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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 24.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

Mrs. Byrne, widow of the man who organized the famous "Invincible" conspiracy which culminated in the tragedy of Phoenix Park, lies slowly dying at Providence, R.I., of paralysis. But while her body is helpless, and the power of speech has well nigh left her, her keen incisive mind remains untouched. She becomes hysterically furious at Tynan's exposure of the Invincibles, and denies most emphatically that he was Number 1. "I know who was," she said to a reporter who lately interviewed her, "but I won't tell you." Her daughter, a bright young girl of seventeen, and the only one who understands her, pleaded with her for a word in defence of Parnell. At last came this reply in thick, short gasps: "Parnell was innocent. Before God I swear it. I know—who better? Whether my husband was the ringleader or not does not matter. I'll say nothing about it. Do the newspapers think I will turn informer? I will not say a word of the Invincibles, or about my husband for all the wealth of the world. But Parnell knew nothing of the murders."

Lord Rosebery is not only the most prominent man in politics to-day in England, but in racing circles he stands first as the happy owner of "Ladas" the winner of the Derby cup.

At the 4th of June celebration at Eton, Lord Rosebery in his speech alluded to the event in the following words: "I take advantage of this opportunity to say publicly, in answer to representations which have reached me from various quarters, including one anti-gambling society, that I do not feel one vestige of shame in possessing a good horse that can win races." It appears this public declaration of pride in owning one of the best race horses in England has raised a storm of indignation around Lord Rosebery's ears by a certain overly anxious set, who would reform the world and have it do exactly as they want.

The Spanish Budget was presented to the Cortes on June 7th and showed a deficit of 24,583,497 pezetos. America is not alone suffering from commercial depression.

A deputy of the Socialists in Sicily writes to one of the Roman journals, that 90,000 unemployed and penniless miners are threatening to march through the Rural districts of Sicily and destroy the crops. They, in their desperation, say, if they hunger, others must likewise share in their sufferings.

The Senate of Washington is making little or no progress in the Tariff bill. A whole day was occupied in

discussing whether a reduction should be made in the duty of 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. on oatmeal. A decision was not arrived at when the time came for adjourning.

The floods, that have devastated British Columbia along the course of the Fraser River, have reached Colorado and other states. Twenty-five of the Coxeyites who departed from Denver in boats are said to be missing. The Platte river was a raging torrent last week, and many of the boats with human freight were wrecked. Assistance was asked from Denver by telegraph and skiffs were sent out from that place at once. The Kootenay river in Idaho is giving great anxiety, as it continues to rise nearly a foot in 24 hours. At one place the freight cars were nearly covered with water. The post office and some other buildings were swept down the river.

From Portland, Ore., advices say that the Willamette continued to rise last week until the depth of 83 feet, five feet above the high water mark of '92. The estimated loss of the floods in this state is \$10,000,000.

Mr. E. Vesey Knox, M.P., writing in defence of his voting against the Irish Educational Bill introduced by Mr. Morley says of the Christian Brothers in Ireland: "They have built a bridge between the Elementary School and the University, which English School Boards, with their immense resources cannot build. They encourage (often by remission of fees) promising boys to stay at school, and begin a secondary course. Their pupils have won more honours in the Intermediate Examination (which may be compared with the Oxford and Cambridge Locals) than all the Protestant middle and upper class schools together, and so by easy transitions without any change in social surroundings, the children of the poor are sent on to the universities."

One of the chief objections to the Christian Brothers was their refusal to put in a cupboard out of sight the religious emblems, such as the Crucifix, which has looked down on their work from the walls of their schoolrooms for the past seventy years. And Mr. Vesey Knox says "the English Schools of the Christian Brothers getting the English grant contain the very emblems which are tabooed in Ireland. There has been no better educational work done in this century than that which Mr. Morley's policy would effectually destroy. And why as practical men, should English Liberals be anxious to put the crucifix, which may be exposed in England into a cupboard in Ireland? Mr. Morley is not a memphistopheles, who must shudder at the sight of the Cross."

Mr. Gladstone, writing to Monsignor Farnbulini, domestic prelate of his Holiness, spoke of his retiring from the Ministry and his being no longer able to establish a Home Rule Government in Ireland, but his idea of the present situation was "that the Irish have obeyed the law in an exemplary manner, but after having proved themselves irrepensible on this point they have become divided. Why? The answer is a mystery to their friends in Great Britain, but, as for me, I think that all the blame must fall upon a little group which bears the name of Parnellites. This event is deplorable in every respect, and it is sad to think that discord has become the principal obstacle to the cause of Ireland."

While the remains of a young Anglican clergyman, the Rev. Barrie Clark, lay in the church of Aldershot awaiting burial, men and women watched constantly through the night. About a thousand persons attended the obsequies, including the Duke of Connaught and his staff. The Chaplain General at the conclusion gave an address. He said, "he had been much touched by many things that day, but what touched him, perhaps, more than anything else, was the petition of some men to be allowed to carry a processional cross at the funeral. It did not seem right, they said, that a preacher of the cross should be buried without the symbol of salvation carried before him to his burial." It seems he was only touched, for peace sake he thought it better to keep the cross in the background. As excuse for not complying, he said that "as there were present at the funeral many on whom the sign of the cross might have an irritating effect and as he would be unwilling that there should be ought to jar upon any one's feelings beside an open grave." What a gentle fearless soldier of the Cross! Afraid to display the emblem of redemption.

Some mysterious sounds in a log schoolhouse in South Grey are creating no little excitement among the surrounding inhabitants. Many theories have been advanced as to their source, the most likely is the suggestion of the noises being caused by insects in the logs. This was made by a lady who had some experience when a girl. She and a friend had taken refuge in a log barn from a rainstorm when on a berry picking expedition, and hearing strange humming sounds thought some people were also seeking shelter, but on looking about the building there was not a sign of a human being, still the noise continued, so they went to a farm house near by, and telling an old lady that the barn was haunted she only

laughed and said the noise was caused by an insect which had burrowed into the log. Ghosts do not make their presence known in broad day, and some natural cause will be discovered for all the weird sounds in the South Grey school house.

After a sitting of twenty-one days at Berlin, the Silver Commission has arrived at no tangible result, so that bi-metallism seems as far off as ever.

Questions relating to the delimitation of Chili and Peru have been submitted to his Holiness the Pope for arbitration.

An American skipper anchored the other day at a Canadian port in Cape Breton for water, without entering the vessel at the Customs. Although notified by the Customs officer, the Captain refused to comply with the regulations. Word was sent to the commander of a Canadian cruiser which was in the neighborhood. The captain of the sailing vessel got wind of it, and immediately prepared for sea, when a boat from the cruiser ordered the vessel's return to report at the Customs' office, the captain refused. The cruiser was signalled, and a shot fired with no other effect than that of clearing the deck. All sail was spread, and under a favorable wind the schooner got out to sea, bidding defiance to the Canadian vessel.

The death of Chief Justice Coleridge, who has been seriously ill for some time, is daily expected. Lord Coleridge succeeded Sir Alexander Cockburn in November, 1860, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

An interesting ceremony of blessing the bell for the Trappist monastery, St. Norbert, Man., took place on the 22nd ult. It is only a year since the monastery was built in the midst of a wilderness, and to the surprise of the many visitors, who were there for the occasion, they found this wilderness turned into cultivated fields and gardens.

Five tramps were stealing a ride on a local freight train of the G. T. R., last Monday, and, when the train pulled into a siding at Jordan Station to allow the Pacific express to pass, they were discovered by Conductor Turner, who attempted to put them off. They followed the conductor into the caboose, and one of them drew a revolver and shot three times at Turner. Brakeman Lynch gave the alarm, but the tramps immediately fled to the woods. The village constable summoned a number to assist him, and they soon had the men lodged in the St. Catharines gaol. The doctors have hope of Turner's recovery.

THE LIFE BEYOND.

How to Reach It.

Preaching before a large congregation, at the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester, Father Bernard Vaughan said that as children of the household of the faith they know their stay here was not for long. During it their business was to make the right use of time to win eternity. An eternity of happiness each one of them was destined to, and if any one of her congregation missed that goal he would have no one to blame but himself. The School Board, which was peering that once Christian land with a race of men who confined their interests and their ambitions to the narrow limits of their work-a-day would do well and wisely to pause and gaze at the inevitable consequences of their degrading system. Men who shut out the light of Heaven, and lived by the lurid light of their passions were doomed to an over-lengthening catalogue of disappointments. Those disappointments soured into cynicism, and cynicism curled into despair, from which arose a brood of crime whose end too often was self-destruction. Broadly speaking, there were two classes of men abroad—infidels and believers. The faithful recognized that their immaterial element was happiness. God had created them for happiness as birds for the air and fishes for the sea. Moreover, Catholics knew that the faith was the force that was to conduct them to that sea of happiness. But faith was not inactive. Just as steam had to be converted into motion, so faith must be translated into action if progress to the great terminus of life was to be made. The just man lived by faith, walked by faith. Faith was his mode of motion. As no locomotive could start on its journey till it had got up steam, so no man could begin his pilgrimage for eternal happiness till he had imbibed the Faith.

When was that infused virtue given to man? It was given to him at the starting point of his great journey to eternity? That very afternoon they might witness at the porch of the church a number of infants who had been born into the church during the past week. If an infidel were to ask what was the meaning of their presence there, he would receive his answer in the question which would be put by the priest us, in surplice and stole, he went forth to meet these little ones. "What dost thou ask of the Church of God?" the priest asks of each individual child through its sponsors. If to that question were to be made answer, "Riches, or pleasures, or honours," the priest could hold out no promises. But if to that sacred question the answer made was "Faith," then the minister of God would proceed to perform a ceremony in which, by the providence of God, the faith sought would be imparted. After explaining the meaning of that gift of faith infused at Baptism, Father Vaughan went on to say that faith started the child on the right road for the happiness to which it was called, that hope fed the faith on the perilous journey, and that charity drew sweetly onward with ever increasing force the child, till finally it found itself, at the term of its earthly course, united in the closest bonds of charity in the eternal happiness of its Maker.

Faith, then, was the Divinely-appointed, supernatural means to a supernatural end. That was clear from the second question which was put to the newly-baptized by the priest: "What does Faith bring thee to?" To that question the God-parents of the child answered, 'life everlasting,' which was another name for "the joy of the Lord," or eternal happiness. The officiating priest then went on to lay down the conditions upon which that happiness was to be gained. "If, then, thou wilt enter into life, keep

the Commandments." Faith, then, clearly implied action. Faith without works was dead. Life supernatural as well as natural meant movement, and there was no movement where there was no work done. When you shut off steam it was time to alight into a siding, for your engine only blocked the road. So it was with faith. It was their business to keep up steam, and to heap up the fuel of prayer and good works if the man of faith wanted to make progress on the way to his true destiny. It was of vital importance for Catholics practically to recognize the vows to which they had pledged themselves in Baptism, and upon the fulfilment of which depended their future weal or woe. Heaven would never be their home if they were contented with the half-hearted service some of them were rendering to their Maker. "Not every one who saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the Will of My Father, he shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

If there was one lesson Our Lord taught by word and example more than another it was the need there was of arduous work for the reward of eternal happiness. Again and again He urged the necessity of violence to oneself. "The kingdom of heaven suffers violence and the violent carry it away." Life then employed work, and work effort. Preaching in a centre of commercial activity such as Manchester, Father Vaughan said he would illustrate the point he was urging upon his congregation, by the Parable of the Talents. That parable drove home two truths that should be the mainspring of all life's actions. It taught them that if the future life was to be made up of eternal happiness, then the present life was to be built up of work done for God, and in the way God wanted it to be done. The parable put before them a certain man who called together his own servants. He told them he was going on a long journey, and that during his absence he wished them to look after his affairs. So having delivered to them all his goods he straightway took his departure. The master did not deliver over to those servants his goods that they might simply be taken care of and kept in safe custody but, as the context proved, they were delivered over to them with the express intention that the various sums of money given to each might be wisely and profitably invested. Hence to one servant was handed over five talents, £1170, to another servant 2 talents, or £408, and to a third servant he commits 1 talent, £284—"to each," as Our Lord has said, "according to his ability."

After many years of absence the master returned home and summoned before him all the servants who had been employed by him to look after his property in his absence. Father Vaughan described the delight of the faithful and diligent servants who had so successfully worked on the lines of industry commanded by the master. With alacrity they responded to his call, and handed over the talents doubled by their wise industry to the master, who would reward them. The preacher pointed out the lesson, showing how the master gave the same kind of reward to the servant who had doubled the two talents as to the other who had multiplied the first. Each was rewarded not according to his ability, but according to his industry—each had toiled in the master's absence with equal energy, zeal, and devotedness, each had been impelled by the one ruling passion of working entirely for the master, and in the way the master wanted. Their joy had been to work for the master and their reward was to enter into the master's joy. Their future life was not to be an inactive one, but to be a life full of energy and intense activity while no shadow of sorrow was to be cast across its path. It was to be a

joyous life placed over many things. The preacher drew attention to the joy that came from correspondences with duty, that joy which it must have been so consoling to the servants to have felt they have merited by effort, by work done for the master and in the way the master wished it done. The lesson to be gathered from the parable was obvious. Their lives as servants of the Great Master were to be lived in working for Him, and by working in the position or trade or business in which God had placed them. It was only by doing something for God that they could receive a reward from God. It was only by living a supernatural life that they could expect a supernatural reward. It was only by being faithful over the few things now that they could be placed over many things by and by. It was only by making it their joy to work for Him here that He could make it His joy to reward them here after.

The preacher exclaimed. Oh, that this heart-searching truth could be brought home to my kindly-disposed countrymen; oh, would that they might learn that philanthropy was one thing and charity quite another; oh, would that, before it is too late, they might grasp this primary principle in spiritual economy that all time is lost that is not spent for God, and that all work is wasted that is not done for God, and that all reward is forfeited that is not earned from God. Hence the exhortation of the Apostle: "Whether you eat, drink, or whatsoever else you do, do it for God." Between acting against and working for God there was a middle condition of things—that of doing nothing for God. They would do well to remember the words: "He that is not with Me is against Me." The preacher pointed out the terrible lesson to be learned from the second part of the parable. There was the servant with the solitary hidden talent; there was the guest without the wedding garment; there was the rich man without the open hand; there were the five virgins without the oil of good works to feed the lamp; and lastly, there were the multitudes at the last day who had done nothing for the Master. In conclusion the preacher urged his hearers to spend their lives in working for God. It was a life-long lesson and a life-long business, but all effort would be more than amply repaid if at the end of the lesson and the close of business it was granted to look, to exclaim with the late great Cardinal Wiseman: "Oh, now I feel like a child going home for his long holiday."

Think Of This.

We are always dreaming of having more time in the future and of doing things with a strong hand in consequence; to-day we have but fifteen minutes, and what can be made of such a fragment of time? Next year we have hours, and then will read the books, learn the language we need to possess, accomplish the larger tasks of which we dream. But the hours never come, and the achievements are made, if they are made at all, in these odds and ends of time that come to us by the way. The wise man is he who knows the value of to-day; he who can estimate to-day rightly may leave the future to take care of itself. For the value of the future depends entirely upon the value attached to to-day; there is no magic in the years to come; nothing can bloom in those fairer fields save that which is sown to-day.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or gripping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Sir F. Smith.

The knighting of Frank Smith will be generally approved by Canadians. His qualifications for position in the Dominion Cabinet have never been questioned and Sir John Macdonald was generally credited with having recognized in him something more than the fact that he was an Irish Roman Catholic. His knowledge of affairs, gained in a long and successful business career, and his unbroken probity have made him a valuable member of a cabinet of men of whom not a few have been devoid of those qualifications. His shrewd business sense is well known to have stood between the Conservative Government and much blundering and it is not too much to assume that were he to permit himself to exercise more active influence in the affairs of the Cabinet the country would be largely benefited. In the brief interregnum in the Public Works Department, between the downfall of Sir Hector Langevin and the elevation of Mr. Oulmont, he showed himself one of the most capable of Ministers. It is probable that at that time, as previously, he might have had almost any portfolio in the hands of the Government, but, as he himself used always to say, he had worked all his life and was determined to pass the remainder of his days in rest. In the Government he has given the city of Toronto such representation as it has never seen fit to provide for itself in the House of Commons. As a Senator, although given very little to speaking, and even then in a purely conversational manner, he has exercised a substantial influence. His title will not add to the appreciation in which he is held in the country, but a title could not be more justly bestowed.—*Montreal Herald*

SIR WILLIAM'S CONGRATULATION.

Sir Frank Smith has received from Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the following letter of congratulation. It will be read with interest, as bringing up a phase of Sir Frank Smith's services to the country which the public generally have not had knowledge of:

Montreal, 28th May, 1894.

DEAR SIR FRANCIS,—For reasons which you will readily apprehend, I am somewhat late in offering you my heartfelt congratulations upon the high honor you have just received. I don't know that you have ever been told that all those who have been prominently connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the past 10 or 12 years have felt themselves under a debt of gratitude to you which they can never hope to repay, all of them realizing that but for your friendship and strong support, and for the exercise of your sound business sense in council at one time, the company would have met with disaster almost on the eve of the completion of its work, and the country would have been thrown into a state of financial prostration, from which it would not have recovered even yet. No one of us can ever forget this, and the success of the Canadian Pacific Railway is never spoken of that we do not and will not always think with gratitude of the honorable, the really Right Honorable Sir Francis Smith, and wish that all the honors and blessings of this world and the next may come to him.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,
W. C. VAN HORNE.
Sir Francis Smith, Toronto.

While the Paris police were searching the lodges of a suspected Anarchist named Chambers the suspected man attempted to conceal something from the searchers by swallowing it. He was seized and made to disgorge, when it was found he had tried to swallow the draft of an Anarchist manifesto, invoking his comrades to resort to the use of explosives, poisons, etc., in order to terrorize the bourgeoisie."

So rapid does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is composed from several herbs each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

BYZANTINE ART.

The following is a full report of the lecture on Byzantine Art recently delivered by Miss Eliza Allen Starr, at the Art Institute, in Chicago.

With the independence of Greece, art fled from the Acropolis. But Rome, even as a conqueror, was preservative in her policy, and when her successful armies trod exultingly her *Via Triumphalis*, it was her pride to count, not only royal captives, and inestimable merchandise, among her spoils, but the choicest works of art from civilized nations, above all, from Greece. In this way not only her galleries and palaces were enriched by works that were regarded as unsurpassable until the wonders of the antique periods were unearthed from her ruined temples, but, so early as 150 B.C., the brushes and chisels of Greek artists were demanded by Rome and, indeed, by all the principal Italian cities. These artists, while lacking the inspiration given by national freedom and a genuine belief in their tutelar deities which marked the age of Phidias, were masters of technique, and their reproductions of ancient sculpture were thoroughly Greek in their fineness of perception and execution. It is not, therefore, surprising, that they supplanted the comparatively rude representations by the native Etruscan artists, of heroes and their exploits. They were copyists of the highest possible rank, although not inventors.

With the coming of Christianity, a new element entered into this Greek art. The subjects were new, and thus prevented the falling back upon old types. For this reason, the earliest paintings in the catacombs are, invariably, the most beautiful—as in the Catacomb of Santa Priscilla, Santa Domitilla and Proxotatus, uniting a classic elegance of forms to the charm of Christian expression. We may also say, with safety, that the mosaics of Rome from the year 100 to the thirteenth century, were from the hands of Greek artists: and yet the most beautiful one of all—in the apse of Santa Pudenziana, and belonging to the fourteenth century, has not a trace of what is popularly called the Byzantine influence, either in its forms, which are altogether noble, or in its coloring, which has the harmoniousness of fifteenth century art.

Heaphy, in his remarkable book, entitled "The Likenesses of Our Lord," gives many examples of the beauty of the Christian Greek or Byzantine School in the catacombs, and the religious charm of the early science and Florentine art, bears witness to the grandeur of ideas which belonged to the Byzantine School in its integrity; by which we mean, when in the hands of artists, not mere artisans.

Ruskin, in his "Mornings in Florence," pays a tribute to the "Enthroned Madonna," by Cimabue, still adorning the Church of Santa Maria Novella, in Florence, which gives the characteristics of the true Byzantine School. "There is, he says, literally, not a square inch of all that panel—some ten feet high by six or seven wide—which is not wrought in gold and color with the fineness of a Greek manuscript. There is not such an elaborate piece of ornamentation in the first page of any gothic king's missal, as you will find in that Madonna's throne—the Madonna herself is meant to be grave and noble only; and to be attended only by angels." p. 88, II.

Both Ducio, of Lima, and Cimabue, of Florence, studied living forms, and felt the stirring of the Etruscan instinct which had been repressed—intimidated we might say—by the brilliancy of Greek technique, but which broke forth in all its freshness with Giotto. And yet, something was lost which never came back; as Ruskin intimates when speaking of

the Mater Dolorosa, by Cimabue, in the lower church of St. Francis at Assisi. "I saw," he writes, "Cimabue's own work at Assisi, in which he shows himself at heart as independent of his gold as Giotto—even more intense, capable of higher things than Giotto, though of none, perhaps, so keen and sweet. But to this day, among all the Mater Dolorosas of Christianity, Cimabue's at Assisi is the noblest; nor did any painter after him add one link to the chain of thought with which he summed the creation of the earth and praised its redemption."—II., pp. 88, 81.

We should never wish to roll back the wheels of time or ask the hand of the dial to be reversed; but in the enjoyment of the lovely efflorescence of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, leading up to the grandest epoch of Italian art, we may well pause before the works of the Byzantine school, and trace, with a reverent eye, the spiritual continuity which it ensured to all succeeding schools.

For the first time, we had an opportunity to study genuine productions of the Byzantine school on American soil; an opportunity which is the near fruit of "The World's Columbian Exposition." This collection which was deposited among the treasures of La Rabida, gives as fair specimens of Byzantine thought and technique as would be allowed to leave the sacred enclosures of ancient monastic churches, of which they are the inalienable treasures, creating an atmosphere of meditation to which modern art is a stranger.

No occasion could arouse such an incentive as was necessary to make a collection of this degree of excellence, like that of "The World's Columbian Exposition," in as much as it would challenge the critical eyes of those familiar with the best productions of Byzantine pencils, and which would not brook, for an instant, the bringing forward, at such a time, under such circumstances, those distorted, distressful delineations, popularly known under the title of Byzantine art.

For this reason the collection is of inestimable value, supplementing, as it does, a link absolutely missing, in any American museum, in the history of Christian art, and making known the processes of development from the earliest Christian centuries to the present.

There is no reason why our city of Chicago, which has shown its in touch with the noblest eras of civilization and has actually given a new impulse to the highest expression of the noblest sentiments of our own age, should not open to the art student those profound sources of thought and inspiration which have ennobled the best schools of Europe under its greatest masters. For these masters paused long before those grand mosaics which Rome cherishes on the apses of her most venerated Basilicas; and a Leonardo da Vinci, a Michael Angelo, a Raphael, still give evidence—to one who has studied their works, and is familiar, also, with the ancient Christian types—example after example, of the fruits of their meditative study of the Christian-Greek ages of art; the effect of such studies being, not an imitation of them, but rather a sinking deeper of the wells of erudition, so as to bring to the imagination a more profound sense of spiritual things, and formulate in the mind of the artist, which, of all others, should be a reverent mind, exalted types of spiritual beauty.

It may well be a matter of pride to the patrons of art in Chicago to be able to call the attention of the great educators of America to the fact that she has in her hands the fullest collection of noble Byzantine art this side of the Atlantic.

The selections made for the slides, now to be shown, were made with the intention of giving as fair a representation as possible, of the collection itself.

Wagner's "Parsifal."

Our readers may wish to have some account of the musical drama called "Parsifal," by Richard Wagner, which will enable them to decide how far it is a bringing on the stage of Gospel incidents and the ritual of the Mass, in such a fashion as to have scandalized even Max Nordau, who glories in his unbelief. We will content ourselves with pointing out the following details: "Parsifal" himself—the "Sir Percival" of our Arthurian legends, though reduced to a "guileless Fool" by the modern playwright is called throughout, "the Redeemer," and he accomplishes the work of "redemption" on Good Friday, at midday (from the sixth hour, in Scripture language) with the help of the spear of Longinus, which pierced the side of Amfortas, Guardian of the Holy Grail which contains the Precious Blood—Amfortas being vowed to chastity, and having broken his vow. Those two characters share between them the traits of our Lord as Redeemer, and the Catholic priest as celebrating the Eucharistic rite and keeping watch over the Blessed Sacrament. Allusions which are unmistakable to various scenes in the Gospels scattered through the work. It opens with the disciples sleeping in the garden. It ends with "a white dove" descending and hovering over "Parsifal's head," while he "waves the Grail gently to and fro before the upgazing knights," and "all" acclaim him with these words "Wondrous work of mercy; redemption to the Redeemer!"

This "Redeemer" undergoes a "temptation" on the part of Kundry, who combines in her own person St. Mary Magdalene and the Wandering Jew. In a scene which is marked with all Wagner's well-known "passion," she fails to overcome the "Guileless Fool," and, by and by, at the fountain of the grail region, she not only bathes his feet but anoints them from a golden box, and wipes them with her hair, "quickly unbound for the purpose." Parsifal is again "anointed" by Gurnemanz (we think the meaning of the name "Christ") and, in clear reference to our Lord's forgiveness of Magdalene, he says: "I first fulfil my office thus: Be thou baptized and trust in the Redeemer." Kundry "bows her head to the earth and appears to weeps bitterly." Is not all this what Nordau calls it, "a precipitate and confused reminiscence from the Gospel?"

And now as to parodying the Mass. The libretto, page 21, has the stage direction, "approaching peals of bells are heard," "from the R. enter slowly the Knights of the Grail in solemn procession, and range themselves at two long covered tables . . . only cups—no dishes—stand on them." The Knights sing what Nordau describes as a sort of Introit, "The Last Supper prepare we day by day," etc. Young men and boys continue: "His Body, given our sins to shrieve, may it, by His death, become in us alive," and "Take the wine red, for you 'twas shed; let Bread of Life be broken"—as the English version has it Amfortas is borne in; "before him march boys bearing a shrine covered with a purple-red cloth." The boys place the covered shrine on "an altar-like, longish table." And then follows an extraordinary mixture of the rites of Mass and Benediction, enacted by Amfortas, with a Communion of the laity—the Knights—under both kinds.

Titorel begs his son, the sin-stained guardian of the Precious Blood, to "uncover the Grail." Amfortas declines in a long confession of his guilt the *Comptois*, says Nordau, ends with a *Kyrie Eleison*, "Have mercy! Have mercy! God of pity, oh, have mercy." Titorel again cries, "Uncover the Grail," which the boys proceed to do; whereupon Titorel demands "The Blessing," and the boys sing, as Nordau remarks, the Offertory, which is

nothing less than the words of consecration—"Take and drink my blood; thus be our love remembered. Take my body and eat: do this and drink of me!" Then "a blinding ray of light shoots down upon the Cup, which glows with purple lustre." Amfortas "raises the Grail aloft and waves it gently about on all sides. . . . All have sunk on their knees." Here is the rite of Benediction. But likewise the dogma of Transubstantiation, as in a figure. For when Amfortas sets down the Grail, "the cups on the table are seen to be filled with wine, and by each is a piece of bread," and "during the Supper," the boys and youths sing what might be mistaken for strophes of the *Lauda Sion*, "Wine and Bread the Grail's Lord changed." The actual German word for Transubstantiation is here used. And again, "Blood and Body which He offered, changed to food for you are proffered, by the Saviour ye revere. The Knights communicate: there is a short "Post communion," which concludes by praising the blessedness of faith; and almost the last words of the scene, uttered by Gurnemanz to Parsifal, are "Go forth, on thy road begone"—which reminds Nordau of the *Its Missa Kat.* Supposing it were desired to represent on the stage before a mixed and modern audience, the Mass, the Maunday-Thursaday Procession to the altar of Repose, the lifting of the monstrance at Benediction, Communion under both kinds, and all this enacted by the only legal and consecrated person, vowed to chastity—in other words, by a priest—how could it be more effectively done? A parody need not be a bare reproduction. It is an imitation, more or less complete, the effect of which is to profane or trifle with the thing parodied. Perhaps it is not unseasonable that a critic of the stamp of Nordau should make it clear as regards *Parsifal*, that the sacred beliefs and characteristic rites of Christians have been, in this instance, made use of simply to produce a stage effect.—*London Tablet.*

Guelph.

One of the most beautiful spectacles to be seen all the year in the Roman Catholic church is the First Communion of the children. On the 3d ult. this pretty and impressive ceremony was performed in the Church of Our Lady at early mass. The edifice was packed to the doors. Seats were reserved near the altar for the little ones, and into these they marched two by two before mass began. The little girls presented a most charming sight in their white dresses and veils and wreaths—emblematical in their spotlessness of the purity and innocence of the little hearts, who on that day approached, for the first time, the most august Sacrament of the church. The boys wore bouquets and white sashes. At the end of mass Rev. Father Kavanaugh, S. J., who has had charge of the instruction of the little ones, spoke to them briefly. In the terno they re-assembled in the church where, after instruction, they renewed their baptismal vows and were enrolled in the scapular. The boys were all publicly received into the juvenile branch of the league of the cross by the director, Rev. Father O'Loane, S. J.

At solemn high mass Rev. Father Kenney, S. J. spoke eloquently on the responsibilities of parents in the training of their children. He made a fervid appeal to fathers and mothers to give nothing but good example to their little ones for it was natural in the child to believe that what his father or mother did or said was perfectly right.

The young ladies from Loretto convent contributed the musical service at early mass. The solos taken by Miss Rose Gallagher were very sweetly and pathetically sung.

Revenge is a more punctual paymaster than gratitude.

Half the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The President and General Manager on the Condition of Trade.

Interesting Statements Touching the Financial World.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal took place in the Board Room of the Bank at 1 o'clock on Tuesday Sir Donald A. Smith, the President presided over the meeting...

On motion of Mr. John Crawford, Sir Donald Smith, President of the Bank, was voted to the chair, and on the motion of Mr. J. H. McLean, seconded by Mr. John Dunlop, Q.C., Messrs Jas. Burnett and W. J. Buchanan were appointed to act as scrutineers and Mr. A. Munroe, Chief Inspector of the Bank, was appointed to act as secretary.

The President then called upon Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager to read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:

Table with financial data: Balance of Profit and Loss account, Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1894, Dividend 5 per cent paid 1st December, 1893, Dividend 5 per cent payable 1st June, 1894.

The business of the Bank has been fairly good during the past year, and though adversely affected by the commercial depression, our profits are only about \$1,200,000 less than shown in the last Annual Statement.

Since the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in June last, a change has taken place in the Board, by the election of Mr. A. F. Gault to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Hon. Sir John Abbott in Montreal on October last.

The shareholders, especially the older ones, will also have heard with regret of the death of Mr. Peter Rodpath, which took place at Chislehurst, England, on 1st February last.

The Directors are gratified that Parliament has at length taken up the question of an Insolvency Act for the whole Dominion, and it is to be hoped that the legislation upon that important subject will result in a comprehensive and equitable act that will meet the requirements of the business community, and while affording protection to the interests of creditors, will at the same time expedite the winding up of estates.

In September last the Bank opened a branch at Deseronto, Ontario, and the office promises to be a satisfactory one.

All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been insured during the year.

DONALD A. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30TH APRIL 1894.

Table with financial data: Capital Stock, Liabilities, Balance of Profits carried forward, Unclaimed dividends, Half-yearly dividend, Notes of the Bank in circulation, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest, Balances due to other Banks in Canada.

Table with financial data: Gold and Silver Coins, Current, Government Demand Notes, Deposit with Dominion, Bank Premises, Government Bonds, India Stock, United States Railway Bonds, Bank of Montreal, Current Loans and Discounts, Bank of Montreal, Deposits, Bank of Montreal, Deposits, Bank of Montreal, Deposits.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL. MONTREAL, 27th April, 1894.

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CANADA HAS DONE FAIRLY WELL.

We have not, however, wholly escaped the infection of depressed and diminishing trade. It was impossible that we should enjoy complete immunity. At the close of our banking year, namely, on April 30th last, the note circulation of the Canadian banks had fallen below \$33,000,000 for the first time in eight years.

REDUCTION OF THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY. Outstanding takes place. But in the United States, where the Clearing House returns show a diminution of 31 per cent, in the first four months of the present year, the amount of currency outstanding was actually twenty-two and a half millions greater on May 1st last than at the corresponding date a year ago.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE DOMINION

and its immediate prospects I shall make few remarks. The year has been one of anxiety to bankers because of these adverse foreign conditions to which I have alluded, and which have reflected upon our own country.

CONSERVATISM IN GIVING AND TAKING CREDIT

ought to be persisted in, as affording the surest means of warding off trouble and of speedy recuperation when more favorable conditions arise. The completion of the Tariff Revision by Parliament, now all but accomplished, should remove an element of disturbance whose adverse influence has been more or less felt since the opening of the year.

I think while we are alluding to some personal matters we might very properly refer to two gentlemen who have quite recently been honored by our gracious Queen, one a citizen of Montreal, and the other a citizen of Toronto.

ing a portfolio, I feel convinced that, notwithstanding all the zeal, all the ability and all the determination that may animate members of a government, whether of the present Conservative Ministry or any of its predecessors, who desire to advance the interests of the Dominion, in no case has Canada been better served than by Sir Francis Smith.

A TIME OF MORE ANXIETY

for those responsible for the administration of the Bank's affairs, than during the last eleven or twelve months, the responsibility resting both on the Directors, the General Manager and Managers, being of a very weighty character, and before closing my remarks I desire to express to you on behalf of my fellow-Directors and myself the deep sense we entertain of the ability, industry and zeal devoted to the interests of the Bank by the General Manager and his staff, upon the efficient discharge of whose duties the prosperity of the Institution so largely depends.

The General Manager's Address.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, said: There is not much to be said with reference to the statement laid before you to-day. The circulation, compared with our last annual statement, shows a falling off of \$15,000,000, a sign of the general inactivity in business.

ONE OF THE MOST TRYING YEARS

In the financial history of the country, the year of 1893 commenced with a terrible banking crash in Australia, and at our last meeting, while we were quietly discussing our financial problems, there was banking over the world a crisis remarkable for its severity and duration.

THE ACUTE STAGE WAS PASSED

when the repeal of the Silver Bill was carried in the House by a large majority on the 25th August, though it did not actually have the assent of the President until the 1st of November.

CONDITION OF THE CASH RESERVES

of some of the banks. They were weak even for normal periods, but in the delicate and difficult period I refer to, they were a source of danger and peril to Canada.

THE COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF CANADA at the opening of the year was fairly good, and in this Province it might be described as prosperous, but we could not expect to escape for any length of time the demoralisation in trade prevailing among our neighbors.

With, therefore, we have enjoyed some advantages, I cannot be blind to the fact that trade with us now is both dull and depressed, the farmer is receiving low prices for his grain, manufactured products are extremely low in price, work is slack, indeed it would be folly to imagine that we could escape in this case of ideas and commodities when interchange of feeling some sorrow from the unfortunate condition of affairs throughout the world.

It has been too great to recover immediately, some improvement is visible in England, though in the United States the legislators are doing their best to prevent any a recovery in the same situation is the condition of the dairy industry, which is steadily increasing in volume and returning good profits to the farmers. The local trade prospers well, and I am informed that the importations of merchandise generally this spring are on a much smaller scale than usual. I took occasion last year to advert to the desirability of ceasing for a time from the large borrowings for public purposes to which governments and municipal corporations have been addicted, and threw out then a warning, that the policy, if persisted in, might seriously endanger the credit and disturb the financial stability of the country.

The General Discussion.

After some remarks by Mr. John Morrison, Mr. John Crawford said that the directors, the shareholders and the public had good reason to be proud of the conservative policy pursued by the Dominion banks during the past year, and especially by the Bank of Montreal during a prolonged period of general commercial depression in the neighboring country. He went on to ask the character of the bonds representing \$2,500,000, which were invested in American railways; also what amount had been charged to Profit and Loss account for rebate on current loans, and the aggregate amount loaned to directors and their firms. It was gratifying, he thought, to learn that the Profit and Loss account was showing a figure of \$1,000,000, only \$300,000 more being required to bring it to that amount. When it reached that sum he hoped that it would become stationary, and would not be called upon unless for the equalization of dividends. He congratulated Mr. Gault, who was one of Montreal's foremost and most liberal citizens, upon his appointment to the directorate. He alluded to the Bank of England episode, and said that it furnished an excellent object lesson to bankers the world over, who should, he suggested, adopt as their motto the word "Vigilance." No one, he believed, would attach the slightest suspicion of dishonesty or disloyalty to any bank officials in the Dominion, who, as a class, would compare favorably with those of any other similar institutions elsewhere; but he considered that if the Bank of England had adopted the practice of appointing some of its directors, say, for a period of three months each, to enquire, if even only partially, into some of the principal accounts of the Bank, Mr. May could never have succeeded in hoodwinking the directors as he did.

Mr. John J. Arnton spoke in favor of dividends being paid quarterly, instead of semi-annually, believing that such a step would do very much to popularize the Bank, besides being a great advantage to those Shareholders who had what might be called a fixed income. Mr. John Crawford also favored the paying of dividends quarterly; but the suggestion was opposed by Mr. John Morrison. The President then spoke as follows: Perhaps it would be well that I should just say a word or two. Our friend, Mr. Morrison, had an idea that we were putting the best face on the statement; we were putting it in the most explicit and clearest terms that we could before the Shareholders, to show that all had been done for their interest that was possible with the capital of the Bank during the past year. Mr. Crawford spoke of railway bonds, and wanted to know something about those held by the Bank. We look upon them as being absolutely good, and it was because they were considered to be the very best security that they were chosen. Moreover, they are readily convertible into cash at any time. As to the rebate of interest on bills under discount, they are something like \$300,000, and the amount loaned to the directors is about \$1,500,000. The English Bank, as my friend says, is in many respects differently situated than those of Canada; and they have one advantage that we have not, and that is very much larger deposits for which they pay nothing. The Bank of England has been mentioned as an example of a bank that had met with some difficulty, and one which might have been avoided, possibly, had more care been taken by the Board. Mr. Crawford perhaps is not aware that it has a committee sitting daily to deal with all matters connected with the Bank. As to the paying of a dividend quarterly, spoken of by Mr. Arnton, I would say that the remarks I made last year upon this subject were earnestly meant, and the question had not been absent from the minds of the directors. The past year, however, would hardly have been an opportune time to deal with the question, owing to the crisis which we have, happily, in a great measure averted. But after the argument of Mr. Morrison—economy and providence—I think that I need not say much more on the subject. Economy is a very great virtue, and those who most closely exercise it will be best off at the end of the quarter, half year or year, or at whatever period the dividend may be paid. The motion for the adoption of the report was then agreed to unanimously. Mr. Director Mackenzie moved:— That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank. This was seconded by Mr. James O'Brien and carried unanimously. In returning thanks on behalf of the Board, the President said: During the past year, as in former years, we have always endeavored, as trustees of your capital and your interest in the Bank, to do all we could for your benefit. I have no doubt that such directors as may be elected to-day will continue to do their utmost, and that the Bank of Montreal will enjoy the prosperity that the circumstances of the country may permit. Mr. A. F. Gault moved:— That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year. In making the motion Mr. Gault said: It is not necessary, I am sure, for me to say anything with regard to the General Manager. You are all aware of the very great ability he has put forth ever since he was connected with the Bank, but more especially during the year which has just passed. In that period he has had a very trying time, but to use a common expression, he has come through with flying colors. With regard to the Inspector, you all know he is a gentleman who has given a great deal of time to the work, and he has the utmost confidence of everyone connected with the Bank. As to the managers, I know many of them personally, and they would be a credit to any institution. It is not necessary for me to detain you by giving any small instance, but I may say that we have in London one of the best men, perhaps in the banking community, and one who would do credit to any banking institution in the world, whilst the manager here, Mr. Meredith, has proved himself a gentleman of very great ability, and in the affairs of the Bank he has displayed much zeal. As regards the officers of the Bank, it is only necessary to say that there has not been one default or irregularity during the year. I think that is sufficient to show that we have a staff of officers of whom we may well be proud, and who deserve our cordial thanks. The motion, which was seconded by Mr. W. H. Meredith, was unanimously carried, after which the General Manager briefly returned thanks. Captain Beuon moved, seconded by Mr. F. S. Lyman, Q.C., and it was agreed to unanimously:— That the ballot, now open for the election of directors, be kept open until three o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued. On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, a vote of thanks was accorded to the president for his conduct of the business of the meeting. The Directors. At the close of the poll the scrutineers declared the following elected as directors: Mr. R. H. Angus, Hon. George A. Drummond, Messrs. A. F. Gault, E. H. Greenfield, W. C. McDonald, Hugh McLennan, W. H. Meredith, A. T. Paterson, and Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G. The President and Vice-President will, in the ordinary course of business, be elected at to-day's Board meeting.

Durham.

Bishop Dwelling arrived on Saturday, 2nd inst., and was the guest of Rev. Fr. Malony. About nine o'clock the following morning they started for Glenelg where his lordship was due at 10.30 to dedicate the new Catholic church. A number of conveyances awaited at the parsonage and fell in after the bishop. All through the township the number increased and long before the church was reached the procession had become a very long one. The impressive dedicatory services were witnessed by a large assembly. Afterwards his lordship administered the confirmation rites to about fifty children and his address to them abounded in wise admonitions and advice. Then turning to the older portion of his congregation, his remarks took a wider range. The collection taken up resulted in a generous sum being contributed to liquidate the debt on the church.—Durham Chronicle.

Our readers will kindly bear in mind the picnic on the Exhibition Grounds in aid of the Industrial School at Blantyre Park. It takes place on July 1st. Every effort should be made to warrant its success for the sake of the venerable Archbishop who takes a special interest in this most important work—the care of the young boys.

Loretto Abbey has obtained at the recent examination in art, held by the Educational Department, in the primary course, the bronze medal, 4 full certificates, 31 proficiency certificates; in the advanced course, 1 full certificate, 22 proficiency certificates; in the mechanical course, 4 proficiency certificates. In extra subjects—painting, oil colors, 6 certificates: painting on china, 4 certificates.

The League of the Sacred Heart.

This month of the Sacred Heart in the Golden Jubilee year of the League has been marked by special and very impressive celebrations at St. Michael's Cathedral. The Feast itself, the first Friday and first day of the month, was given to the women and children of the League. After special and devout preparation, an unusually large number approached Holy Communion on that day at the beautiful altar of the Sacred Heart, where Mass was celebrated by Father Ryan, in presence of the Blessed Sacrament solemnly exposed for the entire day. In the evening the Very Rev. Vicar General McCann, spiritual director of the women's League and altar society, delivered a most impressive discourse, read a solemn act of consecration, and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. As the second Sunday of the month was the quarterly communion day for the Men's League, Father Ryan, their spiritual director, determined to make it a grand jubilee day. A solemn Triduum of thanksgiving and preparation was held in the cathedral. All the members of the League were invited to this Triduum, and the exercises were splendidly attended. Father Ryan gave an instruction each evening on the end and object and progress of the League, and earnestly exhorted all to renewed zeal in this grand apostolate of the laity. At 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday the men and cadets of the League approached Holy Communion in a body and made a magnificent showing.

The Mass was said by the Very Rev. Vicar General McCann, and Father Ryan being absent with the Archbishop on a confirmation tour, Father Kuhlleder gave a brief and stirring address in which he warmly complimented the men on their splendid attendance. The Very Rev. Vicar General conducted the solemn evening service and preached one of his masterly sermons. A beautiful celebration held by the Vicar General himself on the preceding Sunday, illustrates very well how the League of the Sacred Heart helps on every other society and good work in a parish. The impressive ceremony of the preceding Sunday was the solemn reception of new members into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin of which Very Rev. Father McCann is spiritual director.

In preparation for the celebration all the members of the sodality made a Triduum, which was held in their hall in Loretto Convent, Road street, and was conducted by Father Ryan.

On Sunday morning the Young Ladies of the Sodality went to communion in a body at 9 o'clock Mass in the Cathedral, and on Sunday evening, the weather being fortunately favorable, they marched in procession from the convent to the church wearing their long white veils and bearing their beautiful banners. Having walked in procession up and down the aisles of the church, singing in full sweet chorus as they entered, they took their places in the Blessed Virgin's aisle which they entirely filled. After a very beautiful and touching discourse from their Very Rev. Director over fifty new members were received into the Sodality.

But perhaps the Altar Society of the cathedral shows even more than the sodality how powerfully the League helps to promote good works. The Altar Society is attached to the League, is formed of League Bands and follows League devotions, but its special work is to provide vestments and altar furniture for the church. This society is only a few years in existence, but animated by the zeal of the League, and wisely and efficiently conducted, it has contributed already to "the splendor of divine worship," over two thousand dollars.

Peterborough.

The regular monthly meeting of the Separate School Board was held in the Murray street school Wednesday night last. There were present Dr. Brennan (chairman), Messrs. Corkery, Lynch, Kelly, LeHane, Hickey and Goeelin.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications were received from Mr. Burke and Miss Ryan asking for re-engagement, also from Mr. McFadden tendering for seating accommodation. The above communications were referred to the proper committees.

Several accounts were presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Property Committee recommended the purchasing of 24 double seats from Mr. McFadden.

On motion of Mr. LeHane, seconded by Mr. Lynch, the report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. LeHane, that teachers seeking re-engagement make application not later than June 20th.—Carried.

The following is the attendance for the month of May:

Table with 3 columns: School Name, On Roll, Av. Att'd. Rows include Convent, St. Mary's, Central, and Total.

After transacting other important business the Board adjourned to meet on June 20th. St. Peter's Court, No. 225, Catholic Order of Foresters, intend running their annual

excursion to Jubilee Point on June 21st. The new steamer "City of Peterborough" has been chartered for the day and a most enjoyable time is assured. The arrangements are in the hands of a Competent Committee and a pleasant outing may be looked for.

Posters are out announcing the annual picnic of St. Martin's Church, Kamsmore and from present indications it will be a great success. The picnic will be held on Wednesday, June 13th, at the beautiful grove near Shannon's Narrows. Father McCull the zealous Pastor is leaving no stone unturned to make this the "Picnic of the Season."

Pheipston.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh accompanied by Very Rev. Dean Egan of Barrie, and Father Duffy of Orillia drove from Barrie to Pheipston to administer the sacrament of confirmation to the children of the Parish. Although the morning of the 7th inst. was wet and chilly, nevertheless the spacious new church was filled even to the doors. All were anxious once more to see their Chief Pastor whom they respect and love with that reverential affection which is peculiar to the people of Irish nationality. In the sanctuary, assisting His Grace, were Very Rev. Dean Egan, Fathers Laboreau, K. Kiernan, Moyna, Duffy, and Gearin. Before mass, which was sung by Father Laboreau P.P. of Pontiang, His Grace examined the pupils for confirmation, and complimented them on their knowledge of the Christian doctrine. After mass His Grace approached the altar railing and preached an eloquent, powerful and soul-stirring sermon on the sacrament they were about to receive, and on the reciprocal duties of parents and children. The candidates, 85 in number, then came to the rail of the altar, knelt and received the great sacrament "which was to make them stronger and more perfect christians." The Pheipston choir sang the mass of the Angels with good effect. Lambillotta's Avo Maria was beautifully rendered at the offertory by Mrs. P. McAvoy, Miss Clara Byrne of Barrie. His Grace was well pleased with his visit to Pheipston, and complimented the pastor, Rev. M. J. Gearin, on the good work being done in the parish.

Our Lady of Good Counsel, I. C. B. U.

On Tuesday night the members of Our Lady of Good Counsel Branch, I.C.B.U. met in their hall on Bathurst street to listen with rapture to the eloquent words which they had expected to hear from the Rev. Father Ryan, our distinguished city orator. The presence of the Rev. Father Ryan was greeted with outbursts of applause. He spoke for upwards of an hour on the duties of Christian womanhood, what women have done for society. What they have done for the church and what the church and society expect of them. He told of the necessity of intellectual culture for true Christian womanhood and finally complimented the Ladies on their energy in having annexed a Literary Society to their Benevolent association, for which he predicted a glorious future. The Rev. orator was frequently applauded throughout his discourse.

Our musical repertoire consisted of some fine piano solos, songs, etc., and we fancy that a very pleasant and agreeable evening was spent by those who were present. After some remarks from Rev. Dr. Treacy, Dr. McKeown and our estimable Lady President, Mrs. Brown, the meeting adjourned. The Literary Society intends to have such reunions every month and on these occasions the audience may hope for what is best in the musical and rhetorical world of the Queen City.

Corner Stone.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto is to lay the corner-stone of the new church at Richmond Hill on Sunday next at 12 o'clock noon. Father Teedy of St. Michael's College is to preach the sermon on the occasion. The zealous pastor, Father McMillan, is to be congratulated on the success which he is achieving in his good work. The new building is to cost between five and six thousand dollars. The architects, Messrs. Post & Holmes of the city, are providing a very neat structure for the pious people of Richmond Hill.

Mr. James W. Mallon has left the legal firm of Ross, Cameron and Mallon and formed a partnership with Mr. Frank A. Anglin, formerly a partner of the late Dr. O'Sullivan. The offices of the new firm of Anglin and Mallon are in the Land Security Chambers on the South West corner of Adelaide and Victoria streets.

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LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

LONDON, Eng., May 25th, 1894.

There is little fresh to report in the way of developments of the political situation. Both sides have settled down to a dogged trial of physical endurance, and already there are great outcries against the strain of fatigue which long hours and close confinement in a vitiated atmosphere involve. It is no joke for men to be shut up in the precincts of the House from three to four o'clock in the afternoon till one o'clock the next morning, and as pairing is discouraged by the Whips on both sides, the life of a member of Parliament is just now a continuous round of hard labor, compared with which the task of Sisyphus was innocent recreation. The position of Ministers is not so bad as that of private members, as their rooms are provided with luxurious lounges. But then they have to do a good stroke of work at their offices before they come down to the House, and deserve the extra consideration.

The time may possibly come when couches will be ranged under the galleries for the use of the unofficial members, as is the case in the United States' House of Representatives. The members of Congress go to sleep while the debate is proceeding, the attendants wake them up when a division is called, and then when they have voted they resume their slumbers. This plan would be of great advantage to members; but I fear that the American arrangement of relieving Ministers altogether from the attendance at the House will never be adopted. So the occupants of the Treasury Bench at Westminster must not look for relief in this direction. Sir William Harcourt is the Minister who suffers most just now, as he is not only the leader of the House, but the brunt of the budget battle falls on him. If he is to be prevented from breaking down something will have to be done towards limiting his hours of personal attendance at debate.

The Irish Party under the presidency of Mr. Justin McCarthy, met yesterday in the historic Room No. 15 of the House of Commons. Like the Liberals, the Budget was their chief subject of discussion. The esteemed Chairman was able to inform his colleagues that £100 in cash had been received in response to his appeal, and that arrangements had been made for a systematic collection in the Irish constituencies. The Party decided that they could not treat the Bill to amend the Irish Education Act as non-contentious until pledges had been given in regard to the Christian Brothers' Schools. The greatest harmony prevailed at the meeting.

Wednesday's sitting of the House was remindful of the good old days of obstruction. It was private members' day and the committee stage of Colonel Nolan's Bill for the Repeal of the Coercion Act was second on the list, the measure for the Prevention of Cruelty to children being first. An overwhelming majority composed of all parties was in favor of this latter; but the enemies of Ireland saw their change and set themselves to prolong the discussion on the first Bill so as to preclude any opportunity of the second's being considered. Nothing, however, was farther from their design than to stay their own favorite bantering. The game was an amusing one so long as one side only participated in it; but the Irish members, seeing through the tactics, soon showed that they were equally resourceful. As the Tories refused to allow the Irish Bill to come on, they determined that the petard on which they had been hoisted should recoil on the means employed to discomfit them. They also discussed at length, with the result that the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill, which everybody wanted to pass was

"talked out," and the whole afternoon wasted.

On Monday last an interesting debate on Home Rule took place at Oxford University. The historic walls of the old "Union" beheld one of the largest audiences they have ever inclosed. The motion was introduced by Mr. C. G. Robertson, Junior Fellow of All Souls, and ran as follows: "That a permanent settlement of the Irish difficulty can only be effected by a measure of Home Rule on the lines of the Bill lately rejected by the House of Lords." The mover, who is a good speaker, was listened to with the greatest attention. He urged that the demand for Home Rule was honestly national, that the Conservative party had no definite scheme of its own, and referred to "the amusing question of Ulster," the angry attitude of which he maintained would change if this Bill became law, just as it had changed under similar circumstances. The opposer, Mr. Hommerde, of University, a well-known athlete, animadverted in strong terms upon the diversity of opinion existing in the ranks of the Irish Party. Two speeches followed which were well received. But everyone had come to hear Mr. Dillon the guest of the evening who next rose to speak. At the outset, he assured the house of his gratitude for the cordiality of his reception. Speaking with great earnestness and eloquence, he declared that the root of the Irish question was the difficulty which had been proved over and over again, of governing Ireland according to English ideas. He denied that agitation was a bad thing in itself; but, in any case, the members of the present Irish Party were not the originators of agitation. They looked upon it as a sacred inheritance; and the agitation for Home Rule sprang from a national sentiment that could be crushed. Mr. Dillon spoke for an hour and a quarter and his speech was received with an enthusiasm which spoke volumes for the conversion of intellectual England to the necessity for Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone's eye, which was operated on the other day, is the one which has been practically useless to him for a considerable period. The sight is now returning, and there is reason to hope that the other eye, which has done all the work so long, will not need any treatment. Mr. Gladstone still writes letters now and then with this serviceable eye, but attempts no reading. His reading is done for him by personal friends, amongst whom is Canon MacColl, who has been taking a turn at a novel. Mr. Gladstone is great in many things, but he is particularly great as a listener.

A Man and a Lamp.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that a married lady had a birthday anniversary a short time ago, upon which her husband presented her with a fine piano lamp. He was much flattered when she told him she intended to give it his name until he asked her reasons for so peculiar a proceeding.

"Well," said she, "you know, dear, it has a good deal of brass about it, it is handsome to look at, it is not remarkably brilliant, requires a good deal of attention, is sometimes unsteady on its legs, liable to explode when half full, flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime, and is bound to smoke."

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Man's Mortality.

(The following poem is considered a literary gem. The original is found in an Irish MS in Trinity College, Dublin. There is reason to think that the poem was written by one of those primitive Christian bards in the reign of King Diarmid about the year 864, and was sung chanted at the last grand assembly of kings, chieftains and bards ever held in the famous hall of Tara. The translation is by the learned Dr. O'Donovan.)

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Juno had,
Even such is man, whose thread is spun
Drawn out and out and so is done,
The rose withers, the blossom blazeth,
The flower fades, the morning hazeth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to day,
Or like the pearl dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life or death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass mine is like a look,
Or like the shuttle in the weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream,
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from the bow,
Or like swift course of water flow,
Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race or like a goal,
Or like the dreaming of a dole,
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow's shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race is run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning in the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth lie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like snow when Summer's come,
Or like a pear or like a plum,
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day and dies to morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

* The poetical legend that the swan sings as it is dying.

Catholic News.

Monsignor Satolli will contribute an article to the July number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* on "The True Solution of the Italian Question."

The Celtic chair to be established at the Washington Catholic University by the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be given the title of the Daniel O'Connell Chair.

A loaded bomb was found at the residence of the Abbe Garnier, the well known preacher in Paris, but was fortunately discovered and the fuse extinguished before any damage was done.

Brigands entered the house of Mgr. Cafaro at Acquaviva, Province of Bari Italy, on May 30. They murdered the prelate's father, ninety years old, and the coachman, and wounded a maid servant. The brigands escaped with much booty.

Among the members of the new Dutch Cabinet is a Catholic, General Schneider, Minister of war. He is reported from Amsterdam to be not merely a nominal Catholic, but, like most Hollanders, a sincere and practical follower of the faith.

Brother Maurelian will leave shortly for the Pacific coast to seek relaxation after two years and a half in service as secretary and manager of the Catholic educational exhibit at the Worlds Fair. After a completion of his report to Bishop Spalding he will return to the Christian Brothers College at Memphis.

Miss Mary Hamill, half sister of Lord Russell of Killowen (late Attorney Gen-

eral), and sister of the late Mr. Arthur Haull, Q. C., died at Nowry Convent on Wednesday, aged 76 years. She was a sister of the Poor Clares community in Nowry for over fifty-six years, and was the oldest nun in Ireland. May she rest in peace.

Christians art is progressing in Italy in spite of all divergencies of sentiment and lack of patronage. For example a beautiful white marble statue by Reduzzi has been set up in the sanctuary of Our Lady of Safety at Turin, and a sumptuous altar in the same material in the Church of Saint Barbara dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of Pompeii.

Father Elliott, the Paulist, has closed his series of missions to non-Catholics in the Detroit diocese. Great satisfaction is expressed over his work. A spirit of inquiry has been aroused among Protestants wherever the lectures were given, and rich fruit must evidently follow the sowing of good seed among them. Father Elliott will enter upon the same work he pursued in Detroit in the Cleveland diocese.

Probably the largest ordination of this year was that which took place at St. Peter's Cathedral Montreal, the first time for such a ceremony to be performed in that basilica, when Arch bishop Fabre conferred various degrees of orders on no less than 145 candidates not a few of whom are ecclesiastical students affiliated with dioceses in the United States. The Trinity ordinations at Montreal are always large in number but it is not often that they attain such proportions as they reached this year. The great majority of the ecclesiastics who were ordained there are students at the Grand Seminary of the Sulpicians.

An Old Controversy.

If Dr. Harkwicke will carefully read the extract from Servetus already published in our columns he can easily satisfy himself that the brilliant Spaniard (aged 43 years) had a knowledge not only of the fact of the pulmonary circulation, but also of the reason of it. This, once discovered, implies the necessity of the systematic circulation. And, whereas, Dr. Harkwicke objects that Fabricius did not understand all the uses of the valves of the veins, it by no means follows that he was wrong in saying that they served to limit the blood pressure in the smaller veins.

Anyone who suffers from biliary attacks will (if an anatomist) recognize the effect of their absence in the hemorrhoidal vein and the distressing affection which follows from its engorgement. No doubt there is a good reason for the absence of valves in this part of the venous system, but the fact will serve to show (by its observed consequences) how one discovery naturally leads to another.

This will also explain how Harvey (of whom we are all proud), in consequence of his wedding together what was previously known, receives in this country somewhat disproportionate praise. Certainly none but Englishmen of the John Bull type would wish to ignore the claims of Giordano Bruno, Colombo, Casalpinus, Fabricius and Servetus; the last of whom only needs to substitute the phrase "carbonaceous" for "fuliginous," and "oxygen" for "vital spirit," in order to pass muster as an advanced physiologist of the nineteenth century. — *Edgard Haughton, B.A., in Lit. Cath. Times.*

The stagnation in the demand for Irish linens, owing to the delay in the disposition of the Tariff bill in the United States, is about to compel the failure of one of the oldest and best known firms in Belfast. The creditors will be paid in full.

"Is this hot enough for you?" is a silly silly question; but if you meet a man who complains of suffering from the heat, ten to one you will find or enquire, that he does not use Ayer's Sarsaparilla to tone up his system and free his blood from irritating humors.

A CORNWALL MIRACLE.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Only One of the Many Similar Cases—How the Restoration to Health was Brought About—A Plain Recital of Facts.

From the Cornwall Standard.

There is no longer reason to seek for proof of the miraculous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We have heard of numerous miraculous cures following the use of this wonderful medicine, and have been successful in obtaining the facts for publication in one of them. Mr. Andrew Bowen, an employee of the Canada Cotton Mill, was taken ill about three years ago, and compelled to give up his position and cease work entirely. He was suffering from rheumatism which was followed by a complication of diseases, and in a few months became a helpless cripple. His wife became thoroughly worn out through waiting on him and in a short time also became an invalid and their plight was most pitiable indeed. They secured the best medical advice within their reach, spending a large amount of money in medicines which failed to give them any permanent relief. This went on for nearly three years and during that period they suffered untold agonies.

The above is summarized from the statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Bowen to the Standard representative. We will give the remainder of the story in Mr. Bowen's own words. He said: "We were both run down and completely discouraged at seeing dollar after dollar go for medicine that did not seem to do us any good. We had about given up all hopes of ever getting well again, when my attention was called to a wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had nearly lost all faith in medicines, and had made up my mind that my wife and myself were past human aid and would have to endure our suffering."

We were repeatedly urged by friends to try the Pink Pills, and at last consented. After taking a couple of boxes we did not see any noticeable benefit and were about to give them up, but were urged to persevere with them and did so. When my wife had taken the fifth box she began to feel a decided improvement in her health and I decided to keep on taking them. The seventh box marked the turning point in my case, and I have continued to improve ever since, and to-day as you see, we are both enjoying excellent health, almost as good as we ever did. Many times I have thought we would never have been well again and I cannot tell you how glad I am that we tried Dr. Williams' great medicine. I am now able to do a good day's work without feeling the least bit tired, and my wife can perform her household duties without an effort. I consider that I have received hundreds of dollars value for the few dollars I spent on Pink Pills. We always keep them in the house now, although we do not need to use them, but think it safer to have them on hand in case they should be required."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effect of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

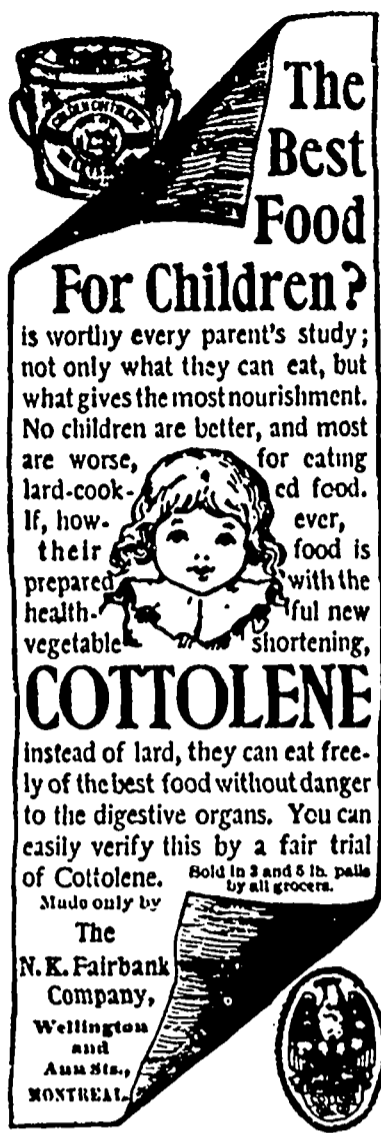
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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

Calendar for the Week.

June 14—S. Basil the Great, Bishop and Doctor.
15—S. John of St. Fagondes, Confessor.
16—S. John Francis Regis, Confessor.
17—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.
18—Our Lady of Help, (postponed from May 24).
19—S. Juliana Falconieri.
20—S. Silverius, Pope and Martyr.

To Our Fellow-Citizens.

Now that we have fulfilled to our co-religionists what we deemed a sacred duty, we address ourselves to that larger constituency—our fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds throughout the fair fields and thriving towns of this Province. An agitation perhaps unparalleled in its history is sweeping through this country. Its violence is that of a whirlwind, so that our weak voice may scarcely be heard. But we prefer to speak rather than be silent in such a crisis.

What reason there is for all this outcry we know not. Our loyalty is not weakened because we seek to educate our children in the faith of their fathers, because we are unwilling that the State should take them from us and either render them irreligious, or fill them with a contempt for their Church and its practices. Are we aliens because we wish our children to learn something more than grammar and arithmetic? Why are we despised because we teach them every day that there is a higher life than the present, and that there are nobler motives than the selfishness of materialism? Because we cling to this, and maintain that the State cannot fully carry out for us the trust of education and charity, then forsooth the gatling gun of persecution must be turned upon us. Catholics are not alone in upholding this principle. Why then should we be singled out for insult as striving to have an empire within an empire? We infringe upon no man's rights in the case.

It is to be expected that the Government of this Province will maintain an unoffending minority in the full and free exercise of its highest and most inviolable right of conscience. It is to be expected that the Government will carry out the spirit and letter of the Constitution by rendering efficient and workable institutions guaranteed by that Constitution. It is not its function to cramp and render useless the Separate Schools of the country any more than any other institution. A Government must hold the rod of power with unswerving hand, and keep evenly poised the balance of justice and equity.

But there is a graver power in a country than a government—it is the will of the people. Deeper down than

the stormy surface wave that tosses and moves with every shifting wind, is the steady tide of public opinion. To that public opinion we appeal—not as it is represented in many of the newspapers, not as demagogues would make it out—but as it is in the manly sense and honest heart of a generous people. To this open-fronted and warm-hearted tribunal we appeal. Be you just and equitable. Men and women have gone amongst you striving to mislead and deceive you, sowing discord and setting neighbor against neighbor. The time draws nigh for you to decide whether this persecution of an historic religious denomination is to be continued forever at intervals of four years, or is to be trampled under foot never to rise again; whether the peace of justice and fair play is to be maintained with your Catholic fellow-citizens or endless strife is to tear apart the inhabitants of this distracted Province. Be just and equitable. The time has come for all in Ontario to decide this momentous question. May you do so with the pledge of freemen, with the decision of men who love liberty and fair-play and who respect the rights of others. Will this voice be heard above the roar of party storm?

Home Rule Funds.

Hon. Edward Blake has been writing pressing letters to the friends of Ireland's great cause in this Province and urging an immediate remission of what sums are available, or that may soon be collected. The utmost pressure is being forced on the liberal Government, that is pledged to Home Rule for Ireland.

Obstruction in the most aggravating form is employed by the Tory and Unionist leaders in the House of Commons; and debates on every trivial question are prolonged beyond measure in order if possible to starve out the Irish supporters of the Gladstonian party. Several of the members, perhaps one-third, have no means of meeting the heavy expenses of Parliamentary life in London, while their own private business is at a stand still at home or altogether abandoned. It was the late O. S. Parnell who established what is called the Parliamentary fund. Subscriptions were sent in to it from at home and abroad. It pays all the expenses of the Irish members who are not blessed with worldly riches. Since the defection of the Redmondite faction money has ceased to flow into the official Treasury. The cry has gone forth, present a united front to the enemy and then—but not till then, shall we help you. We do not believe in the wisdom of this objection to aid a great cause. Why should a few stubborn hot heads, or one or two ambitious politicians, be suffered to wreck any cause, or allowed to destroy the hopes of a nation in view of its long lost life and liberties.

Let the great majority of Ireland's representatives be considered as speaking and acting for Ireland—and then let us "the Exiles of Erin" send them all the moral and material help in our power to bestow. Why the majority should not rule in Ireland as in other countries, it is hard to understand. At our county conventions in Canada—when one man is elected to be the standard bearer all rival candidates stand aside—and not only give no opposition—but use every effort to have the successful man sustained and elected. Any member of the party who sulked through disappointed ambition would be looked upon as a renegade and unworthy of further

consideration by his former partizans. If Mr. John Redmond and his eight supporters can not conscientiously support the great body of their country's representatives, and help on the government pledged to free Ireland—they ought for their own honour and for their country's sake retire into private life. That Lord Rosebery and his colleagues are sincere and determined we have further assurances both from himself and from his ablest ministers of state.

In a speech delivered on the 25th May to his constituents at Newcastle the Hon. John Morley said: "I say emphatically, that whether we think of the long story of the neglect, oppression and misgovernment of Ireland; or of the tremendous debt which this imposes upon every Englishman and Scotloman with a heart or a conscience whether we think of our own deepest party principles, and most solemn party pledges, I say that of the many demands that are made upon us the claim of Ireland to our active attention, and our energetic friendship is most pressing: To refuse the promised concession of local autonomy to Ireland, and not place that in the FORE FRONT GROUND OF OUR LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS, would not only break up this Government, shatter it from within and without, and would not only make a more dangerous dissension in the Liberal Party than was made in 1886, but it would put indefinitely back all the most serious reforms which you and I have at heart; and, most deplorable of all, it would undo that feeling of friendship, of co-operation, of mutual confidence and trust which has been the most blessed, I had almost said the most sacred, result of the unsparing toil and labour which we have devoted to this cause during the last eight years, and would bring back that alienation, that discord, that hatred between England and Ireland which is the great disgrace and the greatest danger of this realm."

These declarations, solemn and public, were received with rapturous applause by John Morley's English constituents; they are now echoed all over England and Scotland, and can not leave a doubt in any mind of the government's determination to make Ireland in the very near future a free, prosperous and happy country.

In reply to an urgent letter received last week from Hon. Ed. Blake, Rev. Dr. Flannery of St. Thomas has sent to the priests of London the following circular. We confidently trust the suggestions of the Rev. Dr. will be received with pleasurable acquiescence and made practical by the majority, if not by all, of his fellow-labourers in the ministry and that another handsome sum will be drafted from Ontario to swell the Parliamentary fund and help defeat the schemes of the wily but wealthy coercionists:

ST. THOMAS, June 4, 1894.

DEAR REV. FATHER.—Right Rev. D. O'Connor Bishop of London, has requested me to act as recipient and treasurer of the Irish Home Rule fund that may be raised in this diocese. It is to be hoped that your parish will be heard from. Any sum will be thankfully received and drafted to Hon. E. Blake, House of Commons, London, England.

Our good Bishop leaves it to the discretion of each priest to decide for himself as to the most practical way of obtaining contributions in his parish. In Toronto a collection is to be taken up at the church door, and I believe this to be the most feasible and most expeditious method.

I am very confident that London will not lag behind other dioceses in this supreme effort to obtain for Ireland the rights granted to every other nation—of framing her own laws and an opportunity of recovering in due time her long-lost prestige and dignity of "Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum."

DEAR FATHER—

Very pressing letter received last week from Hon. Ed. Blake, has awakened me to the necessity of sending out a circular as above. The balance of Canadian funds must all be audited on June 24th, hoping to hear from you soon

I am yours very respectfully,
W. FLANNERY, D.D.

Christian Education.

Amongst the many absurd critics that the fearless Archbishop of Kingston has drawn upon himself one of the most harmless and most illogical is the Rev. Canon Dumoulin of St. James' Cathedral. Preaching his annual Sunday school sermon on the 3rd inst. the Rector of St. James' took occasion to speak of the question of education. He advocated the principle of religion in education, and thought that "if it were open to all the Protestants to have religion taught in schools of their own, maintained at the State's expense, there could be no complaints." That is all right, but he immediately abandons the position, and thinks that because each sect cannot have it, none should have it, and there should be only one national system of education. English church logic is always weak in one of its premises.

The Canon's prejudice manifests itself in assuming that Catholics are "under the absolute direction of their archbishop" and concluding therefrom that we control the country. The conclusion is as false as the assumption is unfounded. Catholics are the freest of all free citizens. They are under the absolute direction of no one, not even under the dictation of party leaders. They are guided by principle, and are united in it. It is gratuitous to talk of us in that way. It is equally gratuitous to call an Archbishop an "absolute dictator," as Canon Dumoulin called his Grace the Archbishop of Kingston.

The following stand of the English Church upon Separate Schools will prove interesting at this time. It is a communication addressed to the *Globe* in 1858:

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

SIR—The report in your paper of the proceedings of the Synod, held at Kingston, and quoted from the *Kingston News*, has altogether given a mistaken account of the action taken on the Common School question, I beg to forward you an extract from the minutes, and hope that you will be kind enough to give it an insertion.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN LETT,

Clerical Secretary.

"WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1858.

"SECOND DAY OF SESSION.

"The Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved, and Dr. BOVILL seconded the following resolution unanimously recommended by the committee named by His Lordship on the Common School question:

"That a petition be presented to the Legislature at its next session, praying, that such alteration may be made in the Common School Acts for Upper Canada as shall recognize religious instruction in the schools, by authorizing the opening and closing of the schools with prayer, the reading of the Bible, the use of the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the Apostle's creed; and the right of all denominations of Christians to impart instruction according to their religious tenets to the children of their own persuasion at specified times to be set apart for that purpose; and that if, by the law as it now stands, the members of the Church of England cannot have Separate Schools in cities or towns, that such further amendments be prayed for, as may remove any doubts that now exist as to the right of any denominations of Protestants to have Separate Schools in cities or towns on compliance with the requisitions of the XIX section of the School Act of 1850, whether the teacher of the Common School in any School section, in which such Separate School is demanded, be he Roman Catholic or not.

"Carried in the affirmative—*nem con.*

"The Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved, and Dr. BOVILL seconded,

"That the Committee this day appointed on the School question be continued until the presentation of the petition, resolved upon to the Legislature, and that the committee be authorized to present such petition whenever they shall deem it expedient so to do.

"Carried in the affirmative—*nem con.*

"COMMITTEE.

"The Revs. Dr. Beaven, Dr. Lett, T. T. Geddes, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Dr. Bovill, and J. W. Gamble, Esq.
Toronto, Sept. 17, 1858."

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

It is a fact too well known, that the P.P.A. faction is straining every nerve and muscle to turn the political tide in the coming elections to the destruction of Catholic interests. There are many who await the result with abated breath. Others again take little cognizance of the movement apart from the manner in which it may affect their own political leanings. As Catholics do not fear dreadful evils at present; we have much reason to believe that the good, common sense and spirit of fairness of the majority of our Protestant neighbors will not permit injustice to be inflicted upon us.

The honest men of all religions views have seen enough of P.P.A.ism to know that it is not of heaven. Analyzing the history and principles of the sect since first it invaded our hitherto peaceful soil there is but one practical conclusion to be arrived at—condemnation. So far as it affects ourselves, it is an old enemy clad in new armor. We feel proud of the fact for it is a mark and known heritage of the Church, to have such enemies. "Wonder not if the world hate you," is a warning to Christ's Church for all ages.

The new Crusade came like many other unwelcomed visitors—tramps, thieves, and hot breezes—from across the neighboring borders. Its object is the social and political ostracism of Catholics—injustice to fellow man. It claims that Catholic influence, especially in Political matters, is exorbitant in the Dominion—an assertion false, and therefore unproved. Its means of warfare are stealthy and insidious, it being a secret society. Its principles will not bear the test of controversy. They cannot allow the light of day to shine upon them. Hence an intelligent man of any sense of fairness cannot adopt them.

Like all human movements it has its heralds. Secret organizations were not considered adequate to rouse the enthusiasm of bigotry, so lecturers were introduced to tell the people, the very people who lived at peace with their Catholic neighbors, what a terrible abomination the Catholic religion was. Among the many itinerants of propagation Margaret L. Shepherd created the greatest furor. She held forth to crowded halls and packed churches. She was escorted through the streets to the tune of "The Protestant Boys." She was welcomed by clergymen and entertained by the chief magistrates of towns and cities. She was presented with gifts and tokens, sacred offerings, bibles, as a mark of her moral work and worth? Other luminaries appeared on the horizon of lesser light—Corkery, Slatery, and such like.

It cannot be doubted but that these lecturers created a vast amount of bitter feelings in particular localities, according to the gullibility and moral standing of the dupes of their tirades. Catholic tradesmen were dismissed from the shop; Catholic servants were no longer required. The Catholic neighbor was met upon the streets with lowering looks instead of the old friendly salutation; Suspicion was created where the best good will prevailed. In many instances the

press was degraded to propagate the new faith. The Protestant pulpit was ominously silent, while ministers of all Protestant denominations countenanced the propaganda or openly joined its ranks. Verily it was a sorry sight for the comparatively few Catholics in the Province to behold. It was anything but promising.

We do not mean to say that these results were general. No; we are going to mark the contrast. In all this warfare the Church was next to silent. She is ever prepared for such attacks, and calmly she met them. No counter secret societies arose. They dare not. The Church has a grasp upon the consciences of her children. She would not be the oracle of Christ if she had not. She calmly refuted what was not evidently false. She passed bold effrontery in silent and dignified contempt. Her Bishops and priests called on their flocks to pray for their enemies. It was not long until the victory was evident. The most respectable and potent journals in the land opposed A.P.A.ism. Some spared neither space nor labor to impress upon the minds of their readers the injustice of the cause. Some clergymen—all honor to their names—warned their congregations, regardless of the effect it would have on their salaries, that the crusade was ungodly and unchristian.

But soon the cloven foot was seen, notwithstanding its careful covering. Margaret L. appeared in the witness box, and a sorry figure she cut. The case was not the most delicate, and her own variegated life was partially made known to the public. It was not edifying. She bore too many aliases, and was bearing a name—Shepherd—to which, as she admitted, she had no title. Corkery was locked in the prison cells on a criminal charge and the other loud-mouthed apostles have vanished into oblivion.

The real, unjust object of the P.P.A. was strongly exemplified at Southampton, when, after a meeting of the local branch, workmen of the order refused to take their post until a Catholic foreman was dismissed. How can any fair-minded Protestant countenance a movement which aims at such gross injustice to his fellowman? How can a man who pretends to be a follower of Christ join hands with such foul associates? And now the forces are rallying in the political campaign, P.P.A. candidates are in the field avowed to support the principles of the secret order. "What of the night?"

We still assert we have sufficient confidence in the best qualities of human nature in our Protestant brothers to fear no palpable evil. In a religious light, we are strengthened. The principles of our holy religion are studied more intrusively in many quarters, though falsely studied in a few other instances. The society is from the ranks of Protestantism, as its name and object indicate. This shows a favorable contrast to the intelligent and sincere, between our creeds. It is useless for Protestant individuals to say: "This is not Protestantism, for the principles of Protestantism are liberal." To us this sounds like irony. "Show us your works." If it is not Protestant, how comes it that Protestant denominations do not exclude from

its membership those who belong to the order?

We are not so utterly blind as not to perceive the fact, that not only laymen of nearly all Protestant denominations belong to the Order, but many clergymen, the President being a minister of religion and in good standing with his church. We also witnessed with awe how few Protestant ministers openly opposed the society, or even made mention of it in their churches. If the society is evil, Protestantism is powerless to uproot it, or even exclude it from its ranks. If good, then we want none of your doctrines, for that society opposed to justice and charity is anti-Christian. "By this are you known to be my disciples, if you love one another."

"Watchman, what of the night?"

The Campaign Sheets.

When the history of art and literature is fully written the part that political campaigning takes in both will never be a subject of pride—its pictures being seldom of a high class and its writing too abusive to rank amongst the classics of a country. This is true of the best. But what is to be said of the two campaign sheets which in the present contest are used to insult the Catholic voters of Ontario? Where they come from is of little matter to us. Whither they are going, on their accursed mission of mendacious insult to blacken our character, to gain the unwary, to undermine our institutions, is of a more serious import. They will no doubt fail in their purpose; for they are a disgrace and are worthy of the base minds whence they emanate, and will no doubt, disgust the bitterest of our thoughtful foes. They both contain answers to Mr. Meredith's appeal not to introduce a sectarian cry into the question. When Mr. Meredith threw the Separate Schools into the contest, and put their natural guardians and friends upon the defensive he appealed himself to this cry which he ought to be the first to deplore. He inflamed thereby a passion which it will take generations to stamp out. Talk about compulsory ballot, common text-books, inspectors for our schools, such as J. L. Hughes of Toronto. Is that cry going to be taken up in moderation by the rank and file of the secret allies of Ontario's pseudo-Conservatives?

"You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make no noise
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven."

They have taken up the cry in a sheet called "An Eye-Opener," which for art and literature excels in vulgarity anything we have ever seen. The old cartoons of the '50's and early 60's are not in the race. Printed on green paper it is illustrated regardless of expense or wit. Its articles are lengthy repetitions of the old cries and articles, several of which have substantially appeared in the *Mail*. In its history is falsified, legislation perverted, religion belied, bitterness importuned, and all for the purpose of poisoning neighbors against us. It is a vile sheet which Mr. Meredith and his party ought at once to repudiate. As a specimen of its arguments we give its summary of what it calls "The ten Concessions granted to the Roman Hierarchy in accordance with the Statutes of Ontario."

(1) The State must become assessor for Separate Schools. (R.S.O. Chap. 227, Sec. 48.)

(2) Roman Catholics by virtue of their religion must be put down by the assessor as Separate School supporters. (Ibid.)

(3) Even Protestants, if the Priests or their agents say so must be put down by the assessors as Separate School supporters. If a Protestant rents a property to a Roman Catholic the taxes are to be paid to the Separate Schools notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. (Ibid.)

(4) The municipality shall be the taxgatherer for the priests and the Separate Schools. (R.S.O. Chap. 227, Sec. 55)

(5) Protestants must help to pay the collection of Separate School taxes. (Ibid.)

(6) The lands of non-residents if the priests say they are Roman Catholics must pay Separate School taxes. (R.S.O. Chap. 227, Sec. 45.)

(7) The municipality must pay the expense of collecting the Separate School taxes on non resident lands, and if the taxes are uncollectable the municipality has to make good the deficit. (R.S.O. Chap. 227, Sec. 53.)

(8) Public Companies although they have no souls to save and cannot go to Purgatory are allowed to divert their taxes from the Public to Separate Schools. (R.S.O. Chap. 227, Sec. 52.)

(9) Municipal Councils and Separate School Boards can enter into an agreement whereby the municipality can pay a bulk sum yearly instead of collecting Separate School taxes. This is to allow Councils controlled by a solid Romish vote to give "but for terms" to Separate Schools. (R.S.O. Chap. 227, Sec. 56.)

(10) A pious Roman Catholic in order to save his soul from purgatory must will all his property on his death-bed to the priest, so that his wife may live in poverty, and that his children may go to an orphanage and draw a fat government grant for the church. (Mortmain Act, 1805.)

The second appeared with the *Evening News* of Saturday last to which it forms a supplement. Its illustration, which forms one side, is a coarse plagiarism of one of the American Comic Papers. It represents the Separate School system as a young kitten playing with a small boy who stands for the Public Schools. The kitten grows until it begins to terrify the boy, and at last develops into a tiger standing over the lad and the lady teacher, Ontario. The tiger is the Church. On the reverse side we have several extracts from different sources with the general intent of prejudicing the Protestant mind of the country against Catholicity and the Mowat Government. The only redeeming feature we see is our own editorial upon the elections. Comment is unnecessary, argument with such irresponsible antagonists useless. Time will tell whether the honest electors of Ontario are prepared to hand their Province over to a party whose associations are of such a character.

A Lurking Danger.

While this political contest centres largely about the question of our Separate Schools, there is a point which our country friends would do well to look very carefully after. Now it is the well-known policy of the P.P.A.'s to drive Catholics out of all political life. They will work with all the cunning and secrecy of lodge-room tactics to gain this end. The pseudo-Conservatives are playing into their hands. There is likewise a clause in the programme of the Patrons of Industry which is merely disguised P.P.A.ism—to have appointments in the hands of County Councils. What appointments could a Catholic get at the hands of such bodies? Look at Toronto City Council, York County Council—and many others. We do not expect full justice from any of them—nor are we advocating the appointment to office merely on account of religion. But we must see that we are not tricked out of everything because of our Catholicity, and there is certainly danger to Catholic appointees in the clause to which we refer. Let our country friends look well to it in time. We have no confidence that any pledge can safeguard such policy.

Rosa Mystica.

By FELIX J. O'NEILL.

And sought a flower queenly,
With petals spun from grace.
To breathe a special perfume
To fill a special place.

Not, like the pink and pansy,
To deck our planet's breast,
But for a role sublimer
This blossom must be dress'd.

He walked amid the field-flowers
His hand could cull but one
With petals pure and fitting
To wrap his infant Son.

Selected Receipts.

OYSTER SAUCE.—One half pint of oysters, one pint of boiling water; boil three minutes, skim well; stir in one-half cup of butter, beaten to a cream with a tablespoonful of flour; let come to a boil; serve with boiled turkey.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Make by stirring into the juice of one lemon all the sugar possible, and flavoring with few drops of oil of peppermint. The white of an egg may be used instead of lemon juice. Drop on white paper and dry at a little distance from the fire.

PINEAPPLE CREAM.—Line a dish with slices of stale cake, cover with slices of pineapple, peeled and the "eyes" removed, powder thickly with sugar. Pile high on the top layer sweetened cream whipped very stiffly, and place all on the ice until removed to the table. If preferred, the cream may be served on a separate dish.

TO KEEP BOILED MEAT PALATABLE.—There is a simple treatment of boiled meat which keeps it palatable. If you wish to cut the meat when hot after dinner plunge it again in boiling water or in the water it was cooked brought again to a boiling point, and there let it remain until cold. You will find that it will thus absorb enough moisture to keep it tender and juicy. Do not place it in the refrigerator warm.

QUEEN OMELETTE.—A delicious omelette may be made by this receipt: Into a quarter of a pound of dry-sifted flour, mix one tablespoonful of herbs so finely minced as to be almost powder, a little salt, cayenne pepper and a salt-spoonful of powdered sugar. Beat three eggs very light, and add to them one teaspoonful of mushroom catsup, the juice of two large tomatoes, and a cup of warm milk; stir in the flour by degrees and fry to a delicate brown. This amount will make two omelettes.

What Shall we put in Place of the Saloon?

If you destroy the saloon, what will you put in the place of it? Nothing, gentlemen conservatives—absolutely nothing. If I kill a rattlesnake, I am in no fever to make his place good in the general economy of nature. The saloon is just as deadly a foe to the moral world. Believe me, my brother temperance reformers, our sole business is to kill that snake. This maudlin plea that workingmen must have some refuge from their miserable homes breaks down the moment you think of the women and children in those same miserable homes. If we address ourselves to any phase of this problem, it will not be to furnish places to draw off the men by themselves, but to make the homes places where the entire family can live in normal decency and comfort. The saloon is always and everywhere the deadly foe of the home. It would be poor business for reformers to replace it by some device which perpetuates one of its worst features—the falling away of the men of the family to a life of separate masculine amusement and indulgences.—*Rev. Dr. J. H. Enoch in the Outlook.*

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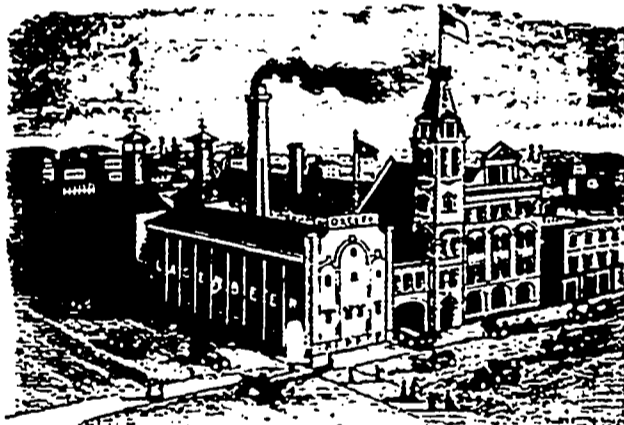
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Galway.

Lord Iveagh, it is again reported, is about to purchase Kylemore, the charming seat of Mr. Mitchell-Henry, in the Connemara Highlands.

We regret to have to announce the death, on May 19th, of Mr. John P. McCarthy, T. C., Loughrea. The deceased was a sterling Nationalist, and through all his life he had exerted himself to the utmost in support of the National cause in Loughrea and district. Mr. McCarthy had been suffering from a serious illness for some time past, but his friends and relatives had every hope of his ultimate recovery until the 18th ult., when the fatal crisis set in. On May 21st, his remains were conveyed from the Cathedral Church and interred in the Old Abbey Cemetery. The funeral was the largest seen in the district for many years, and bore striking testimony to the wide popularity of the deceased gentleman and the universal feeling of regret with which his sad death was received.

Leltrim.

On May 22d, the Month's Memory Office and Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the Rev. F. Sheridan, P.P., Cloone, were celebrated in the Church of St. Mary, Dromard. The large number of clergymen and the vast concourse of the laity who assisted at the solemn ceremonies bore ample testimony to the esteem in which the deceased priest was held. In the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock (who is in Rome,) Very Rev. (Canon) Hoare, P.P., V.G., presided. The celebrant was the Rev. P. Cahill, C.C., Dromard; deacon, Rev. Philip Duffy, Superior of St. Mary's Seminary, do.; sub-deacon, Rev. T. Macken, C.C., Gortlittera; master of ceremonies, Rev. Plunkett, C.C., Columbkil; chanters, Very Rev. J. (Canon) Hoare and Rev. M. Burke.

Mayo.

The death is announced of Francis C. Bowen, of Hollymount. The deceased succeeded his uncle, Christopher Bowen, who was for many years the agent of the late Lord Clanmorris. Mr. Bowen is reported to have died very wealthy.

The people of Westport feel much regret at the change of the Rev. B. McDermott to Clonberne, as he was much revered while in Westport. However, they are glad to learn that Father McGirr, the respected curate of Westport, is to become his successor. Father Donnellan will go from Clonberne to Westport as curate there.

With feelings of deepest regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Walter Cunniffe, jr., which took place on Sunday, May 20th, at the residence of his father, Mr. Walter Cunniffe, Swinford, at the early age of 29 years, after a protracted illness. The deceased, who had received his education at Mountmellary College, Waterford, was brother of the late Rev. P. A. Cunniffe, C.C., and his gentle and unassuming manner won for him the admiration and affection of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at the parish church, Swinford, on May 22d, for the repose of his soul—the celebrant being Rev. M. I. Burke, C.C.; deacon, Rev. B. Quinn, C.C.; sub-deacon, Rev. D. Gallagher, C.C.; master of ceremonies, Rev. C. Cullen, C.C. The interment took place in the family vault, at Killoonduff, and the large and imposing cortege which followed the remains to their last resting place, testified to the esteem in which deceased and his sorrowing relatives were held by all who knew them.

Meath.

The first egg and fowl market was held in Slane on Monday, May 21st. The people flocked in from the country round.

Constable Henry F. Lamb, Kells Station, has been promoted to the rank and pay of Acting Sergeant. District Inspector A. J. Graves, of the Depot, Phoenix Park Dublin, has been transferred from that station to Kells.

Monaghan.

The Commissioners of National Education have awarded a Carlisle and Blake Premium to Mr. R. H. Moore, teacher of Loxetta National School, Carrickmacross, for the superior answering, discipline, and moral tone of his school for the year ended 31st December, 1893.

Roscommon.

Considerable damage was caused throughout Roscommon to the potato crop, owing to the recent severe frosts.

The Local Government Board has refused to sanction the amalgamation of Strokestown Union with the adjoining Unions.

James Gillooly, of Grange, the man who was injured by a kick from a stallion, on May 15th, died on the 19th, at the Workhouse Hospital, Strokestown. An inquest was held next day, when a verdict of death from fracture of the skull, caused by a kick from John Carley's horse, was returned.

Sligo.

On May 19th, at the Ursuline Convent, St. Joseph's Sligo, the solemn ceremony of the profession of a novice, Miss Mary Josephine O'Donoghue (in religion Mother Mary J. Evangelist), eldest daughter of Mr. J. R. O'Donoghue, T.C., Ballinasloe, took place. The Most Rev. Doctor Gillooly officiated at

the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Canon McLoughlin, V.G.

On the morning of May 23d, Mr. John Phillips, P.L.G., one of the most extensive wine and spirit merchants in Collooney, died suddenly in his own house. The Sligo Board of Guardians, Mr. John Phibbs, J.P., presiding, unanimously adjourned without transacting any business, out of respect to his memory. Mr. Phillips was always a sterling Nationalist, and is much regretted by all who knew him.

Tipperary.

Among those who recently passed their final examinations for the English Bar are two Irishmen. The first is Mr. Denis Charles J. O'Connor, the other is Mr. Edmund Browne, a Tipperary man, who holds an important post in the Excise. Mr. Browne is a nephew of the Rev. Thomas O'Dwyer, P.P., of Sologhead, County Tipperary, who was for many years the Administrator at the Cathedral, Thurles, under Archbishop Croke. These gentlemen will be "called to the Bar" next November.

Tyrone.

The recent heavy frosts have practically destroyed the potato crop for miles around Stewartstown.

On May 21st, an inquest was held in Queenstown by Mr. John Malon, coroner, on the body of a woman named Beattie, who had died suddenly the previous night. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

In Cookstown on May 20th, his Eminence Cardinal Logue administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 250 children, boys and girls. The Cardinal was engaged in the performance of a like ceremony on the previous day in the parish church at Lisson.

Westmeath.

The new water-works at Athlone are being fast completed. Two gas engines now lift the water from the Shannon to Doyle's Hill, beyond the railway station, in a metal-mounted "catchment," from whence it is sent over the town to the barracks, the public institution, and the houses of the people.

Wexford.

The Enniscorthy Races have been arranged to be held on Wednesday 20th June, over the Drumgoole course. A large number of entries and good runs are anticipated.

The house formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Kelly, on the Cloongorey estate, was burned down recently. Since the eviction the house had been used as a stable by emergency men.

On May 19th, at the New Ross Petty Sessions Court, Thomas Connick and his wife, Annie Connick, were charged with having obstructed and assaulted two sheriff's bailiffs named John Dwyer and John Donovan, of Enniscorthy. They were remanded for a week, the man in custody, bail being fixed at £100 in the case of the woman.

Wicklow.

Viscount Powerscourt has given £10, and Alderman Meade £100 to the Bray Catholic Church Fund.

During the storm which prevailed on Friday night, May 18th, snow fell on the Wicklow hills. On the following Sunday the weather was extremely cold.

Mr. Arthur Lyster Doran, of No. 1 Goldsmith terrace, Bray, has been appointed an Examiner to conduct examinations for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act, in place of Dr. Nislan Faulkner, resigned.

Much damage is reported as having been done by the recent frosts to the early potato crops in Wicklow and the adjoining parts of the county Dublin. The damage has been even greater in some of the most naturally favored English "early" districts. The Kentish fruit growers estimate their loss at thousands of pounds, and are discharging all field-hands, saying they will neither spend time nor money in trying to harvest their strawberries.

Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Pongkepsia, N. Y., was for years a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief until she began to take Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Knowledge, like timber, shouldn't be much used till it is well seasoned.

There are in the world over twelve cities with over a million inhabitants, four of which are in China.

Constancy to our own highest thoughts and noblest purposes, to the voice of truth whenever we hear it, to the best that we can discover both within us and around us—is the constancy which goes hand-in-hand with the fullest life and the richest attainments; for, as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty so eternal progress is the price of stability.

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For every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood, it is the only guaranteed remedy.

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- 8—S. Ferdinand, Confessor.
- 9—Finding of the Holy Cross.
- 10—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.
- 11—S. Barnabas, Apostle.
- 12—S. Leo III., Pope and Confessor.
- 13—S. Antony of Padua, Confessor.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. O. Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespler R. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slavin; Little Current R. O. Church, A. P. Kilgannon, Esq.; Ronous Bridge R. O. Church, New Brunswick, Rev. E. S. Murdoch. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGee, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guaph. Rev. J. C. Homan, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Ronan, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S.

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A. O. H.

A Grand Excursion of the united Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will take place to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Saturday August 4th, per Palace Steamer *Empress of India*. The Excursionists will be given twelve hours in Buffalo and at the Falls. The Excursion is in the hands of an able committee and intends to spare no means to make it the grandest event of the season.

The last meeting of Division No. 4, A. O. H., held on Sunday, June 10th, was as usual very interesting; for the boys of No 4, when they meet to do business, generally put in a pleasant and profitable afternoon, among other matters touched on was the Provincial Convention to be held in Stratford on June 19th, which promises to be of great benefit to the order and where an extra effort is to be put forth to boom our grand organization which is every where throughout America making such splendid progress.

Great interest is being taken in the election of Division officers which takes place on the first meeting in July, and a close and exciting contest is promised for every office.

This Division in a special manner commends itself to the young men of St. Paul's parish in which it is located, as it is to a considerable extent composed of the young and prosperous members of that congregation, and moreover, the A.O.H., as a beneficial society, has no superior in America. It also appeals to the patriotic sentiments of all young Irish Canadians who, loving this new and glorious country, are not unmindful of the old land, and are ever ready to extend the helping hand of comfort and support.

The officers of this Division are always ready to give any information to all who would wish to know more of this society. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of the month in the hall, corner King and Berkeley streets, and visiting members are always welcome.

C. M. B. A.

On Sunday, June 10th, after High Mass at St. Basil's, Branch 145 C.M.B.A., held a special meeting, in which Rev. L. Brennan, and many members of the parish participated. The occasion was a farewell to Mr. James Fullerton, an old member of the branch, and one of the landmarks of St. Basil's Church.

On behalf of the branch Mr. J. C. Walsh read an address and presented Mr. Fullerton with the emblem of the C. M. B. A. in the form of a handsome watch chain. Mr. Fullerton expressed his regret at severing his connection with the parish, and his thanks for the good feeling of the meeting, which had been incorporated in the address and presentation. Mr. Fullerton leaves the city this week for Buffalo.

Thursday evening, June 7th, Branch 231 was organized in Simcoe, Ont., by Rev. Father Corcoran, District Deputy. The following officers were selected:

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. D. P. McMenamin; President, J. C. O'Neil; 1st Vice President, W. E. Kelly; 2d Vice President, Martin Smith; Rec. Sec., Rev. D. P. McMenamin; Assist. Rec. Sec., W. E. Kelly, Treasurer, H. W. Wood; Fin. Sec., A. H. Maboe; Marshal, Michael O'Hearn; Guard, Michael Noon; Deputy D. G. C., J. C. O'Neil; Alt. W. E. Kelly; Trustees, Rev. D. P. Minamen, W. E. Kelly, Martin Smith, H. W. Wood, A. H. Maboe.

Great credit is due Father McMenamin and Pres O'Neil for their untiring efforts toward starting Branch 231. Now that a substantial start has been made with an ardent staff of officers, we think it safe to predict for this young branch a large increase of membership in the near future. Branch 231 meets on the 2d and 4th Thursday of each month at the residence of Father McMenamin, who very kindly tendered the use of his Parlor until other arrangements could be made.

Oshawa.

To make room for the beautiful new Church which is about to be commenced in Oshawa, Rev. Father Jeffcott requests through our columns, that those who have any friends buried in the old grave yard would kindly see to the removal of the monuments or headstones, which have to be put aside. Many of the old parishioners of Oshawa will no doubt see this notice and will act accordingly. By sending a donation towards the expense of removing the bodies and stones to the new cemetery, the good work will be helped along. It is intended Father Jeffcott tells us, that a large tablet will be erected in the new church with the names and dates of death of the good old pioneers of the faith in this section who are long since dead and whose friends are

scattered. If any of the latter should see this we feel certain that they will not neglect to correspond with Father Jeffcott and will do their duty to their departed friends or relatives. Former residents of Oshawa will be glad to hear of the new church.



TENDERS FOR COAL.

The undersigned will receive tenders, to be addressed to them at their Office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon on

MONDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1894.

For the delivery of the following quantities of Coal in the sheds of the Institutions named below, on or before the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, except as regards the coal for the London and Hamilton Asylums and Central Prison, as noted:—

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.
 Hard Coal—1,100 tons large egg size, 100 tons stove size, 50 tons nut size. Soft coal—450 tons Strataville lump, 100 tons hard screenings, 100 tons soft screenings.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.
 Hard Coal—2,000 tons large egg size, 300 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size, 75 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—75 tons for grates. Of the 2,000 tons 1,000 tons may not be required till January, 1895.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.
 Hard Coal—1,200 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size, 30 tons stove size, 20 tons chestnut size, 325 tons hard screenings, 325 tons soft screenings.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.
 Hard Coal—2,000 tons small egg size, 174 tons stove size, 83 tons chestnut size. Soft coal—35 tons Strataville lump for grates, 6 tons Reynoldville. For pump house, 390 tons small egg size. Of the above quantity 1,300 tons may not be required until January, 1895.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO.
 Hard Coal—1,500 tons large egg size, 150 tons stove size. Soft lump, 25 tons; hard screenings, 750 tons; soft screenings, 350 tons.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.
 Hard Coal—2,100 tons large egg size, 50 tons stove size. Soft coal, 100 tons.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE.
 Hard Coal—1,200 tons large egg size.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.
 Hard Coal—50 tons nut size. Soft coal—Select lump, 2,000 tons, Strataville preferred. The soft coal to be delivered in lots of 160 tons monthly.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Hard Coal—725 tons large egg size, 82 tons small egg size, 15 tons stove size, 30 tons No. 4 size. Soft coal for grates, 4 tons.

INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, BRANTFORD.
 Hard Coal—425 tons egg size, 125 tons stove size, 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 5 tons for grates.

MERCER REFORMATORY.
 Hard Coal—500 tons small egg size, 100 tons stove size.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lackawanna or Loyal Sock. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name.

Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenderers will be received for the whole quantity above specified or for the quantities required in each institution.

An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides, and two sufficient securities will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders are to be obtained from the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
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J. G. Gibson, Conductor on G. T. R., Hamilton, Ont., writes: "It gives me pleasure to inform you of the excellent results I have received from the use of your great remedy, K.D.C. For a considerable time I had been a great sufferer from acute indigestion; my body was wasting away for want of proper nourishment, which my stomach refused to accept, nor was I able to find any remedy that afforded any relief, until one of my sons brought home a few packages of K. D.C., and requested me to try them. It is now about six or seven months since I commenced taking the K.D.C., my health has improved, my weight has greatly increased, and I feel like myself again."



MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of Clothing for the Militia and Permanent Corps, comprising Tunics, Trousers, Great Coats and Caps. Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries, consisting of Boots, gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Iron Belts, Brooches, Brushes, Saddlers, Horse Blankets, etc.; Hard and Soft Coal; Hard and Soft Wood, (English measure) for the heating of all Military Buildings in each of the Militia Districts, will be received up to noon Thursday, 6th July, 1894. Tenders to be marked on the left-hand corner of the envelope: Tender for "Militia Clothing," "Militia Store Supplies," "Coal," or "Fuel Wood," as the case may be, and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

The contracts for Clothing are to cover a period of three years from the 1st July, 1894, those for Store Supplies and Necessaries, Coal and Wood, are for one year from 1st July, 1894.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, viz.: The offices of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man.

Every article of Clothing, Store Supplies and Necessaries to be furnished, as well as the material therein, must be of Canadian manufacture, and similar in all respects to the sealed patterns, which can be seen in the Militia Stores at Ottawa. This does not apply to material for saddlery.

No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the Department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is altered in any manner whatever.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or a Canadian Chartered Bank for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, Capt., Secretary.

Department of Militia and Defence,
 Ottawa, 2nd June, 1894.

Bank of Montreal.

With its immense capital and world-wide connections, it will not be surprising that the earnings of the Bank of Montreal for the financial year have reached the enormous sum of \$1,313,289 80. This over and above charges of management, rebate and bad and doubtful debts. There were paid during the year two dividends of 5 per cent each and which left the shareholders richer by \$1,200,000 00. For the best information which can be had relative to finance we refer our readers to the Bank's annual report, which we publish in to-day's REGISTER. President Smith and General Manager Clouston speak with special knowledge, and what they say is always accepted as of the highest authority.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 13, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 62	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 61	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush....	0 61	0 62
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 59	0 00
Oats, per bush.....	0 40	0 41
Peas, per bush.....	0 63	0 64
Barley, per bush.....	0 42	0 42
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs....	6 0	6 20
Chickens, per pair.....	0 55	0 65
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 09	0 12
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 14	0 16
Onions, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 65	0 75
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Turnips, per bag.....	0 30	0 40
Apples, per bbl.....	4 50	5 00
Hay, timothy.....	9 00	11 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00

Personal.

The REGISTER extends its congratulations to Mr. V. P. Hughes, son of B. B. Hughes, Esq., of this city, who has just obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Toronto University.

Also congratulations must be extended to Miss K. Donnelly of Loretto Abbey, who has won the bronze medal and certificate for the highest number of marks in the primary course at the recent examinations in art held by the educational department.

C. O. F.

An interesting social evening was spent at the last meeting of Sacred Heart Court, No. 201, C.O.F. C. R. J. J. Moran was in the chair. There was the usual attendance of members, each taking a lively interest in the transaction of business of the order. Three applications for membership of the Court were received and one initiation. The evening was brought to a close with prayer. The next meeting will be held the 21st of June.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, beg leave to acknowledge the generous assistance they have received from the charitable public in the disposition of the beautiful carriage donated by Very Rev. Vicar General McCann. The net proceeds amounted to about \$350.00. Mr. Alexander Thompson, saddler, Yonge street, Toronto, was the holder of the lucky number. No. of ticket, 532.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you



A Case of Must

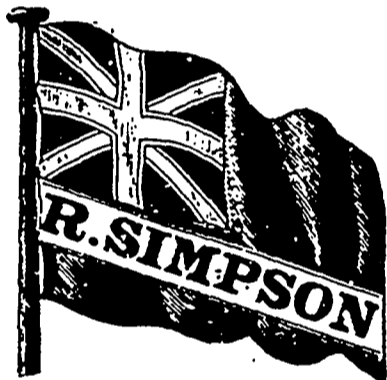
WITH OAK HALL

We know when to let go— And Oak Hall has the reputation to back up its announcement of a notable reduction in prices in a way to draw buyers. A month of exceptionally bad weather has seriously

affected our business. Our stock of Summer Clothing is fully three times greater than it should be in June, and to-day we begin the summary and effective plan of reducing this with an extraordinary reduction in prices. Call it a clearing sale—a reduction sale—a discount sale, or whatever you like—the chief point to remember is that our usually low prices have been reduced below all precedents on everything in the Men's, Youths' and Boys' Departments.



Star shirt waists for boys marked down from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to 75c. for any pattern



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.

BUILDING SALE.

BUILDING operations make it necessary that we should rid ourselves of the larger part of the heavy stocks of men's furnishings we're now carrying.

Bow Ties, were 30c, now.....	10c
Knots, light and dark, were 35c, now..	15c
Four-in-Hands, newest shades, were 35c, now.....	15c
Washing Ties, in pique and cashmere spots, worth 20c each, 2 for.....	25c
Our 50-cent line Four-in-Hands for....	25c
Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, for....	50c
Laundered Shirts, 4-ply linen fronts, extra quality, worth \$1, for.....	75c
Men's Flannelette Shirts worth 50c, for 25c	
Men's Fine French Balbriggan Underwear, were \$1.25, for.....	90c

Why pay outside prices for a staple like Teas and Coffee?

Choice Mixed or Black Tea, regular price 40c, for.....	25c
Best Ceylon Tea, regular price 50c, for 35c	
Elephant Brand Coffee, regular price 40c, for.....	30c

Let out-of-town shoppers understand they can order anything by mail.

R. SIMPSON,

Store Nos. 170, 174, 176, 178 Yonge street, 1 and 3 Queen street West.

S. W. corner Yonge and | Entrance Yonge st. Queen streets, Toronto. | Entrance Queen st. W.

Nothing is superficial to the deep observer. It is in trifles that the mind betrays itself. "In what part of that letter," said the king to the wisest of living diplomatists, "did you discover irresolution?" "In it's 'n's' and 'g's' was the answer.

"GONE WEST."

THE DOMINION REGALIA CO.,

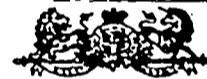
Finding their old stand much too small for their rapidly increasing business, have

REMOVED

to the larger and commodious premises known as

76 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

COME AND SEE US.



TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received at this Department until noon on

MONDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,

for the following works:—

Hydrants and Cast Iron Pipes, London Asylum; Infirmary, Hamilton Asylum; Sewage Disposal Works, Kingston Asylum; Reservoir, Barn and Stables, Slaughter House, Piggery, Driving House, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Brockville Asylum; Extension of Main Sewer, Addition to Boiler House and Steam Boiler, Orillia Asylum; Barn and Hot Water Boiler, Brantford Institution.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the several institutions, except those for the steam heating at Brockville, which can be seen with the other plans and specifications at this Department, where forms of tender can be procured on application.

An accepted bank cheque, made payable to the undersigned, for \$100 for each of the above works, except for the Infirmary, Hamilton, and the several works at Brockville, for which an accepted bank cheque for \$500, made payable to the undersigned, will be required. The cheques of unsuccessful parties will be returned.

The bona fide signature and business addresses of two parties as sureties should accompany each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. HARTY, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ont., Toronto, June 11th, 1894.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of York, in the Estate of Thomas Giblin, laborer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes in that behalf, that the creditors and others having claims against the estate above named, Thomas Giblin, who died on the 5th day of May, 1894, are required on or before the 6th day of July, 1894, to send by post, pre-paid, or deliver to the undersigned, full particulars of their claims duly verified, and of any security held by them, and that the Executor of the estate will, on and after the said 6th day of July, proceed to distribute the estate of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice as aforesaid.

J. J. FOY, 80 Church st., Toronto. Solicitor for the Executor.

Dated at Toronto this 7th day of June, 1894.

SUMMER SESSION For Teachers

AND OTHERS AT THE

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Confederation Life Building, Toronto, COMMENCING

TUESDAY, JULY 3rd,

AND CONTINUING UNTIL FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th.

WRITE FOR RATES.

O'DEA & HOSKINS, Principals.

Dr. EDWIN FORSTER

DENTIST,

office: Corner Buchanan & Yonge sts. 24-y

DR. MCKENNA,

244 SPADINA AVE.

TELEPHONE 3225

THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER XVIII—(CONTINUED)

"Now, then, my love," said the duchess, "I do begin to understand more distinctly this attempt of the younger branch of the Wooltons to dispossess Lord Stanmore of his birth-right. Keep neutral, Emily, my dear child—keep neutral. I rejoice that it is your sister, not you, who is to present Miss Woolton on the twenty fifth, and to previously interest the Queen in her position; because Charlotte, being lady in waiting, does not become so much involved in a private act of friendship by so doing. You perceive, I do not ask you to feel, as I do, the whole corruption of the proceeding; I ask only neutrality, for the sake of family peace, as Colonel Whyne is in favor of the younger branch. But, now, tell me more minutely and consecutively, the account given by this infamous—well, God forgive me! this important witness, who was once in the service of the Countess de Courtrai, maternal grandmother to Lord Stanmore, then lived with a family who took her to the isle of Cuba, where she passed to the service of Mrs. Gerard Woolton, at that time on a visit to her parents from Jamaica. Now, for the actual legend of the two baby boys."

"She states," said Lady Emily, "that when in the service of the Countess de Courtrai, at Versailles, more than twenty years ago, she accompanied that lady and her daughter, the young widow, Lady Stanmore, to the sea-side, owing to the dangerous state of health of the little viscount. That the fever increased from the journey; that before the ladies sent for the medical practitioner of the place, they consulted together about changing the clothes of the two babies, and that Madame de Courtrai said, 'Not yet, for he may recover; that the medical men never saw, or knew there was more than one infant in the house, till after the death of the little lord; that he paid his little patient every attention possible, but happened not to be present at his death; that as this woman had to supply, in some measure, for the nurse's inattention to the healthy child, she watched all that was going on; and further states, that when the medical gentleman came to make the attestation of the death, he was astonished to be given the name of Leon Bauvin, and said: 'Why, ladies, I was sent for to attend the infant child of Lady Stanmore. Madame, is not this your child?' The younger lady was weeping over the dead child, and could only sob out, 'Ah, yes.' But the countess said, 'My dear, your grief makes you talk quite foolishly. Lucille, take our little Arthur into the drawing room, where Monsieur shall see him.' Lucille then went to fetch the nurse's child, that had been dressed by Madame de Courtrai, and when the doctor saw him, he started, and cried, 'It seems the same! oh, what a likeness!'"

"Why did they leave the wet-nurse behind, and yet take her child to the sea-side?" demanded the duchess.

"Lucille always persists she does not know, and the colonel says it is the worst point in the case," replied Lady Emily. "Oh mamma, is Lord Charleton feeling so secure that he is doing nothing for his grandson? Do persuade him to exert himself."

"I will, my dear child; I shall see him to-night at a private collection of choice paintings. He is to show me one especial small picture that he thinks a gem, almost hidden in a corner. I can speak quite confidentially in that corner. I will entreat him to get witnesses, and letters, and proofs of all kinds. I will know the value of such things."

"Yes, indeed, mamma; and George gratefully remembers it all. He says he shall always believe well for the

termination of a cause, if you persevere in it. He has already asked me, in this case, what does D. D. think of it."

"But here, unfortunately," observed the duchess, "we can only, in reply to all these bold assertions, invoke the spirits of the departed. The mother and daughter thus calumniated are both dead. There must have been some perfectly good reason for not taking the nurse—for separating both children from her—most probably some infectious disorder; but this woman, her fellow servant at the time, pretends not to know why she was left behind. This Lucille has been gained over to tell that one fact and no more. How true it is that 'facts are not truth.'"

While a certain circle in the London world of high life was occupied most intently with a painful mystery, that in a few weeks was to be set at rest by a private arbitration; the day arrived for the maiden speech in the House of Commons by the young Viscount Stanmore. The place for lady auditors was filled to personal inconvenience by his real friends, his doubtful friends, and those who wished to say they had heard the man who had become the chief topic of the day. Amongst the first of these, were the faithful friends of his mountain-home, the ladies Clara Moorland and Violet Chambelayne, who were escorted to their seats by Lord Claud, with the promise to fetch them, when required, from his own allotted station in the diplomatic section. The young orator had already perceived his grandfather and the Marquis of Seaham, planted where they could see as well as hear him. From the excitement that had occurred during the previous fortnight between the two nations, both noblemen were rejoicing that Arthur had chosen for his subject the importance of peace with France. Their presence far from alarming, reassured him. He felt but one drawback, it was the conviction that, directly he became animated and warmed by his subject, a slight French cadence, more than accent, became confirmed. But as a foreign cadence is far better than constraint, Arthur resolved to forget the sound in the sense; and, in fact, gave the listening house so much solid sense, that the marquis, at first delighted, began to fear that he would prove only solid, and, in the end, heavy. The silent attention of the house, however, continued, and Lord Stanmore rising, at length, to the impassioned eloquence of which both himself and subject were capable, bore all hearts and votes in sympathy with his ardent desire, that the two noble gifted nations of France and England, disdaining all petty jealousies should unite in generous emulation for "Glory to God and peace to men of good-will!" The applause given was unanimous, heartfelt, and continuous. Congratulations to the venerable Earl of Charleton followed the sensation caused by the young orator, and were renewed later in the upper house, to which Lord Charleton and the Marquis of Seaham had then hastened. All clouds over the prospects of his beloved Arthur had dispersed to the view of the happy grandfather, and were forgotten for the next few hours by Lord Seaham. They lowered and blackened, however, more and more, as they approached to discharge the final thunder-bolt.

CHAPTER XIX
FIDELITY IN ADVERSITY.

"Violet," said Lord Claud, in a few days after the maiden speech of Lord Stanmore, "will you lend me your pretty emerald ring for a few hours?"

"Certainly, dear uncle. I am so glad you admire it. I am sure you will take care of it—the greatest care of it. You will return it to me this evening, will you not?"

"I can promise to take the greatest care of it; but as to returning it to you this very evening, I had better not promise."

Violet, who had nearly withdrawn the ring, now replaced it, saying:

"If you wish to order a similar ring, uncle, I will execute the commission for you. Any experienced jeweller can make one resembling this, by merely looking at it. He will not require to keep it by him."

"But I am not sure that I wish a fac-simile," said Lord Claud. "Let me look at the setting."

She gave it into his hand, and while he appeared to examine the setting, she watched the expression of his countenance. At length, to her astonishment, she perceived the tears in his eyes, and exclaimed,—

"Oh! uncle Claud, you are unhappy; you who are generally so joyous. It is something about the ring you are going to order. You wish to make a farwell present to some one you love, because you are going back to Munich. But, dear uncle, now that papa is minister for foreign affairs, you will soon be an ambassador, and you can marry this lady. Is she the Countess Hortense?"

"Good heavens!" cried Lord Claud, extremely agitated, "what can you know of Hortense?"

"Ever since we have been in town this year," replied Violet, "I have heard the ladies of the French embassy talk of 'la belle Hortense,' and now this last week Lady Emily Whyne and the Marchioness of Penzance, who call to take me out driving, talking together in a mysterious way of 'la Hortense,' and they say, uncle, that you are fascinated by her."

"Every one is fascinated by her," said Lord Claud.

"Yes," continued Violet, "the marchioness has presented this beautiful Hortense at court, and told her sister that the sensation produced was unprecedented."

"Ah, yes, of course; it could not be otherwise. But, Violet, my dearest girl, this beautiful Hortense is likely to cause you great unhappiness. She is—"

"Oh, uncle, I understand. You have taken off my ring. Lord Stanmore has engaged himself to this beautiful Hortense; and you love her. This is very wrong of him. I saw the ring he took from me glittering on his hand that day in the House of Commons. He caused a great sensation. Papa says it was the best maiden-speech he ever heard; and I was so proud to be betrothed to so fine an orator. Oh, how wrong of him to wear his ring, and engage himself to another!"

While Violet bent her head on her hands, Lord Claud slipped the ring into his waistcoat-pocket, and said:

"Perhaps, it would be easier to leave you under your present impression, my dear Violet; but truth is best. In the first place, Hortense is not engaged to any one. Secondly, she is not yet a countess, but claims, after her father, to be presumptive heiress to the earldom,—must I say it?—of Charleton."

"How can that be?" said Violet; "I do not understand."

"It has been discovered," continued Lord Claud, "that, without any fault on his part, the young man we have hitherto known as Lord Stanmore, has, in reality, no claim to that or any other title."

"When I first knew him," said Violet, "he was called Mr. Arthur Bryce. I liked him very much. It will make very little difference. I shall retain my own title, as my aunt does. I shall be Lady Violet Bryce. You may give me back my ring, uncle."

"Dearest Violet, if it were as you suppose, all might still be arranged. But he is no relation whatever to his hitherto grandfather. He is neither Bryce nor Woolton. He cannot claim even the baptismal names of Arthur Philip Dieudonne. He was changed at nurse, as it is commonly called. But in his case, the treacherous act was not by the nurse, his mother, but by the Countess de Courtrai, the maternal grandmother of the little viscount,

who, at his death, to prevent the grief of her daughter and the earl, and keep up her daughter's consequence, continued to have it believed that the nurse's child had died,—the likeness between the infants facilitating the deceit. The young man's real name is Leon Bauvin. He is the son of a simple soldier."

"But he is very good and very clever, and is faithful to me," said Violet, raising her head. "He is very graceful and accomplished and handsome. What does it signify that his name is Leon? I like the name."

"And could you bear the name of Bauvin?"

"Why not? Give me back my ring."

"Sweet Violet," said Lord Claud, "I will place the ring, this evening, in the hands of your father. Let his authority alone induce you now to wear it. You were not betrothed to Leon Bauvin."

Nearly at the very hour of that day, our hero received from the venerable earl the same announcement, with some modifications. Lord Charleton remained unshaken in the belief that he spoke with his own flesh and blood; and that bribes and perjury were about to produce a false sentence against his beloved grandson. This belief greatly mitigated the horror of the announcement. Arthur,—we will still thus term him,—felt also his spirit roused and his intellect quickened to defend the wounded honor of his mother and grandmother; and he listened eagerly to all that his grandfather and the marquis had prepared for the defence. The next surprise was, to find in the father of the captivating Hortense the rival to his claims; and to hear that the first legal authority had given his opinion, that the family had far better settle their opposing claims by the marriage of the young people.

"Does mademoiselle know of this legal advice?" demanded Arthur, smiling.

"She does," replied Lord Charleton; "and told her father that had you been really cousins, the affair could easily have been thus settled; but that never would she marry the son of a peasant."

Just then a few hurried lines from the Marquis of Seaham were placed before Lord Charleton, to the intent, that the most pressing business had occupied him, and would occupy him till late at night; but that he had secured a private dinner, to which he invited his two friends, at seven o'clock.

Lord Charleton had a friend to dine with him; but Arthur was punctual to the time appointed. Towards the close of dinner, before the usual time for the servants to retire, the marquis desired the dumb waiter to be placed by him, and to be left with Lord Stanmore. A short pause followed the departure of the domestics, when the marquis said, with emotion:

"Stanmore, this may be the last time I thus address you."

"Good heavens! marquis, do you, too, then, think so badly of my cause?"

"I think," replied Lord Seaham, "we have not yet done enough to frustrate the false swearing of three witnesses from France. But this is what I have effected: I have engaged the active and practical assistance of the French government; so that the police, being made acquainted with the object of your grandfather's valet Julien's visit to Versailles and elsewhere, will aid him to the utmost, and they have already discovered the *concierge* who lived with the Count and Countess de Courtrai. This has been useful. The old man remembers perfectly well that the nurse had a violent fever, which turned to typhus, and that all the family dispersed. Of course, her own child was removed with the rest."

"But this is admirable news," observed Arthur. "Why are you discouraged, my lord?"

"Yes, this is good; but still not enough to counterbalance the assertion of that woman, the lady's maid, that she actually watched Madame de Courtrai take the coarse linen chemise off the little Leon Bauvin, and place the fine cambric and lace on him, saying, 'None but the best henceforth for the little Arthur Dioudonne.' The woman was then called by madame, who put the infant into her arms, telling her to dress him directly in the clothes laid ready, and to take him into the drawing-room, to the medical gentleman."

There was here another pause; the marquis then added,

"You are, perhaps, not aware that, when once the sentence is given by arbitration, it is just as powerful as if, in an open criminal court, the judge pulled on his black cap against you. A few friends may still surround you, and call you Lord Stanmore; but in the first now edition of the peerage, instead of Arthur Philip Dioudonne, &c., Viscount Stanmore, heir apparent, will be Gerard Woolton, Esq., heir presumptive; and the doors of the royal palaces are closed against you as Viscount Stanmore, there being no such person in existence. However," continued the marquis, "if we look thus at the worst, it is that, being prepared, we may receive adversity with a manly spirit, and pursue the best path open to us. Lord Charleton, with his usual decision of character, has already written, and made legal, a new will, in which he leaves you, as Leon Bauvin, the whole of his immense fortune, and the re-purchased estate of Woolton Court, with the obligation of resuming the names of Bryce, Woolton, and of naming your eldest son Arthur Philip. Thus," continued his lordship, "if you are pronounced to be Monsieur Leon Bauvin, a native of France, you can be naturalized in England, or trust to me for getting you into the French embassy, where your own abilities and industry will raise you to an eminence, perhaps equal, if not superior to what you might have obtained as hereditary peer."

At those words of encouragement Arthur ventured to say:

"And Lady Violet?"

"You are very young," replied the father, "and while there is youth there is hope."

The following evening Arthur, charged with the commission to search through his mother's correspondence with his grandfather, and accompanied by his own valet, Mr. Temple, was drawing near to the descent in the valley of Woolton Court. He had started early in the morning, and felt extremely fatigued. Yet this lassitude was overcome by painful excitement, as the pitch of the mountain was passed, and he approached the domain won back through years of toil, and still to be his by the faithful love of his grandfather.

"Heaven wills to show me the nothingness of accidental position," thought he. "I was first here as Arthur Bryce, heir of the rich merchant of Marseilles; secondly as Viscount Stanmore, the future Earl of Charleton; and now, to be probably declared Leon Bauvin, the peasant soldier's son. Well, be it so. My soul, with all its powers and its faith in a better world, remains to me."

He entered Woolton Court, and while the valet and other domestics were occupied for his comforts on this unexpected arrival, he passed through the lonely echoing hall to the library. There were already in his short experience many sweet memories attached to that and the other rooms. While waiting for lights, he passed through the suite of drawing-rooms to the one where still stood, but in a sheltered corner, the harp of Lady Violet. He partially removed the case, and gazed on the wreath of emblematic flowers that, in the short notice of three weeks, had been so beautifully executed on the white enamel. A pang of tender

remorse struck his heart, as he remembered its waywardness on the evening of her first performance. He turned to the window: but the obscurity was becoming too confirmed, and he returned through the rooms, guided by the lights in the distant library. There he found the refreshment he had ordered: after which, remembering the all-important motive for his presence at Woolton Court, he took a taper, and, mounting the stairs, proceeded to the once mysterious quarter of the nocturnal music, and entered the private sitting-room of the Earl of Charleton. He came provided with the proper keys, and the papers and letters were all kept with such regularity, that Arthur easily found the packet of his mother's letters; that is, the correspondence of the late Lady Stanmore, during her residence at Versailles. As the earl had given him full permission to read what he pleased, Arthur passed the next hour in the perusal of these artless and interesting effusions of a young mother's love; but at length some passages, in the present state of his feelings, became too acutely painful: he rushed from them, and, hastily locking the door, fled to the chapel. Just at the entrance he rushed against the chaplain; but, instead of apologizing, he seized his hand, and dragged him before that point of the Stations of the Passion, where the soldiery are despoiling the Saviour of his garments.

"There!" cried he. "That is what they are doing to me. But I can bear all except to know that I was not *her* son!"

The utter astonishment of the reverend chaplain was succeeded by the deepest sympathy, as by degrees the whole story and its doubtful result were unfolded to him.

"But these letters," suggested he, "surely they will convince the impartial arbitrators that only a fond mother have written them?"

"We must hope so," sighed Arthur. "I have come here for them alone. I am glad to have met you, reverend sir. You will now remember me before the altar."

"I always do so," replied he. "I have daily remembered you before God, as one young and prosperous; praying that the world's smiles may not lead you to forget Him. I will now pray that its frowns may not drive you to murmur and upbraid Him."

Although Woolton Court and all its dependencies were still to be his, Arthur felt that when he next looked on each part, it might be under such circumstances of humiliation, of deprivation, of loss of confidence in his own identity, that he felt comfort in the holy presence and influence of his reverend companion.

They talked long and earnestly together, and with such effect that our young hero, on retiring to rest, felt the soothing effects of resignation on even the physical nerves, and fell into slumbers long and deep.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AND DYSPESIA."—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes:—"In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

The smallest bird is an East Indian humming bird. It is a little larger than a common house fly.



A FRIEND

Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. and a bonus of one per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

FRIDAY, 1st DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House in this city on Wednesday, the 30th June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
Toronto, 26th April, 1891.

LISTEN!

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838 and 844 YONGE STREET,
Can sell you

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Men's Furnishings, Hats and
Caps, Ties, Shirts,
and Cuffs,

As cheap as any other store in the city.
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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

**BRASS
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CHILDREN'S COTS.**

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FATHER KILCULLEN'S JUBILEE.

Below are the addresses presented to Rev. Father Kilcullen on the occasion of his silver jubilee:

FROM THE FRIENDS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE.
 Rev. James Kilcullen, Pastor of St. James Church, Adahat.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER—With unalloyed pleasure the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto assemble to day before God's altar to greet you with priestly joy on the auspicious occasion of your twenty-fifth birth day in the sacerdotal state. For if men congratulate their fellows each time they reach another mile stone in their natural and physical life, ought not we, with greater reason to extend our felicitations to the man who has trodden successfully, honorably and without guile, the narrow paths of supernatural priestly life during a quarter of a century?

To careless observers, even to many of his own flock, the trials and dangers of a priestly life are unknown quantities; to us who know them too well, victory over them elicits unbounded admiration. It is a victory of the sort we are here to day to celebrate.

Although but a short time in your present parish, your people, we are sure, clearly appreciate your zeal, sincere piety and scrupulous fidelity to duty; but they little know, perhaps, of the vast field of self denial and sacrifice you were tilling for twenty years before your ecclesiastical superiors placed you here.

Ordained when manhood had just dawned upon you, the allurements of the youthful heart were cast sternly aside, and you began in the lonely mission of Brock, the fight that was not against flesh and blood merely. Appointed a few years afterwards Pastor of Port Colborne and Welland, you worked steadily on among uncongenial surroundings, that might have dampened the zeal of a less devoted servant. You laid hold of your task without a residence and with but a wooden shell for a sanctuary. In time you secured a presbytery and built one substantial church and repaired others at a cost to yourself, of many a footsore journey, collecting money from the toilers in the powder-vent rock and alluvial mud of the Welland canal, and when the day was done your books were the only companions you had to solace a weary mind.

Your love of classic studies—a love that is congenial in the Irish race, urged you to secure the best teachers available for the Separate School, and so marked was your success that many of its alumni are to day prominent in the learned professions.

The memory of these triumphs, dear brother, gives you a right to rejoice, as you survey them across the chasm of twenty five years and gives you and us an additional reason to thank God for giving such a power to man. Without God, no man could find a successful career in the priesthood. His work is hampered at every step by the three-headed enemy world, flesh and devil while to human consolation he is almost a stranger. The end and the crown of his work are equally deep in the shadowy future, where he looks steadily, with the eye of faith, while the thoughtless world pauses a moment in its onward swing, to cast a sneer or a smile. Like the light house far outside the port, he carries the torch of truth. He recks not the blatant foam and buffeting billows at his feet, for he knows that yonder within, there is a safe harbor which he himself cannot enjoy until the measure of his works will be full.

We pray our good God, dear Father Kilcullen, that He may leave you amongst your people many years to labor and conquer, till full of merits and of days you shall be allowed to pluck the ripe fruit of undying life from the tree that grows in the midst of the supernal paradise.

Signed on behalf of the priests of the Archdiocese:

REPLY.

Father Kilcullen replied as follows:

VERY REV. AND REV. FATHERS—I know not how to express in appropriate language the feelings of gratitude that fill my mind at this solemn moment. To you, with whom I have the high honor, not through any personal merit, but by God's providential disposal of individuals, to be a joint laborer in that portion of the Lord's Vineyard composing the Archdiocese of Toronto, I extend my most sincere and cordial welcome on this, to me, momentous yet joyous occasion. I also feel a great pleasure in greeting my Rev. friends, not of the diocese—Father Connolly of London, Fathers Craven and Cronin of Hamilton and Father McGuire of Peterborough. Most of you, Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers, have come here a long distance and at great personal inconvenience, without taking into consideration the expense of travel, and for all this I assure you I am grateful.

Your great kindness and brotherly regard place me under an obligation so overwhelming that I can never repay it. Friendship in the ranks of the priesthood has introduced into the Archdiocese the beautiful custom of making the 25th anniversary of each priest's ordination a day of special thanksgiving not only to himself and parish, but I might say to the Diocese at large, because of the bond of union and charity binding all in one.

I am unable to thank you adequately for the kindly sentiments so beautifully expressed in the charming and flattering address with which you have honored me. Your fraternal affection has prompted me to attribute to me the virtues that should adorn the daily life and actions of the priest. I am well aware that in painting and extolling the perfections of the ideal perfect priest your charity throws the mantle of silence over the weakness, shortcomings and imperfections of the humble individual in order to show respect to the sacerdotal character which is indelibly stamped on him by reason of his ordination.

You will, please, kindly bear with me, while I make a remark in reference to your kind allusion to the success that has attended my efforts in my late parish. There, as in all the parishes of the Diocese, in as far as I know, the people nobly seconded every undertaking. Their moral support aided in overcoming at times, mental anguish and anxiety, and their pecuniary help removed what seemed to be unsurmountable financial difficulties. The same generous assistance has been cheerfully rendered in my present parish, so that a debt of \$7300 standing against this church and St. Francis' of Tottenham has been brought down to \$1,500 leaving on St. James' a debt of \$1,300 and on St. Francis' \$200. This has been accomplished in the brief period of little more than four years; and owing to general depression in trying times. A new church, that of St. Mary of Achil, has been also added to the parish at a cost of \$5,000, and its debt would be at present, in round figures, about \$2000. I would not advert to this, but that I feel assured from your alluding to the matter that you are one with me in thanking our Lord for the progress being made. Whilst thanking you from the innermost depths of my heart for your sincere sympathy, permit me to give utterance to the joy and gladness that should naturally fill the hearts of all, people, priests and Archbishops when we call to mind what has been done in the Diocese even within recent years. The Archdiocese has been served by a zealous, devoted and self-sacrificing priesthood. Evidence of this is visible and patent to all.

In every parish the presbytery and school have been built, the church has been erected, bearing aloft the golden angel symbol of redemption, bidding us to lift our eyes and raise our hearts to fix them on the contemplation of the imperishable joys that await the faithful servant beyond the grave.

How am I to thank you for your beautiful and appropriate gifts? They ought, and with God's grace will, I hope, remind me daily that I'm a priest, and that the priestly glory and functions are to offer up the adorable sacrifice of the Mass to honor by it even adequately the infinite Majesty of God and to sanctify the Mystic body of Christ, or His people.

These royal priestly garments will, let me hope, rivet in my mind the thought that I serve Him "who hath on His garment, and on His thigh written, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords." I will also accept most gratefully, Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers in God, and dear conferrers in the ministry, the Chalice of Salvation, from your consecrated hands, and will invoke the name of the Lord.

Yes, I'm bound to you now by stronger links of love than united us even before this day. You will not, I know, consider it presumption on my part, on the 25th anniversary of my First Mass, to say that when offering in this chalice the Most Precious Blood of Jesus, I will invoke His name, making a special memento for the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto the kind donors of these rich vestments and this gold chalice.

The obligation now rests on me to pray Almighty God to illumine my pathway in life by the light of His grace, so that when we all stand before the awful white throne of the Lamb that was slain, in presence of the flocks entrusted to our care, we may be able to say each and all: "Of all those whom Thou gavest me not one has perished."

After the reply to the address of the clergy Rev. Father Walsh gave Father Kilcullen a beautiful missal, the present of his Grace Archbishop Walsh. In answer he said: I cannot find words to thank you kind hearted, noble minded and generous Archbishop who is held in benediction by his priests and people at home, and revered throughout Canada's broad Dominion and far beyond its boundaries as a learned and great prelate for this sacred mark of paternal good will, solicitude and benevolence. It will leave forever engraven on my memory the love and fealty I owe him, and renew in my mind my ordination vow of reverence and obedience to him who has been appointed by St. Peter's successor to rule the Archdiocese of Toronto.

TOTTENHAM'S ADDRESS.
 To Rev. James Kilcullen, Pastor of St. Francis Church.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER—The Catholic people of this portion of your parish in connection with St. Francis Church, Tottenham, desire to convey to you through this medium their most sincere congratulations on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination to the Sacred office of the Priesthood, and to pray that the Giver of all good may be pleased to grant you many years yet, to labor in the Lord's Vineyard.

We cannot let this opportune moment pass without paying a tribute of gratitude

for your indefatigable efforts in affording your people in this part of the mission, frequent opportunities of approaching the Sacraments, no matter under what difficulties or personal inconveniences.

Having in the not far distant past experienced the want of a weekly opportunity of attending Divine Service in our own loved Village Church, we can the more keenly appreciate the advantage to be gained by a frequent offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and we feel confident the same ardent zeal for religion which so united our dear Pastor in procuring an assistant in order that we might have Mass offered every Sunday morning, will, also prompt him to provide his faithful flock in Tottenham with a Sunday evening service in the near future.

These evening services in the past have been noted for large attendances, and bore precious fruit, in keeping the young people of the Village and surrounding country from wandering away to places of worship other than their own.

Assuring you of our sincere love and affection and asking dear Father to accept the accompanying token and to be remembered in your prayers at the Altar, we beg to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Congregation.

Geo. P. Hughes, J. D. Kelly, M. J. Casserly, H. McMahon, J. E. Morrow, Jas. McLaughlin, Frank McGarrity, J. Connolly, L. C. Hughes, Jas. Finn, Thos. Q. McGoey, Ed. Donald, James Felchly, Chas. P. Kelly, James Scanlon, Jas. Egan, P. B. Kelly, Thos. Keona.

ADDRESS FROM THE LADIES.

Rev. and Dear Father Kilcullen.

This being the 25th anniversary of your ordination to the holy priesthood, it is but fitting that we, the ladies of St. Francis parish Tottenham, should extend to you our sincerest congratulations upon this so joyful an occasion, in gratitude for your devotedness and self sacrifice in the administration of our parish.

Though you have not administered the sacred rites of Holy Church at our altars during this whole period, yet knowing well your fidelity to duty during the years you have been with us, we may infer what fervor has characterized your whole priestly career.

The financial condition of church calls for our highest commendation. Who is there among us that can offer the slightest reproach to you for unfaithfulness to your ministerial duties. How often have you not consoled our dying friends and relations; how often have not your instructions recalled us to the path of duty! In a word you have been to us a kind father, friend and guide, through the difficulties of the past few years.

We earnestly pray, that He, who directs all things well, will be pleased to spare you to celebrate your Golden Jubilee, and when your earthly career is past that you will receive the Crown of Glory that awaits him who perseveres to the end.

Dear Father be pleased to accept this souvenir—a slight token of the esteem and respect of the Ladies of St. Francis.

Signed on behalf of the ladies of St. Francis.

MRS. MORROW MISS MCGARRITY.
 MRS. CASSELY MISS DOYLE.

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J. W. LANCMUIR,
 MANAGER.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of June, 1894, mails close and are due as follows.

	CLOSE.	DUE.
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East	8.00 7.40	7.15 10.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West	7.30 8.25	12.40 p.m. 8.00
N. and N. W.	7.30 4.20	10.05 8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland	7.00 3.35	12.30 p.m. 9.30
C. V. R.	7.00 3.00	12.15 p.m. 8.50
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. W. R.	noon 2.00	9.00 7.30
	6.30 4.00	10.30 8.20
	10.00	
U. S. N. Y.	6.30 12.00	n 9.00 5.45
	4.00 10.30	11 p.m.
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12 n.	9.00 8.20
	10.30	

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m., on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for June: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post-offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

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