Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il

lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet

bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image

exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original

copy available for filming. Features of this copy which

may be bibliographically unique, which may after any

of the images in the reproduction, or which may

significantly change t checked below.	he usual method of fil	ming, are		reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modifi dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indic ci-dessous.								
Coloured cover Couverture de				Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur								
Covers damaged				Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées								
	and/or laminated/ aurée et/ou pelliculée					s restor s restau						
Cover title miss Le titre de cour				V		discol						
Coloured maps, Cartes géograph	r nques en couleur			$\overline{\nu}$		detaci détaci						
	e. other than blue or b ir (r.e. autre que bleue			V		throug						
	and/or illustrations/ Illustrations en couleur			V		ty of p				on		
Bound with oth Relié avec d'aut						nuous ation c			/			
La refrure serrée	peut causer de l'ombr	e ou de la			Comp	des ind orend u	n (de	s) indi				
	g de la marge interieur					on head re de l'						
within the text.		ese have				page of de titre			son			
lors d'une restau	rtaines pages blanches iration apparaissent da la était possible, ces pa	ns le texte,				on of 15 de depa		: la liv:	raisor	,		
pas eta mmees					Masth Génér	ead/ ique (p	ériod	liques!) de la	a livr	aison	
Additional common Commentaires se												
This item is filmed at t												
Ce document est filmé	au taux de réduction : 14X	ndiqué ci-de 18X	ssous	22 X			200				•••	
				Τ̈́	1		26 X	T			30×	
12X	16X		20X		24×	Ш		!	28×	<u> </u>	Ш	32 X
									207			Jak

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.-No. 11.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATHOLICITY AND Anglicanism.

"Bolieving in the principles of the Anglicean reformation, as the principles of true Catholicity, we trust that we shall always be found rendering an unworrung and loyal adherence to them."

—Canadian Churchman and Church Evangelist. (Quoted in Mail and Empire, March 5.]

Evangelist. [Quoted in Mail and Empire, March 5.]

When we read this first we took off our "specs" and after carefully wiping and readjusting them, read it over again more stowly and with great attention; and, then, as the clock was pointing to one of the late hours when vision is dulled by the day's fatigue, we put the paper aside with the intention of locking at it in the clearer light of the morning to make sure we had made no mistake as to the meaning of the passage.

We hope and think we haven't and yot the statement is so strange, so different from everything we have ever read or heard or imagined; and so contrary to what overybody around—Catholic, Protestant or indifferent—is constantly assuming, that even after the precautions mentioned above, we find it hard to be aure that the whole soutence is not a misprint, or blunder of

ence is not a misprint, or blunder of

ome kind.

Our perplexity, without being dissiasted, is somewhat relieved, however,
by having before us the title of a lecture,
The Real White Man is the Black," "The Real White Man is the Black," lately delivered in a western town. The learned speaker was of the colored persussion. Like so many others he was born in slavery, but since the emancipation, by the force chiefly of a rank imagination, and total ignorance of everything he has not seen nor felt himself, he has risen to great eminence amongst his less loquacious fellows, and whenever he appears within the limits of his narrow neighborhood he is sure of an audience.

tention.

White shades or melts down into black by such imperceptible gradations that in a concrete instance, say of man, where you find a crowd of him, made up of individuals of various complexions, it cally very puzzling to have to say who is a pure-blooded black and who is a pure-blooded black and who

in of individuals of various complexions, it is really very puzziling to have to say the is a pure-blooded black and who the genuine white.

The African advocate had an advantage here over the Anglican author of the above extract. A given inhabitant of southern Europe may be so dark, and a given native of the banks of the Niled eye can discriminate them. But between the Reformation, of which Anglicanism is the child, and Catholicity, there need be no such perplexity. There is neither room nor occasion for it. For the distinction between them is not merely in one accident, as of colour. It is essential. For in shape and size and mien, in body and spirit, and even in outward adorments, they are not merely unlike, but have nothing at all in common except the very extrinsic circumstance that both are professed and acted upon by men. The contrast between black and white does not do; justice to their differences. Rather this; what oil is to water—and they can never be mixed—what freet is to fire, the onnecessarily destroying the other; what stuth is to error, which latter has its whole and sole existence in denying and combatting the former—that Catholicity is to any and every phase of what is can be only the top and a cateful readed up to the characterized. Loudler made such attempt to heaven, and or we had not be characterized. Loudler made such attempt in heaven, and not one of the run of the characterized and do run into each other, and conducted the conducter of the characterized and of even into each other, and conducter and conducter and conducted the characterized.

we know what came of it.
od's work and man's may, indeed,
do run into each other, and corate for the accomplishment of ceronds; but always on this law, that
divine uplite and transforms the
an, but nover in the opposite way
the human reforming the divine,
since Catholicity must be divine, it
its of no reformation by Anglican
ny one else.

tyone else.

then, this writer had denied that
ywas such a thing as Catholicity,
spelling it with a small "o" had
saied his opinion that it meant no
sthan a wide prevalence of a set of
nns, not by any meaus agreeing
ther, and all liable to be changed,

or what he would call reformed, there would be something intellupthe in his view. Whatever is of earth, that is, of man's works or ways, may always be reformed. But this does not seem to be reformed. But this does not seem to be ins meaning. He is speaking, apparently, not of the fact of the wide diffusion of Christianity, which we call a note of the Church, but of that property of her internal constitution by which she was as thoroughly Catholic before going outside of Jorusalem as she is new that she possesses the onds of the earth. There was not much extension, in time or place, when the Apostles' Creed was composed, yot that symbol already calls her Catholic. And if you ask in what sense this can be true, the answer is not so difficult.

Why do we call the sun the light of

her Catholic. And if you ask in what sense this can be true, the answer is not so difficult.

Why do we call the sun the light of the universe? Is it because we see his rays on the mountain top, and out over the plains, and even down at the bottom of wells? Surely not; these are only evidences of his shining. But he is the luminator because he is both luminous himself and able to radiate his own brightness fully in overy direction. So Christ's Church, the divinely made medium by which He outligatens Christianity, first possesses all lis truth, and, secondly, reflects it upon docile souls, not like a broken mirror, in parts and aspects, unitedligable by themselves, but in the harmony of unbroken wholeness. And the power by which she does this is the property of Catholicity, which is of her essence, as the Apostles Creed sets forth. Hence Catholicity, rightly understood, is not dependent upon universal extension, and would be fully preserved it the Church, by an impossible supposition, were to be roused to 4 dozen mon, as it was fully possessed when her numbers were not much greater. Hence, too, this or that country and people may fall away, or be out off, and still she is the same universal illuminator, just as the sun is unchanged though a cloud or a mountain, or any other obstacle, may intercept his rays and darken the place their shadows cover.

The writer in The Churchman surely

or any other obstacle, may intercept his rays and darken the place their shadows cover.

The writer in The Churchman surely believes this, that Catholicity of truth must come from heaven, and by heaven's appointed way; and that way is what the creed calls the Catholic Church. He does not think for a minute that any patchwork of human ingonuity, or deverness, nor even of purest natural religion, can take the place of the garment provided by divine wisdom, nor any possible aggregation of systems or seots, no matter by whom invented, can ever grow into a divine institution, nor any tesselation of human opinous, each of a material proper to itself, and each more or less repugnant to all the others, form that glorious all-encircling arch through which God's truth is ever poured down in its wholiness, without break or obscurity in its light.

He does not, I am sure, believe in the possibility of any of these things. Yet how otherwise can he have what he calls Catholicity, or even imagine it, unless he accepts the Catholic Church as Curist made her, and the apostise declared her, one in her essence, which incorporates all truth, and Catholicity of the mature whose functifiest that one truth in its unbroken wholesness. Additionally the surface was a surface to the consummation, we know that it never has been and never shall be taken away, whether by the proventies of man or the power of hell, till the work is accomplished whereunt it was set up.

Don't be fretting, therefore, Mr. Churchman, about Catholicity, but be

LIMB PAINS.

St. Patrick's Day.

To-day (Thursday) there will be solemn High Mass at the Cathedral, at which His Grace the Archbiaday will assist pontifically. A sermon appropriate to the feast of Ireland's patron saint will be preached.

Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER)

(WRITE) DOLTER BROWERS)

The present exhibit on of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in Toronto is entitled to a good deal more than the usual amount of attention given to events of such special educational value. From this exhibition, as well as the exhibition of the Outario Society of Artists next month, will be drawn the Canadian pictures for the Paris Exposition of 1900. It is, therefore, almost unnocessary to state what is indeed a natural inference, that the present exhibition is the most important—and ought to be the besting the history of the Royal Canadian Academy, now in its indecenth year. Approaching the completion of its second decade of progress the R.C.A. deserves in us small measure the public and naturnal commendation. It has perhaps done commendation. It has perhaps done more for the credit of the country in the way of making its right to a place in the parade of civilization recognized abroad than any other Canadian society or or-ganization. We may hear of Canadian literature but we never see it. Canadian

literature but we never see it. Canadian writers—those worthy of the name—arc known only through American publishers. The Canadian artist stands upon a different plane. His firmost foothold is upon his native heath, and to do him justice he has not undervalued his independence. He has ample room at home for the development of his strength, and if he is strong in native genus—in short a nationalist—it is because he has painted Canada be neath Canadian skies. "He was a strength, and if he is strong in native genus—in short a nationalist—it is because he has painted Canada be neath Canadian skies. In this sge through the strength of the control of the strength of the stre

artists, to see something of the instored included in the national. But it is not so. Historical subjects are neglected utterly be the old convents and churches of Quebec and Montreal not appeal in the least to the artistic instincts of our native academicians? But appeal in the least to the artistic instincts of our native academicians? But appeal in the least to the artistic instincts of our native academicians? But academicians? But academicians and attract or the control that academic and an academic and attract or the control that academic and an academic and attract or the control please and attract and attra [Waitten for THE REGISTER] Respice Finem. The Christian soul all baseness spurns, With purest love for God it burns; Where sun-lit summits distant shine, Its chastened eye forever turns. Alike Fame's guerdon it disdains, And sordid pelf and paltry gains, And Pleasure's cup whose wr The chains of sense away it flings, And mounts to taste othereal springs, To lands whose Sun is God's ov sweet Of childish play—these symbols be. Of that triumphant, blissful State,
Whose joys the losened soul await,
Whose joys the losened soul await,
Where purest worth finds recompense
Beyond the skies' cerulean gate.

—J. B. Dollard (Sliav-na-mon). Corrigan, Nicholas Corrigan 8 00
Mr. J. W. Tanner 25
25 25 making, with the subscriptions previous acknowledged, a grand total \$7.669.00. \$7,869.00.

I append the letter from Mr. McMullen enclosing the above subscription, which kindly publish with this in your next issue of True Carnolle Receives, and oblige, Yours fathfully.

E. F. Blaks. House of Commons, Ottawa, Mar. 8, 1898. E. Blake, E. D. Laws, Mar. c, 1896.

E. H. Blake, E. C. Laws, Mar. c, 1896.

Dras Siz:—I herewith enclose twenty-free cents college and extra property few cents college and account Mr. Porcet in side of Home Rule for Ireland. I left you the emberription list. You said it would be noted in True Recurrent, With kind regards to your Father, I am, Sit, Your saithfully.

J. McMullan. C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A.

GUELPH, March 15.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of Brauch 31, C.M.B.A., was held tast evening, Mr. Mr. Michael Purcell, president, in the chair. Among the matters of business transacted was the decision of the members on Palm Sunday to receive Holy Communion in a body, at the early service of the Church of Our Lady. An address on the order will be delivered at the next regular meeting on March

Father O'Bryan, S.J., At St. Michael's.

On Sunday ovening last St. Michael's Cathedral was filled by a congregation, drawn thither by good will and charity towards St. Nicholas' Home, and by the desire of hearing the celobrated speaker announced for the occasion.

The beautiful church has always fresh beauties to unfold to those not habitual attendants at it, and Sunday ovening was no exception to the rule. The rich blending of its coloring, the grace and symmetry of its columns and arches its here and there touches of statury, its artistic windows, the completeness of its appointments, the beauty of its altar on which the red lights shone, miegled with the glitter of gold and the shimmer of white, were each and all a delight and a treat.

a treat.

After Vespers, at which the Rev. Dr.

Treacy officiated, Rev. Father O'Bryau
ascended the pulpit. Throughout the
discourse which followed, the Rèv.
Father spoke with the case of the mas-

Father spoke with the case of the master in full possession of his subject. His
clear and logical exposition left no room
for argument, and his mode of delivery
carried conviction. To know that Father O'Bryan is a member of the great
Society of Jesus, is synonymous with
knowing that in him is embodied a ripe
fulness of the knowledge and culture of
the day. By nature 'ther O'Bryan
possesses all the requirements of a
public speaker. Vigorous health is expressed in every movement of his
stalwart frame, his fine physique, inured
to fatique brings before us one's idea of
the soldier-like Loyola or the lionhearted Brebeuf. His volce—perhaps
his grandest gift—is full, volce—perhaps
h

was not so well balanced nor so well filled in any of its parts as one weald expect in a representative church like St. Michael* The clear voice; of the Sanctaray boys were heard to advantage in the alternate verses of the Ave Maris Stella. During Benediction an Ave Maria was sung in a powerful and well sustained voice by Miss Redway. The O Salutaris was beautifully given by Miss Flannigan. whose flexible and bird-like voice vibrated in every corner of the vast cathedral, while Herr Ruth in his selection on the cello, from Handl, showed the beauty and power of his instrument, and the excellence of his playing. Mr. Thompson sang Noel with great expression, while the organ was at its best under the skillul fingers of Signor Dinelli The Sisters in charge of St. Nicholas' Home cannot but be gratified at the results accruing from the charity of all who took part, and in particular from the goodness of Father O Bryan, who, in the midst of an arduous mission of many weeks, came at the call of love to interced for these of whom it was said: "Insamuch as yo have done it unto no."

Catholic Truth Society.

A, 0. H.

On Thursday evening, March 10th, Div., No. 1, Daughter of Erin Auxiliary to the A. O. H., held their regular meeting in Temperance Hall, Temperance street. The popular president Sister Anna Roach occupied the chair, the usual formalities were gone through and five candidates were initiated. Four applications for membership were received. During the progress of the meeting an excellent programme of music and literature was fully appreciated by the members and the visiting sisters. After which two addresses were delivered by Sister M. O. Kelly, the popular provincial president and Brother Jos. Ruthledge, president of Div. No. 1, A. O. H. After a short speech by the president, the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday weeking. March 24th. All visiting Sisters and Brother as coordinally invisions and the state of the control of the president of British, Rec. Secretary.

LADIES AUXILIARY, DIV. No. 4, A. O. H.

president of Ladies' Auxiliary, Mr. J. Brennan, county president of A. O. H., and Mr. H. Kölly, of A. O. H. After the audience had been treated to a choice programme of songs, recitations, and instruments elections, Miss Kölly brought to their notice the purpose of the meeting, and after explaining the aims and objects of the society encourged all to join it. These remarks were further impressed on the minds of those present by the addresses of Rev. Father Finnegan, M. J. Brennan and Mr. Helly and Mr. Duffy. After all had joined in singing; the cNational Authem. "God Save Ireland," the meeting adjourned. Ladies' Auxiliary, Div. J. A.O.H. hopes to add to their membership as result of this meeting Ladies' Auxiliary, Div. A. meets is tand Grd. Thursdays of every month in St. Ann's, Power street. Visiting sisters always.

Herreneweerenersers be Motherland England RELAND and SCOTLAND

Horoooroooxi

A singular and ghastly affair occurred at Doagh, as the remains of a lady named Hunter were being lower ed into the grave. It was noticed that the opening was too small, thereupon the gravedigger named John Gilmore went into the cavity to enlarge it. Suddenly the sides of the grave began to fall m, and whether owing to the shook caused by the shouts from the bystanders or seme other causes Gilmore dropped dead where he stood. The scene wheh followed was a most painful one.

painful one.

A graphic and detailed account is published by The Freeman's Journal of the condition of the parish of Kilballyowen, in the western extremity of Loophead, in county Clare. The state of the people here is pitiable. All but 200 out of nearly 200 families are at present without food, and fully 150 of these have been in this condition for several months past. To get something to eat they have run fearfully into debt, and where credit could not be had have sold their little household effects, so that numbers of their humble homes are now homes no longer, only bare walls. What is to be done for people in this condition? The Government refuse to schedule the district under the Congested Districts Act owing to a technicality, though, outside Mayo and a portion of West Oork, it is the most poverty-struken spot in Ireland.

The first of the Contenary colche.

The first of the Centenary celebrations in Cork under the auspices of the '98 Centenary Committee, took place in Cork on March 4th, when the anniversary of the 120th britulay of Robert Emmet was celebrated. From the point of display, enthusiasm and organization, the demonstration was a remarkable one, while its proportions were vast, notwithstanding the fact that little or no public notice had been given, evincing evidence of a sincere spirit on the part of the citizens in honoring one of Ireland's most distinguished patriots. In all parts of the city there were illuminations, forming a very effective spectacle, which was considerably added to by the illuminants borno by the processionists as they moved along the various thoroughfares to the accompaniment of inspiriting music. The crowd was truly vast and representative, and the entire demonstration was aftiting tribute to the memory of the noble marty. When the professionists had formed in Nelson's Place, the great extent of the assembly was realized, as the spacious quare was completely taken up. One object of the event was to call upon the Corporation to change the name of this locality to "Emmet Place." on the announcement of which by the Mayor, who addressed the people from the window of the Foresters' Hall, there was a marked outhurst of popular feeling. Considering the great multitude forming the procession, the order was of a very worthy character, which may be said to be entirely attributable to the remarkable efforts of Mr. J. O'Brien, Secretary Ork United Traces, and Hon. Secretary of the Centenary Organizing Committee, on whose shoulders the great burden of the organizing work fell. He discharged the work creditably, and with much success. This being the initial effort in which it was conducted, the enthusiastic opiric it invoked, and the all-round success augurs well for forthcoming similar undertakings.

Mayo.

A debate raised by Mr. Dillon in the A debate raised by Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent performance of the police and the local Crown Solicitor at Westport, where Crown Solicitor Kelly, speaking in the Court House, threat end the people with the wrath of the Government for holding a public meeting. The Chief Secretary thought fit to endorse, in answer to a question, the conduct of the representatives of the Crown in relation to the events complained of. The Chief Secretary's tone and language amounted to a challenge, which the Irish members were not slow to take up, assisted by several English Liberate.

At Westport the six leaders of the

were not slow to take up, assisted by several English Liberals.

At Westport the six leaders of the United Irieh League, namely, Messre, John O'Donnell, Jas. O'Haire, Patrick Cusack, Thomas Moran, John Moran and Patrick Nolan, who were charged—"That on the 9th January, 1898.

At Moyna and Carrowheg, they were gulty of riotous and disorderly conduct towards one Mechael Doffy" The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The accused men were sent to prison for four months They were taken into custody, and from the benches above and below that in which they were placed crowds with outstretched hands endeavored to shake hands with them. Mr. Henn asked sternly if he had not ordered that the defendants be taken into custody, whereupon a number of the police pulled the people rudely from the benches, and would not let anyone near the prisoners.

Several people in the immediate several people in the immediate per

Several people in the immediate arroundings of the court house, hear-

ing of the brutal sentences, had refreshments at once sent to the prisoners, but the police refused to allow them to be passed to them. Some time elapsed in the preparation of warrants of committal before the presents of people assembled opposite the courthouse awaiting thor exit. There was at this tage an enormous number of policemen around the people outside, and Mr. Dowling, D.I., in command of a large force of armed policemen, having marched from the barrack entered the court house and took charge of the prisoners. Closefitting handcuffs were then placed upon each one of them and in the centre of a long file of armed policemen they were marched from the courthouse to the brakes in waiting outside to convey them to Castlebar Jail Their appearance was the signal for a most enthusiastic outburst of cheering. Oheers were over and over again called for and responded to for Mr John O'Donnell. The shouts "Down with land grabbing" went up from thousands of throats. The police formed one solid mass across the road between the people and the cars in which the prisoners were being placed. As the cars moved off cheer after cheer went up from the enormous number of poople present. When the cars wert out of sight the people proceeded to disperse. A large company of police, under Mr. Milling and Mr. Cameron, marched right down the cars wert out of sight the people proceeded to disperse. A large company of police, under Mr. Milling and Mr. Cameron, marched right down the centre of the street, and were vigorously hooted by the people on each side. Whenever after this hooting came from the rear he would suddenly turn the police round and march them up again, and in this way he spent a considerable time. Mr. Milling and Mr. Cameron, marched right down the centre of the street, and were vigorously hooted by the people on each side. Whenever after this hooting came from the rear he would suddenly turn the police round and march them up again, and in this way he spent a considerable time. Mr. Milling and Mr. Cameron, marched rig

ENGLAND. Cardinal Vaughan's Health.

Cardinal Vaughan has returned to Coardinal Vaughan has returned to London from Paris, looking greatly improved in health. The Catholic Archbushop of Paris also arrived in London with him.

The Archbishop of Cantachury and Inc.

London with him.

The Arabishop of Canterbury and Ireland.
The Arabishop of Canterbury is now to be added to the long list of influential Protestant authorities who desire to see justice done to Irush Catholics in the provision for higher education. He has been interviewed on the subject of the University question; and, in reply to his interviewer, his Grace declared that, speaking as an individual, but speaking what he knew to be the views of a large major, if you have been declared that, speaking as an individual, but speaking what he knew to be the views of a large major, if you have the Established Church of England, "he very earnestly wished to eet the Roman Catholics of Ireland have their desire for a University of their own satisfied." "I am very much in earnest," his Grace is reported to have declared, "wher I say that I would like to see a Roman Catholic University established by the Government in Ireland, and what I say for myself represents what almost every bishop of the Church of England thinks on the point." Yet the Government besitates.

SCOTLAND

Bishop Turner, of Galloway, in the course of his Lenten Pasteral asys: "We live in a time marked with great events, and we have witnessed angular manifestations of the power of God. Frity or sixty years ago who would have been hold enough to predict that on the Festival of St Martin, 1897, a Diccean Synod would be held in Gallaway to witness that the Church of St. Ninian was again restored to place and power and work in the country? The very idea would have appeared wild and preposterous. Yet this is what we have seen secomplished, and 'it is wonderful in our eyes,' but still not strange, for it plainly bears on the face of it the impress of a Divino hand. With this happy restoration will be for ever linked the name of the great Pontiff who now occupies the Chair of Peter, and through him we have union and identification with the Church of 1600 years ago. We units with the whole Catholic world in sentiments of congratulation and profound thankagiving on the twentieth

The second second

anniversary of the Pontificate of Our Holy Father Leo XIII. That a life so valuable has been so long spared is indeed puts cause of heartfelt gratitude to God on the part of all Oatholies. For the record of the past twenty years displays to the world a career of activity, of indomntable energy, of activity, of indomntable energy, of activity, of indomntable energy of activity, of indomntable energy of activity, of indomntable energy of activity, of indomntable on the number of the Papeay. In no former period has the Chair of Peter reft. ted a more brilliant lastre."

Convent Festival at Peterborough.

Convent Festival at Peterborough.

Peterborouc: March 11.—Last evening the annual musical review held by the teachers of the Convent do Notre Dame was held in the large lecture room of the convent. There was a good gathering of the parents and friends of the scholars present, and all were delighted at the proficiency shown by the pupils in the splendid programme they furnished. The sisters at the convent have always devoted special attention to the teaching of the piano, and the care and pains they have devoted to their work has not been unavailing, as was olearly domonstrated last night by the skill and case with which all the skill and ease with which all the skill and ease with which all the result of their careful training in the precision and good time which marked their numbers.

The programme was as follows:

Instrumental Music, "March," Pianos Misses M. Pollock, S. Stanten.

The programme was as follows:

Instrumental Music, "March." Pianos
—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton, N.
Lowis, A. Dorns, H. Mauson, A. Manson,
Violins—Miss L. Bell and B. Pollock.
Vocal Solo, "Hudo Behind the Door,"
Miss Lillie Bell.
Instrumental, "Daisy Waltz," Missos
B. Flinn, M. O'Shea, L. Cox.
Instrumental, "A Life on the Ocean
Wave, "Misses J. Couroy, D. Hopkins,
F. Bailoy.
Vocal Solo, "A Twilight Fancy," Miss
J. Lynch.
Instrumental, "I Mourn the Hopes
That Leave Me," Misses H. Dean, H.
McNoil, B. Flinn, J. Couroy, F. Bailey,
L. Cox.
Instrumental, "Rose Bud Waltz,"

MoNeil, B. Flinn, J. Conroy, F. Bailey, L. Cox.
Instrumental, "Rose Bud Waltz," Misses A do Laplante, H. MoNeil, M. Sullivan.
Instrumental, "A Garden Party," Misses M. L. Quinlan, L. Stothart, N. Coughlin Ohorus, "Joyful Echoes," Solo by Miss L. Jackson. "Tyrolienne" Misses H. Dean, L. Legros, B. Filion.
Vocal Solo, "My Little Irish Love," Miss Lottie Bell.
Instrumental, "Wedding Polka," Misses L. Legros, E. Finley, H. Dean, N. Gunghlin, M. Quinlan, A de Lapeante.
Instrumental, "Tarantella," Misses L. Legros, V. Clancy, E. Finley. Vocal Solo, "When Through Life Unblessed We Rove," (Mooro), Miss N. Lewis.
I Ustrumental, "Brauigan's Band Ivatinental, "Brauigan's Band

Unblessed We Rove," (Mocre), Miss N. Lewis.
Iustrumental, "Branigar's Band March" Pianos—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton, H. Manson, A. Manson, E. Kelly, E. Dawson, Violin—Miss L. Bell, B. Pollock.
Iustrumental, "Rhapsody," Misses J. Lynch, E. Dawson, L. Legros.
Vocal Solo, "Beautiful Kitty," Miss A. Simons.

Lynch, E. Dawson, L. Legros.
Vocal Solo, "Beautiful Kitty," Miss
A. Simons.
Instrumental, "The Ballet Dancer,"
Misses A. Manson, E. Kelly, J. Lynch.
Vocal Solo, "Friends," Miss N. Lewis,
Instrumental and Coquestian Smile."
Vocal Solo, "Friends," Kiss N. Lewis,
Instrumental and Coquestian Smile.
Planose—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
A. Doris, N. Lewis, L. Bell,
Instrumental and Toccastelle," (H. Duponi), Misses N. Lewis, A. Doris, H.
Manson, Violin—Miss. L. Bell,
Month Misses M. Lewis, A. Doris, H.
Manson, Vocal Solo, "The Three Beggars,"
Miss. A. Simons.
Instrumental, "Presto. (Hayden),
Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
Cherus, "Ety Not Yot." (Moore), Solo
Miss. A. Simons.
Tocal Solo, "That Awkward Stile,"
Miss. L. Jackson, Military Parade,"
Islam—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
None, Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
None, A. Doris, N. Lewis, J. Lynch,
Volla—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
None, M. S. Jackson, Military Parade,
Planos—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
None, M. Lewis, J. Lynch,
Volla—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
None, M. Lewis, J. Lynch,
Volla—Misses M. Pollock, S. Staunton,
Misses M. P

Pance-Misses M. Polick, S. Stauntod, S. Nimmo, A. Doris, N. Lowis, J. Lynch. Violin-Misses In. Bell, B. Pollock. At the close of the entertainment His Lordship Bishop O'Connor rose to express his pleasure at the success of the review and at the splendid showing of the pupils. The festival was really a musical examination, where the parents and frends of the scholars gathered to judge the results of the year's work on the part of the teachers, and he felt sure that they must all be gratified at the advancement made by the pupils as was shown in the many nussoal qualities of their playing. He felt that too much credit could not be given either to the teachers or to the sholars for the pains and patience they had shown in the work as well as for the enjoyable entertainment they had furnished.

Mr. Thomas Cahill expressed the pleasure he felt at being present, and congratuated teachers and pupils on their splendid showing. He felt that the children ought to be grateful for the opportunities possessed by them and for the pains taken in their education. He felt that in after years they would look back to their Convent home with pleasure, and would recollect these muscal festivals as amonget the brightest events of their lives.

Mr. Hampden Burnham expressed himself as greatly pleased with the programme, and could congratulate both the Susters of the Convent and the pupils on the high standard of their musical work.

Mr. Robert Fair spoke a few words in praise of the excellent showing made by the pupils in their musical studies, and congratulated the teachers of the evening and the audience for their presence, after which the festival closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Sacred Scripture—Continued

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER) In my last letter I showed your readers the Catholic mode of dealing with the Sacred Scripture—a mode at once reasonable, simple, consistent, and recommending itself to the accept ance of the common serse of man-kind. Now, let me briefly examine for them the mode followed by all the sects outside the Catholic Church, separated from her, and, indeed, in most respects from one another, but most respects from one another, but all opposed to her; and this, in a great measure, seems to be a duty for heretical scots, if they have any duty in existence at all. Now, what the Catholic Church insists upon in argument with them is that they either must adopt its mode of proving the Cauon and Inspiration and of arriving at the interpretation of Scripture, or else that they have no satisfactory mode at all, and Scripture is therefore to them after all an uncertainty. We have a right to press this upon them, have a right to press this upon them, inasmuch as they take the Scripture alone as their rule of faith, and there. fore they ought to be able to show its adequacy and its inspiration, and to show it on their own principles. Let us examine what these principles are, and what process they involve. There are two amongst the articles of the Anglican establishment which bear upon this point; in fact, all the sects in a measure agree here. The sixth article declares: "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." And the twentieth declares, that "the Church hath authority in controverses of Faith, and is a witness of Holy Writ." Bear in mind, dear readers, the many articles, the keeping of the Sunday, etc., etc., pointed out in my former letters, held by Protestants notwithstanding this article of their faith, and certainly not found in the Sorptures. O, consistency! But let us reason upon these two declarations. If the sixth article is true, then it must follow either that the Canon and Inspiration of Soripture are proved from Soripture they are not to be admitted as requisite or nocessary to salvation. Certainly neither the Canon of Soripture can be proved from Soripture, as was shown in my last letter; and soit must follow from this article that to admit Soripture to be inspired is not an article of faith or necessary for salvation. And what, then, is to be said of that boasted veneration for the Written Word if its inspiration is not an article of faith or necessary for salvation. And what, then, is to be said of that boasted veneration for the Written Word if its inspiration is not an article of faith or necessary for salvation. And what, then, is to be said of that boasted veneration for the Written Word if its inspiration is not an article of faith or in the same of the word of the New answer with trait that the Apostle, in the passage alluded to, does not state this, and is not even pretending to say one word about the inspiration of the New Testament. He is speaking, as the verse before shows, of the Scriptures, which Timothy had known from his youth, namely, only the Old Testament, as not a word of the New Testament was then written. Furthermore, it is unirue to say that the Apostle, but what he does say is that all Soripture is inspired, but what he does say is that all Soripture is profitable, which is quite another matter. If you look in the Protestant were only on will observe that the word once of the case with words inserted in the translation which are not found in the original. The translators of the revised v

which give the Church authority, give her that authority which we, as Catholies claim for her, and therefore con demn Protestants for denying her authority, and if the Soriptures are to be received upon the authority of the Church, that authority either can deceive up, or it cannot If it can deceive up, or it cannot like the If it can deceive up, or it cannot like up, or it

stantly hearing .rom Protestants, that you think it probable or possible that the Serptures are inspired, you cannot say that you know they are so. But if, being a divine messenger, having a commission from God, the authority which told you of the impiration, showed and brought home to you the credentials of its mission, then you have believed on an infallible ground, and you have no uncertainty, but the absolute security of faith. In other words, unless you admit the Catholio first principle of the infallibility of the Church, which itself is the keeper and witness of Sacred Scripture, it is not and cannot be brought home to you as an inspired book, and all the beasted veneration for Scripture, when analyzed, comes to be nothing but a human feeling grounded on uncertain probability. And when we next approach the practical question of interpreting the Scripture, remember what we mean by interpreting. We mean, accortaining its real meaning; arriving at the knowledge, not what may seem ingenious and probable, but what God Himself really and truly meant and means. For it is God's word, expressing His own thought. I have already in another letter asked you, and let me ask you again, whether you have given sufficient weight to the fact, that the translation which you use is an interpretation? You have an authorized version, and therefore you have an authorized by King James, beautiful in language but incorrect in its translation in thousands of passages, has been placed in your hands, with an assurance that it is a faithful rendering of what God said, not in English, but in some other languages, which is a security to Catholics, but a perplexity to others. The Church is our interpreter is infallible—then don't blame of passages, has been placed in your hands, with an assurance that it is a faithful rendering of what God said, not in English, but in some other languages, which is a security to chem, the Church is our interpreter is infallible—then don't blame which are circulated amongst them. Here we come to the sam The Liquor and Drug Habits.

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

WE GUARANTEE to every vactim of the liquor and drug habit, no matter how bed the case, that when our new vegetable medicine is take on an enew vegetable medicine is taken our new vegetable medicine is taken distributed and without income facted in three weeks. The medicine is taken without interfering with business duties. Immediate résults—normal apposite, sleep and clear brain, and healist impurved in every way. Indisputable testimony sont scaled. We invite strict investigation. Address The Dixon Curo Co., No. 40 Park Avenue (near Milton St.), Montreal.

To Succeed Lord Aberd

London, Marth 11.—The St. James' Gazette this attention says it understands that Lord George Hamilton, now Secretary of State for India, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada.

6 Domain of Woman ...TALKS BY "TERESA"

Everyono is rejoicing at the near advent of spring, and the gradual disappearance of the snow and all the dis fort it brings in its train.

co. fort it brings in its train.

What a peculiar effect upon one's spirits is produced by the weather!

A bright blue sky, soft, golden sunshine, and a quotie breeze send our spirits several degrees above zero; while a lowering sky, and a miserable, persistent, drzezling ram produces an effect upon the mental atmosphere pretty much the same as that existing in the elements.

When Our Ladv of the Snows does

in the elements.

When Our Lady of the Snows does smile—and she does it pretty often, too, in spite of pessimists—she performs the gracious act right royally. Her summers are not like those of the Old Lady of the Fog: "Two fine days and a hunderstorm;" they are a long succession of bright, breathless golden days, when the warm sun pours his life-giving heat and light on rich and poor; when the meadows and fields wave high with rich and succulent grasses and grain, when the vast prairies bloom with hundreds of starty flowers, and the green and gold and red. Beautiful birds of almost tropical plumage make their homes in the far country where the belligerent and cheeky sparrew hath not penetrated; squirrels, and chipmunks and possums sport in the leafy glades where the southern the short penetrated; squirrels, and chipmunks and possums sport in the leafy glades where the southern the southern the southern the short penetrated; squirrels, and chipmunks and possums sport in the leafy glades where the solon-throwing small boy is unknown; and soft-eyed deer trample the undergrowth, or pause to drink in the crystal waters of the lakes, lifting their heads every now and then to listen, and perhaps to bound away, startled by the report of the hunter's rifle.

Even in the cities Our Lady of the the elements.
When Our Lady of the Snows does

Even in the cities Our Lady of the hows and the Sun is gracious to her hildren. Are there not woods and arks and lakes where the toilers may ongregate, where the little children congregate, where the little children may run about barefooted, and dance and laugh to their heart's content, forgetful of the bare home in the tiny city cottage? What child in the old country has a lake like Ontario wherein to paddle; or a sun like the one whose warm rays kiss the little round arms and legs until they are as brown as the skin of Canada's best loved children, on whom her smiles have shone for centuries—the once great Six Nations. But Canada loves her foster children as well as those who have always been nourished at her breast; she makes no distinctions; her smiles and her treasures are for all. The life-giving beams of her royal run are shed alike upon the sturdy little Canadians, rod and white, and upon the little pale immigrant, whose eyes open wide with wonder at the glowing gardens, the rich fields, and the great inland seas of the short with the short with the contract of th regate, where the little children run about barefooted, and dance may run about barefooted, and caucand laugh to their heart's content, for

The stores are waking up and peparing themselves for the advent of spring, when the woman of fashion and the woman of business alike begin to find that they have nothing to wear.

A busy scone is Yonge street, between king and Queen, about the hours of 11 and 12, when from the upper ten cometh out for an airing, olad in neat walking costume, daintly gloved and booted and picking its way gingerly through the fast-melting snow on the crossings. Simpson s and Eston's, Murray's and Catto's are walking like bold spidlers with their nets, in the shape of splendidly dressed windows. all spun golden and glittering and sility, to catch the swarm of fashionable and unfashionable files who are always burzing around them. Up and down flows the never ending stream of life; care whis past, north, conflortable looking farmers, comfortable looking farmers, comfortable looking farmers, there a store, fast neg as round as the crossing, till the autocras of traffic, the blue-coated hobber wave and ang coases for as instant, and the fast may ambles across Queen the countrying in front of a waiting Queen street car, whose impatient motorman 'aps his bell and watches for the signal to start, while keeping a wary eye on the erratic crowd.

Noxt a splendid carriage, fill'd with rugs and gorgeous with shining veneer and silverpiated harmess, is constrained to pause a moment, while a changing, ratting car sweeps around the curve, followed nervously by the big, wondering eyes of the two fine bays who have not, even yet, become accustomed to the loud volced, rashing monster, and who hall with reliet the signal voresume their stately trot down the street.

Simpson's fine windows are gorgeous with silks and dress-stuffs, and odcouse and muslins, and the latest styles in

the over new blouse waist, suggestive of hot days to come, and comfortable loose garments.

Here, my lady a carriage is signalled to stop, and with a frou-frou of silken skirts, and a whirf of wood violet, she skirts, and summer is coming, and linger, and think rucfully of the scarcity of pomnes. But youth is buoyant, and summer is coming, and "bargams" are sometimes obtainable, so the smiles and the chatter begin once more, st they too, discipace into the spider's big parlor. A pale, worn girl in a thread bare dress, pauses wistfully before the dress goods section. They are all new goods, and so lovely 1 but they acroud of reach. There are cheaped and of the she was a stop, too word, and the she was a stop, too word, and the she was a she will be she

hape. Clang, clang! the big Indian clock wer the Bon Marche is striking twelve n the usual stelid, impassive manner of

its race.

Scarcely has the last stroke fallen upon the bell, before a transformation

Scarcey has to have reached upon the bell, before a transformation takes place in the stream of people. Salesladies, and clorks, business men and women, factory girls and boys, pour out of the basiness houses in endless succession, and hurry to lunch rooms, cafee, and resturants to snatch their lunch and thier brief hour of recreation.

The remark of the Daily Telegraph recently, upon the increase of the habit of smoking among Englishwomen is a sad comment upon the tendency of the

and comment upon the tendency of the and comment upon the tendency of the Tank a lady of title may be seen any day driving along a much requested public road with a briarwood pipe in the moth is penhaps, loss aurprising than the fact that the much abused title of "lady" abould still continue to be conforred upon a woman as lost to all some of ordinary decency.

A "gentleman" is seldom or never seen in public with a plp in his month; indeed on some occasions for him to smoke at all in public, would lead to little short of social costracism. It used to be considered quite improve for a man to smoke while walking or driving with a woman; probably all that is attered, 'ladies' and "gentlemen" may do what men and women could not.

What is the matter with the old fashloned torm "woman." anyway? We
are constantly meeting with advertisements for "alealadies" and "salesme,"
(why not salesgentlemen?) I saw an
advertisement for a "forelady" the
other day, I wonder what the "foregoutleman" at the office of the paper
in which the advertisement appeared
thought of it.

Several of my respected contemporarise,—indeed all of them, describe themselves as "newspaper women;" I use the
term occasionally, myself. This will
never do, ladies of the press! We are
dreadfully behind the times. We have
washerladies, and charladies and houseladies, and foreladies! we must improve
our diction with improving manners;
our grandmothers were very ocremojous and stately, but they were only
women; we are "ladies!" TERRA.

Facend Our.—None but those who

Facero Ott.—None but these who have become faged out, know what a depressed misrable foeling it is. A depressed misrable foeling it is. A depressed misrable foeling it is. A depressed misrable for the sufferers. They follow the sufferers. They follow there is nothing to live for There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do worders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandellon are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Yukon "Deal" Bill Read a Second

Ottawa, March 11.—It was a quarter to 6 o'clock this morning when the tired members emerged from the Parliament buildings and wended their way homewards. The talk on the Yukon railway bill continued until 5 o'clock. Mr. Melnnes, the young Liberal member from British Columbia had his say, and it was emphatically against the Government's ptoposition. Mr. Casey also spoke, and went on record as opposed to the deal with Mann and McKenris. This railway deal is a bitter pill for many Liberals to swallow, and there were four who would not take the dose. These were Messrs. Mofinnes, Oliver, Erb and Rogers (Patron). Two Conservatives only, Ool. Highes and Dr. Bethune, supported the bill. The majority for the Government was 80, not a very largo figure under all circumstances. Before the House adjourned, Sir Charles Tupper secured from the

Premier an empathatic contradition to the statement emanating from Ottawa respecting the alleged concession to the United States in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute.

President McKinley's Family Tree.

A young woman arrived from Ireland a few days ago, and called on President McKinley last Monday to present to him the genenlogical tree of the McKinleys, of Conagher, from which family the President is descend cd, says The New York Journal of March 3. She also gave to him an old horse shoe and a piece of peat from the old McKinley homestead.

The young woman is Miss Martha Craig. She comes to America to tell Americans the picturesqueness of Ireland and the habits of the Irish people.

It was by mere chance that she ran across the history of President McKinley's ancestors. Always interested in America, she had learned the name of McKinley when he was elected in America, she had learned the name of McKinley when the was elected President. About sighteen months ago Miss Craig took a trip through Ireland. While passing through Conagher she was attracted to an old graveyard. While examining the gravestones she saw the name McKinley.

Miss Oraig discovered that a large

Ireland. While passing through Oon agher she was attracted to an old graveyard. While examining the gravestones she saw the name McKinley.

Miss Oraig discovered that a large family of McKinleys had once lived on a farm near the graveyard. So interested did she become in her genealogical research that she went into it very deeply, and when she arrived in America a few days ago she had a family tree of the President.

Miss Oraig knew no one in this country, but she had been born near Conagher, and so had the President's forefathers. This at least gave bet the license to speak with him, and on Monday she managed to get an audience with the President. Mr. McKinley became most interested in Miss Oraig, and told her he was much pleased to have his family tree so throughly established.

The McKinleys of Conagher appear to have been respectable farmers, Prestyterians in religion. In the ancient but negleoted burying ground of Derry-keighan, their history is found. How long they were on the Conagher farm prior to the rebellion in 1798 cannot be determined. In that year one of the foremost revolutionists was Francis McKinley. Becoming cuspected or complicity in the proceedings of the United Irishmen, he was arrested on the information of an intimate acquisitance named Smith, taken to Colersine, tried and hanged.

Before of Pealm circ, which contains such imprecations on the "lying tongue" that accuse falsely. Francis McKinley's wife obtained his body the night after his execution, and it is now buried at Derrykeighan.

The McKinley put a stone over the grave. Exact copies of the inscriptions on the McKinley bear the following:

Here lie the remains of Francis McKinley, who departed this life on the Arth of July, 1798, aged forty-two years.

The inscription of the other stone reads:

Here lies the remains of Francis McKinley bears the following:

The inscription of the other stone

reads:
Here lieth the body of Francis Mo-Kinley, late of Conagher, who departed this life June 24, 1798, aged forty-two years; also the body of his daughter, Elizabeth, who doparted this life March 81, 1803, aged six years; also his wife, Anna McKinley, who departed this life April, 1810.

Anna McKinloy, who departed this life April, 1810.

What seems stange on reading the above that the stones assign different dates for McKinley's death. A reference to an old Coleraine directory does not help out of this difficulty. Francis McKinley married Anna Hill, of Alteranan, near Ballycastle. Two sons and five daughters were born to him. John lived on the farm until grown, and then came to America to join an uncle who had come to this country several years before. The name of their uncle is not given, but he was the father of William McKinley, the President's father. Francis, the second son, then came into possession of the farm and held it until 1898, when he sold it and followed his brother to this country. He was the last of the McKinleys in Conagher. After the farm was sold by him it passed through many hands, but recently same into possession of Oaptain R. J. Montgomery, of the British Army.

It has generally been thought that

cently same into possession of Captain R. J. Montgomery, of the British Army.

It has generally been thought that President McKinley, who was hanged. Miss Craig's investigation proves that this could not have been the case, and that the uncle of Francis McKinley, who came to America before any of the other McKinleys, had left Ireland, was she grandfather of the President. This will be seen to be correct when it is borne in mind that Francis McKinley had but two sons, John and Francis, whereas the father of the President was named William.

While at the cld McKinley farm Miss Craig took many photographs, the first ever taken of the historic old place. These she is now having developed and will present the President with a set of them.

Jinks: "A girl who can sing as

g Domestie Reading

The chief philanthropies of civilized nations, the State books of govern ment, the constitution of society, are the outcome of Jesus' spirit. It is impossible to explain human life or human history without Jesus, Who is woven into the consistous.ess of the race, Who will yet find in the race His everlasting memorial.

His everlasting memorial.

For one to be a Christian it is only necessary that he be loyal; but to be a Christian of the first order he must be mysteal. Josus still comes to us in our outer life, and blessed a the man who rises and follows. Jum whithersoever He goes. Jesus still cames to the door of the soul, and that man is most blessed who receives the Lord into his guest-chamber.

The circumstances of out life are not unmeaning, but infinitely otherwise; but this we very often do not see for want of visuon. High as Heaven and wide as the earth is the atmosphere of hely opportunity in which our souls have their being. Is it not felt? Then it is only because it is not wished. Not every hour, nor every day, perhaps, can generous wishes ripen into kind actions; but there is not a moment that cannot be freighted with prayer.

We should hold ourselves ready to We should hold ourselves ready to be something or nothing to society, as may seem possible, but, at all events, to be something and much to ourselves. For him who thus preserves his independence society reserves her choicest trosaures. Bhe gives him what in solutude he could never obtain —the power of expressing his true self clearly. Alone he may gain knowledge and self-dissipline; but it is only in society that he learns the art of self-expression.

a society that he learns the art of self-expression.

A good conscience is the profound set source of this delightful calm. We shall attempt in vain to veil our faults from ourselves without it, or to listen only to the voice of adulation. An interior witness must testify that we have endeavoured to lead useful lives, and that we have always welcomed those who offered opportunities to do good. But, unfortunately, this feeling of calm content, which is the effect of duty performed, does not take possession of us until many years of our liver have been thrown away in a vain search for the beautiful and the good.

There are for

There are few men who do not want to do some good.

There are few men who do not want to do some good. Maybe there is often more of selfishness in their desire than love of good; for must we not be civil and respectable? It is very necessary to seem so, anyway. To go the length of Christ's requirement in this, and "do good always unto all men," requires the grace of God. It is not, "Do good sometimes unto some." There is honour even among thieves. It is not, "Do good to all men sometimes." No man of any timbre but has been ready to do it often. The measure is "as ye have opportunity."

"Bleack Hoages that a little illusion.

opportunity."

Thank Heaven that a little illusion is left to us to enable us to be useful and agreeable—that we don't know exactly what our friends think of us —that the world is not made of looking-glasses to show us just the figure we are making and what is going on behind our backs! By the help of dear, friendly illusion we are able to dream that we are charming—and our faces wear a becoming air of self-possession; we are able to dream that other men admire our talents—and our benignity is undisturbed; we are able to dream that we are doing much good—we do little.

Land Grabbing in the Far East.

Land dirabbing in the Far East.

Pekin, March 11.—The British Minister Sir Cloude MacDonald visited the Chinese Foreign Office on Tuesday and lodged a strong protest against the eession of Port Arthur to Russis, saying it would destroy the balance of power in China. The Chinese officials, however, declared their in ability to withstand the Russian demands. M. Parloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, wished the cession to take place within five days in order to forestall the arrival of his successor, but China required a longer time to consider the matter, and, therefore, but China required a longer time to consider the matter, and, therefore, but China required a longer time to the December of the successor. The Taung Li Yamen reforred the matter to the Director of Railways, who declared their services were intepensable, regardless of their nationality.

London, March 11.—The Morning

dispensable, regardless of their nationality.
London, March 11.—The Morning says it learns that Japan has warned Russia that if the latter retains Port Arathur, Japan will retain Wei Hai Wei and the islands adjacent.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the threat and lungs. It acts like magio in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst cases of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fall. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

..IF

Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Create and Maintain Stren for the Daily Round of Duties.

TAKE THE PLEASANTEST OF MALT BEVERAGES

JOHN LABATT'S THEY are Pure and Whotesome ALE AND PORTER

FOR SALE BY ALL WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS

TORONTO - - James Good & Co., cor. Yonge and Shuter Ste MONTREAL - P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De Lorimier Ave. QUEBEC - - N. Y. Montreuil, 277 St. Paul St



THE DOMINION BREWERY CO.

LIMITED,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATHD

White Label Ale, India Pale & Amber Ales, XXX Porter.

Our Ales and Porter are known all over the Domin that all the Corks have our Brand on.

ROBT DAVIES.

WM. ROSS,

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER

WATERLOO, - - ONT.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt."

Dremier **Brewery** of Canada



One of the most complete breweries on the continent—capacity 165,000 barrels annually—coulpped with the most modern anally—coulpped with the most modern ing machine, 7c horse-power electrodyram for lightin, brewery and running several motors—a kage water filter, capacity 2000 gallons per Your, through which water, after passing, is absolutely pure, and is used in all brewings, and our improved facilities enable us to guarantee our products. European and American seperts have pronounced our establishment and products equal to the best in their respective countries. Large mait house and storage in connection. One of the most the continent—capa-

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO

The Cosgrave Browery Co.

Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers

ALES AND BROWN STOUTS, frewed from the finest Malt and best Bu brand of Hope They are highly rec mended by the Medical faculty for their purity and strengthen.

meaned by see Medical addity for their purity and strengthen-ing qualifies.

And the Highest Prises at the Internati-tion, Philadelphia, for Purity of Playor.

Al Excellence of Quality. Honorable Menit 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1886.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St TELEPHONE No. 264.

T. H. GEORGE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN.....

Wines, Liquors, Etc. 699 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

The Celebrated East Kent Ale and Porter

So Highly Recommended by all th Leading Physicians of the City. Telephone 3100

TAKE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS

Lemaitre's **Pharmacy** 256 Queen St. West

-No connection with any other Drug Store.

GEO. J. FOY

Wines, Liquors. Spirits & Cigars, 47 FRONT STREET E. TORONTO.

MARSALA ALTAR WINE SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS

TILES, GRATES. HEARTHS, MANTELS,

RICE LEWIS & SON,

COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO.

Musical AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

ry everything found in a FIRST-CLASS MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SUPPLY HOUSE.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.

158 Younge Street - Toronto, Canada

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLI (H BREAKFAST COCOA

es the following Distinctive Mer DELICACY_OF_FLAVOR SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATIFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

in QUARTER-POUNDTINSIONLY.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited,
Homocopathic Chemists, London,
England.

MONUMENTS

Meintosh Grani a and Marble Co. ---St. City OFFICE AND SHOWARDOM, 524 Younge St., City FACTORY—Younge St., Deer Park, Opp. St. Michael's Cometery. High class work at low prices a specialty.

F. ROSAR, Sr. UNDERTAKER,

140 KING ST. HAVE, TORONTO.

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING Undertaker & Embalmer 859 YONGE STREET.

The Catholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST

Catholic Register Dig. and Dub. Co.

of Coronto. Limited. SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, . . \$2.00

Arcroved and recommended by the Archbishop-Bishops and Clergy

ADVERTISING RATES

ADVERTISING RATEM

ITALIS'ent advertisements 10 cents per line

A liberal due out los contracts

A unitances alculd be made by Post Office Order,

"spreas Money Order, or 's Registered Letter 17

"y chepier, 25 with must be added for discount

Meac changing a fores, the name of former Postfice-should be given

flee should be given No paper discontinued till arrearage is paid Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 TRAVELLING AGENTS .

Ma PATRIK MUNGOLAN, East Ma W A NEUEN, West CITY AUENT:

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

Calendar for the Week,

March 17—Sa. Paraica, Apostic of Ireland 18—S Gabriel, Archangel. 19—S. Joseph 20—ith of Lent. 21—S. Benedict. 22—S Cyril of Jerusalem. 23—The Five Wounds.

Gladstone in 1898 gives Irishmen the very same advice they received from the leaders of the United Irishmen in 1798. He says if they unite their cause is

Here is a gom from Canada's comic weekly United Canada, to wit, which we cannot resist transferring to our columns: "The self styled organs of the Holy Father, the Catholic Record of London and The Registran of Toronto, which affect to speak for the Catholics of Ontario, if not the whole Dominion, are beginning to realize—if they can realize anything—that their opinious count for little with the masses of the people. They were hystorically Tory count for fittle with the masses of the people. They were hysterically Tory in June, '96, but without effect, and it March, '98, they were either slent or leaut towards the Liberala, while a large per cent. of the Cathol.cs went the other way."

Mr. Clement Scott, who has been denouseing the immorality of the stage, now has a word to say vegarding players belowing to the Catholic faith whom he has known. "Catholicism and the Stage" is the title given by him to his latest article contributed to "St. Peter's,' a new magazine: It is not surprising to hear from Mr. Scott that religiou can keep men and women pure on the stage as clsewhere. The sincerity and carnesiness of the Catholics are, he asserts, recognized in "the merry land of Bohemia." Hundreds, nay thousands, on the stage to-day lead bonemia." Hundreds, nay msands, on the stage to-day lead mplary lives fortified by faith and gion. They may be seen in every reh in London each Sunday and y Catholic place of worship through and the control of the co y Catholic place of worship through length and breadth of the United on. Mr. Scott tells how his dea-iend, W. H. Stephens, died the eautiful death that any man can assed away at an ecstatic mor on on his knees at Brook-green on s whilst on his knees at Brook-green on kinday morning during the Elevation f the Mass.

The Rome correspondent of The Liverpool Catholic Times summarizes the latest Catholic statistics from the "Annuary of Catholic Missions" fresh from the printing offices of the Prona-"Annuary of Catholic Missions" fresh from the printing offices of the Propagauda. There is noted a steady progress in the number of Catholics du...og the past three years in all those countries dependent on the Propagauda Thus the increase in Great Britain is stated at 37,203 souls, the total number of Catholics accordingly being 5,233,059. In Holland and Luxemburg there is an increase of 62,338 Catholics, and a total of 1,854 840. In Denmark, increase 1,900; total, 7,000. In the Gorman mission provinces, increase 57,487; texts. of 1,854 840. In Denmark, increase 1,900; total, 7,000. In the German mission provinces, increase 67,487; total, 207,180. Increase of Catholics of Latin rite in the Balkan Peninsula, 82,612; total, 686,210. In Greece, 8,000, the total being 34,710. The following official returns show very marked progress in the number of Catholics: United States, 9,479,259; Canada, 2,184,480; Autillas and Gunan, 399,200; Patagonia, 50,280; O. Seanua, 807,900. The Catholics of Latin rite in Asia are ontumerated as follows: 120,609 in Turkey, 1,500 in Ludo-China, 50,280 in Malesia, 532,449 in Onins, 51,440 in Japan and Corea. In North Africa and in the islands there are 459,170 Catholics. The Oriental Catholics are divided according to rites: Abyssinians or Ethiopians, 30,000; Artical and Concept of Trees. Oatholics are divided according to rites: Abyssinians or Ethiopians, 00,000; Armenians, 107,000; Copts, 25,500; Greek Rumenians, 1,048,690; Greek Balgarians, 1,0,001; Greek Ruthonians, 8,549,690; Greek Melchites, 118,700, Syrians, 72,000; Syro-Maroniles, 277,000; Syro-Maiabarites, 260,529.

A great deal of indignation has been evoked at Ottawa, we are told, by the publication of a Montreal rumor to the

offect that half a million dollars is available for the purchase of the Sanate's sauction of the Yukon railway deal. The light-hearted nauer in which the Scante is that libeled it a rather significant increase. The Canadian people canno be blamed it, after a while, they should come to believe that all their politicians are corrupt, from the alderman to the Senator. Certamly the representatives of the people in the logistation are contributing a great mass of personal evidence calculated to drive the people to just such a conclusion. Their partisan vasualage is every day becoming more notoriously an article of barter. Appendements to the bench, the securing of offices for relatives, the grabing of contracts and privileges are all matters in connection with which it is the common practice for the members of parliament to "hold up" the government upon the approved foot-pad plan. This is the case both in federal and local politics. Instances to the point have lately been so numerous that it would not be quite fair towards a few particular sinners to single out one, or have lately been so numerous that it would not be quite fair towards a fow particular sinners to single out one, or two, or three of them in order to prove the accelerated degradation of Canadian public life by traffic in offices and privileges pursued by the men sent to parliament to serve—not to buy and sell most alarming sign of the effects of this degradation is the direct consent in some cases of the people themselves to degradation is the direct consent in some cases of the people themselves to it. The political party in power will to-day buy off the local "bees" constituency. constituency, and will to morro go into that very constituence with the loud election cry "voto for good government." Surel "vote for good government." Surely party service is the most degrade of all forms of human slavery if the people allow the hustings to be made the market for transactions in officea and contracts. And in face of these things is t any wonder that the press should publish to the world a rumor that the approval of the second chamber of the Canadian legislature to a suspiciof the Canadian legislature to a suspici ous railway deal was rated as purchas able for half a million dollars?

Just such a silly and uninformed para-graph as one would naturally expect ap-pears in The Orange Sentinel with refer-ence to the bill introduced into the British House of Commons by Mr. Mac-Alceso) by which it is intended that all rightful owners the Celtic "Mac" and "O" mby resume the read. Aleese, by which it is intended.

"Rightful yowners the Coltic "Mac" and "O" mby, resume the proud prefix. The people who wax funny over this proposal represent a very common type of undilitated Anglo-Saxon mongrelism. Neither in their baptismal names nor in their surnames have they thomselves anything that Christian character or common sense might reasonably boast of. The baptismal name is no longer Christian, but "Pearl" or "Birdie" or "Daisy" or "Pussic", with cocasional theatrical and chesp-romantic diversions according to the predominat, ing fancy extracted from the play-house or the novel by the parents. Thus in turn the female favorite name has been in a single generation, "Gladys," "Edith" and "Muriel." "Evadoe," "Erminie"—why not Girofi-oficida?—have also had a good run. But such fanciful gems do not generally go smoothly along with the plain family names of "Smith," "Brown," "Jones" and "Robinson." Of course the common law of England gives every man the right to change his aurname as the humor takes him; and while here in Canada we have sent honest "Smith" transformed into "Amor de Cosmas," in England a good old Puritan like Jonathan Bugg has become a full-ledged, blue-blooded "Howard." So that there is nothing novel in the desire of vain men and women to change their family names because they find in them something to be ashamed of. Mr. MacAlcese, however, does not propose that Irishmen shall be facilitated in discoming their rightful names to the contrary he only asks that they may reclaim their own part of the Clate were robbed of their rightful names, on the contrary he only asks that they may reclaim their own first the statute of Kilkenny passed by Lionel, Dake of Clarence, in 1807, enacted that "if and man of English modes" while the shall conform to English modes; "whilest by other statutes of Kilkenny passed by Lionel, Dake of Clarence, in 1807, enacted that "if a nie man of English modes;" or contenting to tell the race he is aprrug from. Alsa the descendants of the Irish victims of "English A Bright Day-A Dark Year

St. Patack's Day ! - the year of Our Lord 1898! The anniversary of Our Lord 1898! The anniversary the patron of the Irish Catho Courch!—the centenary of the dark-est year in all the history of the per ted Irish race!

What strange but yet intimate relation is there subsisting between relation is there subsisting between the day and the year, that their natural ce in a cycle of Ireland's story should appeal with one and the san voice to the majority of the Irish people?-aye and appeal only to the Irish, perh aps. in that way. Doubt d, most persons who are no of Irish blood and the faith of St Patrick, will regard the coupling of the two events as something quite ir-regular and almost whimsical. Yes. And yet there are some very simple things that must be admitted as extremely difficult of explanation. Arthis common cry of faith and freedom Anè o the Irish heart to day is one

Tuese reflections are called up by s newspaper despatch from Quebec to the effect that the French-Oatholic Archbishop of that city and th man-Catholic pastor of an Irish con-gregation have forbidden on this parilar anniversary of St. Patrick any celebration specially recalling the re bellion of 1798 Assuming this dispatch as accurate--a matter that we may say at once is very doubtfulwe can hardly wonder at their discrimination. After all they cannot be expected to understand such things as the Irish understand them. Nor can it be success fully denied, perhaps, that they take the matter-of-fact, historical view of the subject. Loast of all-because the subject. Least of all—because they are Catholies—can they be sus-pected of the slightest taint of pre-judice. Nevertheless they are wrong; and though we may fail in an attempt to prove the arbitrariness of their posi-, it can do no harm to set down the facts that support the contrary anderstanding—the Irish understanding-of the case

It is necessary to go back to 1782 8, to the solemn act of the English par-liament declaring the Irish Parlia ment independent. The entire century of history which the present year closes turns upon that concession wrung from the English parliament by the demonstrations of the Volun-The Volunteers were all loyal Protestants to be sure, loyal to th Processants to be sure, 10 yai to the core, defenders, as every one knows of the rights of the "King, Lirds and Commons." But had the loyal Catholics neither share in their spirit nor part in the momentary triumph there of? Yes; emphatically! Was it not Grattan who raised the standard of Grattan who raised the standar Irish-Catholics rights? The "Cath Irish-Uathones riguis? The Committee had been in existence from 1767, petitioning for reform of the laws and coupling every request with a declaration of loyalty, not daring that were even to name the reforms that were desired but trusting obediently to the lom and discretion "The United Irishn retion of Pauli ment." Irishmen altered se Relief bill of that style. But th 1778 and the expectations that were later on to be realized in the May nooth College bill, however, drew a dividing line between the Protestant defenders of Irish rights and the con-stituted defenders of the Catholic detenders of truen rights and the constituted defenders of the Catholic Church. As the Volunteers were Proestants so the United Trials sessants so the United Irishmen were Protestants, most of the leaders brilliant sons of the Protestant University—Trinity; and but for the extraordinary activity and influence of Tone, it is certain enough that history Wonld would not have shown the name of single Catholic of any important among the United Irishmen, althoug their society, like the "Catholic Committee," was founded with the lawful intention of advocating reform in the laws by strictly constitutional mera. It was Tone who changed the even their society, like the " Catholic Oc tenor of things, who acted as "United Irish" missionary to "Outside Irish" missionary to the "Catholic Committee," and readily won over a few Catholics to the "United Irish" cause. But those Catholic converts to Tone's revolutionary principles acted in the strict sense not a Catholics but as Irishmen. All th facts combine to this conclusion and to no other. In 1793 we find in the ablin Jour Catholic nal resolutions of the Catholics of Louth, signed by the Catholic Primate, by a score of priests and sixty laymen denouncing the United Irishmen, and exhorting all United Irish Catholics "to abstain from their combinations and unwarrantable prac

tices." We read in the histories of the time that the efforts to plant the

United Irish Society among Catholics were not very successful; and no more striking evidence of this more striking evidence of this fact can be given than the practical expulsion from Wexford of the organizer, Putnam MacCabe, by the identical Father Murphy who in May '98 finally forced to lead his bleeding finally forced to lead his bleeding peo ple against the unrestrained soldiery The Rismy in Waxford' was no part of the organized rebellion and had no-connection with it. It was the des-parate stand of brave men whose wives and daughters had been out raged, whose priests had been hunted, es had been given to the whose roofere flame, and to whom no alternative was left but to burl themselves with naked hands against their intolerable persecutors. If there were no occurrence of casen for celebrating the centenary of the peasants of Wexford not rise en up ist their oppressors, the abject agai gone down to history in the same category with the Armenians, periodi cally subjected to outrage and mutilation of their wives and babes, by their Turkish masters. But it will be said that the "rebels" themselves in their rage treated Protestants at Scullabogue and the Bridge of Wexford in the same inhuman manner. No! The atrocuyof Scullabogue was deplorable; but at least it was condemned and instantly by the "rebel" leaders. There were not a few Catholies as well as Protestants among the victims. As for the cowardly murderous mordent of the Bridg Wexford, that was the work of an individual rendered crazy by his own losses. It was stopped by the "rebel" leader as soon as it was heard of ough he knew that the delay thus involved would cost him a defeat in battle. All this, however, is beside the battle. All this, however, is beside the question of the celebration of the '98 centenary. The Wexford 'Rising was no real part of the revolution. I rish Catholics and Irish Orangemen have a great deal to lament and to forget in ection with it: but at those it is something to celebrate the courage of undisciplined and unarmed peasants who put an army to rout, and asserted at the sacrifice of their lives the divine right of revolution, when submission becomes a crime against

anity. But let us revert to the opposition offered by the Church to the organized n. There is found in the Dablin Journal of May 24th, 1798even in the same month when the Catholics of Wexford were driven, as described into resistance an addres on behalf of the Catholics of Irelan on behalf of the Cambridge of Alexanders signed, among others by 28 bishops. This Catholic address declared "firm attachment to His Majesty's person and the constitution," and went on to say in the name of the Catholics of Ireland that, "the share of political liberty they enjoy leaves them tive to look elsewhere than to the be nign influence of their sovereign and the unbiased determination of the egislature as the source of future

Surely after that no one o tend that the rebellion of '98 was s Catholic rebellion. Even if horror of the principles of the French Revolution was not natural to Catholi than to any other class of people, all than to any other class of people, all the historians of the time clearly state that the Rebellion of '98 was in no sense a Catholic rebellion; and if fur-ther facts are needed there is the published lists of the names of the Un Irishmen, showing an overwhelming majority of Presbyterians and Pro estants, among them titled land owners, clergymen and barristers But it is only right to say that the name and memory of Tone, who did carry the attempt to enlist the aid of the Catholics in the rovement to some degree of success, are revered by a great majority of Irishmen to day, and especially by Irish Catholics for the reason that the United Irishmen the re whose spirit he perhaps more than any of the rest embodied, were at heart the friends of the Catholics and the the friends of the Catlones and the uncompromising defenders of those Irish rights declared in 1782 by the act of the English Parliament itself They were disinterested patriots who counted not their lives in a cause which Catholics were forbidden to which Catholies were forbidden to espouse—a cause, however, that these Catholies who were finally forced into consecrated with the blood of men who preferred to die as soldiers rather than as patient, Christian

in common with many of their Proestant fellow countrymen, demanding aghtful reforms in the laws governing them. The day is happily gone whommen are compelled to fight for their religion; but it is not because the cause of faith has triumphed while the cause of fatherland makes slower gress, that Iriel Catholics less th Protestants should "fear to speak of Oatholies in 1798 we strained by the constituted authority of the Church to bear, and did bear, their bitter percecution in the spirit of the Divine Lord; but their descendants to day would not be Irishmen if they could forget the disinterested and aggressive spirit of the United Irishmen who were ready to fight for then —did fight for them—in those dark lays. The spirit of the times was lerstood, and continues to be misunderstood; and in this. lieve, the reason is half conce than half misrepresented, why -Catholics insist on uniting the celebration of the feast of their patron saint with the centenary commemora-tion of the dark and troublous year of '98 But in spite of every species of misunderstanding and misrepresentation their sentiment is one that is creditable to them as Irishmen and as Catholics. War or Peace. The Chinese and Cuban war-clo threaten to envelop the world, and the friends of peace everywhere are look-ing far and wide for sympathy and

support. In view of the fact the situation is altogether new, it situation is altogether new, it is not possible that it can be treated according to the time-honored methods of diplomacy. The interests involved have outgrown the exclusive guardianship of Europe, and for the first time in history America becomes one of the high arbitrators of the affairs night attorn. In the far the chief disturber, and British interests there stand to lose most wherever the existing conditions may happen to suffer alteration. Russia see as quite prepared to walk over China from orth, dismembering the Celestial Empire and annexing a whole province at the very outset. The explanation is thrown out to all concerned that this policy on the part of Russia is necessary in order to forestall Japan. At present moment, too, the int affairs of China are reported to be in a state bordering on chaos; and there is this much to be said in defence of the Russians that they have le ved themselves the most practica and successful civilizers of Asiastic tribes; and if the time has come at last the management of for handing over the management of the yellow race to a European power, no sensible person would deny that Russis is the favorite candidate for the office However, it is not civilization as muc as self-interest that at any time moves the European powers ; and acting upon that theory responsible British states-men have already hinted that war is preferable to Russian dictation in the master of regulating the future of China. But while they say that, everyone knows that England's interare best served by the mainten nce of peace; and it is peace, no war, she is strenuously endeavoring to promote. The world sees her look-ing east and west for allies, as with allies her influence for peace is strengthened more than her arm in war could be helped them. And Eng-land to-day finds it hard to secure allies for the cause of peace cr war. allies for the cause or peace or war. Her isolation is, in spite of every beast, her great difficulty. Both France and Germany she distrusts, and they have no confidence in her. Japan alone is possibly available; but although the kindest things are now being said of the Japanese in Eugland, Japan has a few given to engaging points a confidence. so far given no answering now will or readiness to lead the opposition to Russia. No doubt Japan has her own plans for the future of the Ocient and with or without an English alliance will seek to advance them. She has lately come through a fearful though victorious war, and on that account might naturally be expected though victo to desire peace for the present. And in this aspect of the case her present policy would be identical with England's; but whether it is so or not in reality she herself only knows. The critical relations of Spain and the United States over Cuba at the mo England, anxious to preserve the peace of the world is so nding Japan in this

and denied within the week that England has gone so far as to offer war ships to the United States in the eve of war with Spain. Certain it is, however, that the English press and a prominent group of parliamentarians are advocating a broader alliance, a peaceful alliance, with the United States by which England would throw in her influence against Spain and Spain's possible allies in Europe in return for possible allies in Europe in return for American support of the English policy in the Ocient. The natural and instant tendoncy of such an alliance would be to lessen the chances of war. But doubt comes in here once more in regard to how far England's policy and that of the United States may be identical. The New York Evening Post, as conservative and well-informed a paper as any in the United States, discounts the chances of a British-American alliance now or in the future. That paper remarks very sensibly that such an alliance could only grow in obedience to public feel-It then adds: "At present the ing. It then adds: "At present the public mind in this country is in no mood for an alliance with Great Britain, using that phrase in its technical sense." Any intelligent observer of American politics will have no difficulty in comprehending that The Evening Post speaks exactly the truth. But that does not lessen English solientude for the most friendly relations possible, because the more friendly British-American relations are the more secure are the interests of peace. In this connection a word of rebuke is once more demanded of our msignificant and self-seeking eliques of lip-loyalists who never, in seaso out of season, miss any opportunity of making irritating references to our neighbors across the line. Canada's interests are even more entirely bound in the maintenance of peace than use of England or the United States. Every sensible man in Canada sees Every sensible man in Canada sees this; but, of course, we must expect to be fles-bitten by our little jingoes like other people. Peace from their troubling is entirely too much to entirely too much to expect.

The Pope and the Italian Situa-

tion. Discussing the attitude of the Italian Government towards the Papacy, The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, makes the following striking comments on the situation :- "The Pope must be sovereign and supreme. He can be the subject of no man. Independence is the breath of his nostrils. He cannot compromise on this point. No agreement with a Parliamentary maority can be considered to be stronger jointy can be considered to be stronger than the strength of that majority. His sovereign freedom must be recog-nised, and until it is all talk about peace is futile. Yet, in the mean-time, both parties to the struggle are suffering. The State is nearing the suffering. The State is nearing rapids, and it will require much keep her from the fatal de ent; the Church perceives the religious sentiments of the people ebbing weaker from fear and persecution and the un fortunate circumstances of a divided llegiance. What the result is to be, who can tell? But if some arrange-ment is not arrived at soon, it is not hard to prophesy that the force order will carry the bulk of the popu-lation with them and wreak ruin which it will take both Church and State long years and even generations to repair. And it is not pleasant to have to bear even with forced comhave to bear even with forced com-placency such scandalous and insult-ing episodes as that furnished by a band of rowdy students the other day in the Campo dei Fiori. Catholice all band of rowdy students the other day in the Campo dei Fiori. Catholica all over the world have heard of the dia-graceful conduct of these young men, headed as they were by one of the responsible authorities of the University, with feelings akin to dismay. It has served as an object-lesson to them of the insecurity of the position forced upon the head of Christendom forced upon the head of Christendom by the usurping Italian Government. When they read that one of the speakers could allude, unchecked by the police, to a day when the Vatican itself might be invaded by an angry mob, they see the hollowness of the protestations of friendship which King Humbert's Ministers profess towards their august prisoner. It is not wonderful, therefore, that, as has been publicly stated, one of the European Powers has already addressed remon strances to the Italian Minister against Octholic martyrs.

Way, have afforded an opportunity of countring a second influential sily for peace in America. It has been reported orderly proceedings. strances to the Italian Minister against

The Late Archbishop of Kingston.

News of His Death Received with rrow in Ireland.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Archbashop of Kungston appears in The Cork Examiner from ' A Waterford priest."

as pears in The Cork Examiner from 'A Waterford priest."

It was with profound sorrow that the people of Waterford heard of the death of the above illustrious prolate. This feeling, though strongest in Dungarvan, his native place, was shared in by the people throughout the county, in fact each person regarded the sad event in the light of a domestic affliction. The deceased prolate was born at Dungarvan in the early part of the present century. His parent belonged to a very old and respectable family, well known and houorably connected with the county Waterford for many generations. They were intensely devoted to the Church, of which their son was destined to become such a distinguished cruament. Indeed it is, I believe quite true to say that the twin love of Fatth and Fatterlaud was combined in a remarkable degree in both of them. No wonder then that those beautiful traits of character formed a conspicuous feature in the life of the great Archbishop. Dr. Cleary received his early education at a school in the town of Dungarvan. From an early age he evenced a strong inclination for the priesthood. With at a school in the town or nongariant as a school in the town or nongariantication for the priesthood. With his object in view he entered St. John's College, Waterford, where he made his preparatory studies with much success. At the anunal concursus or examinations he won a free place, and later on he was sout to the famous College of Maynooth. During his time at that seat of learning priest who happened to be a class fellow of the lamented decessed, and between whom the most cordial relations existed, described him on one occasion as a man of gant intellect. This high between whom the most cordial relations existed, described him on one occasion as a man of gant intellect. This high between whom the most cordial relations existed, described him on one occasion as a man of gant intellect. This high the property of the discress in which he ministered was well upheld by Dr. Cleary during his subsequent career at Salamanca. Having completed his studies there he roturned to his native diocess and was appointed professor in St. John's College by the Most Rev. Dr. Foran, who was at the time Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. The young priest entered heart and soul into his duties, and as a result was eminently successful as a professor. Having acted for many years in that capacity he became president of the college about he year 1872. The new colleges—a fine spacious building—was just opened for hor roopytion of students, and in this connection I must say, that our diocess owes a deep debt of gratitude to the present? P. P. of Klüsbeclan, Very Rov. Dr. Delany, for the energy and ability displayed by him during the construction of the surface of the people. The old land had now hish, if I mistake not, took place shout becember, 1875. During the time he was past ordined at he naw one under the care of its recently appointed president. Dr. Cleary continued at the helm until his appointment to the parish of Dungaryan which

UTION PASSED BY THE TOWN COM-MISSIONERS.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

At the weekly meeting of the Dungar-van Town Commissioners on March 1st.
Mr. John Curran, Chairman, presiding,
Mr. Thomas Power moyed the following,
mr. Town Commissioners, in meeting
assembled, have learned with heartfell
assembled, have learned of Kingston, and
desire to record our sense of the loss the
Church and country have sustained by
the denise of Kingston's illustrious prelate. As a Dangarvan man we foll
produced his distinguished career with
seen interest in every position he
occupied and adorned; as a brilliant
student in Salamanca, as a between
professor of Dinichosan College of Wakerford, as a parish priest in this his native

town, where he endeared himself to rich and poor by his paternat and loving ministration to all, and where in his paternat and loving ministration to all, and where he had been all the parish church he has left lacting monuments of his energy and zoal, and whore his thrilling cloquonce was a list treasure to those fortunate enough to have not present, and the memory beloved: and now the house of the control of the control

Obituary.

Edward Sayer died at his home on the Mississaugung River, Algoms, on the 11th February last, agod 31 years. Mr. Sayer was a remarkable man in many respects, and in his day had done much to increase and improve the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he lived, and by whom he was beloved as a father and a friend. He was a half-blooded Indian of the Chippewa tribe, and at an early age was engaged as factor by the Hudson Bay Company. Leaving that service after a few years Mr. Sayers began business on his own account, and in time became one of the largest and most successful fur traders in the Norh-West. Some of the finest of Caudad's raw furs are procured in the sections of country bordering the Mississauging, and for those secured by Mr. Sayer there was always a ready sale at the old-established house of J. H. Rogers, Toronto's leading furrier, with whom Mr. Sayer carried on a funcative trade for the long period of 25 years.

Mr. Sayers was a man of upright character. His word was his bond; and so scrupulously had be kept it that his red-skinned brothers, as well as those of the pale face, sought no other guarantee of good faith in his dealings with them.

Among other acts performed by Mr. Sayer for the benefit of those by whom he was surrounded was the building of a church, at which attended the Oatholio portion of the Indian colony, and in which all were welcome. There were times when the priest of the mission found it "impossible to be present, and on these occasions Mr Sayer (who was well versed in his religion) gave instruction appropriate to the solemnities of the day and their proper observance

So firmly had Mr. Sayer established himself in the confidence of the Indians object to the mission found it "impossible to be present, and on these occasions Mr Sayer (who was well versed in his religion) gave instruction appropriate to the solemnities of the day and their proper observance

So firmly had Mr. Sayer established himself in the confidence of the new form of the deader of the one of the fir

Gladstone's St. Patrick's Day Message

LONDON, March 14.—St. Patrick's Day Message
LONDON, March 14.—St. Patrick's
pagreat bauquet at the Hotel Geeil. John
Dillon will preside, supported by T.
Harrington, Edward Blake and other
members of Farliament. Upward of
seven hundred tickets have been sold,
being the largest number ever disposed
of for this annual celebration.
The great feature of the banquet
will be the reading of a letter, which
Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr.
Dillon.

The letter reads :

The letter reads:
"I ask to be permitted to send a
few words of greeting on the occasion
of the annual banquet of the Irishmen
of London. The cause of Ireland is
in your own hands. With Ireland
divided, her cause is hopeless; but
with Ireland one in mind and one in
spirit her cause is irresistible."

LONDON, March 14.—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury was greatly fatigued by Friday's Cabinet Council, and a return of the weakness following the attacks of infloences superrened, with the result that Sir William Broadbent, the famous physician, advised the Premier to take a complete rest in the south of

France. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, so far as necessary, is now dealing with the Foreign Office business. The Press Association says it is authorized to declare that the rumor that the Marquis of Salisbury contemplates resigning either of his offices is absolutely groundless. The Marquis starts for Beaulieu in about a week's time and will stay there about a fortnight.

The Forty Hours Devotion.

This derotion consists in the solemn exposition of the Biessed Sacrament for forty hours. It is exposed during a solemn Mass of exposition, on the following day a High Mass is celebrated for peace, and on the closing day a solemn Mass is sung, at the end of which the devotion ceases and the Biessed Sacrament is replaced in the Tabernacle. After the first and last Mass a procession takes place through the church, the proper hymns are roung, the Litany of the Saints is chauted. Bonediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given after the Mass of Deposition. During the devotion the altar is ablaze with numerous tapors, and is decorated with flowers. The object of this devotion is to give public worship and adoration to Jesus Christ in this groat Sacrament, to etimulate devotion towards it, to quicken our faith, freshen and strengthon our hope and confidence in His adorable presence, and to inflame our clarity, and rekindle in our souls and fan into holy flames the sacred fire of love towards our Eucharistic God. During it we pray for our spiritual and corporal necessities, we pray for the conversion of sinners, for the perseverance of the international control of the sins of bad Christians in general, and in particular for the cold neglect of which so many lukewarm and bad Catholics are guilty towards our Lord to the Real Presence of our Lord by heretics and influke. This devotion is enriched by many indulgences, and in particular by a plenary indulgence, that may be gained by all who, besides to the Real Presence of our Lord by heretics and influke. This devotion is enriched by many indulgences, and in particular by a plenary indulgence, that may be gained by all who, besides to the Real Presence of our Lord by heretics and influke. This devotion is enriched by many indulgences, and in particular by a plenary indulgence, that may be gained by all who, besides to the Real Presence of our Lord by heretics and influke. This devotion is enriched by many indulgences, and in particular by a plenary indulgence, that may be g

Spain and the United States.

Spain and the United States.

Washington, March 14.—A week's negotiations closed to-day by the purchase by the Navy Department in London of the two fine cruisers built and building at Elswick for the Brazilian Government. Possibly the officials took more pleasure in closing up the business in this manner because of the knowledge that the Spanish agents had been striving to secure these very ships, to whom, it is said, they would be of much greater value in case of trouble than to the United States. The next question is how to get the ships home, and that, has not yet been settled, according to the Secretary of the Navy.

London, March 14.—A special de spatch from Cadix, Spain, announces that the Spanish squadron has sailed from that port. It is understood the Spanish waships are going to Porto Rico, where they will await the orders of Captain-General Blanco.

March D, March 14.—The Spanish toppeds equatron sailed from Cadix at 6 o'clock last night for the Canary Islands.

Quebec and the '98 Centenary.

Qaebec and the '98 Centenary.

Monrreal, March 14.—There is trouble between the Irish Oatholies of Quebec and the religious authorities over the eelebration of St. Patrick's Day. Heretofore the eelebration has always taken the form of religious exercises or a concert, but this year the Irish Catholies wanted to have a procession, as it was the centenary of the insurrection of 1798, and also to carry a hanner specially recalling the rebellion. Rev. Father Rosebach, the cure of St. Patrick's, degreested such a celebration from the pulpit yesterday, much to the indignation of many of the congregation. After Mass a number went to Father Rosebach, who told them that he was instructed by Archibishop Begin to forbid any celebration of a national character in commemoration of '98. In the afternoon a meeting was held in St. Patrick's Hall, and after energetic speeches had been made against the interference of the clergy in the Irich national festival, a deputation was appointed to see the Archbishop to-night about the matter.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y.,

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most to be dreaded to the state of the s

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE,

can any sed care—thea All Eke Fall it.
Care—Try It First and Sare Experimenting.
"Five years ago my little daughter was attacked with catern of a very severe type. We used all known Catern curses, and treated with most shifted physicians for over three years, and increased with most shifted physicians for over three years, and increased with most shifted physicians for over three years and increased with most of the wonderful curses effected by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhail Powder. A bottle was procured, and I here state for the benefit and encouragement of all suffering two bottles my child was completely cured, and I consider it my duty to give my testimony for the benefit of like sufferers." Mrs. Geo. tiraves, Ingersoll, Ont.

Katharine Tynan.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER]

Thus doth one ministrel to another sing Sweet, thou hast captured Hoaven's own melody; Flame winged Azariel bringeth themes to thee, Such as from out Heaven's choirs ex-ultant ring.

Such us...

ultant ring.

Sweetly thou colocest those stra...

told;

E'on as we hearken to thy mistrelay—

High as God's Throne, yet meet for lowly hearts—

Sin gendered strife from out the soul misch only Heaven lowly hearts
Sin goudered strife from out the condeparts
and leaveth peace which only Heaven
can bring;
For Heaven hath strung thy harp with
strings of gold.

—Terresa.

A Tired Heart.

Dar Lord! if one should some day come to Thee, Weary exceedingly, and poor and worn, With bleeding feet sore pierced of many a thorn.

many a thorn,
And lips athirst, and eyes so tired to
see,
And, falling down before Thy face,
should say:

should say:
"Lord, my day counts but as an idle
day,
Iy hands have garnered fruit of no fair My h

My hands have garnored troe.

Empty am I of stores of oil and corn, Benth am I and utterly forlorn.

Yet in Thy yineyard hast Theo room for me?——Thy face away?

me?'—
Woulds't turn Thy face away?
Nay, Thou woulds't lift Thy lost tenderly.

From the Pope's Own Town.

Baltimore, March 8—The Rome correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of Feb. 19, says that amonget the pilgima assembled at St. Peter's the previous Sunday the most enthiesastic when the Pope appeared were the 250 who had come from Carpineto, the birth-place of Leo XIII. They cheered with a double right; he was not only their Pope but also their follow-townsman, and those who know how clannishness prevails in Italy amongst natives of the same small town will fully comprehend the affectionate display made by the Carpinetans on Sunday last. Shortly after Cardinal Pecel was elected to the Papacy a special deputation eams from Carpineto to congratulate him. The spokesman on the occasion said: "When all the world rejoices at the election of Leo XIII. to the chair of Peter, think, Holy Father how (Carpineto overflows with joy." And the Pope himself is quite susceptible to that feeling. Very little of his boyhood or youth was passed at home, save his college holidays, but he still bears vivid memories of the place and the people.

The Carpineto pilgrims brought him their gifts, not of great value, for the people are poor and the land on which they dwell is not very productive. In fact, the city is situated on the ridge of a hill; the streets or lanes are like starts that one has to assend or descend continually, and the only level ground within the walls is the square above the city gate whome you may see over an immense extent of hill and valley, and the little piazza in front of the Pecci Palace. "Lyrd, Thou art pale, as one that travalleth, And Thy Wounds bleed where Foot and Hauds were riven; Thou hast lain all these years, in balms of Heaven Since Thou wert broken in the arms of Death, And these have healed not!" "Child! be comforted.

be comforted.
trod the wine-press where thy feet
had bled;
Yea, on the Cross, I cried with mighty Yea, on bre Thirsting

breath
Thirsting for thee, whose love was elsewhere given,
I, God, have followed thee from dawn to

With yearning heart, by many a moor and heath, and heath, My sheep that wandered! Now on my breast, Mine arm its h baneath."

Then, if this stricken one cried out to Thee:

"Now mine eyes see that Thou art passing fair,
And Thy face marred of men beyond compare,"
and so should fall to weeping bitterly,
With "Lord, I longed for other love than Thine,
And my feot followed earthly lovers fine,
Truning from where Thy zaza intreated

Turning from where Thy gaze istreated me;
Now these grow cold, and wander otherwhere
And I, heart-empty, poor and sick, and bare, Loved of me lover, turn at last to Thee—"
the pain,"
Would at stretch Thine hands Divine, had stroke the bowed head very pityingly?

Will not my love suffice, through great "Ah, Lord! all night without a lighted house, While some within held revel and lighted house.
While some within held revel and carouse.
My lost heart wandered in wind and rain

rain
I moaned unheard amid the
tempest's din."
sel peace! if one had oped to let
thee in,
chance this hour were lost for that
hour's gain: And

Perchance this hour were lost for that hour's gain; Woulds't thou have sought Me then with thy now yows? Ah, child! I too, with bleeding feet and

brows,
Knocked all the night at heart's door
in vam,
And saw the dawn begin,
On My gold head the dews have left
a stain."

—- KAPHARINE TYNAN.

-- KATHARINE TYNAN.

Libeling the Senate.

OTTAWA, March 15.—In the Senate yesterdy atternoon Senator Kirchoffer called attention to a newspaper paragraph published in a Toronto paper and sent by its Montreal correspondent to the effect that a fund of \$800,000 had been raised to bribe the Senate into passing the Yukon Rail way Bill. After quoting the article in question Senator Kirchoffer in a jocular mood remarked that he had always heard that there was money made out of politics, but as he was not a railway contractor or a publisher he had unfortunately never been able to come across any opportunities in his experience. Now here was a



Tapo resolent Whoping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh

change has taken place in the treat-sages. While formerly it was the cus-il medicarions in this treatment, the medicarios to the diseased parts is be-

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York

HOW TO SEE THE POINT AND PLACE IT.

From the Pope's Own Town.

Father Ryan at Arthur.

On Friday last Rev. Father Frank Ryan, roctor of St. Michael's Cathedral, was the locturer, at Arthur, at one of the regular series of the university extension course in connection with the University of Toronto. Father Byan's subject was "The Catholic Church and Physical Science; or Revelation and Evolution." He treated the subject in his masterly way, and at the conclusion the vote of thanks passed to him was moved by the Presebyterian minister and seconded by the Methodist olergyman. There was a large audience and the lecture was a great success.

British Commerce Threatened.

British Commerce Threatened.

London, March 15.—The 88th annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened to-day at the Whitehall rooms of the Hotel Metropole, with Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart, M P., the president in the chair. The following resolution was adopted:

—"That the sechambers regard the absorption of Chinese territory by Russia, France, or Germany with great concern, as injurious to the interests of British commerce, seeling that these powers exact the prohibitive duties of their respective countries in all their colonies and dependencies. That a representation of this view be made to the Prime Minister, by deputation or otherwise."

Blairs Co'lege, Scotland.

Blairs Co'lege, Scotland.

The Lenten pastoral address of his Grace the Archbishop to the olergy and lairy of the archdiocese deals with the question of the National Eccleeiastical College at Blairs. His Grace alludes to some of the reasons that influenced the Bushops of Scotland in their decision to erect new buildings rather than to extend the old college at Blairs, and rehearses the incident in connection with the question of a basic of site from Blairs to St. Andrews, when the Marquis of Buta's proposal had to be rejected by the authority of propaganda and the express wish of the Holy Father. The work of raising the new college was put in hand without delay, and the first instalment of the building was solemnly opence in October. A debt of £4,000 has been incurred on this

A book of 40 pages, who h teaches punctuating rapidly by example. Many people who have attitled English, Latin and Greek Grammar are to be considered. PLACE IT.

and also call pour tractors This book
thout Rules of Grammar.

LACONIC PUBLISHING CO., 123 Liberty St., NY.

glorious opportunity. Coanting out the twenty L'beral Senatora who would have to vote for the bill in any event the remnant of sixty-four Senators would be able to divide this little nest ogg to the tun: of \$4,700 cach. Speaking seriously he said it was simply seandalous that such a report should be published in any Canadian newspaper and probably be copied into the newspapers of the United States and Great Britain.

FRUIT NUT LEEES

A. G. HULL & SON
St. CATHABINES, OAT.

\$100 REWARD

One Hundred Dollars will be "certailly and be the property of the property of

R. RYAN, R.A.C. Gorrie Point, Ont.

CONTAINS THE NEW INGREDIENT OUTENAY BACKACHE.
HEADACH
PILLS BACKACHE.
HEADACH
CONSTIPATION

PRICE, 25 CENTS

ROM YOUR DRUGGIS

THE S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

wing slone, and further building cannot be undertaken till this sum has been paid, while, moreover, provision must be made for maintaining a larger professional staff and a larger number of students. The work is of vital importance to the progress of religion in the country, and is indeed the very foundation upon which that progress must rest. His Grace orders that a collection shall be held throughout the acceptance of the country of the new college, and appeals to the faithful to respond generously and promptly, as the object is of national interest and very near the heart of the Holy Father, who bestows his blessing on the college and on all who contribute towards the scheme for its erection.

Just Ask—We'll Send

A Postal Request from you will bring by return mail a copy of the

Dunlop Tire Book

ing bloycle referemay save you many hours time and worry—is very prettily illustrated—and it will most certainly make you a good judge, so that none cas milead you into accepting chesp tires instead of the world's standard—DUNLOP'S.

Shall be pleased to receive a postal card om every reader of this journal. Address refully—

American Dunlop Tire Co.

Registration Department TORONTO

THE **POPULAR** CHOICE

It is true there are cheaper pianos than those that bear our name. There are varous grades in all lines of manufacture. We do not make a cheap piano, but we give a high-class instrument at as reasonable price as large facilities and wide experience make possible. A piano that will last, keep well in tune, and always please, is the kind you want.

Heintzman & Co.

117 King St. W., Toronto

Medical.

D. R. EDWARD ADAMS, "HOMOSOPATHIST,"
557 Yonce Street, Nr. Cor Welloudy Street
pscialties—"Direases of Stomach and Bowels" and
Nerrous System "Hours—9 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 1.
31. Telephone 3100.

Bental

DR. McGAHEY, DENTIST (Honor Graduate, Toror ner Yonge and Alice Sts.

man and the man and the same of the same o

Chats with the Children

A GOOD RULE. One rule to guide us in our life
Is always good and true.

'Tis, " Po to others as you would
That they should do to you."

When urged to do a selfish deed, Pause, and your course review Then do to others as you would That they should do to you.

When doubtful which is right

wrong,
This you can safely do
Yes, do to others as you would
That they should do to you

Oh, simple rule 'oh, law divine!
To duty thour't a clue.
"Do unto others as you would
That they should do to you."

Skietri.

BETHANY.

What spot in the Holy Land do you most wish to vi-it?
Some will answer Bethlehem, because Jesus was born there. Another will say Nazareth, because Jesus was brought up there. And another will say Jerusalem, because He did there. But some would like to see Bethany, because the friends whom Jesus loved lived there.

But some would like to see Bethany, because the friends whom Jesus loved lived there.

What were their names?
Lazarus, Martha and Mary.
It was beautiful then with clive trees and fig trees, and many people were coming and going.
But it looks very different now; only a few stone houses almost in ruins, where a few families of poor Arabs pick up a poorer living, one hardly knows how. How still and dreary and desolate it is!
Going out of Jerusalem, and crossing the brook Kedron, you take a little, narrow, winding, craggy footpath over the southern slope of the Mount of Clives towards the east, two miles or more, and then you some to Bethany. Perhaps it is the very path which Jesus trod on His way to the house of Lezarus.
Can you find the house now?

beinaly. Fertains it is the vely pain which Jesus trod on His way to the house of Lezarus.

Can you find the house now?

The little Arabs will show you one which they say was the house of Lezarus; but as he lived nearly two thouseand years ago we cannot be sure that it is standing at this time. They will also show yot the tomb where Lezarus was buried, after he died the second time. It was very likely by the side of this little path, along which Jesus often went, that the figtree withered away to His word.

Here, too, He sent for the ass on which He rode to Jerusalem, when the children sang hosannas to the Lord.

Lord.

Have you ever noticed that, on the ass's back there is the cross? Next time you see one of these mild little animals, look at her back, and you will find a great cross, strongly marked; no other beast of burden has this wooderful neat.

wonderful mark.

On this road, too, our Saviour took
His last walk with His disciples, when,
going as far as to Betheny, He lifted
up His hands and blessed them; and
while He blessed them; and the saviety
Heaven.

Would you not like to go to Bethany?

PUZZLES.

I am a word of 12 letters. My 5, 6, 7 we write with; my 8, 1, 4 we must all do; my 2, 1, 11, 12 we call anything agreeable; my 5, 9, 10, 11, 6 we ought to save if we want to grow rich; my 8, 9, 10 is the lair of a wild animal. My whole is something the American people fought for.

DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a piece of furniture and leave a head covering. Behead a grain and leave a very cold substance. Behead a lady and leave a gentle-man. Behead to strike and leave a very small thing.

Why is St. Paul's Cathedral like s 2. When is a man not a man!

Answers to Puzzles of March 8rd. BURIED RIVER

1, Thames. 2, Mississippi. 8, itawa. 4, Don. 5, Nile. 6, Rhine.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC. Systematic
HindoO
AccepteR
KattI
EohO
SuccessfuL
PenumbrA
ExpeditioN
AdieU
Ruthles8

SQUARE. A L P A C A L L A M A S P A T E N T A M E R O E O A N O E R A S T E R S

An encyclopaedia. Your name.

8 marks; Martina McGoey, 2; J. A. Doyle, 5; J. E. Thompson, 5.

Doyle, 5; J. E. Thompson, 6.

Toronto, March 5, 1898.

"Cousin Flo"—I was glad to see by The Register yesterday morning that I was the lucky winner in the competition and later to receive the prize. It is a fine story and I have already finished it Thank you for it Yours truly, T. MATHEWS.

509 Advande street West.

Father Fation on Burke.

OTTAW: March 10—Rev Father Fallon's lecture on "Elmund Burke as a builden of the British Empire," in the Rideau street convent concert hall last evening was a decided treat, and much enjoyed by the select audience present.

After a brilliant introduction showmarks.

and made injoyed by the select audience present.

After a brilliant introduction showing the many Irishmon who by their Interary, oratorical or military attainments served to make England famous, the lecturer proceeded to show Burker's powerful influence. Four drames, as it were, America, India, Ireland and France, cerved to make up Burke's work in the British Pusse of Parliament. He changed the whole plan of British colonial government, warded off threatening evils and was the greatest builder of the British empire. He was a huge Colossus among petty men. He lived in the troublous times when England needed statesmen. He cried out against the injuitous legislation of the British Parliament in regard to the American colonies — legislation which caused those colonies to revolt. Had the principles of his speech on "Conciliation with America" been followed, the British empire would consist to-day of 4,000,000 more square miles than it does consist. In regard to India, he felt the insults to which the downtrodden people of that country had been subjected, and by his impeachment of Warron Hastings, he made at impossible that the horrid crimes committed there should take place again.

it impossible that the horrid crimes committed there should take place again.

Burke favored the removal of the disabilities under which Irah Catholies suffered. He pleaded for equality, for a repeal of the penal laws and asked justice to the Emerald Isle in the matters of trade and commerce.

He was a prophet to Ireland, for an act concerning that country introduced lately in the British House of Commons, with the approbation of all parties, is designed to earry out the plan Burke proposed one hundred years ago. He saw the inevitable effect on Europe of the French revolution, and a patrictio desire to preserve England led him to give his "Views on the Revolution in France."

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. John Francis Waters, M.A.

A programme of instrumental and vocal music was rendered, and among those who took part was Mr. A. D. Sturrock.

Rumors on the School Question.

[North West Review, Feb. 22.] The Tribune claims to have information from Ottawa proporting to establish the fact of an understanding between His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Bryce, by which the Manitoba school question would be on the verge of a futher advance in the way of a practical settlement.

school question would be on the verge of a futher advance in the way of a practical settlement.

His Grace, Dr. Bryce and Attorney General Cameron, being interviewed by the Tribune reporter, all agree to this, that no settlement has as yet been arrived at. It is, therefore, mere surmise on the part of the Tribune to speak as it does.

It is also somewhat surprising to read, almost in the same breath, in the columns of the local Government organ, that "His Grace was much disappointed over the Pope's enoyolical" and yet would be "willing to follow its direction by accepting all concessions that can be obtained from time to time." We can assure the Tribune that His Grace, far from being disappointed, hailed the Encyclical with equal gladness and reverence; moreover, that both His Grace and those under his care have always been and are to this day prepared to accept any substantial concessions made, not in the narrow line laid down by the Tribune, but in harmony with the teachings of the Encyclical.

The War Feeling and English Politics.

London, March 10.—The Conservative Ministry received a bad rebuff from the electors of Tower Hamlets yesterday, when they elected Mr. W. O. Steadman, Radical, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Conservative member for the borough, Mr. Frederick Wotton Isaacson. The Unionist candidate was Major W. Evans Gordon. The vote was as follows: W. G. Steadman, Liberal, 2492; W. Evans Gordon. Unionist, 2472. Liberal majority, 20.
The Conservative newspapers, in expressing their regret at the defeat of the Unionist candidate in the Stepney by-election yesterday, are it slined to blame the lack of backbone in Lord Salisbury's foreign polity.

No man can be provident of his

me.
mpson, 2 marks extra;
merly; Tottenham. Ont.,
mnie O'Malley, Ottawa; of his company.

- jet appl

Origin and Development of The Musical Scale

[WRITTEN FOR THE RESISTER]

Let us consider for a moment what would be the condition of modern society if the little machine we call "scales" had nover been invented. In the very earliest ages man lived by agriculture only, but as the human family multiplied other means by which to subsist became a necessity hence the gradual development of trades. With this development there arose the necessity to a ess the values of the multifarious merchandize which the skill and mgenuity of the artizan classes produced, and this essential requirement of the merchant was supplied by the invention of scales, an invention which has been elaborated to such an exquisite de-gree of perfection as to enable the diamond merchant to ascertain to the 1-64th part of a karat the weight of his glittering gems, and the con-structor of the most ponderous steam

engine to know the weight of his powerful machine with an equal degree of nicety. By this invention it became possible to arrive at an exact balance of parts. This is the idea conveyed to the mind by scales, and from them was derived the art of book-keeping, which is the art of decovering balances.

It is not, however, the merchant's scale, but the musical scale, which we are about to investigate. Nevertheless the scale of the merchant is the most fitting object we can select to illustrate the true meaning of the musical scale. This scale has passed through various forms and modifications from the time of the Egyptians down to the present, until now its formation corresponds to the structure of a pair of scales. Five whole tones and two semi-tones constitute the material of the present scale, and this material must be so arranged that in every major scale two whole tones must always precede a semitone. It will thus be obvious that the term "la sula" conveys no idea of scale formation. Hence it follows that what is usually termed the scale is really a succession of two screes, or consecutive scales of two tones and a half, each held in balance by the remaining whole tone, No. 4 to 5 of the scale. These two series of 2½ tones caoh are termed Tetrachords, and are identical in structure, quantity and tune. When united by the central tone, 4 to 5, they form a scale embracing the octave. Thus the boam of a woughing machine may be said to represent the cotave. Thus the boam of a woughing machine may be said to represent the cotave. Thus the boam of a woughing machine may be said to represent the cotave. Thus the boam of a woughing machine may be said to represent the cotave. Thus the boam of a woughing machine may be said to represent the sorter of hundred years before the birth of Christ. His scale consisted of seven tones, which were said to correspond to the seven planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. Music in all ages has origit ated with the prevailing religions, whether pagan or d

divine.

Even in pagan countries it was always considered an incentive to virtue, and the Egyptians confined their musical talent almost exclusively to the priesthood, who cultivated the art secretly and employed it to intensify the mystery of their sacerdotal office. The Chinese have had a musical system from time immemorial, but their predilection for drums has aroused a suspicion that they were the pioneers of a system of "noise and numbers." The tonal systems, however, of all the ancients are now considered crude and incongruous, in come respects intensely dissonant, the fifth tone being omitted by some, and the third by others, thus rendering it impossible to develop a system of harmonize and the strength of the system of the sys

Santa.

N. 19. 10.

"Chief Musician," or musical director of the the synagogue, and yh him set to musio. These compositions were sung antiphonally by the priest and people, by divided choirs, or by a precentor and oborus. When Israel's warrior king delivered his dying charge to his son and successor, Solomon, in reference to the building of the Temple, he also bequeathed to him the immense stores he himself had accumulated for the building and beautifying of Israel's National House of Prayer, and some dea of the vastness and magnificence of the provision made for the musical part of the service may be gleaned from the record beque thed to posterity by the historian Josephus, and confirmed by the inspired writers of the Old Testament. "Ten thousand garments of white fine linen for every priest, 200,000 garments of white fine linen for the singers, and of other musical listruments, molding psalteries and harps, 40,000." Solomon made all these immense and magnificent arrangements for the honor and glory of God.

These arrangements found such acceptance with the Almighty that at the dedication of the Tomple "there came down a thick cloud which afforded to the minds of all within a time of the minds of all visita and provided to the minds of all visita for the provided to the parts, making the octave. The Arabaus developed a soale system in which the tones were divided into three parts, making the octave. The Arabaus developed a soale system in which the tones were divided into three parts, making the octave. The Arabaus developed a soale system in which the tones were divided into three parts, making the octave. The Arabaus developed a soale system in which the tones were divided into three parts, making the octave. The Arabaus developed a soale system in which the tones were divided into their sparts. The formation of the seale.

The Arabaus developed in the seem dot t

not have been written, for the reason that the melody commences on the 8rd note of the seale.

Had Terpander's dictum been accepted as final, Handel could not have written his grand "Hallelujah" chorus in the Messiah, the 5th being selected by the composer as the leading note for the entry of the triumphant theme, "For the Lord God Omnipotent Reignesth." For the same reason Bestloven could not have written his "Hallelu, ..." chorus in the "Mount of Olives," the fifth note of the scale having been also employed by him for the entry of the jubilant theme announcing the accomplishment of Man's Redemption through the Sacrifice on the Oross, i.e., "World's unborn shall sing His glory in endless cong of joy." For the same reason the ecctasic strains which have wafted millions of weary souls to their eternal rest would still lie buried in the darkness and obscarrity of the uncreated, the music of the Ohristian Church being mainly dependent on the retention of the very intervals which the Pagans had rejected. The earliest rocords of the Christian fourth being mainly dependent on the restention of the very intervals which the Pagans had rejected. The earliest rocords of the Christian four of the consideration of the constant, and the soul-insputage in which marries are special part of working, the consolation of the constant of the divine estatey that sustained them at the stake, on the crost, and in the horrid arens in which merciless, cruelty consigned to the fangs of ravenous wild beasts, alike the hoary head of the aged and venerable, and the tunder bosom of youth and beauty. Many a pittless Pagan was touched by the sublime faith which vented itself in

songs of victory over death, and many a convert was thus made. St. Augustine was converted through the m fluone of Ohrstian music. and Geeilla, a Ruman lady of noble birth, also fell under its inspiring influence and join ed the ranks of the persecuted Christians. Martyrdom was her reward, but her tomb became a place of religious resort, where hymns were sung in her honour, and her name has been perpetuated as the Patron Samt of nations as well as of individuals have been changed by this potent, mysus sequence of sounds which we call the musical seale. "God save the Queen, 'Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, and the "Marseillaise" hymn, each embodies a nation's history. "Scott's Wha Hae" will never be forgotten till the last Scotchman hes buried in his grave. Gan it be that the labors of successive generations of musionens from the remotest times shall find their finality in Jeath? We do not think this, we do not hope so. The only occupation which has been revaled to us in which we shall be engaged in a happier state of existence is that of an eternal service of prace. There is, therefore, a litimess in qualifying for it. Many great and good men have regarded and do regard Heaven as an arena in which we shall be alsoreded hinding the opportunities for the higher development of such culture here, and they who aspire to comradeship with the countless doirs, whose happiness will find expression in endless songs of joy, should reflect that the past to all this future plea sure lies through the narrow channel of the musical scale.

FIRESIDE FUN.

"I am a self-made man." "When are you going to finish the job?"
"Is Mrs. Bollingham a daughter of the revolution?" "I think so. Her father used to run a steam lathe."
"I have risen from the bar to the bench," as the young attorney said when he quit the law and went to shoemaking.

Ha: "Miss Passe is a bargain." She: "How is that?" He: "Thirty-eight marked down to twenty-four." "Grandma, when I am an angel, will have wings?" "I hope so, dear. Why do you ask?" "Gause I think I'd rather have a bicycle."

A schoolmistress asked a child what see spelt. The child hesitated. Said the teacher: "What do I do when I look at you?" "Squint," replied the pupil.

In a shon window in the Stand

In a shop window in the Strand, some time ago, there appeared the following notice: "Wanted, two apprentices, who shall be treated as one of the family."

prentices, who shall be treated as one of the family."

Teacher: "Now, Bobby, spell 'needle." Bobby: "Ne-i-d-l-e."

Teacher: "Wrong, There is no 'i' in 'needle." Bobby: "Well, 'tain' a good needle, then."

"I don's know what I would have done if it hadn's been for you!" exclaimed the discharged prisoner.

"Well, you probably would have done time," said the proud lawyer.

Father: "Well, Tommy, how do you think you will like this little fellow for a brother?" Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat donbifully): "Have we got to keep him, papa, or is he only a sample?"

Johnnie Green, at school, was asked

"Have we got to keep mm, reys, wis he only a sample?"

Johnnie Green, at school, was asked by his teacher: "If I gave you three cakes and your mother gave you fur, and your aunt gave you five, how many cakes would you have?" "Huh," said Johnnie, "I fink I should have enough."

sad Johnnes, "I man I should have enough."

Two young men out riding were passing a farmhouse where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

He arrived home at 3 s.m. and told his wife that he had been sitting up with a sick friend. "Do you expect me to believe that?" she inquired. "Do you think I would tell you a barefasced le? he asked, with an injured air. "Certainly not," said she. "That one is so old it has whiskers."

Editor: "What qualifications have

jured air. "Gertainly not," said she.
"That one is so old it has whiskers."
Editor: "What qualifications have
you for this position? What do you
know?" Applicant: "I know what
I ought to find out, and that is all I
ought to know; for when I know what
is necessary to be know." Editor
(bewildered): "Leave your address.

An old whitewasher stood before
the court as a witness. The lawyer
for the defendant tried to confuse him.
"You are James Miller who was
sentenced under mit, ating of iroumstances for robbery?" "No" "You
are, perhaps, the Miller who was
sentenced to two years' imprisonment
for theft, then?" "I am not that
Miller, either." "Were you ever in
prison?" "Yes; twoe." "How
long the first time?" "One aftermoon," "Coe afternoon! And the
second time? You must make a
truthful statement, for you are a sworn
winces. If you were in prison for so
short a time, what did you do?" "I
whilewashed a cell for a lawyer who
had oheated his clients." The lawyer
did not ask any more questions on
that subject.

ពត្តិចនេចចចចចចចចចចចចចចចចចចច Farm and Garden កខ្លីពេលពេលពេល១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១១ភូមិ

Some interesting experiments have been made recently at the Agricultural Experimental Station. Ohio, comparing the draug t of broad and narrowtired waggons. In nearly all case vit was established that the draught was materially lighter when tires six inches wide were used than with tree of standard width. On a macadam road, the same draught required to haul a ton load with narrow tires hauled more than a ton and a quanter with broad tires. On gravel roads the draught required to haul 2,000 pounds, with narrow trees, hauled 2,610 pounds on the broad tires. On outry roads, dry and hard and free from ruts, the broad tires pulled more than one-third lighter. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and undorneath, the broad tires drew one-half lighter than the narrow tires. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and undorneath, and where they were wet to a great depth and the mud became stiff and sticky, the narrow tires p.l.led lighter than the wide ones. With these exceptions the wide tire pulled lighter in every case.

ones. With these exceptions the w-dattre pulled lighter in every case.

On meadows and pastures the results also were strikingly in favor of the broad tires. When meadows are soft, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds may be hauled on the broad tires with the same draupht as that required to haul a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. The beneficial effects of the wide tire on dirt was also strikingly shown in the tests. The results of these carefully conducted experiments prove almost conclusively that the broad tire is the better one for these having heavy teaming to adopt it should be of special advantage to the farmer for use in the fields and on the road. Aside from this, if all those who do heavy teaming would use broad tires we would have better roads, or at least the roads would not be our at least the roads would act be out up so badly during wet weather as they are now.

up so badly during wet weather as they are now.

There can be no question about the fact that it would pay every farmer well to keep a few sheep. They are casily kept and consume food that is easily grown. We have pointed out frequently the fact that sheep are sure death to many weeds hard to eradicate. A Westorn writer draws attention to the fact that sheeps are the most profitable animals on the farm, because they are double headers, and are not liable to cholera or other dinease. However this may be, there is no doubt that sheep are not so much subject to disease as many other animals kept on the farm. Sheep will very often live on the weeds and grasses left by other animals. Then there is the question of care and attention. Though requiring some attention they do not require half as much as the cow, nor as much even as the hog. Besides the profit from the wool each year, there is the extra profit from the lambs. Our climate is well suited for sheep rearing, and with some shelter during the winter, and with a good supply of suitable food, they will pass the trying season with comparative asse. Our motito to "keep more sheep" is one that every farmer should consider,—Farming.

Catholic Truth Society.

Catholic Truth Society.

Catholic Truth Society.

On Tuesday evening, March Sih a very snocessful literary and musical entertainment was given in St. Vincent's Hall under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society of St. Michael's parish. Rev. F. Ryan previded and the following ladies and gentlemen contributed a most enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental music. Miss Carrie Lust, Mist Tymon. Mesars. G. E. Brame and G. T. Beales and Master Armstrong, vocal. Miss Agnes Dooling and Papucia Braziel, piano, Signor Napolitano, violin, Mrs. Jos. Bonner officiated most ably and efficiently as secompanist. During the intermission Rev. Dr. Trecop delivered an eloquent lecture on the "Oatholio Church and the Bible." The encore fiend also attended and at 11 o'clock the programme came to an abrupt conclusion. Mis. Ida Wallace, eloculonist, won golden opinions from a crowded and appreciative audience.

Benewed Piague Rioting in Bombay.

Boxbax, March 11.—The total casuatties resulting from the plague riots in the early part of this week are two soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment killed, a municipal inspector who accidentially shot himself, four European and four native policemen, with seventeen civilians, injured, nine rioters killed and 22 injured. One hundred and nine arrests were made. The Hindoos and Mahommedans began closing their shops yesterday as a protest against the plague measures, and the movement is spreading. About 15,000 dockers, railway laborers and others have struck work. The city is guarded by infantry, cavairy, marines and armed police.

Seeprecon.—This faustone like the contract of the

SERPTICEM.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the sabject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Eczarrar Oir is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

The Child Spy

BY ALPHONSE DAUDET

His name was Stenne; little Stenne they called him. He was a gamin of Paris, pale and thun, who might have been ten years old, perhaps fiteen; one can never +-Il the age of these children. His mother was dead; his father, an old soldier, patrolled a square in the neighborhood of the Temple. Babies, nurses, old women, all those helpless persons who ran the risk of being trampled on in the crowded street, knew Pere Stenne, and loved street, knew Pere Stenne, and loved im, too. They knew that that fiere mustache, the terror of dogs and pick-pockets, concealed lips that could smile, and that to provoke that smile one had only to say:

"How is your luttle boy to-day?"
And how he loved that little boy! May proud he was whon in the evening the little fellow came to join him and the two made the rounds together, greeting every one they met!

With the siege, everything was closed to the public. He was compelled to keep a constant lookout, without his pipe or his son. When he spoke of the Prussans, his mustache was a sight to see! Little Stenne did not find the now life schasgreeable, however. A siege! That meant fun for gamins. No school, no duies; yacation all the time, and the streets as lively as on gala days. The boy stayed out of doors, running about until night. He followed the detachments of troops to the fortifications, choosing those which had good music; he was very particular on that point. At other times he watched them at their dill.

At other times he watched them at their drill.

The most interesting of all, though, were the games of chance the Breton troops made popular at this time. When little Stenne was not at the sumparts or at the shops, you would be sure to find him watching a crowd offau, the never played; it took too much money. He contented himself with watching the others, and with such an expression! One in particular, a great fellow with a blue coat, who staked only hundred sous pieces, excited his admiration. When this boy ran, one could hear the coins rattle in his pocket.

One day, as little Stenne was stooping down to pick up a piece which had rolled under his feet, the fellow said in a low tone:

"That makes you squint, hev?

ang down to pick up a piece which had relied under his feet, the fellow said in a low tone:

"That makes you squint, hey? Well, if you want me to, I will tell you where to get plenty of them."

The offer was accepted, and, leading Stenne aside, he asked the boy to go with him to sell French newspapers to the Prussians, adding that they could make thirty francs a trip. Stenne indignantly refused, and for three days he remained away from the Place. Three dreafful days! He could reither eat nor sleep. At night he seemed to see the pile of galochies at the foot of his bed, and the hundred-sous pieces gleaming in the faint light. The temptation proved too strong. The fourth day he returned to the gaming-place, saw the big fellow, and agreed to go with him.

They set out one snowy morning with sacks on their shoulders, and the papers hidden under their jackets. When they reached the Fianders gate it was scarcely daylight. The large boy took little Stenne's hand, and, approaching the guard, who had a red nose and a kindly manner, he said, in a whining tone: "Please let us pass, kind sir. Our mother is sick and our sther is dead. We are going to see if we can find some potatoes in the fields outsice."

He even shed tears. Stenne, much heaven'd laver in head. The senti

father is dead. We are going to see if we can find some potatoes in the fields outside."

He even shed tears. Stennes, much ashamed, hung his head. The sentinel looked at them a moment, then, glausing at the dreary white road, he said, "Pass on quickly," and there they were on the way to Ambervilliers. How the big fellow laughed!

Confusedly, as in a dream, little Stenne saw the factories transformed into barracks, the tall chimneys, pieroing the fog, partially broken off. From time to time they came upon sentinels, officers who were scouring the horizon with field-glasses, and little tents, wet with snow, standing before dying fires. The large boy knew the way and wont across the fields, being careful to avoid the military outposts. Not withstanding his precautions, they suddenly-came upon a squad or fidemen. The troops were partly hidden in a ditch which bordered the Solssons railroad. This time they were not allowed to pass so readily, though the large boy lold his story in the most pathetic manner. Which haired Bergeant come out of one of the little tents and said:

"Don" xy, little fellow; we will let you go to hunt your potatoes. But come in first and warm yourselves a bit; the little sen looks frozen."

Alas! it was not the cold that made little Stenne shiver so; it was fear and

countersign. I believe at last we are to conpure that cursed Bourget !"
Then followed an explosion of braves and shouts: The soldiers danced and flourished their bayonsts. Taking advantage of the tumult, the boys slipped away. Oa leaving the trench, they saw before them a plain bordered on one side by a long white wall, defaced by bullets. It was towards this that they directed their footsteps, stopping often as if pucking up potatoes.

"Let us go back when we get to the wall," said Stenne.
The other boy only shrugged his shoulders and went sleadily forward. All at once they heard a click, and saw a gun pointed at him.
"Grouch down! whispered the large boy, throwing himself on the ground.
Once down, he whistled, another

Ground with the service of the ground.

Once down, he whistled; another whistle answered. They then rose and went up to the fortification. Over the wall they saw two yellow mustaches under dirty military caps. The large boy jumped down boside the Pruesian.

"This is my brother," he said, pointing to his companion. Stenne was so little that on seeing him the Pruesian began to laugh; he was obliged to take him by the arm to help him over the rampant.

Behind the wall were earthworks, fallen trees, and great black ditches. In each ditch were the same yellow mustaches, which laughed as the little fellow went past. In one corner was a house, protected by trunks of trees. The lower story was filled with solders, playing cards, while soup was cooking over a roaring fire. How good its melled, and what a contrast to the camp of the French riflemen! In the upper story were the officers. They do dhampagne to drink, and a pisno to play on.

When the little Parislans entered,

camp of the French ritiemen: An ane upper story were the officers. They had champagne to drink, and a piano to play on.

When the little Parisians entered, they were greeted with shouts of joy. They delivered their papers to the enemy. They were given with the drink, that their tongues might be lossened. The large boy amused them by bis odd language and his low wit. They laughed boisterously, repeating his expressions, fairly rolling in the Patisian mire that was thus brought to them. Little Stenne would have liked to talk, too, to show that he was not stupid; but something seemed to chokehim. In front of him, standing spart from the others, was an old Prusslan, who seemed to be trying to read his thoughts, as the soldier's eyes never left his face. There was tenderness and reproach in the gaze, as if the man had a boy about Stenne's age, and as if he would have said:

"I would rather die han see my son in such business!"

The poor boy felt as if a hand clutched his heart so that it could no longer beat. To escape from his torus, he drank a great deal of wines. Soon overything seemed to be going round and round. In the distance he heard his companions ridiculing the National Guard, mimicking their drill and going through other drollery. At last the boy lowered his voice, the officers clustered around him, and their faces became serious. The wretch was about to forewarn them of the attack to be made that night. Stenne suddenly realised what was going on, and called out:

"Not that! not that!"

The large by replied with a loud lanch and went on. Before he had

that night. Stenne suddenly realized what was going on, and called out:

"Not that I not that!"

The large boy replied with a loud laugh, and went on. Before he had finished, all the officers were on their feet. One of them showed the door to the boys and exclaimed:

"Leave at once!"

Then they began talking rapidly among themselves in German, while the large boy walked out as prouls as Dogo, jingling his money in his pooket. Stonne followed with bent head, and as he passed the old Prussian whose glance had hurt him so, he heard a sad voice say: "A bad business this; a bad business!"

Onne outside, the boys began to run to get back as soon as possible. Their sacks were filled with potatoes which the Prussians had given them; they passed the French post without being molested. There everything was being got in readiness for the night attack. Troops arrived silently and massed themselves behind the bank. How happy the old Bergeant seemed as he placed his men! When the boys passed he recognized them and smiled kindly at them.

Oh, how that smile hurt little Stenne! He wanted to cry out:
"Don't go down there; you have been betrayed!"

The older boy had said, "Hyou tell we will be shot; so he was straid.

The older boy had said, "If you tell we will be shot; so he was airsid. On reaching the city, they went into a deserted house to divide their money. This was honestly done, and when little Etenne heard his gold pieces ratiling in his blouse and thought of the games of galoche in store for him his orime did not seem so very serious.

ome in first sand warm, Jourselves a bit; the little one looks frozen."

Alsa! it was not the cold that made little Stenne shiver so; it was fear and shame. Inside the tent they found soldiers haddled together around a little fre, baking biscults on the points of their bayonets. They made room for the children, and gave them a drap of their warm coffee; while they were drinking it, an officer appeared at the door, alted the same place. French schools? "Thereoh schools?"

"There are no such things as Fronch schools, are the point schools in french schools in Manitoba. I suppose what is meant by French schools, are the point schools in french schools in Manitoba. I suppose what is meant by French schools, are the point schools in french schools in French schools in French schools in Manitoba. I suppose what is meant by French schools in French schools in Manitoba. I suppose what is meant by French schools in French schools in French schools of the words with him in a low tone, went quickly away.

"Boye," said the sergeant, on reentage of the street, in the beating of the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the sure they had been the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the same place.

"Was Dr. Bryce commissioned to make the bound of the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the same place.

"Was Dr. Bryce on missioned to make the bound of the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the same place.

"Was Dr. Bryce on missioned to make the bound of the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the same place.

"Was Dr. Bryce commissioned to make the bound of the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the same place.

"Was Dr. Bryce and the same they he down and the drums along the canal. He entered the house, and was glad the same place.

"Was Dr. Bryce and authority to act."

"Thereoth schools in French schools."

"Was Dr. Bryce commissioned to make the proper than the proper than the proper than th



rowns, which were so heavy, under

crowns, which were so heavy, under his pillow.

His father had never seemed so kind and so cheerful as on this particular evening. Encouraging news from the provinces had been received; things looked brighter. While eating his supper, the old soldier looked at his gun hanging on the wall, and said to Stenne, with his honeet laugh; "Hey, my boy, how you would fight the Prussians if you were only big enough!"

About eight c'clook they were startled by the sound of cannon. "That is at Aubervilliers; they are fighting at Beurges," said the good man, who knew the names of all the forts. Little Stenne grew pale, and, pretending to be tired, went to bed, but not to sleep. The canonade continued. The boy pictured to himself the French soldiers going at night to surprise the Preusians and falling into an ambuscade. He thought of the sergeant who had smiled upon him, and saw him stretched out dead in the snow, and many, many others with him. The price of all this blood was hidden there under his pillow, and it was he, the son of a soldier, who . He stiffed his sobs. He heard his father walking a out in the next room, and, at last, open a window. Down below in the Square the call to arms was being sounded, and a regiment was forming to march to the scene of the firing. It was a battle, then; the miserable boy could no longer restrain his sobs.

"What is the matter?" asked Pere Stenne, going into the room. The child elid out of bed and threw himself at his father's feet. At the motion the crowns rolled out on the floor.

"What is this? Have you been stealing?" said the old man, in a

motion the crowns rolled out on motion floor.

"What is this? Have you been stealing?" said the old man, in a trembling roise.

Then, in a breath, little Stenne told him that he had been to the Prussian camp, and that they had given him the money. As he talked, his heart grew lighter and he felt comforted, His father listened with an expression of terror. When the boy had finished, the old man hid his face in his hands and wept aloud.

"Father! father!" exclaimed the child.

child.

The old man pushed the boy aside and picked up the gold.

"Is this all?" he asked.

Little Stenne nodded his head.
His father then took down his gun, and, putting the money in his pocket, said:

"I am going to return it to the

I am going to return it to the

givers."
Without another word, without even a look behind, he went out and joined

FRENCH TEXT BOOKS.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Atorney-General, was seen at Winnipeg by a Nor' Western reporter, in reference to the following Ottawa dispatch:

"Col. McMillan and Dr. Bryce had a conference with Sir Wilfid Laurier and other members of the Government yesterday regarding text books for the French section of the Manitobaschools. Archbishop Langevin has selected a series of French text books, which have been approved by the other bishops. At yesterday's conference Mr. McMillan and Dr. Bryce agreed to adopt these books for use in the French schools."

French schools."

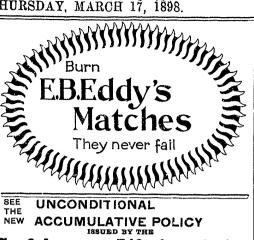
After showing the dispatch to Mr. Cameron the reporter saked him if the contents were correct.

"They could not be, as neither the Provincial Treasurer (Ocl. McMillan) nor Dr. Bryce had anthority to act,"

"What schools are meant by she French schools?"

"There are no such things as French schools in Manitobs. I suppose what is meant by French schools, are the public schools in French districts,"

"Was Dr. Bryce commissioned to



Confederation Life Association

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTION from the date of insue.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.

Full information formshoot many activities.

to years.

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

IF MACIDONALD. W. O. MAODONALD. J. K. MAODONALD,

WE WANT YOUR WORK

And we are going to have it if GOOD WORK

LOW PRICES will do the business Latest Styles of ye Drintere' Clot .



PROGRESSIVE

EVERYTHING NOTHING TOO SMALL

No such Drintery in ye West and no such Gypes since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now has *

The Catholic Register JOB DEPARTMENT

40 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO

TELEPHONE 489

as I am aware, and had the Board commissioned him, I would have known it," was the answer.

"Was Archbishop Langevin ever consulted on this matter, and if so, where?" was queried.

"His Grace has never been consulted by the Government, or by the Advisory Board on the matter. The Government has always been ready and willing to appoint His Grace to a seat on the Advisory Board, but as to consulting with him on this particular matter, it has not done so."

"Why was the matter submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier?" was questioned.

matter, it has not done so."
"Why was the matter submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier?" was questioned.
"So far as the Government is aware, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not been consulted on this matter at all, nor does the Government intend consulting him on it. The polley of the Government is the same now as it has ever been, and you can rest assured that no material change in the school law will be made," replied Mr. Cameron.



Professional.

THOMAS MULVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR in Admiralty. 11 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

OFFICE TELEPHONE 2280.
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE 3343.

FOY & KELLY,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Offices: Home Savings and Loan
Company's Buildings, 80 Church Screet

MCBRADY & O'CONNOR,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, RTC., Proctors in Admiralty. Rooms 67 and 68, Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto.

L. V. McBrady. T. J. W. O'CONNOR TELEPHONE 2825.

J. T. LOFTUS,

DARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, Etc. Offices: Room 78, Canada Life Bailding, 40 to 46 King Street West, Toronto.

TELEPHONE 2410.

HEARN & LAMONT.

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PR TORS in Admiralty, Notaries Offices: Toronto and Tottenham, 47 Car Life Building, 46 King St. W., Toron Bond's Block, Tottenham

RONG'S BIOCK, TOTOGRIBAD

EDVIARD J. KEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.
Residence, 255 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Toronto Telephone 1040.

ANGLIN & MALLON,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR IES, &c. Offices: Land Security Chambers, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Vic-toria Streets, Toronto.

JAS. W. MALLON, LL.B

TYTLER & McCABE,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETO.
Offices: 9 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto. Money to Loan. ronto. Money to Loan.
J. TYTLER. C. J. McCare.
Telephone 2096.

CAMERON & LEE

DARRISTERS, Solicators, Notaries,
4to. Offices: Equity Chambers, oer
Adelaide and Victoris Streets, Tornot,
Bolton and Oakville, Ore. Telephone 1883.
D. C. CAMERON, B.A.
W. T. J. ILRE, D.C.L.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR-IES PUBLIC, Etc. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St. Toronto. A. C. MACDONELL W. J. BOLAND JOHN T. C. THOMPSOK Telephone No. 1076 Dunn's

St. Michael's College

(In Application with Toronto Universe-ider the special patronage of His Orace the Mahop of Toronto, and Directed by the Basilian Fathers.

COMMETCIAL COURSES

Perfection

COCOA

Special courses for students preparing for University
Matriculation and Non-professional Certificates.
Terms when paid in advance

Board and Toltion. . . . per year, \$150 06
Day Pupils 23 60

For further particulars apply to Rev. J. R. TREFY, President

COWAN^s

Pure MAPLE LEAF.ON EVERY TIN Mustard • THAT'S • Mustard

FULL CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard

.. PUBLISHERS OF ..

The Catholic Register



Empress Hotel

Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets
TORONYO
—Terms: \$1.50 per day.—

Electric Care from the Union Station every Three Minutes.

RICHARD DISSETTE - - PROPRIETOR

CHURCH WINDOWS MEMORIALS

Robert McCausland STRING ST. WEST, TORONTO

F. B. GULLETT & SONS.

Conumental and Architectural Sculptors and selectors of Monuments, Tombs, Mausoleums, John Crosses, Head-John Marchitectural Forth, Crosses, Head-John All Hinds of Comsetty Work. Carble and Encounted Siling, Etc. For II years on Cor. of Church and Loumbard streats. Now 740-742 YONGE ST. A few doors south of Bloor street

CHARLES J. MURPHY

Ontario Land Surveyor, &c.

purveys, Plans and Descriptions of Pro-perties, Disputed Boundaries Ad-justed, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located. Office: Cor. Richmond & Bay Sts. TORONTO. TRIEFHONE 5087.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CARPENTER WORK

JOHN HANRAHAN.

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET,
TOPIONTO.
EFF ESTRAFRS FURNISSES.
Telephone 8598

ASTUMALENE.
Gives a Night's...
Sweet Sleep and

an that you need not sit up ASTHMA of that you need not sit up ASTHMA for first or of midroston. On address will mail Trial Bottlepf of mane and P.O. The O. That I proc. Med. Co. 188 'Vest Adelaide Street, FREE

GEO. WESTON

499 YONCE ST.

and will be pleased to see any of his old triends and customers.

LA GRIPPE SCOURGE.

not been a Victim ! Who !

mno may not thus the field South American Nervine Moraled?

"As a result of a severe attack of la grippe 8 uffered greatly from weakness and loss of appetite 1-sav testimonials of the curstive powers of South American Nervine and dotorian of to give it a trial for my case. Purchased it, and almost mimediately began to improve My stronglar returned to me very rapidly. When I had taken three bottles I am as well to day as ever I was, and amsate in saying that I can attribute it to South American Nervine, and no words of mine in recommending it could be too strong." C. J. Gurtis, Windsor, Ont. Witnessed by F. H. Lang, druggist.

The Late Mr. John Sullivan, of Lock-

The Caldwell Sentinel of Feb. 24, contains the following: "It is our mournful privilege to chronole the death of Mr. John Sullavan, 3rd line Albuon. The sad and sorrowful event took place on Monday evening, Feb. 14th. The deceased was sixty years of age. About a week previous to his death, he was suddenly stricken with that insalious and fatal disease, pleuropnoumonia, and all that the best medical eare and skill could do availed not. The dread destroyer from its first symptoms rapidly developed, completely prostrated its victim, never relaxing its relentiless grasp until the cold The Caldwell Sentinel of Feb. 24. mouse rapidly developed, completely prostrated its victim, never relaxing its relentless grasp until the cold hand of death was laid upon the manly brow. His was, indeed, a happy ending. Resigned to the will of his Maker, fortified by the rites of the ohurch he loved so well, soothed and sustained by the tender administrations of his faith. and kind and loving family. and loving family, h. pure spirit peacefully passed to the God who

Oh Death where is thy sting? Oh Grave where is thy victory?

Oh Death where is thy ating?
Oh Grave where is thy victory?
The deceased, we can truly eay, was an exemplary christian and was faithful and loyal to the teachings of his church. He was an honest, upright and self-taerificing man, a staunch friend of the poor, and above all an affectiouste husband and an indulgent father. His remains were interred in the R. C. burying ground, albion. Four priests were present at the obsequies, viz., Rev. Fathers Kiernan, Trayling, Whitney and Whelan. Despite the inclemency of the weather, the funeral cortege was a ce of the largest ever seen in this vicinity. Requiem high mass was celebrated from the repose of the soul, the Rev. Father Whelan being the celebrant. The Rev. Father Whitney preached a beautiful and impressive funeral screen. Under strong emotion he point, ed out the many virtues of the deceased, and the shining example left by him, referring to him as his first and best friend among his many friends in this parlah. To the bereaved wife and family the hearts of the entire. Community go out in genuine symipathy for the reparable loss they, have sustained by the deeth of him whom thay so much adored. May he rest in peace.

American Catholics and the Crisis

CHICAGO, March 11.—"No true American Catholic will talk of espousing the cause of Spain against that of the United States because the former is a Catholic nation," said Archbishop Ireland in an interview here to-day, "To do that is to set one's self down as traitorously inclined to the teachings of this religion, as well as to the country which it is his bounden duty to deard against all energies but in the country which it is his bounden duty. country which it is his bounden duty to defend against all enemies, both internal as well as external."

internal as well as external."

The words of the Archbishop were in reply to a question as to what he thought of the advice alleged to have been given by a Catholic priest in New York State to his parishioners. Archbishop Ireland was en route to his home in St. Paul, from Washington, where he had been for several days.

his home in St. Paul, from Washington, where he had been for several days.

"It is an infamous suggestion," he continued, "and it would seem as if it could only emanate from a bitter enemy of the faith, for it is directly opposed in every way to the spirit and teachings of Catholicism."

His attention was also called to a suggestion which has been the subject of some discussion to the effect that the Pope's sympathies in the present controversy with Spain were strongly enlisted on the side of that nation, because of its religious affiliations.

"In so far as implying that the Pope will use his offices to aid Spain against this country, the suggestion is as infamous as the first mentioned. Whatever action he may take in this matter will be with the single idea of averting, if possible, war between two Christian nations. Heoks upon the possibility of a war between this country and Spain with horror, and, as the vice-greent of God, considers it his bounden duty to thelp bring about an adjustment of the pering about an adjustment of the pending difficulties between the two nations. That is the only way in which his influence is, or will be exerted."

Home Rule all Round.

London, March 15.—The House of Commons was occupied for some time to-day in an academic discussion of a proposal to grant home rule all around, put forward by Mr. John Herbert Roberts, Radical member for West

Denbigh, and supported by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Banacrman and a few other Radicale. "he preposal was opposed by Mr. John Dillon, anti-Parnellito member for East Mayo; Mr. Michael Davitt, auti-Parnellito member for East Clary, all of whom claimed priority for Irish home rule. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Teasury, opposed the, proposal with the usual l'nionist arguments, charactorizing it as "absurd and eccentric." The House was finally counted out counted out

and the control of th

Literary Note.

Literary Note.

Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, will soon have ready a new story by Ella Loraine Dorsey, with the pungent and acidulouse name of "Pickle and Pepper." These two condiments, in this case, are represented by a boy and a girl of whose stirring adventures Miss Dorsey is the veracious chronioler.

The scene is laid at the national capital, and we get a very realistic glimpse of that city. Mount Vernon, to, is visited, and the reader is introduced to all the points of interest associated with that historic spot. Incidentally, we are carried to an old fashioned "one ring" oreus, presided over by a strikingly original manager, and make the acquaintance of some very wonderful dogs, ponies and other four-footed creatures.

It is not all fun, however, for there is a very pretty and touching scent where the family are welcomed to their ancestral home by their neighbors and followers. Then there is a witch—a genuine one at that—a very pathetic figure, round whom the story revolves. And there is such a mingling of rollicking fun and deep pathos that the interest never slackens and the attention of the reader is held to the end. Miss Dorsey has certainly scored a decided success in this, her latest, story.

The Pope's Active Influence for

London, March 15.—The Pall Mall dazette this afternoon publishes a despatch from Rome which says there has been a recent exchange of communications between the Vatican and Spain in regard to Cuba and the relations with the United States. The Pope, it is added, is ready to do everything in his power to prevent hostilities, "which might be fatal to the Spanish dynasty."

Ontinuing, the despatch save: "The Vatican has specially exerted influence at Washington and has tried, directly and indirectly, to discaude the United States from plunging into war with Spain, According to information here, if the offices of the Pontiff are accepted, he will propose that Cuba remain under the dominion of Spain, but that it be ruled on the lines of an English colony."

St. Patrick's Day Celebrations.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrations.

According to the custom adopted several years ago, there was held on Sunday last—the Sunday nearest the feast of the patron saint of Ireland—a very oreditable procession of the Catholic societies of the city. At 9 o'clock the members of the I.O.B.U. mustered at their hall, in St. Lawrence Market, and headed by their band, marched to St. Michael's Oathodral to hear Mass and partake of Holy Communion. The members of the Mare League of the Sacred Heart, the members of the St. Agnes Society (a ladies' organization in affiliation with the I.O.B.U.) and the members of the St. Agnes Society (a ladies' organization in affiliation with the I.C.B.U.) and the members of the St. Agnes Society (a ladies' organization in affiliation with the I.C.B.U.) and the members of the St. Agnes Society (a ladies' organization in affiliation with the I.C.B.U.) and the members of the St. Agnes Society (a ladies' organization in affiliation with the I.C.B.U.) and the members spice of the Scherolent work and their apostolic power to aid the mission of the Church of God. In the afternoon the Church of God. In the afternoon the Church where benediction was given and an address delivered by the patrictic and devoted pastor, Rev. Father Minchan.

C. M. B. A.

At the regular meeting of Branch
15, the Oatholic Mutual Benefit Association, held on Tuesday night in
their new hall at the corner of Queen
and McCaul streets, there was a large
attendance of members. Rev. Father
Hayden was present and delivered a
very instructive address on the good
work or the association. Bro. Wm.
Ray read the report of the auditors
of 1891, and after some discussion it
was laid over until next meeting, Bro.
P. J. Rooney, Grand Trustee, then
gave the members very instructive
advice on the increase of membership
and the meeting adjourned.

The congregation of St. Gecilia's Church, Toronto Junction, will celebrate the anniversary of Iroland's patron saint by a concert and lecture in Kilburn Hall, Dundas street, this (Thuraday) evening. The speaker of the evening will be Mr. Peter Ryan, and the musical programme prepared for the occasion includes many attractive features.

∙(})+ Wonder

IF You Are Going Klondike?

Our Klondike Department contains everything in the way of outfitting that is required for the Yukon. A walk through this section of our store will be interesting and instructive, whether you think of going or not to the cold north regions. Information gladly given.

Do You Want a Bright New Spring City Suit?

We are showing some very elegant patterns in small checks, overchecks, plaids and plain effects in brown, grey, fawn and sage green tweeds at \$8.00 and \$10.00. Early buyers are taking advantage of the large assortments for best choosing. If you want a working suit that will give every satisfaction, our \$5.00 and \$6.00 lines are specially made to withstand hard usage. There are dozens of patterns for choice.

Oak Hall Clothiers

115 to 121 King St. East, Toronto Opposite St. James' Cathedral

+

NEIGHBOR'S ADVICE.

MEANS OF RESTORING A LITTLE GIRL TO HEALTH.

Was Gradually Fading Away and Her Parents Doubted Her Recovery to Health From the Examiner, Charlottetown,

Frem the Examiner, Charletteion.

Perhaps the most remarkable cure that has over been recorded is that of little Minnie Woodside, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Woodside, of Baltic, P.E.I. Mr. and Mrs. Woodside are members of the Princetown Presbyterian church, and are well and favorably known in the settlement where they reside. Mr. Woodside does an extensive business in oyaters. A nowspaper correspondent hearing of the remarkable recovery Jot this little girl. called on the control of the remarkable recovery Jot this little girl. called on the control of the control of

The Holy Father and the French Episcopate.

A considerable movement of French prelates to Rome has latterly been observed. The large number and the long audiences which have been accorded them by the Holy Father seem to give confirmation to the assertion that they have come to receive advice and instructions regarding the approaching political elections in France. The presence in Rome of Brother Abel, Superior General of the Christian Brothers of Ploermel, who has a large influence in the district which he inhabits, is likewise construed in the same sense. The Holy Father, it is said, is still determined that his previous counsels and warmings to the French Catholies should not be unheeded or misinterpreted.

STILL ANOTHER TRUMPIT—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For fourteon years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using DR. Thomas Ecucrate Ott. I have also been troubled with Quinsy for over forty years but Eclectric Oil cured it and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled be since."

LA . . . " MARKETS

TORONYO, March 16, 1898.

On the curb in Chesago at the openutto-day July wheat was quoted at 862; a

at the close July wheat quoted: 852e puts
on July wheat \$48e; calls 87e, puts on

May wheat \$1014e bid, calls \$1 05; puts
on May coll 30e; calls 31e.

and \$12 to \$12 50 for bran west.

Barley—I quiet so far as maliting grades are concerned. No. 2 is nominal at 40c to 41c, No. 3 extra at 37c to 38c and feed is quoted at 34c to 35c outside.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 35c to 36c west.

Rye—Steady at 51c west.

Corn—Steady at 51c for Canada yellow west and 37c for American and Canada Toronto.

Hay and Straw—Receipts of hay were not fair and prices were rather easter; 25 loads selling at \$3 to \$9; a few loads of straw were offered and the market was unchanged at \$6 to \$7.

do red U 92	0 00
do gooss 0 85	0.00
Barley 0 39	0 00
Outs 0 35	0 36
Peas 0 58	0 00
Buckwheat 0 37	0 00
Rye 0 54	0 00
Hay 8 00	9 00
Straw 6 00	7 00
Dressed hogs 6 00	6 20
Eggs U 121	0 13
Butter, lb roils 0 15	0 17
do tube, dairy 0 16	
Chi-i	0 17
Chickens 0 50	0 55
Turkeys 0 11	0 12
Dacks 0 60	0 85
Geese 0 061	0 07
Potatoes 0 60	0 65
Spring Lamb 0 08	0 09
Mutten 0 05	0 06
Beef, fore 1 50	6 00
do hind 5 50	8 00
Veal 00 8	0 09

Butter—The receipts are amail, the demand is keen and the market is firm for all sorts. Large rolls are quoted at 17c to 18c, dairy tribs at 18c to 185 to receive the control of the receive the control of the receive the receive the receive the receive the receive the receive the received t

	interior interior de		~	04	٠,	
	Milch cows, each\$	25	00	to	\$40	(
	Export cattle, per owt	3	75	to	· 4	2
	Butchers' choice cattle, cwt	8	50	to	8	7
	Butchers' good cattle, cwt.	3	25	to		
	Butchers' com, cattle, cwt.	2	80	to		
	Bulls, per cwt	2	75	to	3	
	Feeders, per owt		60		3	
	Stockers, per owt		30		8	
	Export sheep, per cwt		25		3	
	Butchers' sheep, each		õõ		3	
	Lambs, per cwt		oc.		5	
	Calves, por head		60		8	
	Choles hears here					
	Choice becon hogs, per cwt		85		4	
ı	Light hoge, per owt		60		4	
í	Thick fat hogs, per owt		45		4	
i	Stores per owt		40		4	
	Sows, per cwt		00		3	
ľ	Stags, per cwt	2	00	to	2	0

TORONTO, March 16, 1898

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat—The offerings are fair and the market is steady at 830 for red winter west. Manitoha wheat is rather easier. No. 1 hard sold to-slop at 810 for red winter west. Heat sold to-slop at 81 10 North Bay, and it gunderat 81 00 Midland. Flour—La dull and easy. There is no small the sold to be seen to be seen at the moment. Cars of seen at the seen at th

Foronto.

Oats—Are dull and easier at 293; for white west.

Peas—Easier and sold to-day at 56c north and west north and west north and west north and west to grain a the street market to-day wore larger; prices were already.

Wheat—Steady, 400 bankels selling at 78c to 82c for white straight; 92c for red, and S5; for goose.

Barley—Steady; 300 bashels selling at 89c.

**wo loads selling at 54c.

9c. Rye—Firmer; two loads selling at 54c. Oats—Steady; 800 bushels selling at 35co 36c. Peas—Easier; 200 bushels selling at 58c.

Theat straight	.\$0	78	\$0	82
do red	. 0	92	Ö	00
do gooss	. 0	851	0	00
arley	. 0	39	Ó	00
ats		35	Ó	36
6 88	. 0	58	0	00
uckwheat	. 0	37	0	00
yo		54	0	00
Ay	. 8	00	9	00
traw	. 6	00	7	00
ressed hogs			6	20
ggs	. U	121	0	131
utter, lb rolls	. 0	16	0	17
do tube, dairy	. 0	16	0	17
hickens,			0	55
urkey=	. 0	11	0	12
acks	. 0	60	0	85
0080	. 0	06ł	0	07
otatoes	. 0	60	0	65
pring Lamb	. 0	08	0	09
utten	. 0	05	0	86
sef, fore	. 1	50	6	00

Egge—Are nor very pronounce, and the demand is fair and the market is steady at 1220.

Potatoes—Are steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at 580 to 60c. Potatoes out of store sell at 680 to 70c.

Poultry—The receipts are small, and turkeys are wanted. They are quoted at 10c to 12c as to size and quality; chickens are steady at 50c to 65c.

Baled Hay—The market is dull but steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at 38 to 38 50.

Baled Straw—The market is quiet. Cars on the track here are quoted at 34 50 to 25.

Milch cows, each\$	25	00	to	\$40	00
Export cattle, per cwt	3	75	to	· 4	2
Butchers' choice cattle, cwt	8	50	to	8	78
Butchers' good cattle, cwt.	3	25	to		30
Butchers' com, cattle, cwt.		80			õ
Bulls, per cwt		75			62
Feeders, per cwt		60			8
Stockers, per owt		30			50
Export sheep, per cwt		25			50
Butchers' sheep, each		ÕÕ			40
Lambs, per cwt		ŌC			40
Calves, per head		ÕÕ			ò
Choice bacon hogs, per cwt		85			Š
Light hogs, per cwt		60			63
Thick fat hogs, per cwt		45			50
Stores per owt		40			40
Sows, per cwt		ŏ			20
Stags, per cwt		ŏŏ			05
	•	w	.0	2	U

"I am a self-made man." "When are you going to finish the job?"

FIGR AND YARD:
FRONT ST. NEAR BYTHURST. Established 1856,
TELEPHONE No. 132.

OFFICE AND YARD: YONGE ST. 1 OCKS. TELEPHONE 60, 196.

P. BURNS & CO'Y

COAJ, AND WOOD

Read Office—38 King St East, Toronto, Telephone No 131.

BRANCH OFFICES: 3881 YONGE ST. Telephone No. 151. 546 QUEEN ST. WEST, Telephone No. 18.

THE HOME

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

LIMITED.

BETABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

OAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS

HON, SIR FRANK SMITH, SHATOR, President,
EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President.
WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD, EDWARDISTOCK,

SOLICITOR : JAMES J. FOY, Q.C.

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

Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Scourity of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures, Mrtgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property,

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

JAMES MASON. • Manager.

WESTERN SIMPSON'S

er than any previous year. This is the store news of the

Gingham Bargajus

Cotton Underwear Section

Cotton Underwear Section
Ladies Night Dresses, made on yoke of
tucks, with one inch frill of Lonadale
round collar and sleeve and down
front, special.

Ladies Night Dresses, Mother Hubbard
style, with yoke of three citater of tucks,
trimmed wift 2 inch Lonadale trill, with
lace round nock, front and sleeves,

Ladies Night Dresses, made on yoke of two
cluster of tucks, trimmed with em. 72
broidery and insertion, special.

Wash Fabrics

Wherever it is possible to

send samples of new goods we cheerfully do so. Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Fabrics can all be sampled.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED

S. W. COR. 170-2-4-6-5 1 and 8 YONGE AND YONGE QUEEN ST QUEEN STS. STREET. WEST.

PERSUADED

Crompton
Corset Co.
as they are positively unequaled in olegance of included in olegance in a style, perfection

ahip.
The Magnetic, Contour, Victoria, Yatisi and Crompton Hygeian Waists are sold in all the retail stores.

DR. JAS. LOFTUS.

DENTIST.

Cor. Queen and Bathurst Ste., Tor. Stammering Write Cured

Cured....

RF

The

atyle, perfection of fit and super iority of material

Reliable Goods

FIRE and MARINE If for no other reason, we HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT. are too proud of our reputa-tion to dally with trash. More goods, better goods and cheap-RESIDENT
HON GEO. A. OX

VICE PRESIDENT AND
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J. J. KENNY DIR

INCORPORATED 1851

Hon. S. C. Wood, Geo. McMurrich, Esq. H. N. Baird, Esq. Robert Beaty, 1'sq

CAPITAL - 2,000,000

SOLICIT

ASSURANCE

COMPANY

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. loss or damage by fire.

On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigatior

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

es by steamer to Reitiah Door WM. A. LEE & SON

GENERAL AGENTS
16 ADELAIDE STREET EAST
TELEPHONES 592 AND 2075.

THE TEMPERANCE AND General Lite Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE Best Plans and Rates And the Most

Desirable Forms of Life Insurance Obiainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company or to
H. SUTHERLAND,
Manager, HON. G. W. RASS, Prosident,

HMAD OFFICE: "Glube" Building, corner Jordan and Melinda streets, Toronte.

The Promotion of Thrift and Industry The York County

Loan and Savings Co.

IS DOING.

It has an army of thirty thousand systematic savers.

It embraces the whole family, men, women and children.

It loans upon homes on the sinking tund plan.

LITERATURE FREE.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President, Conf. Life Building, Yor

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF ONTARIO, LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - \$554,900.00

Issues most attractive and liberal Po Foremost in desirable features. Vacancies for grad, reliable Agents.

Yaoandee for groot, rounding and the control of the

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cable—Montreal to Liverpool or Londonderry, 250,000 to 280, singlet; allow to 180 or to 180 o

Ministry seconds of the second second

DAVID TORMANCE & CO.
General Agents, Mo
17 St. Sacrament Street.