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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.-No. 18.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTE

Good Books: Their Price.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER)

OR the last two weeks we have been writing on what to us seems a rory important question, that of professing and habitually using good books. We have not thought it necessary to argue on so plain a matter. No-body doubts the value of plous reading-oxcept those who have nover known what it is But too many it is to be feared, are over ready to yield to the attractions of the daily newspaper or the last novel, and so leave thomselves little time and less taste for the kind of works we are recommending. This is about as grave a mistake as if one should restrict himself to a diet of gruel, or stimulants, and yet expect to have the strength of a man. Bread and beef make the nuscles of the body, and sound solid reading gives tone to the mind.

strength of a man. Bread and beet make the nuscles of the body, and sound solid reading gives tone to the mind.

But it is not precisely this aspect of the case we are going to consider to day. A correspondent asks how we can expect anything like a general habit of reading or even buying works of piety as long as they are sold at so exerbitant a price. A small cottave of this class of books, not too-well printed, and rather cheaply bound, costs—so it is said—twice as much as many a handsome quarto, on which both printer and binder have laysland their highest art. The paper here is so good and the type so clean cut that the bright letter stands up on the page, and seems to come halfway to most the reading oye, whilst thore, that is in the plous book, old worn forms working on a very inferior medium reace the characters so dull, blurred and oftentimes imperfect that the keenest race the characters of this the keenest ight is soon blunted by collision with hem. How then can people be expected o pay double money for so very inferior

to pay double money for no very interior an article?

This, and the like of it, is what is said by not a few, by way of excuse that they have plenty of reading matter in their homes, but not much of it of the kind known as spiritual.

Wall this objection contains an allegation that we hold is notitine proved on a principle that in ordinary the proved on a principle that in ordinary manner of means that in ordinary man pone. It is not that our books of piety are in their intrinsic characteristics—that in in their paper, printing and binding—interior compare them. Firty years ago this might be said with plausibility and and some truth, but then just remember how long it is since emancipation was granted, and noxt how long, or rather how not very long at all, before that all, Catholics were forbidden to publish anything of their own. Little wonder there should have been imperfections, and many of thom. The real wonder is that in so brief a time we have been able after conturies of crushedness to straighten up so soon, and walk with such steady and graceful step even to the very highest places of excellence. And this has been done in great measure, and among publications by Catholics both in Europe and America, we can opinit to specimens of the very highest places of excellence. And this has been done in great measure, and among publications by Catholics both in Europe and America, we can opinit to specimens of the very highest finish in everything that belongs to book-making.

This may dispose of the first part of the objection. The second is often urged somewhat as follows: I admit all, or at least most of what you say, but because we have been made and the number of page, or the weight you continued to give it up for a big new copper, he has made of a first and a high. How do you carplain the difference?

We have heard much remarks more than once, and made no reply, not because we had frame no answer th

sonteness or pages in a book, or the binding in which it is wrapped up, or oven the character of the type of which it is printed, has (except accidentally) anything to do with determining its in transo value Weeds grow overywhere and cost nothing, and then again are worth nothing. Wheat requires pains, care, labour, and is never too abundant So with books. It is thoir matter chiefly that gives them value. If that is whole-some, refluing, clovating, if like manna it has fallen from heaven, either words with the substantial difference how it is served up. Botter eat good bread and heef off wooden platters than have a Chinese dinere served on silver or gold. The matter then of a fitty-page book may be indefinitely more valuable than the stuff that shreds out over a thousand pages. A small diamond is worth bushels of dust, and in buying the former at a high price you may make a better bargain than if you of the latter for nothing at all.

There remains just one consideration

at all.

There remains just one consideration which we would press on overyone who would have right notions in this matter. It is this: every serious book, or serious subject, must cost in proportion, first, to the pains it outsits in making it, and secondly, in proportion to the first of the pains it outsits in making it, and secondly, in proportion to the first of the pains it outsits in making it, and secondly, in proportion to the first of the pains it outsits in making it, and secondly, in proportion to the first of the pains it outsits in the pain it of the proclous metals, to be first day for then refund and shaped and labored upon even to weariness; and whether this toll be expouded on behalf of the intellect to raise us to higher planes of knowledge, or in the interests of the spirit, to help us up the stoop ways that lead to heaven, it comes to pretty nearly the same bling in rolation to what we are discussing. Toil it is, and toll of the noblest minds, and therefore always commands the highest price. The best spiritual, like the best scientific books, can nover be bad at popular prices, for the very reason that the popular taste can never appreciate them.

Providence has placed high up on the lottiest places of earth the fountains from which, by myriad little streams flowing downward and all around, we get the molisture which keeps the grass green, and makes the crops grow, and wo are able to live; and so He has given us here and thore, and from time of time, of regories and Angustines and Thomases and countless others—reserved the proper of the form of the proper of the same uniform of the proper of the proper of the proper of the same price is inevitable. Keeping this fact in mit d, I think I am reasonably near the truth in asying that—if you except i

the same price as the popular novel, for such a time will never come upon this earth.

Anyone who can read at all may read the novel, but let it be observed, "Many are called and few chosen." and the difference between the two classes is that the first think the call is enough in itself, and are lost; the second know that it must be followed up by obedience in faith. And one of the most potent aids to this obedience is to know how and wherein to obey; and where will you learn that lesson so well and so theroughly as by studying what has been said and done by prophets and apostles, and dectors and saints guided by the promised and ever-present spirit of God, instructing unto salvation.

So we conclude, as dear old Father Bruyere used to say so often, by repeating again and again the advice not cheat yourselves by this or that or any accuse, but as soon as may be, lay in a supply of good reading to keep your powers burnshed, and your spirits re-treaked, and your whole soul constantly skeeped in the knowledge of the one thing that is necessary.

League of the Cross, St. Mary's Branch.

To the Editor of The Register:

It may appear strange to the readers of your paper to find that St. Mary's League of the Cross have not let you know how they have been getting along lately. The branch is doing admirably. We have to day in the neighbourhood to 55 members in good standing, principally young men who are energetic and willing at all times to further the advancement of the League. Much of the success of it. a branch is due the spiritual adviser, Rav. Father Wm. McAunn, a young priost of much worth. He has from the moception of the society in the parish proved not only by words of advice, but by most generous deeds that ho which the society to flourish by his example. Many times has it been remarked that if it were not for the interest taken by Father McCaun that the League would not be so successful. It is to be hoped that he will long be left with us to en

of silent active work on the part of the worthy Chaplain and the members has of silont active work on the part of the overthy Chaplain and the members has at last been dissipating that false impression, and we have in the parish many friends and sympathizers who are always willing to further the interest of the society. We would wish to see more of the yeang men come along occasionally, even though they do not take the pledge they will at least have heard interesting talks with songs, recitations, etc. which all go to make the meetings a thing to be locked forward to with interest. You will hear more from us in the future. Meetings each Tuesday, 165, Farley Av.—Skerkyaav.

On Wednesday ovaning, the 4th, an entertainment was held in the Auditorium under the anspices of St. Mary's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, to help in tiquidating the obligations of the late newspaper organ of that branch, which during its brief careor essayed to subsist solely upon the advertising public and distribute itself free among the non-Catholics of the west end of the oity. There was an appreciative, but unfortunately not very woll-filled house. The entertainers of the ovening were all of the best class, among others Miss Cocilia McKenna, Miss Annie McMahon, Miss Floreco Bedullon; Messra Obaca, Marker, Clarence Boblidon; Messra Black, McDonsgh, Fallon and others, for the excellence of all the arrangements in connection with the musical features of the evening. It was in every respect, a high class and thoroughly enjoyable programme. His Grace the Archbidop had consented to lecture on "The Indestructible Character of the Church, and a number of ropresentative gentlemen were invited to the platfold in honor of this address. Messra, Hugh Ryan, Engene O Keefe, James J. Foy, Q.O., Alderman Burns and J. J. Loftus were present. Among the clerg were vicar General McCann, Roy. F. Ryan, Roy. Jame Dollard. Rev. J. I. Haud, Roy. F. Murray, Roy. Win. McCann The Archbidop poke with character vica General McCann, Roy. F. Ryan, Roy. Jame Dollard. Rev. J. I. Haud, Roy. F. Murray, Roy. Win. McCann The Archbidop que to the aposition on account of the ordinary questions from the sacred writings witnessing that the Church of the burley of the sacred writings witnessing that the Church of the State of the Church of the State of the Church of the artholic and saradier, the apparent weakness and insignificance of the care of the State of the Church of the State of the Church of

HAD LA GRIPPS.—Mr A Nickelson, Farmer, Dution, writes: "Last winter I had La Orippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months, when I bought a bottle of Dr. Thokas' Ectatoria Ori, and used it both internally and extending, morning and evening, for three days, at the capitation of which time I was completely cured."

A Fine Catholic Academy.

(Wairten for The Receipes | CONTINUING my tour through Cauda, I reached Montreal a fow days ago, and in taking notes of the educational institutions I was led to educational institutions I was led to visit the Catholic Commercial Academy, whose reputation as a thoroughly practical seat of learning I had heard of before. It is also known as the "Archambault School," and it is situated on St. Cathorica street, domiciled, as if by the natural law of the fitness of things, in one of the main commercial theroughfarcs of the great metropolitian Gity. It is withdrawn from the actual bratio and noise of the street by its protecting

It is withdrawn from the actual bratic and noise of the street by its protecting stretch of fronting grounds and it has also spacious play grounds, in the rear. It is almost in the heart of the city's choice location, and from the top roof of the building a grand view of Montreal can be had. To this elevated site I was conducted by the controls and leaves. choice location, and from the top roof of the building a grand view of Montreal can bo had. To this elevated site I was conducted by the courteous and learned Principal, Mr. F. P. Demers and the amiable Professor P. J. Loitch. That was after I had a thorough run of all the class rooms and halls and offices in the building, so that I was enabled to got a comprehensive idea of the place in which the commercial students are housed, while they receive that training and practical culture in mercantile commerce which fits them to compete aucoessfully for honored places in the business world in after years. And as far as I can judge, I have not visited a place of the kind better adapted to its purpose.

The number of pupils is between 400 and 500, and out of the raw material hereby furnished, Mr. Demers and his staff of able teachers mould and equip young men who are cagorly sought after to fill positions of trust in the best business houses in the city and even beyond the limits of the Dominion, for it has been known that mercantile men in Fhiladelphia have secured the services of the graduates from the institution in question. The well carned reputation of the sphool is based upon its therough resolving and the sound moral principles imparted.

The well carned the surface of the graduates from the institution in question. The well carned reputation of the sphool is based upon its therough resolving man from the Commercial business classes and they know that and seat of instruction. In this age of keen competition, men at the head of large firms, counting houses and banking concerns need to have capable and trustworthy employes, and they know that such are most likely to be found among young raw of the fateretion, and its sooms to stoop to the mean subterfuges that tool to shirk duty or deceive an amployer.

The real worth of ducational establishments that foster such principles of our substructions from the found to shirk duty or deceive an amployer.

teacher and skillful guide of the young mind grasping after knowledge. 160 has spont a long form of years at his dosk in the Catholic Commercial Academy, and liss proved his worth on all occasions. But over and above in professional years of the professional the years of the professional years and poot to the years to the same procession and poot to the wides pread reputation for him to the United States as prose and poot tool writer, and his productions have carned a wedespread reputation for him to the United States as well as a Canada. Men of his mental calibre give toon and value to the honorable profession of teaching, and they help to imbue the scholars who pass through their hands with a higher ideal of life and all its nobler duties. Nor is tarney of the profession of teaching, and they who are often secured by prior ongagement before they leave the school. The hours spent in the academy were to me instructive and pleasant, because I gained a clear insight to the improved methods of teaching, and saw what good hopes three are for the rising geoderations who will be fortunate enough to seek their instruction from a pure source untained with atheism or irreligion.—W.N. ELLISON.

ARCHBISHOF CORREGAN.

ARCHIBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Calebration of His Epiceopal Jabites in New York City.

New York, May 6.—With the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral ringing out the clear notes of inspring hymns over the housetops of the city, a celebration, which for occlosisation gradeur has never been equalled in this country, began at ten colock this morning. It was a celebration in commemeration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archishop Corrigan's elevation to the opisions of the Catholic Church. No less than seven hundred members of the clery, from the highest dignit. Church is the United States to de most humble priest, all arrayed in the brilliant vestiments of their office, added by their presence to the importance of the Catholic Church. The morning he read the following cablegram from Rome addressed to the Most Rev. Archibatory, Michael A. Corrigan:—

On-Holy Father congratulates you on addressed to the Most Rev. Archibatory, and lovingly sends as beneditudes.

Anticolabria, began his sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning he read the following cablegram from Rome addressed to the Most Rev. Archibatory, and lovingly sends as beneditudes.

Anticolabria, Principles of the Catholic Church is the Most Rev. Archibatory and the following cablegram from Rome addressed to the Most Rev. Archibatory, and lovingly sends as beneditudes.

Anticolabria principle of the catholic church is the morning he morning the principle of the control of

omphasized the fact that the five years of association with Cardinal McCloskey had been of great benefit to the Arch-

of association with Cardinal McCloskey had been of great benefit to the Archishop.

The address of the New York clergy, written by the Rev. Father Williams, was read from the pulpit of the Catheral by the Rev. Father Edwards, insteadiately after the Archbishop and said pontifical high mass. Addresses of the diocess of Newark and Trenton, read from the sarctuary, were responded to by Archbishop Corrigan.

Five hundred of the clergy sat down to a bacquot in the Archbishop's honor at the Bolaud Trade School at two clock. None of the laity was present, lishop Farley was toastmaster, Archbishop Cerrigan sat on the right and Archbishop Williams, of Boston, on the the toastmaster's left. Nert to the Archbishop sat Mgr. Martuelli, and then came Cardinal Gibbons.

There were seven teasts, as follows:

"Our Hely Father"........Mgr. Martiaelli.

i Philidelphis, began his serimon in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning he read the following cablegram from Rome addressed to the Rost Rev. Archbibhopy. The Archbibhop Corrigan in Carnina Raymon.

South Pather cogratulines you on the spinder of the celebration, and thousands of persons of all croeds and thousands of persons of the clergy as it moved alony into the Cathedral, by the control of the Cathedral, and with the cadets of St. Francis Salio Institute as body goard, the procession began Enough the Procession began En

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

The announcement of the death of the Rev Thomas Kelly, S.J., will call rorth vory genuine and wide-spread regret. Throughout Dublin more especially among the power class the death of Fatter Kelly will cruse a souse of personal less, the depth and perguaver of which it would not be easy to measure.

measure.

The Mansiou House Committee entrusted with the administration of the Kauine Fund subscribed in Iroland report that only four hundred pounds old rounsin available for distribution, while in the pressing appeal issued by the Committee it is set out that 800 objects one will have to be provided with good seed during the fow weeks of the sowing season that romains if another, probabily a worse, famine next year is to be averted.

Mr. Gerald Balfour cut his reply very

probably a worse, famino next year is to be avorted Balfour cut his reply very short to Mr. Patrick O'Brieu's it-quiry whether the Government would remove the ban from the Catholic members of the Privy Council who are legally disgualfied from acting as Lords Justices is an ovidouce of the new terror. Were the Lord Chief Baron, or Mr. Justice O'Brieu, or even The O'Conor Don to be usade eligible for Lord Licuttonaut's deputy the Lugau would be set on fire by the O-augment.

A quarterly meeting of the Standing Crumittee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Irelaud was held at University Colfego, Stophen's Green, his Emmonio Gardinal Logue in the chair.

The following resolutions were un-

The following resolutions were un-animously passed: -

"That we have seen with considerable surprise statements recently made in the public Press to the effect that the list his his been conducting private ngoistains with the Government in oference to the Irish University Question. We feel called upon to declare that those shatements are without foundation.

tion. We feel called upon to declare that those altermous are without foundation.

"The views of the Irish Bishops as to the constitution of the new University have been expressed in a document given to the public on the occasion of their meeting last June. In that document they answered every question that bad up to that time been raised by responsible statesmen in reference to this master. They moreover declared their resulting the put to them by aurone suffered their resulting the put to them by aurone sutherized to act on behalf of the dovernment. "Since them, no communication of any kind has been made to the Bishops on this subject. They have consequently been debarred from taking any tuttor act in the matter. But they are ready, as they always have been, to call the solitement of this grave matter by further defining their riews, if called upon to do so, in reference to any point as to which the statement situad by them last June statement issued by them last June statement situad by them last June statement situad by them last June statement with the statement of the grave statement of the grave statement of the grave statement of the grave matter is such that the statement issued by them last June statement of the grave matter by further defining their riews.

"We take this opportunity of requesting the Irish Members of Parlisment to oppose by every means in their power the Estimates for the Queen's Colleges until the Government plodge themselves to bring in a measure to satisfy the admittedly just demands of Trish Catholies in the matter of University Education. We slee wish publicly to make grateful acknowledgment of the Atronuous exertions, during the recent debate on the Address, of the great body of our representatives, to secure the concession of our just rights so long and so unfairly denied."

"While, so far as we can foresce, it is not likely that clergymen would seek election under the bood Government Bill oxcept under rare circumstances, we must record, in the name of the Bishops and priests of Ireland, our emphatic protest against the disqualification by Act of Patiament of the clergy of this country for offices to which they ought to be eligible from the very fact of their being citizons, independently altegicated their being citizons. In the control of the citizons in the control of the citizons in the c

Maye.

Cauon Groaly writes from Newport:
Judging by present circumstances the
prospect of the poor tenant farmers of
kins district is dismail in the extreme.
We are now near the first of May and a
great deal of land without seed. The
impovertished people have not a supply
of their own or a means to procure it.
Soun of them applied to the union for
seed carry in Spring, and, only a part of
them have up to the present been
supplied

Cardinal Yaughan's Condjuter.

ENGLAND.

Cardinal Yasphar's Condister.

It is stated in a Rome despatch in a Remday paper duaf Row. Father Gasquot in August and the Condistor to the Condistor of Con

SCOTLAND

Hasta et Bishop Mardowald

His Lydship the Bishop of Aberdeon
is ill, and it has been decoded to remove
him to Eduburgh so that he might
have the best mederal advice. Bishop
Mardonald, who is a Redemptorist, is
the clieb reporter of the Archbishop of
E mishingship the Lee Bishop

er New Church Lie P rolck

New Church for P rth A
There seems to be no oud to he
orection of new Catholic churches in and
around Glasgow. During the past year
was wilnoseed the solution opening of
nearly a dozen chiftees for the worship
of God according to Catholic ritual.
Partick, which has a large and constantly-increasing Catholic openiation, whose
roligicus needs have long outgrown the
accomodation afforded by the present
Church of St. Peter's and its chapel of
case on Partick Hill, is now having its
turn.

The Ithe Distress Pand.

The leish Distress Fond.

turn.

The lith Blittes Feed.

This fund is mounting up but slowly, caused a little, no doubt, by the attitude taken up by a few busybodies who thought that the Lord Provost's fund was not good enough for thou, and therefore started funds on their own account, which funds they allocated as they thought ilt. There is no gauging the harm this free-lance attitude has done in urying up the Seedich subservation. As no ver impartial See, put it the other day: "First you may heave and earth to get the Lord Provost to open a fund for the rolled of your distress, and then, when this is done, you don't recognize it, but subscribe to overy Tom, buck, or Harry, who has a political, or other, axe to grind. How can you oxpect us to subscribe under such circumstances?"

COULDN'T WRITE HIS NAME.

Nerves Shaltered-Business (ione-Rope Gose-A Physical Wreck-Restored Completely by South American Nervine.

A registal Wree-listators completely by south American Service.

"Two years ago I was completely prostrated with nervous debility. I was so completely wrecked that I had to quit business. I tried best physicians, and numerous treatments and proprietary remedies with no reliof. Reading teetinouslas of wonderful cures affected by South American Nervane I denied, for give it a trial. Before I had takon half a bottle I received great bonefit. I have taken soveral bottles, and feel justified is stating that its a wonderful medicine. Before taking it my nerves were so bad, yet a trial before I had taken half a bettle I received great bonefit. I have taken soveral bottles, and feel justified by shattered I could not sign my name legibly. I feel that too nuch cannot be said in praise of it." E. Errett, Merrickville, Ont.

A. O. H. Stratford.

A. O. H. Stratford,

STRATFOID, May 5.—On Monday May 2nd, Dr. No. 2, Ancient Order of Hiberniaus of this city, held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a division of the Ladies Auxiliary. Miss Kelly, provincial president, of Toronto, was assisted by the ladies of Stratford who turned out in large numbers. The esciety was organized with a chartered membership of eighty-six with good prospects of reaching the hundredt mark within a few weeks. The ladies auxiliary has in the person of Miss Kelly a very clever woman under whose able management the society should flourish throughout Ontatio. She is an able speaker and thoroughly posted on the fundamental principles of Hibernianism, we have every reason to believe that in the near future she will be called upon to orgaize several other divisions of the order in this section of the province. Wishing the Ladies' Auxiliary and our noble order overy success. Yours respectfully.

Guelph Is Prosperous.

Guelph Is Prosperous.

Guelph Is Prosperous.

Guelph Is Prosperous.

Guelph April 27.—Gratifying in overy respect was the statement which president J.E. McEiderry was enabled to make to the Board of Trade at its annual meeting on Tuesday evening. That the business new of the city take an interest in the organization is evidenced by the fact that the membership role numbers 129. We think, however, the president might wait have coupled with this satisfactory announcement as admonition for the work of the city and the satisfactory announcement as admonition for the meetings. In a live brain case sortice like Goolph there are surely always subjects which can beneficially ongage the sitenation of its business mou once a month. The president's reference to the fire hall and the sewerage question is necessarily a to-statement of the wise position the board long since took upon these questions. The city council has at last made a move to noet the necessary requirements for five protection. It is hoped something tangible will also be accomplished this year in the promotion of a proper sowerage system.

The statistical portion of the report must afford pleasure and satisfaction to every citizen. It shows conclusively that Quelph has not been behind in taking advantage of the fresh stimulus to a proper sowerage of the fresh stimulus to a proper sowerage of the fresh stimulus to a proper sower and satisfaction to every citizen. It shows conclusively that Quelph has not been behind in taking advantage of the fresh stimulus to have been shared in the labor and are surely sharers in the advantages which improved trade has bought.

One gratifying feature of the proceedings of the meeting was the well-carried, and the business of the Reard one of his chief concerns. With a natural onthus and business actume u and a new failing fund of kindness and conflictly.

All work and no play makes the girl with the plane popular nark does

All work and no play makes the girl with the plane popular next door.

What English river has the most crocked course?—The Tront; for miles of its ocurse it is altogother in Notts.

Spanish Side of The Cuban Question.

In Massey Hall, on Thursday eve ning, Senor Du Bozo, late First Secretary of the Spanish legation in Washington, lectured on the causes of the Cuban revolution and the present Spanish-American war. On the platform and in the audience were Archform and in the Auditance were Archi-methop Walsh, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Father Ryan, O. A. Howland, J. Ecoch Thompson and E. E. Sheppard. Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, and his party occupied one of the boxes.

Dr. Ryerson presided, and in intro ducing Senor Boso, explained that the lecture was under the auspices of the had been recently established in Canada, and that the proceeds would be forwarded for the rollef of the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality.
Senor Du Bose was given a most

flattering reception. He spoke, he said, in a purely private capacity, and would endeavor not to be too violent. It might appear as though the last word had been uttered on the Cuban the subject, but he ventured to think that such was not the case, and that further reflection would show that hitherto but one point of view had been placed before the public, a point of view manifestly unfair, which,

of view manifestly unlair, which, starting from false premises and based upon the merest atoms of truth, has yet succeeded in rearing a colossal edifice of calumny and misrepresentation, whose overweighted stores, crumbling beneath their roofing of falsehood, require but a gentle push from the hand of truth to come crashing to the ground.

History, he said, unfortunately, can newer be, even with the best care, abolutely accurate. How much more, then, do we see this to be the case in the so-called history of the Cuban question, as related by the sensational writers of the American Yellow Fress, and yet it is these unreliable sources to which the public has been obliged to turn for information upon the subject.

My purposes to might is to explain

ject.
My purpose to night is to explain the history of the actual insurrection in Oubs, from the commencement, in March, 1895, to the moment immediately preceding the beginning of hostilities by the United States; but before

ately preceding the beginning of hostilities by the United States; but before
entering upon this, I would like to
make clear to you that the causes of
all the troubles we have ever had in
the island can be directly traced to
conspiracies formed in the United
States and aided and abetted by the
citizens of that Republic.

Thie, I think, can be sufficiently
proven by quetations from proclamations issued by different Presidents of
the United States, with the object of
reminding American citizens of the
duties they owed to foreign nations
with whom they were supposed to
maintain friendly relations. These
proclamations would never have been
issued if it had not been clear that
they were badly required. Such proclamations wore issued by Precident
Jofferson in 1806, to prevent a military
expedition or enterprise against the
dominions of Spain; by President
Madison in 1816, with the same purpose; by President Van Buren in 1898,
when there was also danger of an incursion, into Canada.

In 1881, on 25th of September, President Tyler issued a new proclamation, and in 1840 Fresident Taylor

when there was also danger of an incorsion.into Canada.

In 1881, ou 26th of September, President Tyler issued a new proclamation, and in 1840 President Tylor was forced to attempt to check more diagraceful attempts on the part of American citizens to invade Ouba and some of the provinces of Mexico; hissued the usual proclamation.

Further proclamations were issued by President Johnson in 1866 and by President Johnson in 1866 and by President Johnson in 1866 and by President Grant in 1870, both of these relating to attempts on the part of evil-disposed citizens of the Utiled States to make trouble in this Dominion. I cite these, se I said before, to bring home to you the fact that the vicinity of the United States has invariably proved a source of constant danger and irritation to neighbouring friendly countries. And yet, this is the nation which claimed and obtained from Great Britain the immense indemnity which was paid in the Alabama case, sustaining before the Geneva arbitration court the principle which has since become an axiom of international law, that where the local and municipal laws of the country are insufficient to carry out its international colligations, it is incumbent on that nation to pass adequate laws for the purpose," and that "the failure to do so is no excuse for the refusal of responsibity." How does this square with the conduct which Congress has adopted with regard to Coba? I appeal to the judgment of this enlightened public.

We have heard a great deal shout the overtaxed and downtrodden condition of Cuba at the time of the country of Presign Commerce and Navigasion for the year ending June 30th, 1898, for the year endin

I may say in parentheses that the yel-low press and the jingo Senators, like Gallio, care for none of these things. United States imports.... \$ 78,700.506 United States exports...... 21,157,608

A total trade of \$102.864,204

United States imports......\$ 19,141,578 United States exports...... 16,779,820

A total trade of..... 6 95 990 808 Difference in favor of Cuba of \$66, 913,811.

913,311.

The taxation per capita, as compared with other South American countries, was as follows:—Obili, \$20; Brazil, \$22; Uruguay, \$20; £03; Cuba, \$16; Cuba, \$16 What basis for the cry overazation do these figures affard?

The expenditure subsequent to the Lapion treaty (that was the pact which terminated the former insurrection), has steadily diminished from \$46,694,698 in 1878 1870 to \$20,037,394 in 1894 1895.

A new factor had, however, to be

sion). has steadily diminished from \$340 504.688 in 1878 1870 to \$20,-037.994 in 1894 1895.

A new factor had, however, to be taken into account, and without which no insur-ection would have been possible. As you are doubtless aware, the wealth of Cuba is due primarily to the augar crop. The price of this commodity had been steadily decreasing under the influence of the competition of best sugar, until it had reached the lowest point ever touched. As a result of this fall in price, when Marti, the emissary of the New York junts, disembarked in Cuba, and in conjunction with a Santo Dominican adventurer, Maximo Gomez, and the mulatto Masco, started to fan mto fire the embers of discontent ever exteent in a population of mixed race, he found ready to his hand some thirty thousand unemployed laborers, four-fifths being negroes, a portion of whom was only too ready to embert in any enterprise which promised booty. This was the commencement of the insurrections, conceived and carried out by the junts of New York composed largely of American citizens. Litter on a few ambitious and unserrupulous white politicians in Cuba affiliated themselves to the movement, and Spain being totally unprepared for trouble in that direction, the insurrection spread unchecked for sufficient time to enable it to disturb the whole country. We should not be too severely blamed for this state of unpreparedness; for the political status of the island offered at that time no excuse for revolution. A constitutional agitation in favor of fomer rule had, in the last few years, made great strides in the Spallsh Cortes, and would undoubtedly have made still greater progress had it not been for the fact that of the sixteen senators and thirty deputies recresenting Cuba in the Imperial Parliament, only a minority were in favor of that

made still greater progress had it not been for the fact that of the sixteen senators and thirty deputies representing Gubs in the Imperial Parliament, only a minority were in favor of that measure. The Conservative Government of Canovas, even whilst the insurrection was in progress, passed a decree granting a modified home rule which was gladly accepted by the bome rule party in Cubs, although bitterly opposed by the important Conservative olement in the island as a first and most important step in the direction of complete home rule. The Liberal party of Spain have now granted the most complete scheme of home rule that has been known in history. It is based on your own Canadian constitution, but at the swme time reserves to Guba the right to representation as before in the Imperial Parliament.

So excellent was the effect in Cuba

tution, but at the same time reserves to Oubs the right to representation as before in the Imperial Parliament.

So excellent was the effect in Oubs of the promulgation of these olivers of the comment of the comment

gressmen and Senators, whose personal interests were in peril, to stand up for truth and justice. Time and again have these lying reports of the yellow press been refuted, but unfortunately, only the respectable newspapers in the States have published these denieds, and these papers have little influence with the gredulous masses, ever ready to believe out if it is sufficiently senestional, in preference to dry and unemotional truth. Let me give you one example to prove the truth of what I say. One of the worst of the many atrocities recounted and gloated over by the sensational press was the case of Evangolina Cossio y Ossaeros. This is what General Lee, an ardent sympathizer with the insurgenie, and American Consul-General in Havana, said on the subject upon his arrival in New York on the Sih of last September:
"There is one thing that I am at liberty to speak about, and I do it oberfully and anxiously, as I wish to correct a false and stupid impression which has been created by some newspapers. I refer to Senorita Clessors. This young woman has two clean rooms in the Casa Recojidas, and is well clothed and fed. It is all tommyrot about her scrubbing floors and being subjected to cruelt'es and indignities. She would have been for the hubbub created by American newspapers.

the hubbub created by American newspapers.

"I do not believe the Spanish Government ever for a moment intended to send her to the pensi colony in Africa or elsewhere. I believe her name is now upon the roll for pardon.

"That she was implicated in the insurrection on the Isle of Prace there can be no question. She herself, in a note to me, acknowledged the fact, and stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

Do you imsaine the sensational

Do you imagine the sensational press published this denial? On the contrary, they completely ignored it, and proceeded to invent new horrors. The proprietor of one of the most discreputable journals in the world, so presonal and even obseens that it is banished from the reading-room of every respectable club in America, the property of a youth cursed with an immense fortune, imagined the most extraordinary advertisement that this age has seen. He chartered a yacht, three United States Senators and two Congressmen, and sent them all down to Cuba to report in accordance with the sensational policy of his newspaper. They carned their money well. Upon their roturn, one after the other rose in Congress, and, boasting of the generoity of their patron, made speeches that recked of sulphur and brimstone. Do you imagine the sensational press published this denial? On the

speener that reseted of suiprur and brimstone.

Is there any other country in the world, Isdies and gentlemen, where such a thing would be possible, and yet these paid hirelings of a disreputable newspaper are the statemen, save the mark, who shape to-day the destinies of the United States. Another of these amiable legislators, one William Mason, annoyed, I imagine, at not having been included in the invisation to visit Cubs free of cost, and determined to prove that at any rate he was as good an American orator as the rest of the gung, made a speech so lurid, and in words so coarse, that

vitation to visit Cuba free of cost, and determined to prove that at any rate he was as good an American crater as the rest of the gung, made a speech so lurid, and in words so coarse, that one of his car's colleagues had ut call him to order, and ask him "In what purifieus and slums" he had picked up his ideas.

But, let me pass, ladies and gentlemen, from the contemplation of these border ruffians, whose illiterate boorshness is only equalled by their vensitives and ludicrously pempons conceit, to the consideration of the steps which he American Government, yielding to the pressure brought to bear, thought fit to take to coree Spain into the surrender of part of her territory.

The Maine question was brought forward, and the report of the American Board of Investigation nublished, stating that the cause of the explosion was founded upon the following piece of logic. The evidence of Osptain Sigaboe and the officers of the ill-fated ship, the parties principally concerned, showed that every presaution had been taken, therefore the explosion could not have been from the interior, therefore it must have been done by the Bpaniarde—Q E.D. Wo offered submit the question to the judgment of naval experts of the maritime powers, agreeing in advance to abide by their verdict. The Yankees, however, were too cute to agree to this, and subsequently articles written by experts in the service journals of Europe prove how oute they were not to trust their case to an impartial tribunal.

Finally, the American Government suggested that an armistice should be procelaimed for a few months, and if

will be the next turn? What practical proofs have the States given of their theoretically friendly feelings for meighboring nations? Are the citizens, even of this fair Dominion allowed to work in the merchant marino of the United States? Or are they treated as Chinese coolies? And yet the American Government is only too glad to obtain their services in her ships of war. It is possible I am prejudiced on the subject, but it seems to me that before very long it will be incumbent on the hardone to combine in opposition to this dangerous extension of the so-called Mource doorrine, which threatened to crush out of the western hemisphere the interests and authority of the constitutional Governments of Europe. Must we submit to see the sacred traditions and the rights which centuries have honored trampled upon by the feet of the most bloated and corrupt body politic of modern times? I cannot believe this possible.

"Ladies and gentlemen," concluded the speaker, "a vision rises before me—on my right I see a throne, and on its steps a widowed Queen, holding by the hand a boy, upon whose youthful hrow presses all the weight of a once mighty empire. With noble dignity the hand a boy, upon whose youthful hrow presses all the weight of a once mighty empire. With noble dignity the hand a boy, upon whose youthful hrow presses all the weight of a once mighty empire. With noble dignity the little her hands in appeal to the chivalry of Europe. On my left I see a crowd of bloaded politicians, whose evil countenances reflect the crodid lust that is in their souls—iet Europe choose.

"I have been too long intimately associated with England and Englishmen not to know that your own intense loyalty to that most gracious lady and coveroign whose dominions encircle the globe, not to know, I ropeat, that that loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that burns to-day in the least of every loyal Spanlard, "God Save the King." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the address a vot of thanks was tendered Senor Du Bo

Our or Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appoitic, furred tongue, and
general indispositiou. These symptoms,
it neglected, develop into acute dis-use.
It is a trite saying that an "ounce of
prevention is worth a pound of cure,"
and a little attention at this point may
save months of slokness and large
doctor's bills. For this complaint take
from two to three of Parmicle's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or
two for three nights in succession, and
a cure will be effected.

School Testimonials.

The following pupils of St. Michael's School received testimonials of merit for April, 1808:

Form IV — Excellent — W. O'Connor, J. Doyle, G. O'Leary, L. McGinn, O. Callen. Good—W. Burke, E. Thomson, F. Annett, F. O'Leary, H. Baker.

Form III.— Excellent—E. McMillan, L. Lee, F. O'Halloran, J. Millan, A. Grant, M. Ryan. Good—R. Dowling, P. Pinfold, Thos. Wheeler, G. Murphy, J. Brazell, R. Creagh.

Form II.— Excellent—O. Baseman, J. Hennesey, R. Johnson, E. Foley, J. Kenny, Good—F. Murphy, H. Jackson, O. Duggan, C. Flannery, J. Wells.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Wells.

St. Mary's School.

Form IV.—Execllent—J. Dee, J.
Madigan, Leo O'Connor, F. Kelly, W.
Oster, R. Murray, J. Maioney, A.
Droban, H. Hainee, F. Walsh. Good
—C. O'Brien, F. Read, F. Oarlan, C.
Smillie, P. McGarrigle.

St. Form III.—Good—B. Broen, J.
Fennell, H. Livelle, A. McDonald, A.
Landreville, J. Landreville, A. Grossi;
T. Cain, W. Lynch, J. Donovan, P.
Kennedy.
Jr. Form III.—Excellent—A. McNeill, E. McCaffrey, G. Roe, A. Shee,
T. O'Hanley, J. Clancy, W. Wylie, A.
Murphy, Good—T. Cunerty, E. Zeagman, J. Caugblin, J. Hagerty, J.
Kyle, T. Hanson, F. Bronen.
Form II.—Excellent—M. Keating,
P. Murphy, C. Grossi, F. Walsh, J.
Madigan, L. Ohappelle. Good—E.
Duffy, W. Benett, E. Fennell, M.
Montone, G. Kennedy,

St. Francis' school.

ST FRANCIS' SCHOOL

Form III.—Excellent—G. O'Brien, J. Glynn, T. Glynn, F. Glynn, W. Wright. Good—P. Dee, W. Kirk, Form II.—Excellent—R. Dyron, F. Martin, P. Lee, E Gartland. Good—F. O'Brien, C. O Brien, J. Glynn, C.

ST. CECILIA'S SCHOOL.

Form IV.— Excellent — Joseph O'Brien, Cornelius Mahoney, William Kelly. Form III.—Gcod—Francis Doyle,

James Gracey.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL

Form IV.—Excellent—E. Kolly, T. Donovan, W. Quinn, F. Mulhall, J. Harris. Good—J. Tracy, J. Lister, E. Ward, R. Turner, Form III.—Excellent—W. Skel-ton, J. Cooney. Good—W. Slack.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the threat and lungs from viscid phiegm, and a medine that promotes this is the best medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the threat and chest. This is procisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant; adults like it because it relieves and ourse the disease.

THE DOMAIN

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

OF WOMAN

2 One day last week I was carried off by an enthusiastic friend to see the new wing at Lorotto Abboy. My friend was herself a graduate of Toronto's colobrated Catholic alma mater, which made the visit doubly interesting.

It may surprise some of my readors to hear that this was my first visit to the Abbey. It would be impossible to describe the actonishmont with which I viewed for the first time the magnificent pile of buildings on Wellington Place. The great height and vast extent of this handsome convent came upon me almest with a shook, and I uttored an involuntary exclamation of arprise. The great unfinished dome of the new chapel shone wh. a botween the two towers of the cast wing, the wooden frame making it look: like gold in the afternoon light. Along the uarrow wooden path sharing the loft of the main building we walked to a side door. It was Sunday and a trifle late, the sisters would be in the chapel; we rang, and after a short delay were admitted. Benediction was just commencing, so we proceeded to the temporry chapel, which looked strangely low roofed, and chapel that it is difficult to become used to anything beiow a certain clovation. The singing was splendid.

My friend is berself an accomplished and entiustastic musician, and showard looguout aftewards over the congregational singing, which was quite spendanceus and showed the careful and roofed. Miss Chapin sang the "O Salutaris" in fine style. This young lady is an artist of marked ability, and, to use a worn out critique, "will doubless heard from at no distant date."

After Benediction we sisters took of the series of the series of the serie

escription of the oxceliont arrange-nents.

The chapel is still a mere framework, o to speak, but enough is built to give as a idea of the grand and striking reportions that will be a feature of the omplet's edifice. There was no ordi-ary and civilized means of getting into the chapel. We could not even get near be door, much less enter by it, but in-enuity and enthusiasm know no ob-isales, so a window opening on to a allery or cloister running at right angles a the chapel, was utilized as a means fentrance, and, had there been any-ody there they would have been any-ody there they would have been odded at the sight of half a dozon young dides and a couple of nuos climbing a lair, scrambling: through a window, nor dropping down some four feet our se there are no second to the chapel, one had some but one in the chapel, one had some

e like.

A great dome surmounts the sanc-nary and looking down towards the oor from this end one can scarcely istinguish it, so great is the distance. The beight of the groined roof is im-cease, and oven the shafts and socfiold-ag with which the building was filled ould not take ax ay the general idea of isse.

ses.

Another soramble through the window and an adjournment upstairs to see the sass rooms and dormitories. The classooms are spacious and lofty, with plenty light, and are situated at either side broad corridors.

I broad corridors.

Our attention was attracted by an excedingly interesting geographical chart;
ad while we were examined in the opboard a pitter of examined in the control of the c

(ablo, so the little gramy trotted away to wash them. "That is Patsy," romarked a Sister. Who in Toronto has not heard of ?atsy? So wise and old fashioned and yet so thoroughly shillish; the clover child of a brilliant mother; she has undoubtedly a far future before her. Space will not permit of my doing it lightly to the word of a return to force her. Space will not permit of my doing it lightly to to the woodlend arrangement; we saw, or to the splendid architecture, but as soon as the new wing; is finished I will write an article describing the building, and I hope to be present at the oponing of the new chapel. I must not comit to mention the handsome mullioned window presented to the Abbey by the architect, Mr. Javis.

The high literary attainments of the young ladies are apparent upon a peruzion of the "Leaflets from Loretto," published unarterly by the published will be a subject to the subject of the "Leaflets from Loretto," published underly by the published will be a subject to the word of the "Leaflets from Loretto," published underly by the published will be a subject to the word of the "Prioudestip" is very good, so also is "Momery" by Miss Holen Roilly. Miss Marie Foys fine essay on "Isriendestip" is very good, so also is "Momery" by Miss Holen Roilly. Miss Marie Foys fine essay on "Music in Lauyange" is an excellent example of the application of rhotorical knowledge. "A Violet Dream"—(a child'a fanoy)—by Miss Kathleon Watkins (Patsy), is really wonderful for so young a child and betrays great promise for the future under the ceredid training shie is recoiving. The reviews by the able editor, the force of the future of the futu

All honor to the Queen Regent of of Spain for the noble and conrageous stand abe is making in the face of terrible difficulties and imminent danger. She is a mother fighting for her con, and motherlike, she will stand in the front while a shadow of hope remains. All the glory if any there he is such a wretched and unchristian business, as the capture of Manilla, falls to the lot of the Spania.ds, who, standing on amashed and sinking ships, replied to the fire of their neemies while yet a single gun remained to them, and when all hope was lost and they were slowly going down, faced death as only brave mon can, and shouted defiance with lives it ast breath.

tineir last breath.

I'ves the chivalrous American governzent realize that it is fighting a weak
woman and a young boy for a mere
chimera; that it is wasting the valuable
lives of brave men for no other purpose
than the gratification of the ovil passions that are only to a rampant in a certain section of the United States. If
Spain falls as there is good reason to
four abe may do, abe will drag down with
her the prestige of more than one nation
and the peace of Europe; but her name
will live in the bravery of her sons, aye
and hor daughters too as long as the
world endures.

But the waste and the section of the contraction of the
Rut the waste and the section of the contraction of the
Rut the waste and the section of the contraction of th

world endures.

But the war is not over yet, and no one can predict the end with any certainty; the future, without doubt, holds numberless difficulties for the United States whether the issue be defeat or victory.

Tarrisa

ACRES OF PIE

ARE EATEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS DOMINION

Were Not Used.

There are thousands of bakers in Canada. Each one bakes hundreds of bear every 7. There are thousands of housekeepers in the Dominion. Each of those bakes hundreds of pies every year. Think, then, how much pie does every person in Canada eat in a year! Now, the pie is called the "seed of Dyspepsia." And the pies baked in Canada in a year would cover acres of ground.

Canada in a year wom.

Ganada in a year wom.

Think of it! Acres of dyspopsia!

And this means hours, days, weeks, months of terrible suffering! It means il! health and ruined constitutions! It follows that the Canadian race will become weak and unhealthy nuless sommers of checking this dyspepsia be found, for people son't give up there were.

be found, for people won't give up their piet.

Fortunately there is no need to search for a way to check dysapepais. It has been found already. Dodd's Dysapepais. Tablets not only check the worst cases of dysapepais, but oure them outright. So you may eat ple in peace, if you only take one or two of Dodd's Dysapepais. Tablets after so had been alled to the transfer of Dodd's Dysapepais. Tablets care dysapepais and all stomach troubles by removing the cause. They digost the food, clean the stomach, rest and strengthen it, and regulate the bowels perfectly. One or two taken after each meal will cure the worst case in a few weeks.

meat will cure the worst care in a new weeks.

There's no uncertainty about it, but you can satisfy yourself, and cure your dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, etc., but you may and trying a block are sold by all the state and the state and

THE DESTINY OF THE IRISH RACE.

The following appears in "Britan-nia," the organ of The British League, published in London, Eng. .

nia, 'the organ of The British League, published in London, Eng. .

Attention in Ireland has been solong and so exclusively occupied with the effort of the Irela to shake off the degrading dissibilities which they have endured nuder English misgovernment, that few have cared to look into the future and attempt to forecast what irray have in store for us. Almost all Irish writers who have not been entrely absorbed in the ophemeral contentions of politics have turned their gaze, not on what lies before us, but on what lies behind. The labor expended in rescuing and catoring to motice oil that is left of a history of surpassing interest has been undertaken and earried out with the most conspicuous ability by men whose sames are too well and too honorably known to require mention. They ray be sure that their services are not likely to be forgotten; but the time is at hand when we must look forwards well as beach. The great object for which Irishmen have so long contended may now be said to be achieved. The question at issue between the rish local self-government, at last recognized as inevitable, shall assume. With the passing of Mr. Bal four's promised Bill, the first great step in Irish progress will be taken. They must now look out anxiousy along the course which they have to tread.

We are all already familiar with the ideal of a separate Irish State. That

tread.

We are all already familiar with the ideal of a separate Irish State. That ideal has been only contemplated because it has been so far removed from the possible that no really serious attention has been bestowed upon it. A separate Irish State is a phantom the materialization of which must be attended with such stupendous difficultis inta the most ardent Irishman may well turn away from their contemplation. Where is such a State to come into oxistence? In the whole world there is not a single vacant spot where it could be planted with the smallest chance of growth. Geographical imitations make the idea of its development in Ireland grotesque. The island is not large enough to contain a fraction of the Irish race, which not to speak of the United States and the C. Lonies, is already more numerous in Great Britain than in Ireland itself. Those whose appirations for the Irish are limited to the establishment of the nominal independence of Ireland may indued be called Little Irelanders. Their patriotistiem is as narrow as it is short sighted; for, paltry as their object may be, no one with a particle of political saggetty can believe its realization possible. The era of small independent States has passed away for ever. Irishmen might as well try to keep back the rising tide with a broomstick, or to stop the rotation of the arth with a blackborn, so to arreat the great development towards the unity of mankind which is already grouping all nations round the few vast Euspires which cover the whole wat Euspires which cover the whole arch. Irishmen in the law of the fact of politics, of paltry politics, of puny kings, all of which have passed away. While she has been thus dreaming her cons have gread themselves over the whole world. It is time for her to awake; to realize that in the living present they can win for her a splendid place; that she is destined to be one of the Great Powers of the fature.

Bo long as Irishmen in Ireland were refused the elementary rights of freedom and their country administered on

edon unpopular and antedituriacines, any extravaçance of opinion was for them excusable. Submission to them excusable. Submission to arbitrary rule, acquiescace in unconstitutional government would have been disgraceful; and it will doubtless hereafter be a subject for legitimate pride among Irishmen that there has hear reserved for those who cught to have been their leaders against it. The Union was not a submission; but, like that with Scotland, an alliance. It was inevitable that till England came to act the end of the that with Scotland, an alliance. It was inevitable that till England came to act honestly in the spirit of that alliance there could be no pease between the tw. nations; and there has been no peace. At the present moment England is being punished for the dishonesty with which she has acted where the Iriel are concerned by the extremely formidable and persistent hostility of the Irish in the United States. This may, at some oritical moment in the future, involve her in whas would really be a civil war with America. And such a war would result inevitably in the loss of Canada. All Englishmen who are not uitedly reckless, and who observe the rapid growth of foreign and far from friendly Powers abroad, realise that it ought to be a chief object of English policy to remove for ever the causes which there produced this danger. There are also many

Englishmen who desire a real union with the Irisb from higher motives than mero polltical expediency. That feeling is rooprocated by meny Irish men, who, like the present writer, have bitterly recented English mels conduct in the past, but to whom nevertheless it appears certain that the only safety of the English speaking races lies in their complete reconciliation, and in the olosest alliance with each other.

When all the dissbittles of the Irish have been removed in Irolandwhen, in their own country, as in every other part of the Empire, they have the same hebrities and enjoy the same privileges as other citizens—the past will soon be forgotten, and Irish men will come to look on things in a different light. Vast and difficult problems will then be presented for consideration to the leaders of Irish thought. Their intelligence will be much less anute than we hope if they then fail to recognize that of all the rights of the Constitution, the full extension of which to themselves they have so long demanded, the most vital to their country, the most necessary for their liberty, and the clost valuable in their interests, is their continued representation in the Iripecial Parliament. There the welfare not only of Ireland, but of all Irishmen in every part of the Empire, and in Englandisself, must be concerned in every debate, and be affected by every measure. There it ought to be the ambitton of Irishmen to play not only a prominent, but a leading part—to be the spoisement of Irishmen in every part of the tworld.

For the Irish there have really been all along only two alternative policies; unless they are as attiefed to play in the every part of the world.

For the Irish there have really been For the Irish there have really been all along only two alternative policies; unless they are satisfied to play in the history of mankind a small, undignified and unimportant part—a suggestion which they will, I am sure, repudiate with indignant soorm. The one is to claim, win and exercise within the Anglo-Irish Empire a position of absolute equality with the English and Sootch. The other is to obtain by purchases if feasidle, by conquest if necessary, some portion of territory large enough to allow of their establishing in it a great Empire of their own. Uf these alternative enterprises the latter would be difficult to the verge of impossibility; the former has been virtually accomplished already. Like their kinsmen, the Sootch, the Irish are now seen in the front ranks in every part of the Empire. Sir Charles Duffy has been one of the leading statesmen of Australia; Edward Biske of Canada. In politice at home, what names are more distinguished than those of Lord Dofferin, Lord Russell, Lord Strathmore? Two—Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts. An Irishmen is in suprome command in India, and another in Egypt. Two of the most capable and most popular of our admirals are Irishmen—Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Leopold McClintock. Ireland has given to science Lord Kelvin and Professor Tyndall; to musical srt, Villiers Stanford, Foli, Ludwig and Plunket Greene. Two at least of the great merchant princes of London are of Irish birth. Sir Thomas Lipton and Alfred Harmsworth. No matter in what direction we look, we find Irishmen winning their way to the front. Nor is there anything to prevent the son of any Irish peasant from winning for himself a position as distinguished as any of those mentioned. For Firshmen to turn aside from the splendid position they have already won, and to attempt, in the teeth of overwhelming opposition, to exablish an independent Empire, rather than to be leaders in the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, would be indeed insanity. The future, the true mission of the firsh, lies, I am certai Sage and the clementals appear to have given a great deal of trouble to cach other. Then the Reverend and Respected Master appears to have been the only member of the Order on this continent who was capable of controlling its incances.

Of course as he states in one of his letters, he might have sent to India. "For a member of our Order of the Visaya Caste," but the gentleman from the East would have been under the disadvantage of being ignorant of the continent. So very reluctantly Howard, in addition to his epiritual and philosophic labors, had to take the responsibility of looking after the ceal as well. The weat'thy Speeht family of Gueston Hall, Virginia, were among the early converts; Mrs. Speeht was and is a cherished member of the Howard folk, but the Sage now looks upon Mr. Speeht as the Reverend Mr. Stiggins looked upon the elder Weller, as "a man of wrath." Mr. Speeht was evidently a devoted husband, a man of good principles and of kindly diposition. To please his wife he gave five thousand dollars to the Order and probably had this been the only service how and the work." might still have been going on in Virginia. But according to his statement, largely corroborated by other witnesses he saw himself conformed with more serious risks. His wife was under the control of Howard, his own liberty was mortgaged to Howard, and then it is not surprising that he got out a warrant for the arreat of Howard.

The Sage says he did not run away from the warrant; but at any rate he came to Canada leaving "the work and the property of the order behind; perhaps he felt hurt at Speeht's want of faith and took this means of manifesting his disapproval. Some time afterwards Mrs. Speeht followed him to faith and took this means of manifesting his disapproval. Some time afterwards Mrs. Speeht followed him to faith and took this means of manifesting his disapproval. Some time afterwards Mrs. Speeht so followed him to faith and took this means of manifesting his disapproval. Some time afterwards Mrs. Speeht followed him to

The Montreal Star, of May 4, com-menting on the result of its successful defence of a libel suit brought at the instance of Dr. Howard, Carleton Piace, says:

instance of Dr. Howard, Garleton Place, says:

The suit of Dr. Howard, of Carleton Place, Ontario, against The Star for libel is probably the roost remarkable action ever tried in Canada. The evidence, of which we have published a very full report, forms an astonoding story of educated credulity and religious quackery. According to the evidence Howard tried, or pretended to try to cetablish on this continent a new religion, composed of a mixture of Braminism. Eastern Philosophy and Christianity. There was a good deal of balderdash about its rites and ceremonies. To say that Howard occupied an existed position in the new dispensation is to state the case very mildly. He was known to his converte as the "Master," we beg pardon, "the Reverend and Respected Master, the Sage of Aru." The Sage was entitled to wear a green silk robe (not sage green) and to carry a sword with which to slay the "Elementals," We are not quite bire what elementals are but, apparently they are firlsy little devils which inhabit human beings, luvotting horses, yellow dogs and with wese boxes. At any rate the



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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

May 12-88 Nercus and Achilleus, 13-8. Walburge, 14-8. Monica, 15-0ur Lady of Grace, 16-9. Simon Stock, 17-8, Paschal Baylon, 18-8. Venantius,

A Cornish paper contains an account
of the re-decoration of the Established The rector of Church at St. Germans. Church at St. Germans. The rector of Jacobstow, Rev. P. J. Mitchell, officiated at the dedication of a handsome stained glass window, which represents "St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas of Cautorbury, and St. Thomas Aquinas, the last named bearing in his hand an open volume, on which are inscribed the wards according to a tradition adwords, according to a tradition ad-dressed to him in a vision by our Lord, Thou hast written well concerning Me Thomas.'" While orthodox Anglicans Thomas." While orthodox Angucaus in Coruwall are crecting stained glass windows in honor of the Angelio Dector, Auglicans in Outario, are assured by Dr. Laugstry that St. Thomas was a "Romanist" writer of idelatrous doctrines. Under such circumstances there armans to be a crying need for the pretrines. Under such circumstances suc-appears to be a crying need for the pro-gress of Auglican unity.

The yellowest of New York's "yellow journals" publishes a striking picture of St. Patrick's Cathedral on the day of celebrating 'rchbishop Corrigan's jubilee. Between the twin spires of the noble church an enormous flag droops almost to the roof The picture is entitled "'Old Glory' Floats Above The entitled "'Old Glory' Floats Above The Cather al." The following particulars are given: "From the spires of St. Patrick's Cathodral, on Fifth arome, where Archbishop Corrigan's silver jubilee is being celebrated, 328 feet above the ground, floated upon the breeze this morning a great American flag, which was hung on a wire between the twin spires. The flag is the largest in the city. The patricisism of the Church could not be more fitly illustrated than by this exceptional demonstration." The newspaper connects the of that by this despitions demonstra-tion." The nowspaper connects the flag wit, the war enthusiasm. Why the connection? If there was any doubt felt or expressed as to the loyalty of Catholic citizens in the United States of Catholic citizens in the United States towards the Republic, one way—the American way—to remove the impres-sion certainly would be to buy the largest flag to be had for money and float it from the twin crosses of St. Patrick's. Another way would be to lot the deeds of Catholic sailors and soldiers in the Schitting lines great for their the Stating lines great for their in the fighting lines speak for their unselfish and unflinching attachment to their country and its institutions, ever if the country has provoked an unjust war upon a Catholic nation. But the real explanation of St. Patrick's "biggest flag" may be that the Cathour lies of Now York are as cray for war as their neighbors the Methodists. It may be difficult for outsidors to understand this American war feeling; but no matter what religious body fans the world will judge the Hispano-American struggle by the official acts of the world will judge the Hispano-American struggle by the official acts of the world will judge the Hispano-American struggle by the official acts of the context with the principles of Christian civilization. Of course the country being in a state of war, it is overy being in a state of war, it is overy explanation of St. Patrick's being in a state of war, it is every citizen's duty to promote the national as of the issue. At the same time success of the issue. At the same time the shorter the duration of the uneven condict the better for the reputation of the American natio

for many days with Senator Landry over the nature of Mr. Charles Russell' ion to Rome in o mission to Rome in connection with the achool question, were finally put into a corner on Wednesday, the 4th, when Sonator Laudry challenged the Government either to deny or admit the genuineness of a letter written by Mr. Rresell to His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, dated at Rome on the 26th Nov., 1897, wherein Mr. Russell stated that he had "just arrived at Rome once again at the urgent request of the Catholic members of the Government;" and in the course of which he made and in the course of which he made frequent allusion, to his "principals," his "instructions" and so on. Before nis "instructions" and so on. Before th' letter was read, Senator Scott had emphatically denied that the Government any of its members, had either direct. taken 1,372; the amount of certificator

ly or indirectly, carried on any negotia tions through Mr. Russell, acting a Rome in any representative capac whatever. The evident intention Messre Landry, Bernier and others in keeping the school question before the attention of the Sonate is to insist that attention of the Sonato is to insist that the ti-vernment shall accept responsibility for some set of its shuffling acts. The Government shuffled at Rome, in Quobec, in Ontario and in Manitoba, making contradictory representations at each place in turn, to suit the various opinions it had to encounter in operating its great scheme to kill the Catholic side of the school question. And now that it is in the position to declare the school question "dead," it makes wholesale denial of all its acts, words and representations. It is not oven responsale denial of all itt acts, words and representations. It is not over responsible for the death—or "settlement"—of the question. There is absolutely no responsibility. That is its case. It is a most extraordinary position to occupy. What about all the credit that has all-so recently been claimed, for having "settled" the dispute? Sonator Landry was able to show from the columns of was able to show from the co THE REGISTER that the majority in Man itoba have not respected the "settle ment," and that the estracism of Cath olic teachers from the so called "na tional" schools of Manitoba is of the tional" schools of Manitoba is of the most rigid description and is certain to continue so. It is well for the Government to have such a light-hearted disposition, that it is not ashumed to disclaim responsibility for its bossted acts of a few months ago. We appear to have arrived in Canada at the proud polition of increasonable agreement. of ir-responsible government.

The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati,

The San Francisco Monitor, and Cathe

The San Francisco Monitor, and Catholic papers in other parts of the United States are raising a disgusted protest against the swarm of pseudonymous shoots that are foisted upon the advertising public, and the canvassers of which do not heeitate to represent themselves as the wearers of all possible forms of ecclesiastical blessing and approval. Particular examples are given of this class of "Catholic organ." One is published by a Protestant printing firm to advertise a private business, and the general adverprivate business, and the general adver-tisor is deceived into paying the bill. Generally speaking the scheme of fako roligious prints is now and like most frauds committed in the name of the "Press" upon the public is of American invention. Favoring the philosophy of the late Mr. Barnum, the authors of those "crgans" and "calentars" go upon the assumption that advertisers are all fools; or that at least it takes some little time for them to see that they are fools. Business men, Protestants as well as Catholics, are told that one, five, or ton thousand copies of The Irrepressible Fakir will be put into the hands of the faithful, as they emerge—in pious and credulous frame of mind—from the Sunchassiman and that they are quite. philosophy of the late Mr. Barnur credulous framoof mind—from the Sunday worship; and that they are quite liable, through religious enthusiasm, or ecstacy, to swallow as truth all the "ads" mentioned in The Fakir on Sunday, and rush off in hot haste to buy its wares on Monday morning. It matters not what the sheet contains in addition to the the "breath of its circulation"—the "ads." Parte and scissors from a Paste and scissors from s prayer-book or some oft-reprinted a mon are much too good for thos selected for the distribution of piou literary alms. Our American contemporaries wonder why the game is never tried on any religious body outside the Catholic church. Advertising absets other than so-called Catholic "organs" and "calendars" do not in fact find it profitable to wear a religious cloak. The Monitor thinks the reason is because the Catholic priesthood is not in the way of every day business; but this is only half the explanation. The other half is found in the uncomplimentary assumption that Catholics as a body are not educated up to the sandard of discriminating between the literary alms. Our American operaries wonder why the game are not caucated up to the sandar, of discriminating between the pestilent prints of the advertising fakir, and legitimate public journals. It is no wonder that Protestant publishers should form such an estimate of Cathoshould form such an estimate of Catho-lics. But after all is said and done, it is the advertiser who is the greatest fool, because he throws his money away, whereas the people who have the sheet thrust into their hands lose nothing. We are not so sure that the church is not hurt in its diguity by the wholesale imputation of its ecclesiastical approval being used by the agents of those publications who pester the daily lives of business men.

Catholic Assessment Companies

Although there are many Catholic insurance companies on the assess-ment plan doing business in Canada, the only one appearing in the annual statement of the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, Mr. W. Fitz. gerald, is the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. According to the ab-st. act for 1897 just published, the total amount paid by members during the year under review was \$211,521; the number of certificates reported as

new and taken up \$1,761,400; the er of certificates in force at date 11848; the net amount in force \$17.899,500; the number of certicates become claims 117 : net amount of claims \$195,500; claims paid \$189,000. The total assets of the \$180,000. company amount to \$95.905. largaly in cash in banks. The total liabilities (not including reserve) are given at \$44.117, mostly in unsettled claims. The excess of income over expenditure for the year was \$15,280.

The Anglo-Saxou "Glad Hand."

John Bull's "glad hand" is more in evidence than ever since the confirmation of the news from Manilla; and what with Uncle Sam's "big head" and glory-dazzled eyes, the toadying is all right as long as it lasts. But how long is it likely to last? While we, in common with all rightminded persons, ardently desire the continuance of friendly relations with the United States, we think Can-adians cannot too soberly consider the possible effects of all this overdosing of our lanky Uncle with fat and fawning praise. He is certain to draw his own conclusions as to his increased rights and privileges on earth when he has time to think; and what those conclusions are likely to be may best be conjectured just now from the ut-terances of the least hysterical of the organs of public opinion in New York The New York Commercial Advertiser for instance, has been noticing the comment of The Toronto World on Uncle Sam as the self-appointed peaceofficer in the society of nations. The
New York paper offers the following

explanation:

Uncle Sam's commission as international pollocman exists under the Monroe Dectrine, and his beat lies only on North and South American soil. If the Spanish fleet keeps acrupulously on the other side of the Atlantic it is off the pollocman's beat and safe ngainst arrest. Uncle Sam proposes to execute his warrant right on Cuban soil. Of course, if a Spaniard interfered with that work he would be liable to arrest for resisting an officer. But the Spanish fleet is welcome to stay in European waters while it behaves itself.

We wonder whether our "Auglo-

We wonder whether our "Anglo-Saxon" (riends are prepared to give Uncle Sam the "glad band" on this doctrine. Even so sober a paper as The Commercial Advertiser for granted that Canada falls with the bailiwick, or beat, of the interna tional policeman. Here in Canada we are quite satisfied with the same form of responsible government that Spain oneeded to Unbs Canadia Cubans, had to fight for this great concession. The position we occupy should not subject us to the ity of flattering a policeman warrant we do not recognize; and this exactly what Uncle Sam under ands the "Anglo-Saxon" gentry of are now doing. the " glad hand '

The Future of Spain

The first crash of defeat; has called nto the streets of Madrid, and several of the Spanish provincial cities, s mob, the elements of which may o Spain than the bitterest losses result ing from the mere victory of the United States in the war. Not only the government but the dynasty is threatened, and even the loyalty of the streatened, and even the loyalty of the army to the Queen-Regent has its dangerous side. The people have paid tribute upon tribute to the state in order to safeguard the "national honor," which is as dear to the humblest as to the proudest Spaniard. But when the foreigner struck the long-threatened blow, the arm of Spain was weak to strike back. The fault lies with the state. The people suffer doubly. With war has con an increase in the price of bree suffering bringing upon families at home, after calling the bread-winners by thousands to do battle in distant colonies. Bread riots have occurred in several places and in more than half the provin martial law has been proclaimed. It is, of course, impossible at this distance to grasp the actual facts; but it does seem as if the popular provocation had not been continued long enough to justify a blood-shedding policy that may precipitate civil war, if revolutionary leaders are only daring anough to seize the opportunity ing enough to seize the opportunity.
The loyalty of the people is strained
by the machine-like use of the loyalty
of the army. The national peril is
formidable and not remote. General of the army. The national peril is formidable and not remote. General Weyler is not the only military spirit who is aching to adventure a Napoleonic role. But he is sported to have the support of a strong group in the logislature. Whatever change occurs at the instance of this military party is certain to favor a severer more daring martial policy within Spain as well as against the United States. The penalty will come hom to the people in the form of increase tributes of men and money : and the end of it may be a trial of conclusions between the people and the army-a terrible outlook for Spain.

A Hopeless Resistance

The United States despatch boat "Hugh McOulloch," from Manilla, duly arrived at Hong Hong with in-

telligence of the destruction of the

Spanish Pacific equadron by Commo dore Dewey. The American version of the affair may be taken as correct in the main. The Spanish defeat was complete annihilation, every vessel being burned or sunk, and the loss in mon very great. The dead count about three hundred and the wounded double that number. Not one casualty occurred on heard the American fla not a ship received a scratch. The obvious meaning of these facts is that the Spanish condition of unpre paredness was one of positive impot-spoy. If none of the American ships were struck, it must have been b cause the Spanish gune, both of the fleet and the forts, could not reach them. All Commodore Dewey had to do was to run his vessels to and fro over against the Spanish line of battle, but out of reach of their shot, and with his guns of far greater range the enemy with ease. The news brought by the despatch boat says the Americans stopped the work for break-fast, and came back at leisure to finish This is not unlikely. They could afford to 'eat with the cooles empt an impotent foe completely at their mercy. The American fleet did not bombard Manilla, and before such a proceeding is commenced notic must be given to all foreign resi dents. The Spanish troops however, evacuated the city, and are reported as determined to die to the last man, resisting American occupa-tion as the sailors in the miserable collection of antiquated hulks called a squadron died in the bay, going down in their ships, with colors nailed to the mast. There is great jubilation in in their supe, were the mast. There is great jubilation in the United States over the viotory; and certainly, as far as it may be considered a cheap victory, costing not sidered a cheap victory, costing not one life to the United States, and desclating not one American home, there is much practical reason for the national rejoicing. Spanish wives and mothers may weep for their men who died like Spartans. To the victor belongs the flattery. And it looks as if such horrors of an unequal strife are to be repeated. Whether the Spanish Government stands in terror of internal danger of Carlism, or whether Spanish pride is simply obstinate to the last, there yet appears not the least disposition to accept the penal-ties of national weakness. Spanish valor whipped the Moore and defeated the great Napoleon. But that was on land. In modern battle on sea, valor is only a second-rate consideration; and the valorous Spaniards who me their death at Manilla where sacrificed like sheep, even if we compare them with the craven-spirited Chinese in their late war with Japan. The only valor the Spaniards do not appear to understand is the spirit that recognizes the inevitable.

Bread Riots in Italy.

Not the least instructive result the present speculative excitement in wheat is the instant and dire confusion produced in Italy. The Hispano-American war is not responsible for the recent advance in prices reported from European countries. The great scarcity of supplies in the old world, France, Russia and England contributing more or less to the crop failures, and poor reports coming from Australia, Argentine and other places. The fact that America is in a state of war does not help the situation course; but the actual causes of the scarcity are not sentimental, as the working classes in Europe are already finding out. Naturally the poorest country is the first to suffer. Ireland's up of distress was filled to overflowing long before the present scramble for breadstuff supplies had begun in Russia, France and England. Italy, Italy, taxed to the limit and never far from the ragged edge of want, was the first of the European countries to feel the pinch. There is a striking contract in

with hunger. Long accustomed to the "buckshot" system of Government, the Irish poor in the remote west endure and die, knowing that there is no remedy for them other than the compassion of the public The Italians, on the other hand, rush into the streets and raise the cry of 'anarchy." On the one hand we see a patient people realizing fully their weakness and restraining the impulses of desperation; on the other an im pulsive people dissatisfied with their extravagant Government and prompt to view their necessity as a sum mone to violent measures. We do not blame, but sincerely pity, the Italians. They have sacrificed much for Italian unity, and that which they have realized has only crushed them to the carth. Their condition for a long time has been such that it is impossible to imagine its continuance for many years. change may come oven before it is expected; and whether a Republic is to arise at the will of the people, or the mailed hand of Europe impose some new plan of Italian national existence, is for the future possibly the near future-to reveal. In every centre of Italian population inday last riotous de moneta tions of the laboring classes for work and cheaper broad have taken place. The army has only given the rioters a liberal share of lead, and in Milan the dead are described as piled up in the door-waps, while the hospitals are filled with wounded. Auarchy has broken loose in Rome, but is held at bay by the military. The outbreak has spread into the country and the peasants are joining the revolt. Because the governmen s incapable of supplying relief, and as the distress is more likely to increase than to diminish for some months, it is hard to conjecture what new features the outbreak may assume.

the demeanor of the Irish and the

Italians, when brought face to face

Justin McCarthy's Career.

Miss Marie A. Belloc, in Saint Peter's, contributes an interview with Mr. Justin McCarthy. In her introduction, Miss Belloc says Mr. McCarthy's father was a man of considerable literary distinction, and was the founder and proprietor of the cork Magazine. It need hardly be said that it was in the pages of this periodical that the future historian and noveliat published his first story, in which, oddly enough, the hero was a "Mr. Parrell." He began his literary life as a reporter on The Cork Examiner, then edited by a very famous Irishman, John Francis Maguire. He left freland in 1852 in order to take up journalistic work in Liverpool. While there a great piece of good fortune befell bim. He met and married Miss Charlotte Allman, who shared both his strongels and his triumphs, and encouraged him to go to London and try and make his mark as a novelist. Mr. McCarthy did not give up juurnsliem when he took to fiction. In 1860, when just thirty years of age, he became a reporter in the Rouse of Commons, asked by his interviewer what his particular advice would be to any young Irishman anxious to enter the profession of letters, Mr. McCarthy replied, "I should advice him to learn shorthand with a view to becoming a reporter, and if he has time and opportunity to master Also the rudments M188 Marie A. Belloc, in Sain young transmers, Mr. McOarthy replied, "I should advice him to learn shorthand with a view to becoming a roporter, and if he has time and opportunity to master slace the rudments of two or more foreign languages. When I was a young man Pitman's was not known, and I learned a very clumsy, old-fashioned system, but I improved it considerably myself by inventing new arbitraries. I need hardly say that a good all-round education us a very necessary portion of a journalist's equipment. I found my knowledge of French and I very soon picked up enough Spanish, Italian and Scandinavian to be able to read a newspaper in those languages." Miss Belloe, at the conclusion of her article says: "Mr. McCarthy has spent the last few months at West-gate-on-Bes, one of the quietest and most beautiful watering places on the Bouth Coast. There he is often chered by the presence of some of even the busiest of his friends, for his sheench has been keenly fell both in the Hucase of Commons and the most penerous of critics and the most penerous of critics and the most brilliant of afterdinner speakers."

Obitmary.

Obituary.

The angel of death in his pittless rounds paid an unexpected visit to the happy home of Mr. John Curtin, claiming as his viotin his second son John Joseph, a bright smilling boy of almost fifteen years. Doctor Guinaus was called in on Sunday, but not being able to detect the disease at that stage of davelopment, he advised that the boy be taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Despite the most assidence care his gradualty grew worse, still no danger was apprehended. The unexpected

happened. An attack of hommorhage which though inally controlled, did the deadly work and he celmly breathed forth his pure soul into the hands of his Oreator about four o'clook last Thursday morning. The deep sorrow foit by all who know him was shared by the pupils of Do La Sallo Institute and St. Michael's School, who had been his former schoolmates and found expression in a very handsome wreath which they placed on the bier of thoir departed companion. The inneral took place last Saturdny from his home on Mutual street. A large number of boys accompanied by their took place last Saturdny from his home on Mutual street. A large number of boys accompanied by the first by the Rev. Father Murray, C.S.B., of St. Michael's Collège. Rev. Father Roblieder presided at the organ and the boys' choir sang the Mass. The remains were conveyed to St. Michael's Cemetory, where he reate with his silont friends awating the archangel's calltag glorous resurrection. R. I. P. Cemetory, where he rests with his silent friends awaiting the archangel's callto a glorious resurrection. R. I. P.

The Syrian Catholics.

The Syrian Catholics.

A well attended and very pleasing musical entertainment for the benefit of the Syrian priest, Hev. Father Magnerics Nasr. was held on Thureday evening. May 5th, in St. Vincent's Hall. The following programme was produced: Duct, "Byrian Song," Blar of my Heart," Misa A. Foley; "Bear of my Heart," Misa A. Foley; "Biar of my Heart," Misa A. Foley; "Biar of my Heart," Misa A. Foley; "Boac, Bajo; and Guitar, Missee Spanner & Owen; Song, "Off to Philadelphia," Mr J. D. Richardson; Song, "For all Ettentry," Miss Tymon; Recitation, "The Defence of the Bride," Miss Kate Halley; Song, "Mamma's Little Yellow Coon," Miss Late Halley; Song, "Mamma's Little Yellow Coon," Miss. L. Bredannez; Song, "Out on the Deep," Mr. O. Hall; Bong, "A Rose in Hessven," Mr. M. Costello; Recitation, Selected, Miss Kate Halley; Song, Conto, Mr. J. Brimstin.

All the numbers were well received. Miss Halley was received with particular favor. Mrs. Joseph Bonner by whom all the arrangements were carried out was accompanist, and Rev. Fr. Rolheder occupied the chair.

St. Patrick's School.

Following is the Honor Roll for

Following is the Honor Roll for April:
Form iv.—Excellent: M. Dumphey, P. Flanegan, O. Lavery, G. O Dono, Duney, N. Schreiner, W. Tobin, J. Adamson, P. Bradley, J. Costolio Good: G. Forx, J. Dillon, J. McChaullish, H. Olark, P. Sicco, F. Hanna. Form ili.—Sonior Third—Excellent: F. Cosgrove, E. Mechans W. Hanne, J. O'Hasro, J. Byan, J. Halloran, J. Ditlano, G. Gillonna. Good: T. Dempesy, E. Smith, B. Roche.
Junior Third—Excellent: J. Tobin, F. Ryan, L. Alconnaid, A. Schreiner, W. Warren, Good: O. Smith, G. Gilmour, A. Finnigan.
Form in-Excellent—G. Giblin, J. Mohan, H. O'Donghue, J. O'Toole, E. Halloran, F. Boehler, F. Oallagher. Good: J. Gilmour, J. Tobin, Vincent O'Hagan, J. Barrett.

Confirmation at East Toronto

List Sunday, the Sth inst., will long be remembered by the Catholies of East Toronto. On that day his Grace the Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 48 candidates, 19 of whom were pupils of the Industrial School. After the candidates, 19 of whom were pupils of the Industrial Sohool. After the solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock His Grace made an impressive address to the children and to the congregation. He complimented the choir and the service, and expressed his warm appreciation of the taste that the ladies Lad shown in the decorations of the church. Mr. P. P. Lynch acted as godfather to the boys of the parish, Father Felix to the pupils of the Industrial School and Miss Mollroy for the girls. [COMMUNICATED].

Revolution in Italy

Rome, May 10—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Province of Florence and at Livourne, Pisa, Siena, Massa and Grosseto, and also in the town of Spezzia, the naval port of Spezzia being excepted from the degree.

of Spezza being excepted from the decree.

At Bessins a crowd of women and children proseeded to the town hall demanding food. They were dispersed by the police and the crowd then began breaking street lamps and tried to sack a provision store. The proprietor shot one of the richers with a gun, which increased the disturance. Troops are now cooupring the town.

The Rome corresponds of The Rimes cays: "It is believed that matters are ateadily growing worse. The dovernment is clearly unequal to the difficulties of the situation and great anxiety prevails in political circles."

Now is the time to renew the "outer man"—to rehabilitate and make him presentable in garb up to date in out and pattern. When Oak Hall tell's the public that their shelves and counters are loaded with the choiceso clothing goods there is no exageration in the statement; and when the Hall quotes prices at which these goods are sold, they can be relied on as fair to the purchaser as well at the close in the margin of profit to the vendors. Oak Hall is a matter-of-fact establishment, and the business of the house is conducted on methods equitable alike to buyer and seller.

Men's

Clothing

The showing of new Spring Suits is at its best now.
There isn't anything new or desirable that is missing from the display. The best and highest priced tailor in the city couldn't offer you better made garments than ours—

couldn't fit you any better or give you more satisfaction. **SUITS**

4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8 00, 9.00, 10,00

At any of these prices you can have the widest selection in colorings and patterns. There are all sorts of combinations in small and large checks, plaids, overplaids,

OVERCOATS

Made in the short box back or centre seam style now so popular. The trimmings and finish of these cc.ts leave nothing to be desired. They are extremely dressy and stylish.

MEN'S TROUSERS

1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2 00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.60, 4.00 Cut in the latest style and made from desirable and

choice patterns in tweeds, worsteds and serges. The are hundreds of pairs at each price for your selection.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

OAK HALL, CLOTHIERS
115 to 121 King St. E., opp. the Cathedral
TORONTO

plain goods and quiet effects.

CONTAINS THE

OOTENAY BAC

APILLS BILIOUS

PRICE, 25 CENTS

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FR EHOLD LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

NOTICE is bereby given that a dividend at the company has been dictared for the company has been dictared for the company has been dictared for the current had been discounted for the company has been dictared for the current had been discounted for the company for the discounted for the current had been discounted f

Canada Permanent Loan

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BRANCH OPPICE.—WINNIPEO, MAN., and VANCOUVER, B.C.

The ample recourse of this Company canho its Directors to make advances on REAL ISTATE with-favorable trans of productive Town and City Free Company. The Company of the Company of the Company.

Applications will be received at the office of the Company.

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Orner of Yonge and Gould Street TORONTO -Terms : \$1.50 per day.-

Electric Care from the Union Station every Thre Minutes.

RICHARD DISSETTE - - - PROPRIETO

Printere' Urt

Latest Styles

of ye

J. HERBERT WASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

month of May-lov'd Mary's

mouth—
The fairest, sweetest, best,
Who... A see surfuging everywher
By sunny air carressed;
When young birds chirp on overy tree
And fly from overy limb;
And lark and linet in the mest
Sing our dear Mother's hymn.

The young grass springs from out the

The young grass appropriate overth,
The palest, freshest, green,
The over blued the bloom bursts forth
To honor her, cur Queen;
The cedar red its fragrance wafts,
The sea sends gentle spray,
All nature looks her tovellest
In this, her month of May.

The sties above her colors den,
They robe themselves in blue,
Till all the grand vast firmament
Is of an azuro blue;
While lower down the white clouds

float, float, Like feathery, fleecy feam, and here the breezes lightly play And zephyrs find a home.

Then lot her altars all be decked And dress her shrines so fair. The rose and liy bring them forth And all the flowers most rare; Gather the dowy volots And cast them at her feet, Let mignonette and jessamine Embower each dear retreat.

Embower each dear rotreat.

Let music through the mild air peal,
The silv y May chimes ring;
Come children gather round here shrine
And there her praises sing.
We'll tell her of our love so great
To her we'll homago pay
And ask that we may with her live
In never ending May.

—M. L. H.

American Catholics and the War.

MASHINGTON, May 10.—The Archbishops of the Catholic Church in the United States have agreed upon a letter to be read in all the churches on

Sunday.
"To the clergy and laity of the Catholic Church of the United States.

canding Outer that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship Maine and the sacrifice of 286 Innocent victims, the patriotic seamon of the United States, have culminated in a war with Spain and our own beloved country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the chief executive of the nation, with the advice of both houses of Congress, and after consultation with his Cabinet officers, but not until after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of the difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified orbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley the trying time that intervene between the destruction of the Maine and the declaration are beyond all praise, and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true American, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag, and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

"We are not now engaged in a war of section against section, or state against state, but we are united as one man aga...st a foreign enemy and a common foe. If, as we are taught by our holy church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed or us by all laws, human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and pspirttual well being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithful, beg the God of battle to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph, and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood and specilly to reatore peace to our bloved land and people.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this were every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this were every priest shall, in his daily mass

Retreats for the Lay People.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register

To the Cuttor of the Ostubus Augustees.
Sin:—Could you let me know through
your paper, if, in Canada, there are
any retreats held for lay people. Also,
where I could got the particular as to
where and when they are held.—S. T.
Retreats for men are given at the
"Hospice" Falls View, Ont.; retreats
for women are held at Loretto Abbey,
Toronto. Ed. C. R.

Dysresia or indeastion is occasioned by the want of action in the billiary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to accrete the gasterio pieces, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of Heradache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effects cure. Mr. F. W. Abdowne, Ahdown, Ont., wiles: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

St. Michael's Field Day

The 6th of May is over a gala day on the 8t Michael's College campus, where one hundred and fifty young athletes try their strength and skill. The best all-round athlete proved to be Mr. Francis McCarthy, who piled up 28 pounts, white Mr. M. Gibbons, the second, scored 10. The champion is a speedy runner and in his home, Melden, Mases, has acquired quite a reputation in athletic circles, Among the juniors several hot contests took place, and the hundred-yard dash result-d in three dead heats for Baucher and Dooley, who share equally for the prize. The most interesting event was the rely race, which was run for a silver trophy, and won by the thetoric class. The following are the results:

—Sonior (First Division).—

-Sonior (First Division) .-

Standing broad jump-1 McCarthy, 2 Hart; 10ft. 2in. Kop, stop and jump-1 Hart, 2 Gib-

Bull act and American American

440 yards' dash-1 McCarthy, 2

Name.
Running broad jump—I McCarthy, 2
Gibbons; 19tt.
Throwing baseball—I P. O'Connor, 2
Gibbons.

ibbons. 1 mile run—1 McCarthy, 2 Spratt. -Second Division

—second Division.— Standing broad jump—1, G. Roach, 2 Griffin; 9ff Hop, stop and jump—1 Caroy, 2 Mc-Mahon.

Mabon.
Putting shot—1 Griffin, 2 Sheridan.
100 yards dash—1 Caroy, 2 Suider.
410 yards dash—1 Caroy, 2 Sprati.
Throwing basobal—1 Griffin, 2 bnig.
Rolay raco—Won by Rhetoric, 2 Third
car, 8 Elerontary Year.
Three legged raco—Griffin and Sheri-

Fatigue race—Griffin and Sheridan.

ravigus race—crimu and Sucridan.

— Juniors (First Division)—

100 yards dash—1 Boucher, and coley, 2 McCrossen.

Standing broad jump—1 Dooley, 2 Boucher.

Running broad jump—1 Whelan, 2 Callaghan.

Callaghan.
Hop, stop and jump—1 Boucher, 2
Wholan.
High jump—1 McCrosson, 2 Wholan.
Throwing baseball—I Wholan, 2 Bou-

cher. Fatiguo race—1 Wholan and Calla

ghan.
Three-legged race—McCrossen and
Dooley.
Shoe race—I McLaughlin, 2 Sullivan.
—Second Division.

McDaymott, 2

100 yards dash-1 C. McDermott, 2 O'Counor.
Broad jump-1 T. McDermott, 2
McDermott.

McDermott.
Running broad jump—1 T. McDermott, 2 O'Connor.
High jump—1 O'Connor, 2 T. McDer-

mott
Hop, step and jump—1 O'Connor, 2
B. Tighe, . Tigne, Consolation race—1 Spratt, 2 Duggan.

De La Salle Field Day.

De La Salle Field Day.

Special services were held in all the Catholic Churches on Wednesday the 4th in honor of Blossed De Le Salla, the founder of the Christian Brothers. The Separate School Board profited of this occasion to hold their annual field day. As early as 1 o'clock a large crowd of school children and their friends assembled in the Exhibition Park, whore the races were to take place. The following is the result:—160 yards dash, nine years and under—1. Is avanagh. St. Paul's School, 1; Is avanagh. St. Paul's School, 1; S. Adams, St. Mary's, 2.

100 yards dash, thirteen and under—F. Burns, St. Paul's, 1; J. Halloran, St. Patick's, 2.

F. Burns, St. Fau. 9, -Patrick's, 2. 100 yards dash, fifteen and under— R. Murray, St. Mary's, 1; J. Law, St.

220 yards, 11 years and under—C. Collins, St. Helen's, 1; S. Adams, St. Mary's, 2.
220 yards, thirteen years and under—F. Burns, St. Paul's, 1; P. McCarroll, St. Heleu's, 2.

220 yards, fifteen and under—R. Murray, St. Mary's, 1; J. Law, St. Paul's, 2.

Paul's, 2.
220 yards, sixteen years and over—T.
Simons, De la Salle, 1; P. Charlebois,
De la Salle, 2.
220 yards, nine years and under—E.
Landreville, St. May's, 1; E. McEvoy,
²⁴ Mayu's

20 yards, nine years and under—E. Laurierville, St. Marys, 1; E. McEvoy, St. Marys, 2; McEvoy, 1; E. McEvoy, 1; E. McEvoy, 2; Marys, 2; McLoy, 2;

rauis, 2.
440 yards, sixteen and under—T.
Simons, De la Salle, 1; D. Murray, De
la Salle, 2.

40 yards, treen and uncer—1. Simons, De la Salle, 2.
Three-legged race, thirteen and under—Won by S. Simons and W. Keating, St. Paul's.
Three-legged race, sixteen years and under—Won by R. Drohan and P. Charlebois, De la Salle, Drohan and P. Charlebois, De la Salle, Drohan and P. Charlebois, De la Salle, Paul's, 2.
1. 7. Summers, at St. Paul's, 2.
1. 7. Summers, at St. Paul's, 2.
1. 7. Summers, at St. Paul's, 2.
1. 8 Salle, De Salle, 1; T. Simmons, De la Salle, 2.
1. 8 Lalle mile bicycle race, fourteen years and under—F. Diesette, De la Salle, 1;
1. Moran, De la Salle, 2.
2. Hall mile bicycle race, asventeen years and under—F. Diesette, De la Salle, 2.
2. Halle mile bicycle race, seventeen years and under—F. O'Halloran, St. Michael's, 1; D. Murray, De la Salle, 2.
2. One mile bicycle championchip—C. Malone, De la Salle, 1; F. O'Halloran, St. Michael's, 2.
2. A baseball match was played between uppils of the east and west end. It resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 12 to 8, J. McCloakey and J. Byrnes were the battery for the victors.
2. The judge for several events were A. T. Hernon and T. O'Rourke; starter, J. Walsh.
3. Among the many friends present were to be noticed Yloar-General MoCant

Among the many friends present were to be noticed Vicer-General McCann

aud Fathers Hand, Finnegan, Dollard and Wm. McCann. The prizes will be distributed at Do la Salle Institution on Saturday et 10 a.m

Division No. 4. A. O. H., held their annual Church parade Sanday overing May 1st, to St. Pau's Church, Power streat, there being about 100 members of the order present Special musical service was rendered by the choir, as at d by the Misees Planagan, McOarron, Shea and McGann; also Messrs Lemaitre, Armstrong, and Wickett. The sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. J. L. Hand, the subject being "I rish Ecolesiastical History," which the Rev. Father treated with power and elequence. He beautifully illustrated how the church and people worked together one the ed with power and eloquence. He beautifully illustrated how the church and people worked together once the faith had been planted in Iroland, how colleges and seminaries had been built for the education of all of Europe and Iroland's cons sent out as missionaries all over the world. He also spoke of her generals and of their sterling qualities. The Rev, Father closed a very interesting sermon by exhorting the people to pray for the progress of Iroland, for the Gael's area noble people, and the future is still theirs. The church was filled to itsuimost capacity. After veepers, the division of A. O. H. proceeded to St. Ann's hall, where the Rev Father Hand was again heard, also the Rev. Father Funegan. Addresses wer made by Bros. Duffy, McOabe, Hernon, Ryan, Mooney and Boyle. Bro Boyle culogized the Rev. Father Hand for his sermon. He also ted for the sterling qualities of the Rev. Father, and how he had always been a staunch worker for the interest of Ireland A very enthusiastic gathering dispersed after singing the national anthem.—Thos. Haants, Or. Sec.

C. O. F.

St. Leo Court, 581, is making rapid progress At the last meeting now members was initiated. The auditor's report for the last quarter was read, showing the books to be kept in a most catisfactory manner. Thore has been only one member sick during the quarter, and the funds are rapidly increasing. Bro. P. Shea, D. H. O. R., paid the court his first offi isl visit since his appointment, and delivered an address that was both interesting and instructive. He showed that he was well fitted for the position, having a thorough knowledge of all the duties pertaining to his cfilies. Bro. W. T. J. Lee, Provincial G.R. also delivered an address, giving an account of his rosent trup to the different courts in the province. He gave a glowing version of the success which the different courts have met with. All are progressing in a most satisfactory



The undersigned will receive tenders, to be address; to them at their office, in the Parliament Buildigs, abronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up

Wednesday, 25th May, 1898,

is delivery of coal in the shods of the institution d below, on or before the 16th day of July next it as regards the coal for the Locdon and Hamil as lums and Central Prison, as noted ;—

on Asjums and central Prison, at noted :—
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.
Hard Coal, 1,050 tons large erg size, 2.0 ton
itze, 80 tous nut size; Soft Coal, 450 tons lu
ons hard screenings, 150 tons soft screenings.

one and acreenings, 100 tons some acreenings.

ASYLUM FOR INSAME, LONDON:
Hand Coal, 2500 tons small regs size, 300 tons exture (Stranton coal), 250 tons store size, 70 tons cherture (Stranton coal), 250 tons store size, 70 tons cherture (Stranton coal), 250 tons store size, 70 tons cherture (Stranton Coal), 250 tons tons cherture (Stranton Coal), 250 tons Stranton Coal, 70 ton

ANYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.
Hard Coal, 1,300 tons large egg size, 255 tons small
gg size, 20 tons chestaut size, 350 tons hard
creenings, 350 tons soft screenings, 25 tons store
to (hard).

and Asyluh for insane, Hamilton ard Coal, 1,950 tons small egg size, 173 tons stor 113 tons chestrott size; Straitsville, for grates ons, for pump house, 150 tons soft screenings tons hard screenings. Of the above quantits 5 tons may not be required until Januar, 1899

ASVLUM FOR INSAME, MUNICO Hard Coil, 1 850 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove ze, 10 tons channel coal, 75 to is soft screenings; 50

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, Reynoldsville screenings, 1,000 tons, 75 tons-size, 10 tons Briar Hill coal.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE Hard Coal, 1,700 tons large egg size, 125 tons stovize, 25 tons small egg.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO Hard Coal, 25 tons nut size, 60 tons small egg size Soft Coal, 1,300 tons Reynoldsville screenings. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 160 tons mouthly.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB,

Hard Coal, 650 tons large erg size, 90 tons small erg size, 15 tons store size, 22 tons No 4 size; Soft Coal forgrated, 4 tons.

INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, BRANTFORD.

Hard Coal, 400 tons erg size, 175 tons atore size, 20 tons chaffunt size.

MRRCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO.

symposium accessing, on trim; sorve coa, 75 senderrie are to came the mine remote the coal, and to include the propose to supply the coal, and to include the propose to supply the coal, and to include the coal reced is true to turnish astistatory criticater that the coal reced is true to name.

Collery is to be effected axislatory to the bondles of the repective institutions, enters will be recived for the whole quantity as appended, of to the quantities required in each

ceepled.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. R. CHRISTIE.
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES NOXON,
Prisons and Public Charles

manner, and everything points to every successful future. - J. J. Niontine cale, P G.R.

Higher Than Gilderov's Kite.

Higher Than Gilderoy's Kite.

This kite went pretty high, but not as high as we knocked a case of ECZEMA of over five years attacting; for the kite came back but the Eczeuna disappeared forever. Ryckman's Kootenay Cure did this, and Mrs. Sarah Burdick, 410 Park Avo., Londou, states under eath that she had the disease all over her body and was in constant pain and irritation, but that 8 bottles of "KOOTENAY" cured her after physicians had failed. She has no eruption on her body now and his many others recommends the medicine that cured her. Preio \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 for \$5.00, at irruggist or drrect from The \$5.00, at irruggist or drrect from \$5.00, at irruggis

Corner Stone Laying

The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Refuge will have a grand cere mony on Sunday next, May 15:h, at the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The occasion is the laying of the corner stone of a new home for the inmates by his Grace the Arabbahop. Father Ryam will preach. The ceremony will take place at 4 p in.

Medical.

DR F.DWARD ADAMS, "HOMOFOPATHIST,"
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blecialities— Parasses of Stomach and Bowels" and
"Nerrous Bystem." Hours—9 to 10 a.m. and 2 to
p.m. Telephone 3160.

Nutritious, Healthful.

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Dress is the Only Medicine

that does a woman more good than harm; but a styl-ish costume never looks well over ill-ficting stays.

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Rheumatic **N**EW INGREDIENT Slavery Abolished!! THE S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO

Relesse at last from the racking tenture-some pains of rhounsitism, lumbuce, and neuralgia! POLYNICE OIL comes to you to free the fetters. The real and genulce discovery of a French sciential gally secupit for, and has been used in auch hospitals as the Bellevue, of New York; Howard of Philadelphia; and Mary and Joseph, of Baltimorie I Class this not among the num-erous curve all:—lis mission begins and ende with RHEUMATISM, Lambogo, Sciatios Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and inflummatory dis-cases.

Polynice Oil

orted from Paris, fifty cents per bottle, upon receipt of price in a money order.

DR. A. ALEXANDRE

Specialist from Paris, 1218 G. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.



to the Officers and Members of the Auclass Order of Hibernians, Provises of Gazarie, and their Awilliary the Daughters of Eric The Pitth Biccolal Convention of the Auclant I Order of Illisterians and the Second Bicannial Convention of the Daughters of Eric will open i

Niagara Falls, Ont. Thursday, the 19th day of May

Ar 10.00 a.w.

And will remain in Scelon until all business is

ind will remain in Session until an unanness semested.

Researched.

R

..PUBLISHERS OF .. The Catholic Begister



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40 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO

ولأموم وجوم مومود مموه وحصوما Chats with the Children . Modecononeconocensis

THE ROAD TO BABYLAND.

How many miles to babyland?
Anyone can tell;
Ip one flight, to the right,
Please to ring the bell.

What can you see in babyland? Just the sweetest sight; Downy heads, cradle beds, Faces pure and bright.

What do they say in babyland?
O, the queerest things;
Might as well try to tell
What a birdie sings.

Who is the quoon of babyland? Mother kind and sweet; And her love born above, Guides the little feet.

-Kındergarten Song.

A number of guests were congregated in the smoking room of a hotel one evening. The conversation turned on the question of physical exercise and endurance. Several of those present gave exaggerated stories of what they had done and could do at continue.

one time.

"Why, I remember three years aço" said one young man, "I was staying in a house near the Thames. I got up at five every morning, walked tup at the every morning, walked into the river and swam across it three times."

There was a minute's silence.

There was a minute's silence.
"Three times did ye say, sir ?"
asked an old Scotchman who had
hitherto kept silence.
"Yes, sir; three times every morning." repeated the beaster.
"Well, then, I'm thinking ye'd find
your class on the wrang side," was the
quiet rejoinder.

CHRIST THE CONSOLER.

CHRIST THE CONSOLER.

During the first Revolution, in a cloomy dungeon at Paris, a noble ady was imprisoned. Outside was the little girl, twelve years old, under the care of an old servant. Her father sheem with the army of Oonde, and her mother was taken away too middenly even to bid the child goo? The constant of the child goo?

suddenly even to bid the child goo' bye.

The little girl's one thought was to 1,1 admission to her mother's prison. At last she made the acquaintance of the jailer's wife, and the kind soul dressed her in her own child's clothes, and put her in her mother's cell.

After that, for three months, she used to visit her mamma and have just lovely talks with her as you would have with your mamma if you had been parted from her for a long time.

time.

But one day the mother took the little girl in her arms and, with sobs and tears, told her they must soon part—the was called to trial and certainly would be condemned. When they had spent the violence of their first grief, the mother told her child to go to a certain aged priest, and ask him to let her make her First Communion during her mother's life.

The same assening the little circle.

munion during her mother's life.

The same evening the little girl went to the priest, and he readily granted her request, heard her confession, and bade her return the next morning. When she went back the following day, he had just offered Mass for her mother's intention, and had put aside two particles.

"My child," he said, "I am going to trust you with a sacred mission. In early Christian times, children used to carry the Blessed Sacrament to martyrs; I am going to let you carry it to

carry the Blessed Bacrament to mac-tyrs; I am going to let you carry it to your mother, and you shall make your First Communion in her presence."

First Communion in her presence,"
The child went n solemn joy to
her mother's cell bearing Christ the
Consoler. The jailer's wife left the
two alone, knowing that it must be
their last meeting. They fell on their
knees, and placing on the table the
Sacred Host, adored in silence a long
time. The mother then bade her to
say some prayers which she had taught
her in her in fancy; and taking one of
the hosts in her hand she received it
in Visitioum, and then gave to the
child her First Communion.
Thannext day the little sirl want to

child her First Communion.

The next day the little girl went to the prison to see her mother, but the jailer's wife said that the orders were positive, and she could not be admitted until next week. She went to the old priest, but he pointed up to haven, and said: "Your mother is in heaven, dear, and there you must look to meet here."

her."
The child grew up to womanhood, and to old age; and telling this wonderful story to her friends, she said: "It have happened sixty years ago; but I have never forgotten the scene of my First Communion or ceased to join my prayers to those of my dear mother."

HIDDEN INGREDIENTS FOR DINNER.

MIDDEN INGREDIENTS FOR DINNER.

To be effective a dinner should have variety, and the giver feel ambitious to have all in good taste, no sombre adjuncts, but everything cheerful to keep things agoing. No sparing of lears, ample scope as to room at each place, no smut toning the linen, every bad vapor kept out. Pack routine to the winds and have all things jolly; in fact, beg a merry lot to be happy. It is a universal money-spending busi-

ness, especially if you let a cab hag every guest and take him home. At the end have some long stories and a little monotonous talk.

TRANSPOSITION.

I am a word meaning aweet-tempered. Separate the letters and I form a sontence meaning—"On I do it?" Transpose the words and I give the answer to the question.

Answers to Puzzles, April 28th.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

a mmot H
oroli A
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nyento R
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ustrou S
mbry O
aw N

DECAPITATION.

Prolate, relate, elate, late, ate.

TOTAL LIST OF MARKS TO APRIL 23RD.

TOTAL LIST OF MARKS TO APRIL 23RD.

J. A. Doyle, 77 Ann St., 36; J. E. Thompson, 310 Yonge St., 18; Martina McGooy, Tottenham, Ont., 17; (2 tie between the third), A. Blondin, Ottawa, 16; S. J. Murphy, Brockville, 16; J. O'Malley, Ottawa, 14; T. Boland, 1891 Bloor west, 8; M. E. Morrison, Woburn, 7; Manio froy, Toronto, 6; F. McGarthy, Hamilton, 4; Teresa Lannan, Port Colorne, 4; Nettie O'Hara, Hamilton, 4; Amelia Lavery, Gaistor Centre, 4; Ollie Blatne, 3; A. S. Culliton, B. Maher, Lottie Ousome, Mary Boyle, Edward Malloy, Lee Pyman, 2 each; M. H. Smith and Mary E. Murphy, 1 each.

There is still a cartain number of

M. H. Smith and Mary E. Murphy, I canb.
There is still a certain number of marks to be finally recorded, but they will probably not affect the total result very much, excepting between the two who make a tie for third, M. Mocopean O. Casserly. All the competitors who have totalled 15 marks will receive a card. The last of the first series of puzzles will be published or May 19th, so there is still a chance for the second and third prizes. One cousin in the city sent two letters to me each containing 8 correct replies, making 6 marks but as no name and address was given I cannot record them.

J. E. Thompson is being run very

J. E. Thompson is being run very close for second, and will have to

close for second, and w...
hurry up.
Several correspondents have complained that their letters have not
roached the office. Perhaps they
wrote in too great haste and forgot to
address their envelopes properly. Always address in full,
Cousin Flo,
Catholic Register,
40 Lombard St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Thave had some latters without the number and name of street, and some without Oarnour. Resisten on them, they should always be addressed fully to prevent mistakes. The reason many of the marks have not been recorded is that if the letters do not reach me at a certain date they are too late, but that it the letters do not reach me as a certain date they are too late, but the marks all appear in the total, so it makes no difference.

The PRAYER BOOK.

The winner of the prayer book is
Thomas Boland, 1891 Bloor W. Honorable mention is made of A. F.
Drohan and Teresa M. Barrett, who
have both written exceedingly good
letters. In deciding this contest, age
has been taken into account also, and
as Cousin Thomas is only 8 years old
the editor thinks his composition is
deserving of the prize as it is quite up
to the standard of the older cousins.

Cousin Flo.



Farm and Garden ឧទ្តី១១៨១៩២៩១៩១១១១១១១១១១១១១

As we pointed out in a former issue Causada is becoming an important factor in supplying dreat Britain with oats in competition with Russia, the United States, Turkey and Holland. During the past season of 1897 and 1898 she has exported for Great Britain and the Continent over soven milion bushels of oats as against half that quantity in the season provious. Owing to the shottage in the Russian supply it is expected that Causadian oats will continue to be wanted right up till next harvest. At Montreal at present the stock of oats amount to 1.049.765 bushels as compared with \$25,633 bushels a year ago, but a considerable portion of the same is already engaged for early shipment, principally for British ports.—Parming.

J. A. Macdonald, of King's county, P.E.I., writing in The Country Gentleman, says: "There is not the usual enthusiasm in obease-making in Prince Edward this spring, for two reasons: First, in the low price of cheese in British markets, caused by the great over-production of last year in Canada, and the quantity held in stock late in the season for high prices; and secondly, the establishment in the province of two large bacog-ouring plants, which opens a market for twice as many—may, four times as many province or swo large basoc-ouring plants, which opens a market for twice as many—nay, four times as many hogs as our province over produced, and at good prices. Farmers find that milk is a necessity in profitable heg production, and as 5c. per lb. for a live hog, weighing 140 and 200 lbs. is much more profitable than 65 cents for 100 lb. milk, it is apparent that the producer of milk will find it judicious to attract the fat from his milk and feed the residue to hogs. All the co-operative dairy plans established this soason are to be run for butter only, and our leaders of dairy thought have advised directors of cheese factories to work their plants for butter till July.

The culture of pears has been stead-

tories to work their plants for butter till July.

The culture of pears has been steadily growing and that there is profit in them for growers who are willing to give them care and treatment has been proved. Pear trees came into bearing earlier than apples and are surer croppers. They always bring good prices in all markets. Pear trees do best in land having a clay subsoil, although they succeed well on any moderately heavy soil if well drained. Orchards should be set out with both dwarf and standard trees; the former will come into bearing early and if they have preyer care are not so short-lived as popularity supposed. If the standard trees are set thirty feet apart the dwarf varieties may be set between them without detriment. The dwarf pears will require more attention than the standards in the matter of pruning but when this is given they will bear profitably for many years. In preparing the land for for pears plow the ground deep and harrow in both directions so that the soil may be thoroughy pulverized. Set two-year-old trees. As to varieties, be guided by those that have succeeded in your vicinity, and also by the market you intend to supply. By planting summer, fall and winter varieties, pears may be had for use from July until January.

In one of his publications intended

winter varieties, pears may be had for use from July until January.

In one of his publications intended for instruction in agriculture in the common schools of New York, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University (Ithacs), explains something of the science of farming as follows: "If you have a watering-yot, put it where you cannot find it and water your garden with a rake! The first great lesson in farming is how to save the water in the soil. If you learn that much this summer, you will know more than many old tarmers do. You know that the soil is moist in the spring when you plant the seeds. Where does this moisture go to? It dries up—goes off into the air. If we could cover up the soil with something we should prevent the moisture from drying up. Let us cover it with a layer of loose, dry earth! We will make this covering by raking the bed every few days—once every week, anyway, and oftener than that if the top of the soil becomes hard and or soy, as it does after a rain. Instead of youring water on the bed, therefore, we will keep the moisture in the bed. If, however, the soil becomes so dry in spite of you that the plants do not thrive, then water the bed. Do not prinkle it, but water it. Wet it clear through at evening. Then in the morning, when the surface begins to get dry, begin the raking again to keep the water from getting away. Sprinkling the plants every day or two is one of the surest ways to spoil them."

Does it Pay to Tipple ?

You know it don't. Then why do you do it? We know why. It requires too mech solt-denial to quit. The Dixon Cure, which is taken privately, is purely vegetable, is pleasant to the taste, and will remove all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five occus for a barrel of observed whinkey. You will cat heartily and along soundly from the start, and be better in overy way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with bainess duties. Write in confidence for particulars. The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park Avenue (near Militou St.), Montreal.

agassassassassassassasga B Domestie Reading E agassassassassassassassasga

Posseszel of wisdom with microscope in hand, we shall need a sympathetic oye to be really in search of truth. There is no Gospel in reminding men continually of their sin, it is the cure they need.

Ill-breeding is not a single defect, it is the result of many. It is sometimes a g; se ignorance of decorum, or a stupid indolence, which prevents us from giving to others what is due to them. It is a peovish malignity which inclines us to oppose the inclination of those with whom we converse. It is the consequence of foolish vanity, which hath no complaisance for any other person; the effect of a proud and whimsical humor; or, lastly, it is produced by a melandoly turn of mind, which pampers itself with a rude and disobliging behaviour.

Thoughts are the aliments upon which the mind feeds. If they are kept pure and in constant exercise, they impart health and vigor, and are like fertil zing currents running through the soul. There is one view respecting them which should awaken the greatest anxiety to have them under proper control. A simple thought, whether good or evil, will introduce other trains of reflection of a kindred nature. Thoughts love company, and will gather round them others of a congenial character, and it is therefore of the highest importance that we should convene within the chamber of the mind those of an ennobling and purifying nature. ennobling and purifying pature.

I have heard men of business and I have heard working men speak as though Ohristianity was opposed to buying and selling and getting gain; but I find its Founder, on the contrary, commending those who had gained by trading, and condemning the man who had mode no use or increase of his capital. Beligion says to us: "Get as much weath as you can, but get it honesily, because a false balance, a false sample, a false brand, is aboomination unto the Lord; because, as it is written, a faithful man, a man who can get trust, shall abound with bleesings; but he that maketh haste to be rish, 'e who is not satisfied with a fair profit, a fair wage, he who speculates and gambles 'shall not be innocent." he who speculates and gambles ' not be innocent.'"

The hour of death is a crusial moment of existence, that on which hangs our esternal lot. No one will deep its importance, but many give no heed by its while in the enjoyment of health. Many unwisely relegate to it their preparation for eternity. To all, wise and unwise, it is a dread moment, full of surpence, for the soul is leaving its earthly tabernacle to go forth alone on a journey of which its leaving its earthly tabernacle to go forth alone on a journey of which it knows but little. In order to impress on the minds of her children the need of assistance at that awful moment, the Church teaches them in the prayer, second only to Our Lord's own, to beg Our Blessed Lady to pray for them at the hour of death, when her powerful intercession will be such a consolation. Then, above all other times, we entreat her to show herself a mother, and to plead and intercede for us, her sinful children.

Many are the uses of conversation. Besides obliging a man to formulate bits knowledge and to exercise those feculties which would otherwise scon rust and actually decay from want of use, it helps to strengthen or throw doubt upon the knowledge that he already possesses, and also to enlarge its boundaries. It is by the process of continual experiment and sifting that a man's ideas are gradually orystallized into the elear transparency and symmetry of real wisdom. No school-teaching would ever make a man talk well. All that is required of him is that he should be patient in listening, desirous and quick to learn, frank and honest in his reply; and then, if Providence has given him weapons to defend his porition, wit and eloquence sufficient to meet his opponent, he may taste the joys of a combat by the side of which other contests seem flat and unprofitable, and give as much pleasure to a worth adversar; as he receives from him in return.

A Telephone Saved a Life.

The King's Daughters of Hamilton.
Ont., wlose good deeds are known all
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message that George Ball, living on
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The Violet.

Hero she is again, the dear, Sweetest vestal of the year, In ner little purple hood Brightening the handsome wood We who, something worn with care. Take the road, find unaware Joy that heartens, hope that thrills, Love our cup of life that fills, Since in spring's remer bered nooks Lifting fain familiar looks, Once again with curtsying grace, In the same dear lowly place,

God His manual sign hath set In the tender violet. Margaret E. Sangster, in "Harper's Magazine."

Tim.... aly's BY HATHARINE Repentance

When the story was sold to me I thought it unfinitely sad and pathetic. I wish I could tell it as I heard it, but having scant skill as a narrator, I fear I cannot. I can only set down the facts as they happened, and in my haiting words they will read, I fear, but badly and carely; and if in the reading will be found no trace at all of the tears which awoke in me for this little human tragedy, I am sorry want of skill. Indeed, I would need to write of it with a pen stepped in tears. It is the story of a hard and futile repentance—futile, in that amends could never be made to those who had been sinned against; but carely, surely not futile, inasimuch as no hour of human pain is ever wasted that is laid before our Lord, but rather is gathered by him in His pitiful hands, to be given back one day as an arvest of joy.

"Whisht, sohora, whisht! sure I know you never meant to hurt mo or the child." The woman, childishly young and slight, who spoke, was shalf eliting, half lying, in a low rush-botomed chair, in the poor kitchen of a small Irish farmhouse. Her small, pretty face was marked with premature, and cheek extended a livid, dark bruise, as if from the blow of a heavy fist, and over the pathetic, drooping mutth there was a cruel, isgged cut, this evidently caused by a fall against something with a sharp, projecting point. By her side, in a wattled closely, and with such a gray shade over its pinched features that one might have though it dying. The young husband and father was cast down before his wife in an attitude be 'pasking utter amazement, and his fad, was hidden in her lap; but over the pathetic face, while live low, soft voice went on tenderly, "Whisht, salanns machree, whisht! sure it's broakin' my heart ye are! Sure, how wan I bear it at all, at all, to listen to ye sobin' like that?"

ye sobbin' like that?

All the weary months of unkindness and neglect were forgotten, and sho only remembered that her Jim was 'in sore trouble—Jim Daly that courted her, her husband, and her baby's father; not Jim Daly that courted her, her husband, and her baby's father; not Jim Daly that courted her, her husband, and her baby's father; not Jim Daly the good fellow at the public-house, who would go from it on a morning with his cogs, the young marquis consenting, for a hunt on the lord's land. Always ready to take a treat or stand one; always the first in every soheme of conviviality, drowning heart and mind and conscience in cheap and bad whiskey; while at home, on the little hillside farm, crops were rotting, haggard lying empty, land untilled, and poverty and hunger threatsning the little home, and day after day the meek, uncomplaining young wife was growing thinner and paler, and the lines despening in her face where no lines should be.

Three years had gone by since the wadding day that seemed but the gate of a happy future for those two young things, who loved each other truly, and almost since that wedding day Jim Daly bad been going steadily downhill. Not that he was vicious at all; he was only young and gay and good natured, and so sought after for those things, and he had a fine baritone woise that could roll out "Colleen dhas cruitheen un amo" with rare power and tenderness, and when the rare spirits who held their merry-makings in the Widow Dolan's publichouse nightly would come sceking to draw him thitier with many fistering worde, so was not strong euongh to resist the tom came when people began to shake their heads over bonny Jim Daly is a confirmed drunkard, and the handsome boyish face getting a sodden look, and the hendesome boyish face getting a sodden look, and the cone frank, clear eyes refused to look at one either frankly or clearly, but shuffled from under a friend's gaze unsitely and painfully.

Last night, however, the climax had come, when, recling home after midnight, the tender little wife, with her baby on her breast, had opened the door for him, and had stood in the doorway with some word of pain on her lips, and he feeling his progress barred, but with no sone of what stood there, had struck out fercely with his great fist, and stricken wife and child to the ground. And Winnie's mouth had come with evue from his mand had marked darkly her soft face, and also and the little con were both bruized and hijared by the fall.

We have seen how bitter poor Jim's repentance was when he came to himself out of his drunken eleop, and in presence of it his wife, womanlike forgot everything but that he needed her utmost love and tenderness. But if she was forbearing to him out of her great love, his little brown old mother, who had been sent for hastily to her farm two miles away, spared not at all to him what she called the rough side of her tongue. Last night, however, the climax had

harm two mines awy, sparon not ak air to him what she called the rough side of her tongue.

And when the doctor came from his home across the blue mountains, and abook his head conincusly over the baby, and dressing Winnio's wan face, said that the blow on the forehead by just missing the temple had escaped oeing a deathblow, the old woman's horror and indiguation against her som were great. But the doctor had gone now, with a kindly word of cheer at parting to the poor sinner, and with a expressed hope of pulling the baby through by esreful attention and nursing. These it was sure to have, because Jim Daly's mother was the best nurse in all Tipperary, and, depite ne very rough side to her tongue on coasion, the gentlest and most kind-hearted.

These two were alone now, and the coars was called to the tongue.

These two were alone now, and the room was quite silent except for the man's occasional great sobs, and the low, sweet comforting voice of the

room was quite sitent except for the man's cotessional greats sobs, and the low, sweet comforting voice of the woman.

Persently the door opened again, this timo to admit a priest, a hale, ruddy-lased man of fitty or so, spurred and gattered as if for ridding, who coming to them quickly with a keen look of concern and pain in his clear yes, and drawing a obair closer, laid one large hand on Jim's bent head, while the other went out warmly to take Winnie's little, cold fingers, "My poor, poor children!" he said, and under that true, loving pity Winnie's tears began to flow anew. He was sorely troubled for these, he had bapitized them, had admitted both to the searcaments, had joined their hands in marriago, and he had tried vainly to stop this poor boy's easy descent to cell, and now it had ended so. In the new silence he was praying rapidly and softly, asking the Lord to make this a means of bringing back the strayed lamb to His fold. Then he spoke again:

"Look up, Jim, my child; you needn't tell me anything about it. I know all. Look up, and tell me you are going with me to the altar of God to kneel there and ask His forgiveness, and promise Him that you will never again touch the poison that has so nearly made you the murderer of your wife and child. It is His great merey that both are spared to you to-day, and the doctor tells me that he hopes to bring the baby through safely, so you must cheer up. And it will be a new life, will it not, my poor boy, from this day, with God's good help?"

And so Jim lifted his head, and said brokenly:

"God bless you, Father, for the hindly word. Yis, I'm comin' hask to

thic day, with God's good help?"
And so Jim lifted his head, and said brokenly:
'God bless you, Father, for the kindly word. Yis, I'm comin' back to ditly with His help, and I thank Him this day and His blessed St. Patrick, that they held my hand. Oh, sure, Father, to think of me layin' a hand on my purty colleen that I love better nor my life, and the little weany child that laughed up in my face with his two blue eyes, and crowed for me to life him out of his cradle! But with the help of God, I'm going to make up to them tor it wan day. But, Father, I won't stay here where my family was always respocable and held up their heads, to have it thrown into my face every day that I had nigh nurdered my wife and child. Sure I could never rise under such a shame as that. Give me your blessin', Father, for me and Winnie has settled it. I'm goin' to my our blessin', Father, for me and Winnie has settled it. I'm goin' to Australia to begin a new life, and the whild till I send for them, or make money enough to come for them."

The priest looked at him gravely, and pondered a few minutes before his reply.

"Well, I don't know but you're

The priest looked at him gravely, and pondered a few minutes before his reply.

"Well, I don't know but you're right. God enlight you to do what is for the best. It will be a complete breaking of the old evil ties and faccinations, at all events, and as you say, tho mother'll be glad to have Winnie and her grandson."

And a week later, wife and child being on the high road to convalescence, Jim Daly sailed for Australia.

This was in February, and outside the little golden thatched farmhouse, the birds were calling to one another, wildly, clearly, making believe, the little mad mummers—because spring was rickous in their blood—that each was not quite visible to the other under his eanopy of interlacd boughs, bare against the sky, but that rather it was June, and 'the close leafy bowers let through only a little blue sky, and a breath of happy wind, and a bleat radiance of gold and green, and that so they must perforce signal to each other their whereabouts.

Some in the thatch were nest building, but those little weary drones were swaying to and fro on the bare boughs, delirious with the new delight that had come to them, for erring was here and there was a subtle fragrance of her breath on the air; and all over the land, for the sound of her feet passing there was a strange stirring of unborn things somewhere out of sight, and where she had trodden were springing suddenly rings and clusters of faint snowdrops, and tender, fame-coloured crocuses, and douber and the strength of the wall-flowers lovely against the dark leaves.

February again—but now far away

sing garaeti primroses, and the dear red-brown volvot of the wall-llowers lovely against the dark leaves. February again—but now far away from the mountain side. In the city, where no sweet premonition of spring comes with those first days of her reign, and in the alume that crouch miserably about the stately cathedral of Ft. Patrick's huddling squalidly around its feet, where the lovely tower of it soars far away into the blue heart of the sky. It is a blue sky—blue as it can be over any spreading range of solemn hills, for poor Dublin has few tall factory ohlmeys to defile it will smoke—and there are little feathery wisps of white cloud on the blue sky, that he quite calm and motionless, despite the fact that a bright west wind is flying. It is so warm that this window of the room in one of the most squalid tene one houses of the Coembe is a little open, and the wind steals in softly, and aways to and fro the clean, white outrains; for this room is poor, but not squalid and grinned as the others are. The two small beds are covered with spotlessly white quilts, and the wooden dresser bohind the door is spotless with its few household utensls shining in the leaping firelight; and opposite the window is a small altar carefully and neatify tended, whereon are two pretty statues of the Sacred Heart and our Bieses' Lady, and at the foot of these, no gauly, artificial flowers, but a snowdrop or two and a yollow crous, laid lovingly in a wineglass of water.

It is all very clean and pure, but clean it it as all very clean and pure, but clean in the month of the composite all

In a winegiass of water.

It is all very clean and pure, but also it it a sad room now, despite all that, because—oh, surely the very addest thing in all the sad world! there is a little obtild dying there in its mother's arms. And the mother is poor little Winnle Daly, far from Tipperary and the good priest, and the pleasant neighbours who would have been neighbours to her, at a here, in the cruel city, she is watching, her one little son die. He is lying on his small bed with his eyes closed—as little, pretty, fair body of seven—his breast coming very faintly, and the golden curls, dank with the death dew, pushed restlessly off his forehead, with the twn genite little hands crossed meetly ca each other on his breast. His mother, her face almost as deathly in its pallor and emacistion at his, is kneeling by the bed, her yellow hair wandering over the pillow, her head bent low beside his, and her yellow hair wandering over the pillow, her head bent low beside his, and her yellow hair wandering over the small face, where the gray shadows are growing grayer. They have lain so for a long time with no movement disturbing the solemn silence, except once, when her hand goes cut tenderly to gather into it the little, cold, damp one. But she is not alone in her agony. Two Sisters of Mercy, in their black serge robes, are kneeling each side of the bed, and their sad, clear eyes are very tender and watchful; they will be ready with help the moment it is needed, but now the great beads of the brown roeary at each one's girdle are dropping noise leastly through the white fingers, and their lips are moving in prayer. One is strongely beautiful, with a stately, incerial beauty; but it is othereslized, spiritualized to an uneartely degree, and the flowing serge robes throw out than noble face into fairer relief than could any empress's purple and gold brocoade. Both women are wonderfully sweetfaced; these nuns are always so pitying and teuder, because their daily and hourly contact with luman pain and sin and misery must keep

cannot be very far off.
His eyes open slowly, and wander
a little at first; then they come back
to rest on hus mother's face, and raising one small hand with difficulty, be
touches her thin check caressingly,
and then his hand falls again, and he
says weakly, "Mammy, lift me up."

and area his hand sais again, and he says weakly, "Mammy, life me up."

"Yes, my poor lamb," poor Winnie answers broken!, gathering him up in her arms and laying the little golden head on hee breast. He closes his eyes again for a minute, then reopens them, and his gazs wanders around the room as if seeking some-thing, and one of the nuns understanding, goes gently and brings the few spring flowers to the bedside; this morning tender Sister Columba had carried them to him, knowing what a wonder and happiness flowers always were to the little crippled oblid—for Jim's little lad was crippled from that fall in his babyhood. He lies contentedly a moment, and then says weakly, the words dropping with painful pauses between each:

"Mammy, will there—be green."

when casn:
"Mammy, will there—be green
fields in heaven—an' primroses—an'
will I be able to run then? I wouldn't
go to Grumlin last summer with the

boys—'kase I was lame—but they got primroses—an' gey me some.'

And it is the nur who answers, for the mother's agonized white lips only strd dmily. 'Yoo, Jumny, darling little child, there will be green fields in heaven, and primroses; and you will run and sing, and our dear Lord will be there, and His Blessed Mother, and How will smile to see you playing about His feet.'

Then she hifts the great crucifiz of her rosary, and lays it for a moment against the wan boay's lips that smile gently at hor, and the winte cyclids fall over the pansy eyes, and gradually the soft sleep paaces imperceptibly, rainlessly into death. And one nun takes him out of his mother's arms, and lays him down softly on the pillows and smoothes the little fair limbs and passes a loving hand over the rangarent cyclide, and the other nun gathers poor Winnie into her tender arms, with swot comforting words that will surely help her by and by, but now are unbeeded, because God has moroifully given her a short insensibility. And the nun turns to the other, with a sweet, soft fluttering sigh stirring her wistful mouth, and says, "Foor darling! the separation will not be for long. Our dear Lord will very soon lay ber baby once more in her arms.'

in her arms.'

A fortnight lator a bronzed and bearded man landed on the quay of Dublin. It was Jim Daly—a new, grave, strong Jim Daly, coming home now comparatively a wealthy man, with money carned by steady industry in the gold fields. There he had worked steadily for three years with always the object coloring his life of atoning for the past, and making fair the future to wife and child and methor, and the object had been strong enough to keep him part from the cin and rictousness, and drunkenness of the camp. He would have been persuasive tongued, indeed, among the wild lives who could lave persuaded Jim Daly to join in a carousal. But the worst living among the diggers knew how to come to him for help and advice when they needed it; and many agente, kindly act was done by him in his quiet, unobtrusive manner, with no consciousness in his own mind that he was doing more than any other man would have done.

He hed nover written home in all those years, though the thought of those beloved ones was always with him—at getting up and lying down, in his droams and during the hours of the working day. At first times were hard with him, and for three years it was a dreary struggle for existence; and he could not bear to write while every day his feet were alipping backward. Then came the rush to the goldfields, and he coming on a lucky wein, found himpelf steadily making a pile" and so determined that when a certain sum was awarded he would turn his stops homeward; and become poor, but the landlord was lenient and drawer in the stops homeward; and become poor, but the landlord was lenient and they mangaged to pay the rent he asked without the starvation and misery that keys defining by that were bringing him each day nearer home. In his wandering life no letter had ever reached him, but he nover doubted that they were all quite safe; in that little peaceful hillieds willage and cluster of farmsteads, life passed so innocently and seley; the people were poor, but the landlord was lenient and the towns, the little c

hearty Jim came—whon she saw the golden thatch of it given to the flames, the honest, proud old heart broke, and from the house of a kindly neighbor, where noighbor's heads carried her wently, she also went out, a few days tater, to join her hueband and babes in the churchyard house, whence none should seek to ovict them. And the troubles thickened, and famine and fover and death came; and the good priest duel to—of a broken heart, they said. And so the last friend was gone—fur the people, with pain and death shadowing every hearthstone, were overwhelmed with their own troubles—and poor Winne and the little cruppled son drifted to the oity.

And at the times all those things were hearened.

their own troubles—and poor Winnis and the little orippled son drifted to the city.

And at the times all those things were happening. Jim Daly used to stand at the door of his tout in the covening, gazing gravely away westward, his soul's eyes fixed on a felror vision than that camp, or the gorgeous senset panorama that passed unbeeded before the eyes of his body. He saw the long, green grasses, in the pastures at his home in Inniskeon. And he saw Winnis—his darling colleen—coming from the little house-door with he wooden pait under her arm for the milking, and she was laughing and angung, and her step was light; and by her side the little son with checks like apples in Anguet, and his volet little feet trotting, hurrying, stumbling, and the feat baby hand clutching at the mother's agron, till, with a sudden, tonder laugh she swung him in her arms to a throne on her sher'der, wherefrom he shouted so morrily that Ousba, the great gentle white oow, turned about, and ceased for a moment her placid chewing of the oul, to gaze in some slarm at the approaching despoilers of her milk.

Oh, how bitterly sad that dream seems to me, knowing the bitter reality! That in the equalid slume of the oily, the girl-wife was setting her feet for death; that the little child, crippled by the drunken father's blow, had never run or played gladly as other children do—never would do those things unless it would be in the wife, real with wall, and he found his wife. It was ovening when he landed to the North Wall, and he found then

other children do—nover would do
those things unless it would be in the
wide, green playing fields of heaven.

I will tell you how he found his
wife. It was evening when he landed
at the North Wall, and he found the
that till morning there was no train
to take him home; and with what
fierce imputience he thought of the
houre of evening and night to be lived
through before he sould be on his way
to his beloved ones, one can imagine.
Then he remembered that by a fellow
digger, who parted with him in London, he had been intrusted with a
wreath to lay on a certain grave in
Glasnevin; and with a certain sense
of relief at the prospect of aomething
to be done, he unpacked the wreath
from among his belongings on his
arrival at the hotel, and, ordering a
meal to be ready by his return, he set
out for the cemstery.

It was almost dark when he reached it and not far from closing time,
and the wreath deposited, he was on
his way to the gate again. Suddenly
his attention was caught by a sound of
violent coughing, and turning in the
direction from which it proceeded he
saw a woman's figure kneeling by a
small, poor grave. For the dusk he
could hardly see her face, which also
was partly turned away from him;
but he could see that her hande were
pressed tightly to her breast, as if
striving to repress the frightful
proxyems which were shaking her
from head to foot.

Jim was tender and pitiful to women slavel, and now with a thought
of Winnie—for the figure was slight
and girlish-looking—he went over and
laid his hand very genity on the woman's shoulder, saying, "come, poor
soul! (tood help ye; ye must some now,
for it's nigh on closin' time; and,
sure, kneelin' on the wet earth in this
raw, foggr evenin' is no place for ye,
at all, at all."

The coughing had ceased, and as
he spoke she locked up at him wildly.
Then a the gare a great ext that want

raw, foggy evanin' is no place for ye, at all, at all."

The ooughing had ceased, and as he spoke she looked up at him wildly. Then she gave a great cry that wan straight through the man's heart. She sprang up, and throwing her thin arms around his neck cried out; "Jim, Jim, me own Jim, come back to me again! Oh! thank God, thank God! Jim, Jim, don't you know your own Winnie?" for he was standing stupified by the suldenness of it all. Then he gathered the poor, worn body into the happy harbourage of his arms, and for a minute, in the juy of the re-union, he did not even think of the strangeness of the place in which he had found her; and mercifully for those first momonts the duck hid from him how deathful was the face his kieses were falling ou. Then, suddonly with a droadful thuoderous shock, he remembered where they were standing, and I think even before he cried out to know whose was the grave that in his heart he know.

I cannot tell you how she broke to him the stand the lower in my feelle words speak

grave that in his heart he knew. I cannot tell you how she broke it to him or in my feeble words speak of this man's dreafful auguish; I only know that with the white mists enfolding them, and the little child lying at their feet, she told him all.

at their feet, she told him all.

"An', darlin' I'm goin' too," she said, "an' even for the rake of stayin' wid you I can't stay. I'm so tired-like, an' you'll say 'God's will be done,' won't ye, achora? And when the hawthorne's out in May, bring come of it here; an' Jim darlin' I'il be layin here so happy—lim an' me, an' his little curly head on my breast, an' his little arms claspin' my neck.

He said, "God's will be done," mechanically, but I think his boat was broken; no other words came from his lips oxcept over and over again, "Wife and child! My little crippled son! My little crippled son!"

FIRESIDE PUN.

"Mamma, I dess you'll h ve to turn the hose on me." "Why, dear?" "'Fause I've det my 'teckings on wrong side out."

"App amusement in this town to-night?" asked the stranger. "I fanoy there's going to be lecture," re plied the greeer; "I've been sellin' eggs all day."

eggs all day."

Beginning of the Year.—First Imp:
"The old man seems to be pretty
busy these times" Second Imp:
"Yes. This is the time he gets in
his paving material, you know."

A Home Out.—Teacher: "What
do we learn from the story of Samson?" Tommy (with unpleasant results still manifest): "That it doesn't
pay for ave women folks out a fellor's
hair."
"Wall Same."

pay tor ave women folks out a feller's hair."

"Well, Sambo, how do you like your new place?"

"Berry well, massa"

"What did you have for your breakfast this morning?"

"Well, you see, massus biled three eggs for herself, and gave me de brof."

An Omission.—Litterary Editor:

"What a vivid account is given in 'Qao Vadis' of the burning or Rame!"

Fire Editor: "Yes; but it's incomplete. There isn't a word about the loss to the insurance companies."

Possibly the Explanation.—Benovolent old gentleman (pointing a moral to village school-children): "Now, why do I take all the trouble to leave my home and come over here and speak to you thus? Oan any boy fell mo?" Bright Child (innocently): "Please, sur, praps yeow lolkes to 'car yourself task au I'"

"My good man," said the severe

'oar yourself taak, sur!"

"My good man," said the severe lady, "have you ever slopped to think how much money is wasted each parafor tobacco and rum?" "No, mum, I hsin't," auswered the object; "it's atakin' up all my time jist now to figger out how many pore families could be supported on the price of the extra cloth women puts in their sleeves."

One of the Paraford.

One of the Deans of the Exter Cathedral was walking along one of the lanes adjacent to the city recently, and appeared to have got somewhat out of his latitude. He was met by two little urchins returning from school, when the Dean stopped them and asked one of them: "How far is to the station,my boy?" The lad eyed his knee breeches and short cost, and replied: "About a moile, mister. Wot's up? Yer ant's loss yur bioyale, 'ave ee?"
This venerable joke turns up in Tit-

'ave ee ?'

This venerable joke turns up in TitBits: A gentleman calling at a hotel
left his umbrells in the stand in the
hall with the following inscription attached to it: "This umbrells belongs
to a man who can deal a blow of two
hundred and filty pounds weight. I
shall be back in ten minutes." On returning to seek his property, he found
in its place a card thus inscribed:
"This card has been left by a man who
can run twelve miles an hour. I shall
not come back."

There was a storm blowing and the

can run twelve miles an hour. I shall not some back."

There was a storm blowing and the steamship rolled a little. "Ospitain," said the nervous Colonial Bishop, who was returning homeward after the Jubile. "Ospitain, do you think we are in any danger?" The captain looked grave. "The way the men are swearing in the engine-room is something shooking. Do they know their peri?" whitpered the Bishop. "I can assure your Lordship," said the captain, "that the men wouldn't as much as whisper an oath if there were any danger." The sea grew rougher. Half an hour later the Bishop might have been seen listening to the men's voices over the gangway. "Thank Heaven!" he murmured, "they are at it still!"

St. Joseph's Union.

St. Joseph's Union.

Ottawa, April 80,—St. Joseph's Union—French-Canadian benefit society—to-day marks an important event in his bictory. The first seesion of the effect and the union, since its cestablishment in 1808, will commence this evening, and continue during nuxt week.

A grand parade will be held tomorrow morning before mass, and then all will proceed to the Basilice, where service will be held and a special sermon given by Rev. Father Knapp, the Dominican preacher.

HEART HOPE

Raised in an Instant Atter the Use of Dr. Ag-new's Cure for the Heart—A Potent Liquid Remedy—And No Case Too Acute for Im-mediate Relief and Cortain Cure.

Bessey-Ase No Case Teo Acete Teo Inmediate Relitit and Certain Care.

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferor from ineart disease. All this while
I was in the hands of one of our best physicians, from whom the only encouragement I could obtain was that I was tiable to brop off at any moment. I had
many times read of ourses made by Dr.
Agnew's Cornefor the heart. Was induced
to try a bottle of this cure, and to my
surprises the very first dose gave me immedia.e. reliof. I felt encouraged and
persisted. Before the first bottle was
taken the dropsy, which had sorely troubled me, had disappeared, and when I
had completed my second bottle I felts as
well as I had over felt." Mrs. John A.
James, Wiarton.

St. Michael's Catholic Truth Society.

St. Michael's Branch of the Catho

Bit. Alichiaci's Branch of the Oathorisecond annual meeting on Theeday the 3rd inst., in St. Vincent's Hall. The sineft business of the meeting was the reading of the Secretary's report of the work accomplished during the past year, and the olection of officers for the oneuing year. The following is a synopsis of the Secretary's report: "The work performed by the Branch during the past year was marked by the great energy and enthusiasm displayed by the Officers and active members of the society. In this zealous activity the President det way, and both by word and exampla pushed forward the work of the branch in every possible direction. The work which gase the best results during the year was the plan adopted by the President of giving monthly lectures by prominent clogy and laymon, on subjects intimately connected with Catholic tutth. It was decided to have the lectures made interesting and popular as well as instructive, and to accompany each of them by a musical and literary programme. The capacity of St. Vincent's Hall being taxed to its nimost at cash of its lectures. A charge of 10c. was made for admission, and the proceeds helped the branch considerably in its flanances. The series included lectures by Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. Dr. Tresoy, Mr. Hugh T. Kelly and Dr. Dwyer, Buperintendant of St. Michael's Hospital. There was also a very important is clure diversed under the auspices of the branch by Rev. Father Ryan, from the Oatholic Church is nits relation to the education of the people." The lecture was favorably received by liberal-minded Protestants as well as by Oatholics, and had a very beached effect in throwing a flood of light on this important subject.

It was extensively noticed by the press all over Canada and the United Race of the committee of which Mrs. Troman is the pressident, deserves the very highest such of the committee and her willing co-worker Mrs. O'Loane, at the seven of the highs and self-section of officers for the ensuing the year of the pressident of this committee and her willin

Boufield Bazaar.

Bonfield Bazaar.

- It was not possible to have published sooner on account of the bazaar held at Bonfield on April 11th, 12th and 18th in sid of the prechytery. The receipts of the three days noticed \$170,00 and this is very good considering the hard times. The total receipts of a concert at Christman, a social on St. Patrick's Day, and the bazaar during Easter wook, are in the neighborhood of \$454.00; the total expense for same \$185,00 making a net profit of a little over \$250.00 Some time later on will take place the drawing of a village lot at Bonfield given in aid of presbylery, 50 cents a ticket; 3 sickete \$1.00. The church trustees: Messars. Louis Amyotte, George Bean.

doin and John Cahill wore the managers of the general organization of the undortaking. Mrs. John Cahill was the heurary president of the ladies committee, Miss Anna Pelletier, the honorary secretary. Mosdames F. Gagno, J. Laudon, E. Kayanagh, J. Dunn, T. Terrell and Miss Frances Dunn volunteered themselves to preside at the tables. To all, Iadies and gouttoners, we offer our mosilecattleit thanks. We acknowledge receipt with deepest gratitude of all donations kindly sent by our charitable friends from Fombroke, Equaville, Montroal, Ottawa, Torouto, Jolitte, Mattawa Korth Bay, Sturgeor Falls, Douglas, Sault Sto Marre, (Ont.), Olatscience, (Mich.), Corbells, Bondield, educations with the manes of all charitable to purchase and the present of the pulsace above write with the second of the control of the second of the control of the contr

A CHEAP MEDICINE.

IS ONE THAT WILL PROMPTLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURE.

May spat I sain to pass blink with a series the Mediciae That Cared Illia.

From the Standard, Ridgetown.

People who read from week to week of the marvellous cures effected by the most of Dr. Williams Piak Pills little think that right in their midst exist many who have been relieved from pain ard-suffering by the use of these wonderfal little pills after having antifered untell agoing ion ments. Mr. John Hitch, snam well and favorably known throughout the country, was ever ready when opportunity offered to speak a word in praise of these pills and was never tired of recommending them to his friends. A representative of the Standard, anxious to know of the cause of Mr. Hitch's recommendation, called upon him at his home recently and upon belling that gentleman the object of his visit Mr. Hitch consented to an interview. The story in his own word; is as follows:—"In the winter of lag tip-pe from which! was confined to an interview. The story in his own word; is as follows:—"In the winter of lag tip-pe from which! was confined to he house for some time. This was followed by severe pains and swellings of my lower limbs. I consulted a physician and he told me it was acute rhounstism. I continued under his care for about two months. I was unable to stand alone, but sometimes whon I got started I was able to make a flow story in his form of the care for about two months. I was unable to stand alone, but sometimes whon I got started I was able to make a flow story in the friends suggested, hoping to gain relief, but neither medicine taken inwardly nor limiments applied externally gave me any relief. The pain was very great, maided. The trouble was principally in any feet and clung to me all summer long. I tried almost everything that friends aggrested, honing to gain rulisf, but neither medicine taken inwardly nor imments applied externally gave me any relief. The pain was very great, and I was only too ready to try anything auggested. I spent dollars upon dollars in doolor's medicine, but all to no purpose. The last week I was attended by a physician it cost me five dollars, and laving about that time read in the newspapers of the work accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded it was certainly worth the experiment and accordingly purchased a box from a local druggist and commenced their use, discontinuing the dector's medicine. This was in June or July, 1892. After I had taken the first box of the pills I could feel some change and after taking seven boxes I noticed a great improvement. I continued taking them until I had used thirteen boxes when I must say I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Some of my customers who came into my yard would ask me what I was doing that I was looking so well (knowing the sick spell I had undergon) and I would always tell them that Dr. Williams Pilch War. Hitch, "and if I had what spent in other medicines I could aik at ease all winter. During the interview Mrs. Hitch was an occupant of the room and she heartily concurred in what her hashad I, di, and stated that for one other member of the family the pills had hear such that counter the same was seen by the reportor appeared in excellent health. He is 65 years of age and a man who had always been used to hard work. He was born in Cambridge-abire, England, and carrot to this country I was seen before locating in Ridgeown in Ridgeown for the past ten years.

business in Ridgetown for the past ten pears.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-ple." If your dealer does not keep the thoy will be sent post paid at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.00, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine. Co., Brock-ville, Ont.

He has been carrying on a succession in Ridgetown for the past

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 10, 1898.

Tonorro, May 10, 1893.
On the ourb in Chicage at the creation to-day July wheat was quoted at \$1 090; at the close July wheat was quoted it \$1-216; puts on July wheat, \$1 09; calls, \$1-170; puts on July corn 35gu; calls 41c.

21go; puts on July whost, \$8 100; calls, \$8.17c; puts on July core 355c; calls 41c. TORONTO MARKETS.

Wheat—Was excluded and higher to day. There was an advence since 3sturday of 5c to 8c from the closing sales on Saturday of 5c to 8c from the closing sales on Saturday and \$11 from the puts as \$11 for north and west and \$11 from the close to day. There were sales of rod wintor to-day in \$11 for north and west and \$11 from the close to day. There were sales of the west which noted them about \$6 a car; if they had held the wheat till to-day they would have made over \$30 a car, some \$1 300 over the profit they cleared on the lot. Manilany made over \$30 a car, some \$1 300 over the profit they cleared on the lot. Manilany made over \$30 a car, some \$1 300 over the profit they cleared on the lot. Manilany made over \$30 a car, some \$1 300 over the profit they cleared on the lot. Manilany made over \$30 a car, some \$1 300 over the profit they cleared on the lot. Manilany made to the part of the profit of the wood. To rome freight. Nanilany some quoted by the larger mills at \$5 00 in wood. To rome freights. Nanilany some quoted by the part of the part of

QUOTEN PRODUCE,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Butter—The receipts of large rolls are liberal, there is a good demand and the market is essay at 12 to 13c. Greamery is quiet at 17c to 18c for prints and 17c for tube.

market is essy at 12 to 13c. Creamery is quiet at 17c to 18c for prints and 17c for tubs.

Eggs—The supply is fair, there is good demand and the market is steady at 18je for new laid.

Potators—The market is casier; farmers loads sold on the market here to-day at 70c, care on the track Toronto are quoted at 85c.

Foulty—Is in fair demand and each sold.

Folly—Is in fair demand and sold at 81 to 10c.

Fair Hay—The market is dull but steady; cars on the track here are quoted at 85 to 85 to.

Baled Hay—The market is dull but steady; cars on the track here are quoted at 85 to 85 to.

Baled Straw—The market is dull and unchauged; cars on the track here are quoted at \$4.00 to 85.

unchanged; care on the traux hard and seed at \$4.60 to \$5.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the street market to-day were not large, prices were higher for wheat and steady for other grains.

Wheat - Was 20 to 30 dearer, 1,000 bushels selling at \$1.03 an \$1.10 for white arright; \$1 45 e \$1.15 for red winter, and \$1.07\$; to \$1.09 for goose.

Bartoy—Steady to no load selling at \$150.

Devsted Hope—Parto was none offered, and the price was none of the price.

| and the price was nominal at | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
| Wheat white standard | \$1 | 08 | \$1 | 10 |
| do red | | | 1 | 09 |
| do goose | | | ı | 15 |
| Barley | 0 | 414 | 0 | 00 |
| Onta | 0 | 83 | 0 | 00 |
| Rys | 0 | 53 | Ó | 00 |
| Peas | 0 | 65 | Ô | 00 |
| Hay | 8 | 00 | 9 | 50 |
| Straw | в | 5C | Ď | Õ |
| Dressed hogs | ĕ | 00 | | 00 |
| Butter, ib rolls | ň | ĬŘ | | 00 |
| do tube, dairy | ň | 14 | | 16 |
| Chickens | ň | R5 | | Õ |
| Turkeys | ň | 12 | | õ |
| Potatoes | ň | 20 . | | õ |
| Beef carcases | ň | 65 | ň | |
| do hind | ň | 08 | ŏ | |
| Beef, fore | ŏ | 0.0 | ŏ | |
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her it (unconsciously to herself perhaps) affects her demeanor.

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HEN Shakespeare penned these words he had knowledge that the love of beauty was, and would continue to be universal. He knew, too, that the aver 2 woman is influenced by the reflection her mirror gives back to her, and in proportion as it pleases

> On gazing into the mirror the first point that strikes you is the complexion or color of the skin. Let there be a blotch or pimple, however minute. and it will at once attract your attention and render you uncomfortable by the consciousness of its presence, even though it is unattended with inflammation, irritation, or any...... other unpleasant feeling.

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uncharitableness you will, perhaps, before you are aware of it, find what really is a trifling matter magnified into a "skin disease."

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