

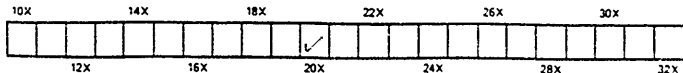
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THE CATHOLIC REGISTER

On Monday, the 19th of March, at Blackrock, Dublin, Edward Thomas, Esq., of the law firm of Messrs. Burke, who was received with a warm and cordial reception...

It seemed to me obvious that of those who had been in the front of the movement, Mr. Redmond was by all odds the man best qualified for the post...

each should accord to and receive from each other recognition and standing based upon public services, and fully recognizing the rights of every constituency to select its own candidate...

THE BLACK MOUTH. There is a disease which plays almost as much havoc with humanity as drunkenness and is a blemish on the human face because of its respectability...

But One Standard of Quality.

There are three distinct types of Singer sewing machines for family use. The 1900 is the only standard of quality—THE 1900. There is a wide range of prices, depending on the style of cabinet work and ornamentation...

The Universal Favorite Noxon Disc Harrow (OUT-THROW). The only Disc Harrow that has adjustable pressure springs. The feature is invaluable on hard or uneven ground. Noxon Cultivator. With reversible points, also thistle cutters if ordered. The lightest draft, best working and most easily operated cultivator manufactured.

THE NOXON CO., Limited INGERSOLL, ONT. We invite the closest inspection of our Farm Implements and Machinery which we are manufacturing for the coming season...

HOW TO BE A TRUE FRIEND. Always keep a bank account a trifle larger than your own needs require. Never ask questions about a missing umbrella or inquire too minutely of your friend concerning the health of a relative who happens to be in jail.

SIX TIMES NINE ARE MARY ANN. I studied my tables over and over, And backward and forward, too, But I could not remember six times nine.

A PROTESTANT CHAMPION OF FINO PITYRY. The Rev. Peter McQueen is an American Army Chaplain, a Protestant, who went with the U. S. troops to Manila.

AFTER MASS GAWKERS. Every church has its awkward squad. You can see the "nice" young men who compose it ranged along the sidewalk on Sunday waiting for the young ladies to come out and admire them.

"OCH! CORRMEELA." Says an English enthusiastic exchange. "O'Neill's 'Songs of the Glens of Antrim' have been received with an unbroken chorus of praise—and deservedly."

The Holy Father has just addressed an important letter to the Bishops of Ireland on the social duties of the Catholic and recommended the establishment of societies of mutual aid for the workmen, under the direction of the Bishops and priests.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest.



THE MOTHEMLAND

Latest Matters from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND. CLARE.

The quarterly meeting of the West of Ireland League of the United Irish League was held in the Clare Courthouse...

The meeting then resolved itself into a committee. The Rev. P. Glynn, P. P. Carrigrohilly, occupied the chair...

That we renew our declaration that nothing less than a native Parliament to manage our affairs will satisfy the Nationalists of Ireland...

That there can be no peace or prosperity in the country until the owners of the soil are made owners of the land...

That while the Nationalist members of Parliament to leave no stone unturned to improve the conditions of the town tenants and laborers in Ireland...

That, while rejoicing that a semblance of Irish Nationalist representation we cannot recognize any body of members of Parliament as a pledged people...

That we call on the Nationalist members of Parliament to oppose in every way the imposition of the enormous tax for the purpose of the infamous war against the Republic of the South...

That, while we honor Major McBride for his services in the cause of freedom, we congratulate the officers of the army...

That we regard the Local Government Act as a highly expensive and in many points unwarrantable measure...

That the evicted tenants of Ireland deserve well at the hands of the country's support in every possible way pending their restoration to their homes...

That we read with sincere sorrow the accident which befell our countryman, Mr. William O'Brien, and hope for his recovery...

CORK.

A private meeting of twenty-five members of the Corporation, called together by the Mayor, March 15 decided to bring an address to the Queen...

DUBLIN.

For more reasons than on the 17th of March, 1900, the Feast of the National Apostle of Ireland will be a memorable day for the most notable members of the city...

At the Mayor's Assizes after the Grand Jury had disposed of bills, the following resolutions were passed...

Colonel Knox and gentleman of the Grand Jury... The fact that you made the Judge of Assize, who occupies an exalted position...

At the Spring Assizes for Co. Kildare, Mr. Justice Johnson, in the County Court, said the Grand Jury...

At a Committee of the Corporation of Cork, twelve out of forty members attending, the Mayor announced that he had received an invitation to attend a public meeting in Dublin...

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MONUMENTS. The success attained in the short time this Ale has been before the public is unprecedented. THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, Limited.

THE BALLAD OF THE IRISH RACE.

Sing me the Song of the Swordsmen in Sons of the Isle in the Western Sea...

Rebels we of the fearless clan, Scourged under the tyrant's heel...

Sing me the Song of the Fighting Men, Flung as the storms of the Western Sea...

Soldiers we of the Fighting Race, Paladins of the tested field...

Chant me the Lay of the King of Song, Sweet as wine of the Western Sea...

Minstrel we of the bardic choir, Heritors of the gift divine...

When athletes caroused by the fir-log fire, And music flowed with the blood-red wine...

Sing me the Song of the Saintry Race, Steadfast - ye, as the Western Sea...

Patrick's children in truth and grace, Choosing the stake in the market place...

Martyrs we of the chosen band, Crowned with the stainless flowers of Faith...

Sing me the Song of the Sons of Kings, Sonsmen born by the Western Sea...

ENGLAND.

When will be the dissolution? And what after it? The answer to the first is all the more uncertain...

At Henall-cum-Hock, in the diocese of York, a great agitation has arisen against the erection by the vicar...

In France, where the public forms of religious worship are mainly Roman Catholic, and many pathetic customs linger...

In plous memory of those benefactors of this parish who have fallen asleep in Christ on whose souls, Sweet Jesus, have mercy!

Altogether the vicar of Henall-cum-Hock seems to be a man of good sense...

Scotland. The Catholics of Scotland will, or ought to be proud of the magnificent result obtained at the scholarship examination by the pupils of the St. Cecilia's Convent...

Miss Nolan has secured a signal triumph. Not only is she fifth on the General Class List, a position to be proud of...

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...is stripped of its ornaments; the empty tabernacle door is left open; the kiss of peace is omitted in silent devotion of the host of the altar...

The office of the altar is changed on Good Friday, as on the previous Wednesday and Thursday. It consists of the matins and lauds of Holy Saturday. Lighted candles are extinguished with the exception of one, which for a time is hidden behind the altar...

In Protestant countries Good Friday has been deprived of its sacred, mournful and solemn character, and strangely and inappropriately given up to worldly pleasure and amusements. It should be the aim of all true Catholics to mark their protest against such desecration by their quiet and religious observance of this day so full of painful, yet withal, consoling and loving memories.

Easter Day.

Easter, the festival of the resurrection of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, probably derives its Teutonic name from the festival of the pagan goddess Ostara, Anglo-Saxon Easter, which the Saxons before they became Christians celebrated about the same season as which the Christian festival of Easter occurs. In olden times, at Easter-tide, the courts of justice were closed, alms dispensed to the poor and needy, and slaves, where that pernicious system prevailed, were set free. From the practice of the people giving themselves up to rejoicing the day was called the "Sunday of Joy." In the Church's Calendar it is called "Dominica Resurrectionis," or Sunday of the Resurrection.

Easter is the most ancient and important of the movable feasts, and governs all the others. The feast itself always falls on the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after.

In olden times many popular observances were connected with the Easter festival, some of which have become obsolete, whilst others have come down to our own day. Of the former may be mentioned the practice of people saluting each other with the Easter kiss, and the exclamation, "Surrexit," (He is risen), with the reply "vere surrexit," (He is risen indeed); of the latter is the free use of Pasch eggs, both as an article of food and as an emblem of the season. The practice probably originated as being symbolical of the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life, and also of the new and regenerated life, bequeathed to humanity through the resurrection of our Divine Lord.

Imperial Unity.

The recent utterances of men prominent in the public life of Canada and England on the question of Imperial Unity compels one to ask, whither are we tending. Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to have set the ball rolling and, wonderful to relate, the Hon. Mr. Tarte has given it a new impetus by his deliverances in London, England. In his speech before the Society of Arts he is credited with the statement that Canadians are good subjects, but would like to be full-blooded British citizens, and this they could only do by having a voice in the Imperial councils.

This is sound policy; but the question arises, does it point to the best course Canada could pursue at the present juncture? Certainly, if Canadians are to become full British citizens, having an active and intimate part in the governing of a United Empire, if such a union is to entail additional expenditure of large sums of money for the doubtful privilege of sharing in the Imperial councils, then it is just and proper that she should be represented at the centre of Imperial activities.

All things mundane have a beginning, and Imperial Unity must have a beginning, if it is ever to arrive at realisation. To introduce the question into the domain of public

discussion is not to predicate its realisation; to say that Canada is not ripe for such a great and constitutional change, which is the fact, is not to deny that she ever will be ripe for the occasion. Therefore, in view of the outburst of loyalty to British connection, witnessed in this country since the breaking out of hostilities in South Africa, it is not at all astonishing that the subject of a closer and larger relationship between Canada and the British Empire should occupy the attention of the leaders of the Canadian people as well as the minds of the Canadian people themselves. It is plain that we have arrived at the preliminary stage of a vast movement replete with interest for all true lovers of Canada.

The second utterance we would call attention to was drawn from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in the British House of Commons, on April 8th, by a motion made by Mr. Thomas Charles Hetherington, Liberal member for the Northern Boroughs, that in the opinion of the House it was desirable, in the interests of the Empire, that the colonies should be admitted to some representation in Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has probably learned wisdom from the experience he gained in his attempt to force an Anglo-Saxon alliance on the people of the United States, was most moderate and eminently prudent in dealing with Mr. Hetherington's motion. Canadians must acknowledge the attitude assumed by the Colonial Secretary as a wise one so far as he himself was concerned, and flattering so far as Canada, as one of the Anglo-Saxon allies, is concerned. Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Such a change, must come gradually, with the full consent of the colonies. No praise could be too high for colonial patriotism. The colonies did not wait for a call, but voluntarily offered their assistance, which was gladly accepted. It is not their assistance, and great as has been the sacrifice, if, under any stress, we should call upon the colonies their offers would be immensely greater still. And if any demand upon the mother country were made by the colonies, it would be met by the mother country in the most liberal and generous manner."

"So far the colonies have not yet made any definite suggestion with respect to representation, and I am convinced that nothing would be more fatal than a premature discussion of details. I do not think the time has yet come to suggest to the colonies the form which Imperial unity should take. It is almost to suppose that self-governing colonies like Canada would sacrifice independence for the sake of a single vote in the House of Commons. We are not going to interfere in the domestic affairs of the colonies. Nor are we going to interfere in ours. I have never advocated, as has been reported, the formation of an Imperial Zollverein, but I have pointed out that if we are to have any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, I believe the only form that would meet with the slightest favor would be an Imperial Zollverein in which there would be free trade between the portions of the empire, and duties as against strangers. As to the suggestion of a union with the colonies, there is no suggestion on our part. The present resolution is premature, is necessarily academic and might be mischievous."

Nothing could be fairer or more definite and this pronouncement of the Colonial Secretary commends itself to the intelligence and national spirit of the Canadian people, with whom the question rests and from whom even the initial movements must come.

It is claimed that the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte aims at Parliamentary federation with England, while Sir Charles Tupper's policy as outlined in his Quebec speech insists on a mere commercial alliance in which there are mutual advantages on both sides, in which Canada will not give everything for the privilege of an increased trade with England.

Consequently the question of a closer alliance of some kind with England may be considered to have appeared in the political field, but what shape an scope Imperialism will take, or whether it will become a bone of contention to be brought before the Dominion electorate will probably be determined by the amount of public interest taken in the question.

It has become the fashion of governments in this country to be more guided by, than to guide, public opinion, which method is too apt to sacrifice principle to expediency; but it has one very great advantage, it saves time and work in educating the people up to the original ideals of advanced and progressive statesmanship.

The party that can see an advantage in the way of public sentiment that sways the people about the time of the elections can either ride on it to power

or retain the confidence of the people. It is true that great national movements, springing into being at periods when national sentiment is stirred to its foundation. Such a period seems to be the present with the Canadian people as with the people of the motherland.

On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that such a movement at such a time may not, just as it may, make for the best in its bearing on the future of the country.

A movement involving so great a change in the relations between Canada and England, and affecting the national status of the former, should be considered in the hour of calm and deliberation. The country should be in its normal state of quietude so necessary for the right seeing of things in their immediate and remote consequences. Such a time is not the present for Canada, stirred, as she has been and is, by active participation in the struggle now going on in South Africa. The public mind is excited, the soul of the people stirred, the judgment quickened at the expense of wisdom, by the stirring events of the times and the fever of loyalty that has swept over nearly the whole land. On an occasion like this, passionate sympathy may be mistaken for right tendency, and the welfare of the country sacrificed at the shrine of over-wrought enthusiasm. The present juncture, we do not hesitate to say, is not the right moment to consider a question fraught with such grave consequences to the future of the Dominion. It will be time enough to bring so momentous a question into the arena of practical politics after the war is over, when the accounts shall have been squared, and the list of the dead completed.

University Education in Ireland.

In a magnificent speech by Hon. A. J. Balfour on the question of Irish Higher Education—a speech which drew from Mr. John Morley the complimentary comparison of the speaker with Canning and other great parliamentary luminaries of the past, the following frank acknowledgment occurs:

"The want is the higher education of the Irish people. What is the difficulty? The difficulty is this, that in England and in Scotland, as well as in the North of Ireland, there is a strong feeling that you cannot minister to this need for Roman Catholic education in Ireland without giving undue strength to some way the growth of the Roman Catholic form of Christianity."

There it is—the old, old bugbear, which Mr. Balfour, be it said to his credit, is not afraid to parade before the eyes of his Protestant countrymen, the vast mass of whom have been in the habit of cloaking it under the shadow of an offensive disloyalty, of mistrust, of irrational hatred and ill-concealed hypocrisy. The bare truth has at last been told by the leader of Her Majesty's government in the House of Commons. It is then, because two-thirds of the people of Ireland are Catholic that this majority is refused those equal rights of education extended to other parts of the United Kingdom. Protestants are afraid of the growth of Catholicity. If that is their fear, then it is well founded, for what else does the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland aim at but the better maintaining, strengthening, and growth of Catholic life in the country? What else could they think the institution would be for? Is it not for the very purpose of furnishing to the Catholics of Ireland Catholic teaching, Catholic learning, and a Catholic atmosphere, full of which are quite as sound and wholesome and invigorating as Protestantism—and a good deal more so for Catholics?

Mr. Balfour, though the vote, of course, went against him by 177 to 91, is to be congratulated for his fearless expression of the truth. The ghost of religious intolerance evidently scared the Protestant mind, but it is to be hoped that this first shock may prove to be the worst, and that in time Protestant sensitiveness will yield to necessity, if not to the demands of common justice and equal rights.

It is as Mr. Balfour very pertinently illustrated his point,—if the Scottish Universities at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews, had been under complete Roman Catholic management, they would have been as despised by Scottish Protestants and Presbyterians as Trinity College, Dublin, has been by Irish Roman Catholics.

The Queen's visit to Ireland

So far Queen Victoria's visit to the Emerald Isle seems to have been undertaken at her own suggestion and initiative. At least there is nothing to show to the contrary. According to her own words the purpose of her visit is two-fold, to show her recognition of and her gratitude for the heroic valor and services of the Irish Regiments fighting in South Africa and to revisit the scenes made dear to her by the remembrance of her former visit in company with her husband, to whose memory she has been most faithfully attached.

But no matter how much the Irish loyalist and English press may endeavor to magnify the splendor of her reception, the fact remains that the bulk of the Irish people are unmoved by the event and in a state that may be truly described as passivity, rather than indifference; nor is it likely that this state will be disturbed by anything which her Majesty may do whilst sojourning in Ireland. On the other hand any impetuous action, such as the suppression of the National voice or the high-handed action of seizing upon issues of any section of the national press, as has already been done, for what are erroneously or otherwise, conceived to be disturbing, inflammatory or disloyal utterances, can only serve to intensify and embitter feelings, will be productive of the very things which the Nationalist leaders, and the native chivalry of the Irish race would rather did not occur.

It cannot be expected that the people of Ireland, who have seen the course and bitter result of British rule in their land, who, although they cannot help feeling the thrill of national pride in the bravery of the Irish soldiers, condemn the cause in which it is exercised, will feel greatly elated or in the smallest degree flattered by the royal visit, however friendly and complimentary the intention of it may be. Ireland wants more, and the Queen, the British government, and the British people should know right well by this time that nothing but the fulfilment of the national aspirations will or can satisfy the Irish people.

The aim of these aspirations is well known. It is Home rule, the right to manage their own domestic affairs; her fair and due portion of taxation, which is now in excess to the extent of \$120,000,000 per annum; the reviving and development of her own industries, which have been hampered and restricted almost out of existence; and equality of Catholics in the matter of higher or university education.

If there should be any secret purpose on the part of her Majesty's advisers to make use of her visit to Ireland in the hope of pacifying the Irish people or diverting their intention or purpose from the national demands, it will only end fruitlessly whilst the relations subsisting between England and Ireland will only be more strained. Such expedients are foredoomed to disappointment. It would be like offering an empty lollipop to a people who want a good solid, all-round meal, a full measure and a brimming over, and of such quality as will satisfy, sustain and stimulate the national life in its quest of its own ideal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is said that the Queen's visit has stirred up the nobility of Ireland who are flocking home to do honor to the royal visitor—another proof that it will fall to touch the people, who are the living antithesis of their landlords.

How are the mighty fallen! But yesterday, the word of Dawey might have stood against the world: now none so poor to do him reverence,—and all, forsooth, because he married a Catholic lady and gave unto her the palatial residence a grateful people had donated to him. From the position of a dethroned popular hero to the President's chair is a jump big enough to satisfy the ambition of the Nelson of Manila Bay; but it will be harder of accomplishment than was the sinking of Spain's old tub-boat. Dewey, however, nothing daunted, offers himself for the trial, if he can only find a party to back him, in which venture he proves that his knowledge of political warfare is in inverse ratio to his knowledge of naval warfare. But it is remarkable that many of the

world's great battles, outside of the special line of business, were utterly childlike and bland.

The Boers are the most unexpected people anyway. When they are presumed to be vanquished, they are triumphant, when deemed far off they are scorching near, and when near afar off. They do the most unexpected things; for instance, they had the bad grace to shoot the Orange Free State who so cleverly led Colonel Broadwood into a trap. They appear to be merciless towards traitors even if the treachery result to their own advantage.

An exchange says that since Dec. 1, 1899, twenty-nine officers and men in the American army in the Philippine have committed suicide, and from May 1, 1898, to April 1, 1900, eighty three men have killed themselves in the American camps out in Luzon. This epidemic of insanity is said, by expert-physicians, to be due to the climatic conditions,—to intense heat, constant marching and counter-marching and the necessary worry and fatigue of the campaign.

Look at it as you will from any point of view, the struggle with the Boers so far has not redounded to the military prestige of the British. Even Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said recently, "I think we are dealing with better fighters, as individuals, than any regular soldiers of the continent. The Boers seem to me to have both caution and dash," which words may be taken as an indirect acknowledgment of the incapacity of British Generalship to cope with Boer tactics. The progress of the war is not at all commensurate with the immense forces that have been brought to bear upon the comparatively small armies of the Boer Republics.

Various views of the Queen's visit to Ireland maintain, from the most extreme on one side to the most extreme on the other and along many lines between. Mr. John Dillon M.P., speaking at Thurles on March 18th, alluded to it. He said that it was intended to impress the people of Europe that the Irish who receive her are in sympathy with the British Government, also for the purpose of aiding recruiting in Ireland and of raising a regiment of Irish Guards.

"No man in Ireland," he said, "desires that the Queen when she comes to Ireland should be insulted. The Queen is a woman and an old woman and in Ireland these two facts would save her from insult. It is one thing to insult and another thing to receive her; and I say this, that men, be they professing Nationalists or whatever they may be, who crawl or sprawl before the Queen when she comes to Ireland are enemies of Ireland and of the national cause. I say that their subservience and their slavery will be used by all the press of England to the dishonor of Ireland and the injury of the national cause."

There is something intensely sad about the taking off of Professor St. George Mivart in the seventy-third year of his age. He must have been active to within a short time of his death, for in the April number of the North American Review there is an article of his on the to him disastrous subject of "Roman Congregations and Modern Thought," in which he reasserts and defends his own expressed heretical views. Coming into the Church while yet in the strength and enthusiasm of youth, he through the years of his maturity rendered it many distinguished services, his famous "Genesis of the Species," a refutation of Darwin's theory, of "Natural Selection" having won for him the Doctor's hat from Pope Pius IX. It was a matter of deep regret, therefore, throughout the Catholic world, when in his self-imposed task of reconciling certain dogmatic teachings of the church with certain scientific theories, he so far yielded to the exactions of so-called modern thought as to put an interpretation upon those dogmas neither recognized nor sanctioned by the church. His death removed him from the scene before he had time to become world-hardened against the Church he had forsaken. May he have found grace and time for repentance and reconciliation.

The polished manners, the highbred bearing so difficult of attainment—all that goes to constitute a gentleman; the carriage, grace, gestures, voice; the ease of talk of not offending; the generosity and forbearance—these qualities, some of them come by nature some are found in any rank, some are the direct product of Christianity.





The Home Circle.

THE NURSERY
Many children come into the life with a parental influence left by the misapprehensions, struggles and untimely grief or shock has impaired the vitality of their constitution, and it is written upon the face of the child...

THE SICK ROOM.
VEAL BROTH—Get four or five pounds of veal shank with a fair proportion of bone, have it well out into chunks and put it in a pot with a pint of cold water...

CHICKEN BROTH—Chicken broth is a most nourishing and palatable food. It is made by boiling a chicken with a few vegetables and herbs...

MUTTON OR LAMB BROTH—Cut three or four pounds of neck meat into chunks, removing all the fat possible. Use a quart of water to each pound of meat...

SOILED EGGS—Few people know how to take the pains to cook well a boiled egg for an invalid or a child. Emma says, "There is a right way of doing everything, even to the boiling of an egg..."

THE WARDROBE.
In putting on a glove for the first time, care should be taken to keep each finger perfectly straight...

THE KITCHEN

Instruct the cook to make an early and regular practice of turning on the cold water faucet for some five or three minutes each morning, allowing the water to run off from the pipes before she fills her kettles for use. Keep a kettle apart for the water which is to be utilized in making the tea and the coffee...

FOR TEA, first seal the teapot well with boiling water, then pour on the freshly boiled water, allowing it to stand and draw or a few minutes. For coffee, allow a table-spoonful for each person, put this quantity of coffee in the upper half of the freshly boiled water slowly through the upper sieve twice...

WITH THE CHILDREN.

KEEP YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS.
Keep all your school books if you possibly can. Never sell them or dispose of them in any way except to somebody else to do so. For instance, in a family an older sister may let the younger children have her books when she does with them...

ALL books should be treated with respect. No nice person leaves books lying around heedlessly with the bindings opened widely so that they become soiled, and the pages curling up at the corners...

Do I think that the hindlegs you mean? It is especially on how clean and dainty are the hands which hold them. Smooth white paper makes a good covering...

THE HORSE

The horse is a quadruped with four legs—two behind and two before. He has a tail that grows on to the hind part of his body, that nature has furnished him with which to drive the other end, opposite his tail, and is used principally to fasten a bridle to, to drive him by, and to put into a basket to eat out with. Horses are very useful animals, and people wouldn't get along very well without them...

THE ROMANCE OF 'AULD ROBIN GRAY'

The famous ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray' was written by Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Balfour, who she was twenty-one years old, but it was not till fifty years later that she told how she came to write it. Robin Gray was a step-son on her father's farm, and she had a great love for him...

SHE COULD S...

There were only three of us left in the room of the great number, says a writer in the "Academy." My companion, two elderly persons, evidently husband and wife, were nervous to a degree that indicated almost unbearable suspense. He held her hand in one of his, from time to time placing it on or hand upon it with a caressing touch...

My companions sprang to their feet as the door opened to admit a tall young girl, with bandaged eyes and an old woman, seemingly a nurse, who carried the girl's hat and cloak.

LITTLE THINGS.

It was a little thing for Nell To brighten the kitchen fire, To spread the cloth, to draw the tea, As her mother might desire— And harkled all her care, And a day that was sad closed bright and glad again.

AN ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR

Sir William MacCormac, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who is now with our soldiers at the front, is an indefatigable worker. His laboratory, he used to have a light lantern served there. Once his assistant heard him sigh heavily, and looking up saw the doctor gazing at two glass receptacles on his table...

From Toronto People Who Have Been Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In looking over the mass of testimonials on file in their office at Toronto people who are cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills...

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THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1899. Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following substantial increase in the important items shown below:

EDUCATIONAL

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. The Course of Instruction in this Academy embraces every branch suitable to the position of Young Ladies. In the Academic Department special attention is paid to Modern Languages, Fine Arts, Piano and Singing.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE. (IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY) Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and the Bishop of Huron, Ontario, and also in Holland.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. MEAT PRESSES, MINING KNIVES, BREAD GRINDERS, LAND PRESSES, LANG SQUEEZERS, Etc. ENGLISH DISH COVERS. Clothes Wringers and Mangles.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1899. Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following substantial increase in the important items shown below:

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following substantial increase in the important items shown below: Gross Assets, \$28,489,92; Premium Income, \$106,625.05; Interest Income, 19,434.07; Net Assets, \$28,205.92.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED. Capital, \$1,000,000. President, J. W. FLYNN. Vice-Presidents, A. E. AMM, E. R. WOOD, Hon. Justice MacMahon, B. M. BIRCH, G. C. M.P., Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Frederick Nicholls, A. E. Krupp, G. M. WILSON, G. C. F. W. GOSSET, W. E. H. MANNING, W. H. FIDGER.

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company. Has the... BEST SYSTEM for accumulating money. Head Office—... for accumulating money.

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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Manufacturers of the "IMPERIAL" Brand of Violins, GUITARS, MANDOLINS, and BANJOS. MUSIC TEACHERS write us for our new 284 page Music Catalogue.

Professional.

ANGLIN & MALLON. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, etc. Offices: Land Security Building, 60 Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto. F. A. ANGLIN, Jas. W. MALLON, LL.B. Telephone 1849.

FOY & KELLY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Offices: Home Savings and Loan Company's Building, 80 Church Street Toronto. H. C. KELLY. Telephone 78.

HEARN & LAMONT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROCTORS in Admiralty, Notaries, etc. Office: Toronto and Coleman, 47 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. W., Toronto; 5 Bond St., Tottenham. EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A. Residence, 21 Grange Avenue, Toronto. Toronto Telephone 1040.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES 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. THOMPSON. Telephone No. 1078.

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THOMAS MULVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR in Admiralty, 11 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto. Office Telephone 2280. Residence Telephone 3343.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D. 62 Queen Street East Toronto. Eye and Ear : : : Surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital.

G. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN. UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN. Ontario Land Surveyors Etc., Etc. Surveys, Plans and Descriptions of Properties, Disputed Boundaries Adjusted, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located. Office: Cor. Richmond & Bay Sts. TORONTO. Telephone 1836.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OFFERS THE— Best Plans and Rates and the Most Desirable Terms of Life Insurance Obtainable. For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company, or to H. SUTHERLAND, Manager. HON. G. W. ROSS, President. Head Office: "Globe" Building, corner Jordan and Melinda Sts., Toronto.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1841. CAPITAL - 2,000,000. FIRE and MARINE. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

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