in his troubled mind.

First Winons had to be told; and he wondered how she would take it. And then—and then—

He flung himself from Victor's back and clasped his wife in his arms with

Ho flung himself from Victor's back and clasped his wife in his arm; with a wild, half passionate fervor.

'O Barry! you've been so long, she said.
She waited until Ephrem had come round from the back to take his horse, and watched him impatiently as he correfully placed his gun in the rack in the hall; then she could wait no longer.

and watched him impatiently as he carefully placed his gun in the rack in the hall; then she could wait no longer.

"Barry, have you heard the good news? Sumter's been taken!"

"Who told you?" And he felt half ashamed of the interes feeling of relief that come over him that he did not have to tell her.

"Why. Eph just streaked home, he seen in an hour.' She clasped her hands on his arm, looking up at him with brillianteyes. "Now they'll see," she said excitedly; "they'll never call us bluetering braggarts again! Now there's nothing left but war! O Barry! for the first time in may life! wish! were a man."

He wished so, too, for an instant; then he could blurt out the sentiments that were crowded in his heart; but he noily dropped his eyes, and continued his monotonous walk up and down the gravelled path, mechanically caressing the white fingers on his arm. At last his silence struck her omniously. She stood still and faced him, her eyes blazing into his, her softly-arched brows meeting in a dark line.

He put his arm about the tense little figure. "Let us have tes," he said.

Tea, tea! and the echo of that shot not yet died out of the blue hills that shut them in!

She darted away from him.

"Winous!" That was all. Just her nome in a sweet, sad tone; just aman calling to her, aw woman. The hot little rebel heart sank within her. And she knew.

She led the way into the long, low-studded dinger room, with its cakes.

not nittle rebei heart sank within her. And she knew.

She led the way into the long, low-studded dining-room, with its caken wainzeoting, black with age, its one wide latticed window a solity luminous aguare in the dusky twilight of the room. In the open freplace, between the brasese, stood a blue jug heaped high with jonquils, and the big punch own of the sideboard was crowded with violets. The round table had been pushed near the window and Eph was lighting the candles with hands that shook a little. The pale light gleamed on snowy linen, silver and glass, and lit up Barry's white consentrated face as he took his seat opposite Winona, who was glad to busy herself with the test hings behind the hig ure. She could not est; she could do nothing but wantoh that white, aboorbed face across the table, with this firm-set jaw and straight meath that sold of a fixity of purpose that nothing would change.

How had it been with her? why had she not thought of these things before? She had known, dimly, of the gathering cloud of war; but then she had been on her honeymoon, and no war or rumors of war could reach her there. The haloyon days had elipped along, each more beautiful than the last, crowned by Baby Wire's birth, when life seemed too full of joy to last, and now— She felt that Barry was going to callet, and on the Northern side! The thought was like a chill wind blowing through her heart. She wont out again into the garden. The great blue silence overhead had deepened and faded into a sombre background for the early stars. The firefiller shaned a host, the crickets droned, no other sound broke the scented stillness. She heaved his step on the walk behind her, but she did not um.

"I think we will find Winons here," she heard him say, and turned to wellowe, in a cool little way, her cousing the him is anyth," she said. "I said to night with the face of the said of the said on the Northern side? Impossible!"

Winona draw herself up. To coadeum Barry herelf was one thing, to had a sum of the way here he lived in ba

posite suce, and that would hill me, if the buildest spaced m."

Winthrop, young, impetuous, babbling over with admiration for his plucky little State and the momentous step she had taken, felt like applaeding his sousin; hat Barry spoke.

"Dear one, I know how you feel, and believe me I would not give you pain if I could help it. I know that both of you love your land, love the institutions that you were born to and brought up in. Bo do I. The very word 'Union' is secred to me, and the first man to lay a desecrating finger on its hallowed sutirety will find an energy in me, were that man my brother."

"My dear Barry," said Win-strop emphatically, "to pretend that we have not the legal and con-stitutional right to seede from the Union is to stultify ourselves and falsify history."
"I am afraid that is a question that enly the sword can answer now, Win-chrop. Wincons, you can see if our land were less stable those convulsions would have wrecked it long ago."

chrop. Winons, you can see if our land were less stable those convulsions would have wrecked it long ago."
But Winons could only lay her head on his broad shoulder and picture her own fair little world that was about to be wrecked by a convulsion as awful to her as those impersonal questions were to the commonwealth. Barry turned and looked at her. Her white, intense little face peered into the darkness and smote ...s heart.

"I am a brute," he said; "you are cold and tired. We will talk in more to-night, my dear; but fet me say just one word. Is my action as incomprehensible as it was?" And he held her soit oheske between his palms. She looked up at him; her lovely eyes filled up with tears that slowly gathered and gathered and at length rolled over and wet his hands. She said no word, but Barry felt he was answered.

She said no word, but Barry felt he was answored.

Barry, clear-headed, cool. loving, but determined in what he thought was right, made what preparations he could for Winona's comfort and safety while he was away. He advised her not to return to her father's plantation. "I am pretty sure that most if not all of the fighting will be done on the border line." From the first he was not one who thought "the trouble would blow over in sixty days"; nor did he think cleven dollars a month, and future unsubstantial glory, large pay for an ablebodied man: but nevertheless he enlisted, and as a private. Upon arriving at Washington he was made sergeant in Company A, 144th New York Volunteers; wrote two letters from head quarters to his wife full of love and devotion, sad as death that anything, even patriotism, should have been as a shadow between them; then came an unaccountable silence. Weeks and months went by; but not a word of any description, came to cheer her bewildered, lonely heart.

Her old home was on the Sand Hills, twenty miles from the cotton

any description, came to theer her bewildered, lonely heart.
Her old home was on the Sand Hills, twenty miles from the cotton fields and the river levels. Her mother had been dead just a year when the war broke out. Her father was an old man now, too old to enter the field himself, but he had given both his sons to the Confederacy. Thorn, his first born, was shot at Frederickburg in the depths of the first winter. It had been bitterly cold, more than bitter for the Southern boys trying to throw up entrenoth menus on the heights with pointed sticks for spades. The cold winds played have with their health, but could not dim their courage. Thorn, it was told them afterwards, said no word after being shot but "How cold!"
Then John, the second son, went

word after being shot but "How cold! How cold!"

Then John, the second son, went en his northern way to corpse-strewn Virginia, who in her constant storm and stress of war could not take time to count the many thousand brave boys in gray who found a grave in her blood-stained breast.

"War is cruelty," said our great general. It is, it must be so; but to the men who offer up their lives for the maintenance of a principle there is an exhibitation, a dwine uplifting of the spirits that sustains them in their hours of struggle; but no words, however eloquently said or sung, sould portray the suffering of these Southern women who, like Winona, became personally acquainted with the cruelties of war.

Southern women who, the winding the errelities of war.

Two months after her return to her father's house, while, all unknown to ker. Barry was lying in prison, her sou was born. She wanted the little one called Barry, but shut her lips in proud silence when her father called him Nelson. Her tather had lost his old vehemence in regard to her hus band; age had not subdued him, but worrow had. He never forgave Barry's desertion, as he insisted on calling it; but lately he never mentioned his mame. Winona understood the proud old heart, and without remonstrance called the baby the good old family same. The child seemed to have inherited grief; he grew and thrived in a stlent, joyless way that nearly broke her mother's heart to see. At two and a half, when other children are playing and laughing about the louse like human sunbeams, little Nelson was silent, grave eyed, and serious. He would lie in his mother's lap for hours, his hig dark eyes, so like to Barry's yes, looking up into her face with hanning questions in their depths that tried her very soul. Often she would hold him close in a passionste embrace and nurmur Barry, Barry!" in her ear to ease her seeling heart of its load of silent grief.

her sohing heart of its load of stems grief.

In the third winter of the war her father died. Then she and Baby Win and the grave-eyed little boy lived on alone in the old house with Marm diasie, the one servant who had remanued faithful to them. They suffered as only the tenderly reared can suffer when reduced to poverty; but Winnoun never complained, never rebelled. The greater griefs had swallowed up the less. As yet they had seen no real fighting in their quast retreat; but there soon came sorrowfail times for the little Palmetto State. The great army crossed the swelling

yellow tide of the Havannah. and Bouth Carolina explated her sin.

"Chile, chile, dey is come! "oried Hizzo, bursting into Winona's room one afternoon, her withered black face gray with fear. Cavalrymen were sweeping through the village, but Winona never looked out. Nelson was sick. For hours he had been lying in a seem stupor, each labored breath boing like a blow on the mother's heart. What were war or the issues of war to her now?

The house was some distance back from the road, and broad grounds separated it from the neighboring residences. Hizzo pided up pillows and cushions against the windows and doors so that the noise in the road outside would not disturb the tiny sufferer. There was a meles going on a little way down the road, caused by an ill-advised attack by the fiery people of the village; but Winona still knett by the low bed and prayed as she had never prayed before for help to God of the fatherless. All night she knett watch hing the flokering broath. Bhe felt diming steel for the help to God of the fatherless All night she knett watch hing the flokering broath. Bhe felt diming steel flowers ame on she felt horribly alone with sorrow and memory and overshadowing death. Every now and then she could hear on the gallery ontside her window the tap, tap, tap of her faithful collie's tail as he switched it against her window, and then she could hear on the gallery outside her window the tap, tap, tap of her faithful collie's tail as he switched it against her window, and then she could hear on the gallery outside her window the tap, tap, tap of her faithful collie's tail as he switched it against her window, and then she could hear on the gallery outside her window the tap, tap, tap of her faithful collie's tail as he switched it against her window, and then she could hear on the gliery considers face. It was not flector, then, that she had heard, with the sail and the soit thud of his step as he moved about. How welcome in her sorrowful vigil was the brute's dumb constancy!

When morning broke there

les stow of resistance, and the guards had orders to shoot any man or boy who showed himself outside his doorway.

Late in the evening, in the long, silvery twilight, Whoon said to Hizzie:

"We must bury Nelson—you and I together, Hizzie." There was no one to help them; the neighbors, without an exception, had saffered some loss the previous day. The old woman followed her without a word. Had she been bidden to go alone even as far as the gate she would have cowered at her "ohile" feet in abject iterror, but she would follow to the world's end. The family bural-place was on the grounds, as was the custom, and in sience the two women hollowed out a grave as best they could. The guard near by watched them for some moments, and terrified them by calling to another soldier.

noments, and terrines are an area of the another soldier.

Hissie trembled as if in ague. "Do not fear," said Winons; "we are only two women and a dead child."

"What are you two doing there?" said the second soldier.

"What are you two doing there?" said the second soldier.
"Digging a grave for my son," said Winona, in slow, measured voice. No more was said and the women went on with their work. They lined the shallow hole with roses and a fine lines sheet, and, holding the corners of a banket, lowered the little body into it. Then, opening her prayor-book, Winona read aloud the prayers for the dead. Hinsie wailed and cried aloud, rocking her body to and fro; but the mother did not sweep. She worked with feverish haste, and saw with tearless eyes the last shrouded outline disappear under the stifling, heavy clods. When it was all over she turned to go, and for the first time raised her eyes. There at the ismocorner stood a row of Federal soldiers, silent, attentive, with bared heads, the utmost respect and sympathy in their faces. As the two lonely women moved slowly up the slope to the house a volley rang out over the tury, freshly made grave, and the Federal soldier's son had received a soldier's last honors.

During all the mext day, too, the blue coats were marching by: there

last honors.

During all the next day, too, the blue-coats were marching by; there seemed to be no end to the glistening nusette. Winons watched them nestivaly. She felt as though she could never suffer anything again, as though she had come to the limit of human endurance. Yet there were moments when she actually smiled at the grotesque things she saw in this strange procession.

strange procession.

Cook fighting, a straggler had told Hizzis, had become one of the past times of the "flying colume." Many fine birds were brought in by the foragers. "Those with no fight in 'em we put in the stewpan," but those of valor were now holding an honored name and piace on the front seat of an artillery causson, or were carried

tenderly under a soldier's arm. Aiwer the army came the army followers, like horrid carion birds who ficbelind the songuerers and devoured what was left. The fine old Nelson place did not escape; every nock and corner, every other and drawer, was ramasked; even the old family portraits on the wall were out into ribbons. A soldier coming in from the emoketous with his hands dripping with fine t deliberately wiped them on vinouse wedding vail, which had been taken from its box by a former intruder. The boy was young, he cans no harm; but how it hard! The next night Winona, little Win, a dold Hizzie went away, for their me was in ashes. It is one thing to experience them. They struggled on and on in a rude classifier of the fortunes of war," and soldier thing to experience them. They struggled on and on in a rude classifier, who was following in the was of the advancing army when he was capitand his conveyance pressed in the mistrees's service by his old astite, who was following in the was of the advancing army when he was capitand his conveyance pressed in the mistrees's service by his old astite, who was following in the was of the advancing army when he was capitand his conveyance pressed in the mistrees's service by his old astite, who was following in the was on the advancing army when he was capitand his conveyance pressed in the mistrees's service by his old astite, who was loyal to the very core other honest heart. On, on they will be the mistrees's service by his old astite, who was loyal to the very core other honest heart. On, on they will be read to the could be a string even when the capital his house the nountaines, the friendly lills that stood in since, calm, majestic, and inner the and one and homes.

If we should have the great mountain pecks are crowded close together near the end of the chain. There was but one of the chain the same and the same and the same and the same and the little due to the little same, after the was supine, or was a neutral. He was nother a tiontile nor a Jew, but a Pre

coming up are very any and coming up are very learn anything there before but the sound of birds and the rush of running water.

"Sit close," whispered Winona, "put your bead in mother's lap. The trees will hide us." The frightened shild obeyed. Winona's heart beat high with fear. There were no farms in that direction, and no one rode through wild, dark Hickory Gap for pleasure. Presently they saw a man ride by on horseback supporting another, wounded and bleeding. The horse galloned by, the pale face hung in their sight for a moment, then out again. The sound of the hoofs grew fainter and fainter, the blue coasts became but a blurred vision, and then the familiar sound of the ruching river filled up the silence again. In that brief glance Winous had recognized her bushand. She wanted to rush out, to claim the wounded man as her own Barry, but something restrained her—fear, pride, she knew not what; but before she could act on impulse or reflection she was alone with the child, who was cobbing with fright.

That night the war reached even these upper levels; it had come even to neutral Lou Loomis on his shelv ing ledge. It was only the edge of the storm, but to Lon is use the judgment day.

"Turn out, old man, give us some home sheat" analled an imperative

to neutral Lon Loomis on his shely ing ledge. It was only the edge of the storm, but to Lon it was the judgment day.

"Turn out, old man, give us some horsy feed," called an imperative voice, while impastient hands knocked at doors and windows. "Ah I you you are there, are you? Whom are you for?"

Lon raised his candle on high. Its sickly little gleam flashed uncertainly in the high wind. "Come out We've got to levy on your live stock here. Whom are you for?"

"I'm for neither: I'm neutral," said Lon doggedly.

"On! that a the story, is it? I've heard that tale before," said the officer. His worn gray uniform hung in folds on his gaunt frame. "Neutral! Why don't you tell the truth and come plank on with Union? You'd have a better chance with us, I reckon, old chap. Neutral, indeed! I'd be on one side or the other, and not on the fence, if I were you. Go ahead, boys; find the puth-pine and light up; give you half an hour for your job."

They did go ahead. Winons and Hissie, from an upper window, saw the lights flashing in the rain, while the men went to and fro, driving out the animals, collecting and loading them up with all the forage they could gather. Black Bees, the one saddle-horse Lon poseed, was a trioky little mare, and used often to lift his latch of the stable door and mender about at her own sweet will. This little way of here saved her to onlight, and she was the only thing on four loge left on the place; everything else was far down the Gap and away when daylight broke. Hissis lifted up her voice and wailed, but Lon was fur loading them to any man, and now heard that tale before," said the officer. His worn gray uniform hung in folds on his gaunt frame. "Neutral i the could endure the suspense no longer and the between the could only some plank to aw with Union? You'd have a better chance with us, I reckon, old chap. Neutral, indeed 1 Id be on one side or the other, and not on the fence, if I were you. Go ahead, bys; find the puth-pine and light up; give you half an hour for your job."

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"I've paid dollar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now and conserved the conditions of the ment of the anglet broke. Hissis lifted up her voice and wailed, but Lon was furioully sagar.

"I've paid dollar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now and ment of the saging into each other's faces until done no harm to any man, and now and conserved the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now and the same in the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now and the same in the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the collar for dollar for dollar, and done no harm to any man, and now the first

Free hear nubted openily nothed; and by man in uniform, too! I'll have the law on 'em, you'll see!"

He saddled Black Bess and rode of to the village, only to find it half in sahes, the people sullen, with but little symphy to bestow on a trouble not as bad as their own.

"Were your two sons killed in bat tle?' demanded an old man sternly." If not, hold your peace."

Lon rode angrily back up the moun tain, nor would he speak a word for two days. Then he began to draw up a statement of grievances to be sent he did not know exactly where; but to bend doggedly over his unaccustomed work, following the shape of each letter with his tongue, relieved his overcharged feelings somewhat. His wife, however, wept openly when ever she loosed at the empty pens and stalls, and the great doer of the barn sagging on its broken hinges.

"The critters had no politics, anyway," she added.
Before the week was out they heard horses again coming np the Gap "There's nothing left to take now but ourselves," said Lom grimly. But the visitors were bent on addition this time, not subtraction. With them was a wounded man, a youth, who sat his borse with officulty, one empty sleeve pinned to his breast.

"I would like to leave this young man here for a while," said the officer in obarge; the is badly but not dangerously hurt, and only needs care and attention May I ask, sir, how this lappeaned?" he added, glanning at the desolation around him.

"You may," said Lon, now with a ferce pride in his position; "I'm neutral."

"Neither," said Lon, now with a ferce pride in his position; "I'm neutral."

"I believe he would maintain that at the stake," thought Winona an stoudy.

utral."
"I believe he would maintain that
the stake," thought Winona an

at the stake, thought winons an xiously.

"Bah!" said the stranger, "I have no use for neutrals. Here, ride on!" But the wounded soldier settled the question by swaying in the saddle, and would have fallen fainting to the ground had not the elder man imped from his horse and supported him in his arms. He was oarried into the house, and, as Colonel Halli day laid him down on the worn old lounge, he looked up into Winona's white face and said:

"You have no polities, thank God! This is what the war means for women. You will care for him while?

"He is my cousin," she said, and stooped to kiss Winthrop's white fore-head. The colonel went away satisfied with his obarge was in good hands, and once more the Gap settled down to peace and slenne.

As strangth came slowly back to Winthrop he and Winona would sit for hours at the edge of the gorge while he made real to her all the horrors of battle. With little tast and less kindness he pointed every tale with a personal application. He could not revile she horth enough, and with subtle cruelty made Barry the scangegost of all his country's sins. But he over-hot the mark. Notwith-standing all her own bitter experiences, heedless of her cousin's list of grievances, disregarding the recent sad scenes she had withesed up here in the mountain fastness, she forgot that she was a Southerner; she re remembered only that she was a wife and muther. Her heart yearned for the one who had given her the pures, swestest happiness of her life, and win oven now, perhaps, needed a woman's tender care She told no one of the fleeting glimpse she had had of him, and to that memory she added these deep, holy thoughts and looked them inher heart, and was so still, so sad and unnex, and the soon ceased to talk quite so freely to her. One morning she saw he was putting his arms in order with great care. He was in great spirits, and sang and whistled as he worked. Twenty times that day did he go to the foot of Sen time! Rock, as if expecting some one. After each fruitlese return he chafed and fu

the schoing hoof beats had died away. Then Lon sprang to his feet and hurried out into the yard. Whomas followed him. He caught her arm in his excitement.

"There's the north road," he cried, pointing to the left. "It I'd been the fool you women would have me, I'd be in that serimmage to night", and Winona could not tell whether it was relief or regret that made his tone strident with feeling. As for her, a wave of complex semotion surged through her soul and shock her as if with a chill. Upon was only twelve miles away: tred Federal solders were marching toward it; and Black Bess was in the stable!

As the long, dusky twilight was deepening into darkness she stole out, a dark dress on, a black straw hat tied down on her head with a cord. With trembling hands she saddled Bess. Jim, Winthrop's horre, a strong, vio lous beast, eyed her knowingly while she labored with the straps, as if to say, "Oho, young womant is that your game?"

She led Bess out, across the grassy alope, through the silent, starlit fields, and down the Gap. At the foot of Sentinel Rock she mounted and rode away. The valley lay bathed in sil. ver mist before her, the rugged peaks around were softened hint velvet in the still air. Bhe know the road, Bess around were softened hint velvet in the still air. Bhe know the road, Bess swift and sure, yet her cold hands trembled on the bridle. She saw a hundred dread forms behind the trees, and unfriendly faces seemed peeping from every fence-corner. She was terribly afraid; but with courage born of the highest fortitude, that conquers fear, she was flying on in spite of her first and join his company, who were to "pounce' on Upton. She thought of winds a shabing madly after her. Winthrop's voice was urging him on, coaxing, persuading him to outdo himself. Winona forgot her fears. She put the wint to Seas and thought with augush of Jim's wonderful strength, which in the end would tell against all the fleetness of Bess.

"Never more friends nor cousins!" thought Winona forgot her fears."

her nauce see hard,
They were down the mountain at
last. The two horses had fallen to a

They were down the mountain at least. The two horses had fallen to a regular gallop—Bess still in front, but the black brute behind gaining by the inch. Winona hastily scanned her chances. Jim was also wicked. If he should show his temper now!

He did.

When they came to the little river which they must ford Jim decided to rest awhile with his legs in the water, and take a long, slow drink. There he stood, switching his tail from aide to side, while Beas, thirsty too but docile, clambered up on the other side, got well in the lead again, and kept it.

"Now, Beas! now, Beas!" sobbed Winona.

The plucky little mare did her utmost. She fiew down the valley like a bird. Winona's heart beat fast. She had won! Dear old Jim! Dear, obtained, delightful, wicked old Jim! Winona calculated. Had the Federals reached Upton? Should she gallop straight to the hill, or out the north road to meet them? Windbrog would, of course, turn to the left. Winona calculated, space between two ridges gave her a view of the town. Campfires glowed on the hill beyond!

The tired Federals, resting on the hill till dawn, their wounded general under shelter, waiting for a taste of the coffee over the fire, suddonly saw a vision gallop into camp. A white-faced little woman on a jaded, foam-fiecked mare, who eried:

"To arms! They are coming! They are coming!"

But they had already come. The Federals found themselves surrounded, and the bravest of them could only surrender.

Two days afterwards there was an exchange of prisoners, and Winona was seen back to Hickory Gap under the cocort of a special guard, but without Black Bees. That fleet-footed mare had run her last race, and had been shot an hour after reaching the

The straight trunks of the pines shot up to a great neight, sizer trauching spreading out into a green roof that made a perpetual shade. Here was peace; what lay beyond? Winona searce dare to look, but by a happy miracle her house was not destroyed. The rooms were empty and deserted, berefs of everything that could be removed or ourn. With the child's hand in hers, Wilnona wandered for hours through the ground, a theoretherd, the empty rooms.

Suddenly she heard a footstep were head. It could not be! Who was this stranger looking at her with great longing eyes? Some holy instinct made the child perce through the change four years had made—the beard, the stain and dust of fra. Lite henumbing touch of two years' imprisonment—and she cried The straight trunks of the pines shot

" My father

My father?
But it was Winona's arms that lauged him sloss, Winona's soft brown head that lay on his shoulder, Winona's wet oheek that was pressed to his. Little Win could only look on m wistful surprise at her mother's unusual exhibition of emotion, while she clung to the big, brown hand that held hers so close.

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Guerri, May 6.— The regular meet ing of the Separate School Board was held in the council chamber Tuesday evening, May 4th. There were present: Messers. McElderry, Doran, Doyle, Downey, Ryan, D. Kelcher, Frank, F. Nunan. The Secretary, F. Nunan, read Government Inspector J. F. White's report on the schools. If speaks of the boys' classes:

Organisation and Discipline—"Good classification, admirable order."

Troficiency of classes examined—Aro rated generally as "good and excellent."

School Buildings—" Improved downers.

cellent.'
School Buildings—" Improved dur ing the year and kept in excellent con

dition.

Class Rooms—" Large, clean, neat
and attractive, being models of what
all school rooms should be.

Ventilation—" Suitable means are

Ventitation—"Suitable means are provided."
Equipments—"A proper supply."
The new slate boards were specially commended.
Remarks—" Both for the excellence of its work and for the admirable spirit and deportment of its pupils this school deserves to rank among the most successful in the Province.
Girls' Classes—The Inspector's remarks on the organization, proficiency, accommodation and equipment of the spiris' classes are about the same as for the boye, and in his general remarks the Inspector says: "Very material improvements were made since last year in the school building. The trustesse deserve much credit for the way they look after the accommodations. The answering of the classes shows that the year's work has been very succeeful, and fixed their standing in many subjects de cidedly above the average."

Rev. Father Kenny reported the at tandance for April:
Boys' classes—On roll 178, average after Jance 160.

Tall The Daar—Mr. J. F. Kellock.

TRIL THE DRAY—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. THOMAS ECLECTRIC ORL, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

Frigh ful Catastrophe.

PARIS, May 4.— While a charity bezaar was in progress in a large wooden building here to-day, fire broke out demolishing the structure in a few minutes. One hundred corpses have been taken out of the debris and as many more are still supposed to be in the ruins. The dead isolude a long list of ladies of the French aristocracy.

The managers of the baxaar hal arranged the stanis so as to represent a street of old Paris, and it was open adysected by, an event which was greatly looked forward to in society. The proceeds of each stall were devoted to a separate charity.

yesterially, an event which was greesily looked forward to in society. The proceeds of each stall were devoted to a separate charity.

The stalls were presided ov. by Mme. Fevrier; the Marquis de L'Aigle, Mme Jacobs, the Baronne de la Doucheste, the Marquis de St. Michel, the Douchesse Diese, Mime. Mignotes, the Baronne de St. Mesche, the Contesse Dusinyska, the Marquis de Contesse Dusinyska, the Marquis de Contesse Dasinyska, the Marquis de Contesse Dasinyska, the Marquis de Contesse Dasinyska, the Marquis de Pitti, the Duchesse DA Aleucon. The Marquis of the Duchesse DA Aleucon. De Schier, the Marquis de Contesse Dasinyska, the Marquis de Marquis de Marquis de Marquis de Marquis de Marquis de Maion and the Contesse de Grefful, see la Rochefousauld. Mille, de Flores presided over the refreshment stand. These ladies were assisted by many equally well-known society ladies.

Ayer's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for idiouaness, nauses, costiveness, indigestion, singgishness of the liver, jaundice and sick headache; also, to relieve colds fevers, neuralgis, and rheumatism.

There are but two kinds of men the succeed as public characters: nen of no principle, but of great alent, and men of no talent, but of ue principle—that of obedience to

THOUGHT

THAT KILLED A MANI

HE thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn oat, complained of dizziness, billousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

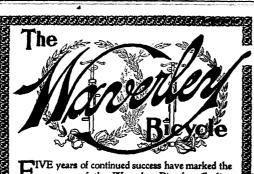
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MANFESTO.

As the voters of Toronto will he called upon shortly to decide whether a Sanday car service shall be peatted or not, the und-regized desire, with all respect for the opinions of other who regard the question differently, to bring to the notice of their fellowith zens some of the reasons which induces the three the proposed Sunday Service.

The fact the proposed Sunday Service of the reasons which induces the control of the proposed Sunday Service. The fact the proposed Sunday Service of the reasons which induces the control of proposed Sunday service and the service of the service and the service of the se

The undersigned will be glad if those who sympathize with these views will by their voice at the polls try to give them effect: o sympathic with these views will by their

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