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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 17.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 29 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CONSENT OF THEOLOGIANS.

In last week spaper, protecting against the minstice of holding us accountable for the opinions of writers, of whom we may have never heard, we wrote that any theolognan may err, and therefore there is no one of them whom we are bound to follow any further than he commends his opinions to our reason or faith, or than as the Church tells us we ought to follow him. There is one in fallibility in the world, lodged by Christ in His Church, and exercised in the way she herself declares the right one. But by the nature of the case, since divine revelation is addressed to the reason, there are and have been countless millions, who have made that revelation the subject of their deepest as of their most constant thought. Many of them, in addition, have put their reflections on paper for the benefit of themselves and others, and sought to give their statements a form most proper to show the unity and consistency and harmony of the separate items that appear in the great book of the divine Word; and this necessarily resulted in the science of theology.

the science of theology.

The Church herself is engaged in teaching Christ and Him crucified. This, with all its infinite meaning and consequences, she is, at every hour of every day of all the years, laboring to impress upon the mind and heart of mankind. She has the full deposit of

impress upon the mind an heart of mankind. She has the full deposit of the faith, and brings out now the new, now the old, according to the exigencies of times or persons, but always absolutely the same doctrine.

Now able men, within her besom, children of her own who have imbibed her spirit and are doing their best to obey her every intimation, of course see and hear and feel what she is doing, and when they write about it give reports correct in the main; though any of them may fall a little short, or go a little too far. When they report correctly, testifying to what they see and hear, adding neither comment nor speculation of their own, they of course step the short of the short o

see and hear is always the same, as being the action of the Church ever infallible.

This agreement is technically called the consent or unanimity of the Fathers; and being the simple effect of the Church's inerrancy, is itself—as far as it goes—also inerrable. Hence the rule of the creed of Pope Pius, forbidding any one to teach against the unanimous consent of the Fathers, is, in the last analysis, only saying that no one can teach against what she has herself taught, or in other words, that she not was, but is, always infallible. No exact comparison can be found for this state of the case—but it may be illustrated thus: If all the lawyers of the country agreed that cortain statutes had always, without oxception the same interpretation and action, surely it would be reachness to think differently in the matter. But as the body of practitioners have no promise of infallibility, it might happen that they had made a mistake. The Church, by the direction of the Holy Ghost, never did or can make any mistake, and therefore all who report her actual doings, or some art of them—which is the most any one writer can do—must report alke, or be unanimous.

But it may happen, indeed it is the common rule that in addition te reach

part of them—which is the most any one writer can do—must report alike, or be unanimous.

But it may happen, indeed it is the common rule, that in addition to reporting what he sees and hears and feels the Church doing, a writer may go on to put his own interpretation upon her teaching and acts; and then he occupies very different ground. He may blunder, may go too far or not far enough He may by the multitudinous forms clously, miserpresent the truth, and then of course, in these passages, no maker what his general abilities or maker his unbended casing the count of the maker his submission and retract, without any imputation on his character, without in heaven, refuse to submis and then he is a heretic and out off entirely from the body of Christ here and hereafter, unless he repeates. The Church gives the greatest froe.

urch gives the greatest free-The Church gives the greatest freedom and oncouragement, addit animos as Plus IX. said to the writers on the speak and write on the truths of revelation. Twas for that they were given. The control of the said that the work of illustrating and popularising, so to say, the divine message. Her great teachers and doctors also holds in lightest honorduring life, and promise them a special giver in elecution that they teach only the truth, and of that are alone is the judge. In reliation to her, Saints, Teathers, Doctors and Theolograms are all on the same level, such by himself is fallible and therefore all by themselves, are fallible. But segainteach, by her aid one have the infallible with middle truth and the sum of their test monies when she by

the divine guidance has eliminated what is personal or local, or accidental, that is lass corrected their mistakes, sissimply her truth, and therefor must be accepted.

Now our outside Irlends seem to have the view that because we admit the Church's inercancy, we are therefore so fond of submission so little free or able to think for ourselves that we are ready to bow down to overy one who writes under the name of a theologiam. May further they seem to be of epinion that we have a special fondness for prostrating our minds before all milliont outselves they seem to be of epinion that who have a special fondness for prostrating our minds before all milliont outselves they seem to be of epinion that we have a special fondness for prostrating our minds before all milliont outselves they are not the objects of the seem of the special seems of the special seems of the special seems of our great writers they have not a word to age of the splendid things these writers have given us, but fix their attention exclusively upon some obscure or disputed souteuce and make that do duty in the Christian work of convicting us of sine we forswear and dotest. St. Thomas wrote such gloriously fine things that, as the logand tells us, Christ said to him: 'Bone scripistic de me, Thoma '—'Thomas, thou hast writton well of me.'' And any one who can read the "Lauda Slom" without feeling—ti is the most magnificent outburst of intelligent prasso that ever issued from uningstied lips—must have nothers wits nor than human excellence as a thinker, but by a passage (quite correct when understood, and always put forward in the worst sense that can be put on it. A like course is pursued in this case of lealing to see the court of the first of the me. The writer quoted by Dr. Sullivan a tow well and the like of the me. The writer quoted by Dr. Sullivan a tow wells ago, without being much of agenius or disciplination of the bridge of the prostration of the bridge of the prostration of the bridge of the prostration of the bridge of the prostratio

Considerable curiosity continues to be expressed concerning the promised visit to Toronto of the Apostolic Delegate, Right Rev. Mgr. Merry del Val. The newspapers have given publication to misleading paragraphs, which were no doubt written before the date and proposed features of the visat were decided upon. The Delegate will come here upon the invitation of His Grace, the Archibiation of Toronto, and it is expected that he will be able to remain for about a week. Nothing will be left undone to give him an adequate impression of the importance of the city; and it is pretty certain that Catholics will not be about in a sping this manner of public spirited attention to the distinguished visitor. One whois known to have so varied an so great an acquaintance with learning and its institutions in European countries, will naturally be aboun at lithal Toronto beasts of an acity provides of the country of the countr

A. M. D. G.

Religious Ceremony at Loretto Abber

Religious Ceramous at Loretto Abbes.

The beauty of the Easter tide solominities at Lorette Abbey was enhanced by a cremony very much in harmony with the great lesson of the Resurroction. Just as our Lord on that glorious morning rose from the tomb to a new life, so these taking part in the ceremony on Thursday, April 22nd, were also cutering on a new life—turning away from carthly vanities to a life hidden with Christ in God.

Long before the appointed hour every available seat in the chapel was occupied, and at nine o'clock the interesting procession entered. It consisted of ten young ladies in beautiful bridal costume, each attended by a little maid, who gracefully acted the part of train-

young ladies in beautiful bridal costume, each attended by a little maid, who gracefully acted the part of trainbearer; seven novices followed, and finally his Grace Archbishop Walsh, accompanied by Vicar-General McCann, Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, and a large number of other clergymen from the city, vicinity and Hamilton. When all were seated, his Grace addressed them were scated, his trace addressed them in words of elequence and sweetness, dwelling first on the glory of the Paschal solemnities, and showing how meaning-less would be such a ceremony as was presented to their view. were it not for

presented to their view, were it not for the Resurrection—the foundation of our faith.

He touched briefly on the sufferings of our Lord, which we so lately commonorated, and emphasized the fact, that after the Resurrection our Lord lived no longer the same life. He dwelt apart with His apostles and this only to prove His resility. The reflections on the religious life were beautifully consoling to those about to onter along the narrow way, for surely the experience of one who has travelled far on this path is much to be valued. After the sermon, the young ladies for Recoption advanced towards the altar, and when the usual formula was carried out, they loft the chapt to divest themselves of the last remnant of earthly vanity, while the magnificent strains of the Profession Hymn filled the air. After an interval, during which the choir charmed all with its devotional renderings, the young ladies re-entered, clothed in the religious habit, and were presented with the cincture and beads; they also received their religious names as follows: Miss Debryt, of Hamilton, to be known in religion as Sister Mary St. Anthony: Miss Finderville, of Mitchell, Sister Mary St. Edmund; Miss Forster, or Toronto, Sister Mary Willia, Pister Mary Dedita, Pister Mary Mary Odelis; Miss Wali, of Guelph, Sister Mary Bertrand; Miss Pope of Chiesgo, St. A. Antholi, Miss McCaun of Toronto, Sr. M. A. Iphonaus; Miss Dople of Bremanton, St. K. Serenz, Miss Smart of Elora, Sr. Cleta.

As they resumed their places, with

Miss McCann of Toronto, Sr. M. Alphonaus: Miss Doyle of Bromanton, Sr.
M. Serena; Miss Smart of Elora, Sr.
Cleta.

As they resamed their places, with
constonance expressive of Intense joy,
the following norious came forward to
complete the sacrifice to which they
had been sapiring during their term of
novitate—Sr. M. Philippa. Miss Mahon
of Guelph; Sr. M. Victor, Miss Carroll
of Guelph; Sr. M. Jerome, Miss Carroll
of Guelph; Sr. M. Jerome, Miss Carroll
of Guelph; Sr. M. Jerome, Miss Cogna
of Lindsay; Sr. Elizabeth, Miss Mathews of Owen Sound; Sr. Alexia, Miss
Comor of Galt. They received the
hews of Owen Sound; Sr. Alexia, Miss
Comor of Galt. They received the
hews of Owen Sound; Sr. Linda, Miss
Comor of Galt. They received the
hack veil, elucture, crueifix, and ring,
the meaning of each bring explained in
the words of the ritual. Miss was then
calebrated by Rav. Wm. McCaun, and
the members of choir again did full
justice to their admirable reputation.
At the solem moment of the Domine
non sum Dignus the novices approached
the silar-rail, and before communicating recited their vows and received from
His Grace the assurance of life everlasting, if they were faithful. He then
administered Holy Communion and the
sweet consoling hymn "Veni Sponsa
Christi" was beautifully sung. The
ceremony closed with the To Doun in
full chorus—and well might God be
praised for the wonders that are wrought
in His name. When earth presents
her brightest appearance, and spring's
golden suulight lends an additional
charm to worldly attractions it seems
strange indeed that those still in the
sweet hour of prime, endowed with
taleats and accomplishments that could
well stand the test of worldly glare,
should turn aside into the apparently
lesser light of the cloister, to a life of
silent prayer, but down through the
ages, the gospel story of the wise and
the foolish virgins has been repeated
with this effect that in the bloom of
youth, in the light of carth's sweetes
smiles, and hope's fairest promises,
young maidens turn aside

The Mayor of Ottawa.

The Montreal Star says: Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, has been made a knight of the Holy Sepulchte by His Holiness the Pope, upon the recom-mendation of Mgr. Merry del Val.

Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarasparilla. Take it any.

A E I ICA. Water For Tan Re 2 allowing is a specie. T Trug Resource ast were THE JESUITS IN

The following is a species, and onsed report for The Risolater of a lecture delivered last week by Roy. Father J. Carborry, of Schomberg, before the Catholic Truth Society (St. Mary's branch):

More than eighteen centuries have olapsed since our Divine Lord gave to the humble circle of Apostles that wonderful command: "Go teach all nations," and whether in the lowest depths of her numerical nothingness, or at the highest point of her proud condition as Mether of Nations, the Church of the Apostles has been continually fullfilling this commission of her pliving that have obtained and quaried the blessings of peace and liberty, her zeal that has reached and civilized the savage. Of all the many and glorious missions which the Church of God has accomplished, perhaps none are more famous, more furtiful, or more emportune

missions which the Church of God has accomplished, perhaps none are more famous, more fruitful, or more opportune than those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and especially ly in the new fields propared by the discoveries of Columbus and Di Game. About this period there was lying wonded in the town of Pampeluma a Spanish soldier who was destined to become, in the hands of God, an instrument by which the Church should repair from the ranks of the idolator the loss caused by the defection of the heretic. This man was Ignatius Loyela. When he was a soldier of Spain, his mind had been inhued with the importance of bedience and disciplines to the control of the heretic. This man was Ignatius Loyela. When he was a soldier of Spain, his mind had been inhued with the importance of bedience and infused into the minds of his associates such a spirit of martial ardour and military disciplines as made them willing to do all, risk all, and suffer all rather than abandon a position. So great was their zeal for the salvation of souls and their determination to let no obstacle hinder them that in a few years they were labouring for God in the deserts of Africa, the jumples of India, and the wilds of Americs.

This 'lass mission is distinguished above all others for the difficulties of the work, the number of martyrdoms and he lasting efforts. From the first, these hinder the properties burned with a desire to carry the Cross to the New World. Young men of brilliant talents gave up their bright prospects to throw themselves into this work of charity and devotion. They followed immediately in the wake of discovers, and no sooner did the martine of France and Spain plant the standard of their nation of the continuative with the farthest to throw themselves into this work of charity and devotion. They followed immediately in the wake of the farthest of the work of the plant of the Cross. The pines Maine and the La Platte, all contributed their share of the first whites and the plant of the control of the control of the

slones, to either the unknown lead of derkings and death. What a westhorful age is a life and the Means at a boot of the moments of deaths of distinct missaons with the top prophetic more to the moments of deaths of the death of the distinct missaons with the top repetition to to the immented of deaths of the distinct missaons with the top repetition to to the immented of deaths. The distinct missaons with the control of the distinct missaons with the top and the distinct of the distinct missaons with the top and the distinct of the distinct missaons with the top and the distinct of the distinct missaons with the top and the distinct missaons with the

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Reducing the Supply of Irish Police-News from Esgland. Lord Russell of Killowen in kdinbargh

Astria.

It is announced that in connection with the commemoration of the Burko Centurary in Belfast, three meetators will be hold in the Uniter Hail Annexs on May 4th, 6th, and 8th, under the angues of the Belfast Lebrary and Society for Promoting Knowledge At the first of these, which wit take place under the presidency of the Marques of Dufferin and Ava, the Protostant Primate will delived a lecture on "Burke as orator and writer," and at the second County Court Judge Webb will lecture on "Burke as stateman and political thinker;" and at the concluding meeting there will be numerous readings from the writings and speeches of Burks.

A letter from his Levishin March

from the writings and speeches of Burke.

A letter from his Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Henry. Bishop of Down and Connor, was read in the temporary church of the Redemptorist Fathers, Clouwed, St. Fail's road. The Bishop said: "I am pleased to know that your new temporary church which, will affired seating accommodation for about 700 people, is so near completies. I would most willingly have given you permission for a formal opening and a collection to assist in defraying the expenses of its crection on the third Bunday after Easter as you desire but for the fact that the Catholics of the city are engaged, as you know, in making a great and united effort to pay cff, by means of the coming bassar, the accumulating debt on the Mater Infirmorium Hospital. As the great majority of our sealed heaper, the weakers, where the sections of the control of the contr debt on the stater infirmrum closs pital. As the great msj rity of our people belong to the working classes, we cannot expect them to contribute to many objects of charity within a short time."

Armagh.

At Armagh Quarter Sessions a remarkable and interesting case was heard, in which Susan Murray, of Darkley, in the county of Armagh, widow, administrature of the estate and effects of Catherine M'Aneancy, deceased, sued the Rev. Father M'Shane, of Keady, in the County Armagh, Oatholic curate, for £93, for money had and received by defendant from Oatherine M'Aneancy deceased who was a spinster and a begger woman. It was shown that the £24 given to Father M'Shane formed a donatic mortis cause clothed with trusts, which he submitted had been carried out faithfully. Judge Kisbey dismissed the case on the merits, and said defendant had carried out his trust faithfully.

The Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, the new Bishop of Ross, will be consecrated on the 3th May at Skibbereen. He has been the recipent of numerous congratulations from many quarters. The people of Clare, whilst rejuicing that has been raised to such a position of dignity and influence, express deep regret at his departure from amongst thom.

The Sub-committee appointed by the Executive of the '98 Centenary committee has me in the City Hall for the purpose of making arrange merets to forward the formation of local committees throughout the counter, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Pepot at the Phenix Park is at present almost completely denuded

The Depot at the Phoenix Park is at present almost completely denuded of recruits, or nearly all of those in training for some time past, on becoming effective, have been allocated to counties within the past few weeks. In coemection with the drill staff, it is staked that owing to the stoppage of recruiting many of the sergeants and men employed in this department will revert to ordinary duty at an early ake, as it will necessarily take a considerable time to reduce the service to the strength the Irish Excentive have in view, the reduction it is understood being on a muc. larger seale than was at first anticipated. The abolition of the number of subdistries in many parts of Ireland has been servied out recently to a large extent, particularly in Leinster and Uniter, and more will be carried out immediately. In connection with sentry duty at the Depot, it is a noteworthy fact that the men performing it new are in many instances not required to carry rifles as heretofore, but merely side arms, which at any period would seem sufficient for the parases for which they are posted.

On A pril 13th the monument to the late Mr. John Kelly, erected over his grave in Glassnevin, was unveiled. The monument takes the form of a Callie crees, which was erected at a cost of £80, the proceeds of a public makeripion. The cross is in the old Calie form, and the figures are those of the old Gaelet tancory, with hores and whorls. It was scuptured by Mr. T. K Dennany, Gasnevin road. The isseription is a simple one. On the cide facing the grave are the simple words, "John Kelly," and on the other side the following is chiselled—John Kelly, born in Bantry, di-din Dub'in, 18th April, 1896, aged 48 years. B.I.P. at present almost completely denuded of rescuits, or nearly all of those in

Proparations are being made for the holding of a Gaelie Convention in Galway. His Lordehp, the Most R. v. Dr. MacCormack, has intimated his willingness to preside, and invitations have been issued to the friends of the movement in Dublin and other parts of he country.

Kerry

of the country.

A Listowel correspondent says I understand an important law suit will be tried next term, arising out of the monetary affurs of the late Mr John Stack, cx-M P. It appears the validity of the will of the deceased gendeman is being impeached by his brether. Mr. E. J. Stack, J.P., on sever I grounds, while Mr. Thomas Takeon and his wife as universal legates are supporting the document.

The attractions of the "King lom of Kryr" are to be further enhanced during the coming tourest season by the opening of two now and first class horels for the Southern Hotels Ca., Limited. The Southern Hotels Ca., Limited. They are being built by the well known firm of Messra Samuel Hill, of Oork, and when completed will be among the finest specimens of hotels to be found in Three Kingdoms. Both are situated in the Kenmare district, one being at Parknasulla, If miles from Kenmare, on the north shore of Kenmare river, and the other on the outskirts of Kenmare town, on the main road between Glengariff and Kularney. When the Southern Hotels Company was formed a few years ago they acquired existing hotels at Caragi Lake, near Killorgin: Waterville, and Parknasulla.

Kitdare.

On April 13th there was interred in

Nidere.

On April 18th there was interred in the cemetery attached to the Sisters of Meroy Convent Athy, the mortal remains of Mother Iveres, Maher, a num of more than ordinary sanctity, ability and zeal, and who has left behind her a record for work done in the twin cause of religion and education. Sine attained the age of 77 years, 56 of which were devoted to the austerities and holy practices of convent hife.

Limerick.

Limerick.

A Ballingarry correspondent writes stween Captain Harkness, landlord A Ballingarry correspondent writes: Between Captain Harkness, landlord, and Mr. David Cotter, evicted tenant, negotiations are in course of progress with a view to the reinstatement of the latter in his holding at Garryfiae, from which he was evicted seven years ago. It is also my granifying duty to curomole the reinstatements of Mr. James Barret and Mrs. Margaret Power, widow, and their respective families, in their holdings at Rathus sare, from which they were evicted about eleven years ago.

Mayo. Majo.

On April 12th the funeral took place of Mr. John Egan, Notary Public, who has filled the office of Clerk of West port Union since its establishment over 50 years ago.

Tipperary.

Thurles and Conoulty have sent an illuminated address from the relatives and well-wishers of the Archbishop in illuminated address from the relatives and well, where of the Archishop in his native county, who join with the noble hearted people of the great archidicese of Panladelphia in ocleorating the Silver Jabiles of his episcopate on the 22nd of this month. The designing and illuminating of the address is worthy of the occasion, and is all that could be desired. It is appropriate coming from Ireland that it should be purely Irish in design, with the sham rock and forget-me-not introduced in well selected places, with views dear to the Archibishop. The old Rock of Cashid, Holy Cross Abbey, and an interior view showing the cross over the grave of the father of Archibishop Ryan; also Thurles Casile, a figure of St. Patrick, the Oathedral—Thuries, Erin and Harp, together with the Archibishop's diocesan and family arms and portrait.

Tyrone.

One of the largest and most influential meetings of the Nationalists of all shades of opinion ever seen in Armagh since the deplorable split occurred in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party, was held in the capital of Tyrone for the purpose of establishing a branch of the 98 Centenary Committee. M. McGinn was in the chair.

Wickley.

Wicklew.

Micklem.

A short time since the tenants on the Littledale estate, which lies between Rattletum and Aughrim, entered into negotiations for the purchase of their holdings. They made an offer of fourteen year's purchase which the trustees refused to entertain. The terms laid down by the latter were twenty years' purchase for the grazing farms and eighteen years' purchase for the agricultural holdings. Eventually the tenants consented to accept these conditions.

ENGLAND.

Mesigned his Bishepric.

Most Rev. Dr. Butt, Bishop of Southwark, has resigned his bishopric, and will be succeeded by the R gitt. Rev. Dr. Bourne, who was some time since chosen as Dr. Butt's suffragan. Dr. Butt is, and has been for some time, in Rume, and has felt compelled to take the step of resignation by continued ill-health.

Cardinal Wiseman's Novel Dramaticed,

The Daily Chronicle says the Rev. Arthur Whitley's dramatic version in five acts of Cardinal Wiseman's novel "The Church of the Catacombs," was

produced for copyright purposes at the Ryal Theatre, Chester, a few days ago. There are thirty-two characters in the play, which is entitled "From Cross to Crown."

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

Duran Forbre of Unitedes

The late Mr. Dungan Forbes, of
Culioden, whose death has occurred
at Culioden House, hore a historic
name, and enjoyed the reputation of a
model hardnerd and county gentle
man. He was never married and
took no interest in seciety, living on
his estate all the year round. He was
ratter old-fashioned, and affect a the
kit and blue-bounet of the lingmand
clind. Yet be was a good friend to
the toursta, to whom in allowed all
reasonable lattuide. He is succeeded
by his elfest neg-how, another Mr
Dungan Forbes, who was born in
Australia, and who is still unknown
in this country.

A letter from South Uist (Onter
Hebrides), says the internal election
of the School Board of South Uist
took place on April 2nd. The result
was as follows: Successful candidates
—Rev. Alex MacDougall, Icathotic
St. Mary 8, Benbeculan, 228 votes;
Dinad Paterson (factor, Protestant),
225 votes; Rev. Aliquis MacRa(Catholio, Arakennoth, Joolidar), 211
votes; Rev. George Reg (Cashione,
Dainbrogi, 207 votes; Tev John Mac
Jutosh (Catholio, Bornish), 207 votes;
Archibald MacLennan (merchant,
Protestant), 208 votes; Winham Bain
(publican, Protestant), 195 votes;
Insulaebossiul candidate—Rev. Riderick MacDonad (Established Church
innister), 142 votes; Fire Catholies
have now a majority on all the public
boards.

Receptos to Lord Chief Jautice Reseal.

Dards.

Reception to Lord Chief Justice Russell.

The Lord Chief Justice of E. gland,
Lord Russell of K-towen, acreved in

Einburgh on Tlursday evening, April

8. That the visit of such a distinguished Catholic might receive due recognition, his Grace Archbishop Macdonald held a grand reception on Saturday afternoon in the Palsace, Greenbill Gardens. Amongst those present were Dr. Smith (Bishop of Dounkeld), Lord Raiph Kerr, Lord Trayner and Mrs. Trayner, Lord Trayner, Canon Machan, Colonel Lestie, W. Oampbell tof Skerr mgton), Bathe Gulland, Bathe Robert Sin, Council Trayner, Charles Richter, S.C., J. Campbell from, S.S.C. Addrew McDermott, S.S.C., W. Condine, S.S.C., Teather Wuyte, S.J., Father McGinness, Father Stuart, Fither Esson, Fither Douleyy, Father Hoban, Mr. and Mrs. Mcand Mrs. McGure, Mrs. Millor, Mr. and Mrs. McGure, Mrs. Millor, Mrs. Miller, the Misses Stott, Mc. and Mrs. Miller, the Misses Stott, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, the Misses Stott

How to Cure Herdache.—Some people suffer until misory day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrong. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Flulsy Wark, Lyssander, P.Q., writes: 'I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Billous Headache."

C 0. F.

C 0. F.

A true Forester-like enthusiasm pervailed at the meeting of St. Leo Court, No. 581 C 0 F., held on Wednesday, 21-tt. April. A spirited discussion took place in respect to auditors' report and the establishment of a contingent fund. A notice of motion was given to amend the by-laws by substitution of B urinot's Parliamentary Practice for Robert's Manual Short addresses were given by several mombers under the heating "Good of the Order," reference being to the net gain of sighteen courts and 1592 members during Sarch. Eight members were installed at this meeting. All the members of the Toronto Courts have decided to receive at St. Patrick's Church on Sauday May 2nd. at 90 clock, for which purpose they are requested to meet at corner McCaul and Queen Sts. at 8.00 A. J. T. LOFTUS, Rec. Sec., St. Leo Court.

STREET OAR ACCIDENT —Mr. Thomas says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by boing run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Da. Thomas 'Ect.extrac Ott., when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he cound use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

The Death of Mrs. J. F. Kenny.

HALIPAX, April 10.—The news of the death of Mrs. J. F. Kenny will not come unexpectedly on the public, for these keen known for many months that her life was despired of, but the keenness of regret will be none the keenness of regret will be none the keenness of regret will be none the keen No death that could have occurred in Halifax would have caused greater or more universal sorrow than that of the lady who peacefully passed away yesterday. Mrs. Kunny was a Miss Furness from an upper Canadian town. She received her cluestion in Montresi, and one of her cluestion in Montresi, and one of her cluestion in the summary that substanded was she who afterwards

became known to fame as Madame Albani, and when the great Canadian prima donna visited Haifax she was a welcome guest at Mrs. Kenny's. It is some 22 years since Mrs. Kenny and to Halfax, and it will be long ore the great results of her many good works disappear from this otty. She was a woman of striking personal appearance, beautiful accomplished, and most charming in manner. Hospitality was one of her prominent virtues. Extraordinary executive capacity and great energy were characteristics when Mrs. Kenny possess of, and which enabled her to accomplish much good. She founded that excilent institution—he woman's work exchange and she has been its warm friend ever since. This was but one her general charities she was very prominent. Truly to can be said that her place in this community cannot soon be filled, and that the frigarance of her kindly manner, amable disposition and variety of good works will not fade for many a long year. R.I.P.

The Batolitest Flowers must fade but young lives endangered by severe could not colds may be preserved by Da. Historia Education Orion, whoching cough pronoutist in their sul-months of the properties of the relieved by his storing proparation, which also remedies rhomatic pains, sores, bruises, pilos, Kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

FATHER CORBETT'S SAD DEATH

He Fell'trem a Window In a Bishon's Palac at St. John, N. B.

Sr. John, N. B., April 19 .- The usual elaborate preparations were services and beautiful music on Easter day, but those who attended worship there yesterlay from seven c'clock on, feit that the coession was more of mourning in character than of joy. A sad and fatal affair had been brought to light by the early arrivals for the seven o'clock mass. Miss Rossiter was the first to make the case known Sue was passing the bishop's palace and she saw lying in the Waterloo street front of the building the form of a man. Sue approached and was horrified to find it was Ray. Father horr-fied to find it was R.v. Father Corbott. She gave the starm and immediately some men arrived on the spot and also R.v. Father McMurray, It was found the body was cold and and apparently been there some hours. Coroner Berryman was notified and after viewing the body, decided to hold aninquest at eleven denoted to day, his L.rdsinp Bishop Sweeny having asked it.

asked it.

L ke the other priests attached to the cathedral parish, he had worked hard during holy week and was in the confessional until after ten o'clock on confessional until after fen o'clock on Saurday night. After a few minutes conversation with Rev. Fathers Mc Murray, O Neill and Robinhaud, the decessed retired to his room and Father Robinhaud accompanied him, Father Robiohaud secompanied him, remaining but a few minites. Before Father Robiohaud lefs, Father Corbett remarked that he had yet to complete his sormon (to have been delivered at eleven o'clock mass yesterday) and after taking off his cost and boots, he started to work. This was the last Father Robiohaud or the other priests saw of Father Corbett until his body was found vesterday morning.

was found yesterday morning. was found yesterday morning.
Father Corbett was subject to heart trouble and was in the habit of putting up his window when he felt the affliction coming on. It is thought while working at his sermon he went and housted the window and then reached out to get the air. The window is low, that is, the distance between the floor and the window sill is a little less than two feet. It is presumed he lost his blainnee and fell head first to the ground. Father Corbett was a native of Millown, St. Stephen, and was about thirty years of age. He was educated at St. Josepha college, Montreal, and was ordained a priest at the cathedral by His Lordship Bishop Sweeny on June 29th, 1892.
Father Corbett leaves a muther, who is at present in Boston visiting her sister. Father Corbett was subject to heart

A Very Remarkable Career.

The Novidades (Portugal) says 5th April, at 780 On the 5th April, at 780 colock, Father Hickey, Superior of the Irish Dominicans of Corpo Santo, Lisbon, breathed his last at Bemfias (five miles outside Lusbon). Father Hickey was a magnificent specimen of the Carbible priesthood. This venerably priest immediately commanded respect for his dignified, austers and assessioned the secondary, and his great gentleness at once attracted the loving esteem and heartfelt sympathies of all who knew him. He died young—his life only counted two and fifty years. He was born at Gowran, Kilkenny, and was the son of a civil engineer. Father Hickey was a rare and gifted preacher He preached with equal proficiency in French, Boglish, Spanish and Portuguese, and some time ago when preaching in Barcelona, such were the elevation of his thoughts and the purity of his dottion that the audience betteved him to be a Spaniard, and inquired the name of such an illus-Father Hickey, Superior of the Irish

Good things should be praised—Shakespeare

That is why there was so much praise for the famous 1896 Waverley Bicycle. We continue making it this year, greatly improved, and have no expensive machinery to buy—hence a drop in the price.



that has wen so \$75 sells for

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trious ornament of the Church. He passed his novitiate at Santa Sabina, in Rome and after two years there returned to his Convent of S. Maxumin, France. Here he remained twelve years, and towards the close of 1876 he was sent to Lisbon in consequence of the precarious state of, his health Here he soon made himself felt amongst the people who appreciated the sacrifice of his labours and returned the precision of the continuation of the continu take him into their counsel relating to take him into their counsel relating to matters concerning the good of the Purtuguese Church. He exercised a great moral influence over society, counting amongst his ponitents a number of members of the Court, and even her Mrjesty the Queen of Portu-gal, Sva D Anclia. Nover very robust, his health caused considerable anxiety to his friends for some time past, yet be died in harness.

O. S. Doau of Clinton, says not to go on sufforing as he did for years with Sait Rheum, when a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment uil cure you.
Dr. Chase's Ointment cured Hiram Frey of Norwood, after suffering ten years with Eczoma of the leg.
Chase's Outment slave oursed his little girl of Eczoma on her face.

O'CONNELL'S DEATH.

Proposed Colebration of the Fittieth Apples sary in the Irish College

Rome, April Oth.—The Roman cor-respondent of the "Freeman" writes: On March 22 ad the Very Rev. Monsig nor Kelly, Rector of the Irish College at Rome, presented to the Holy Father a memorial concerning a commemors tion that it is proposed to make on May 15th, the fiftioth anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell. It is

tion that it is proposed to make on May 15th, the fiftioth anoiversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell. It is but natural that such commemoration should be made in the clutrel of the Irish College. The heart which O'Connell bequeathed to Rome on his death rish College. The heart which O'Connell bequeathed to Rome on his death bed is enshrined within its walls. There within the monum: at in the left is enshroud, which was raised to the memory of O'Connell at the expense of Charles Bianconi—lies the heart of the Liberator, enclosed within a silver urn, on which is inscribed. "Natus Kerry: 'Obit Genne."

In the memorial presented to the Pope the death of O Connell at Genoa is briefly related That event occurred on the 15th May, 1847, while he was on his way to Rome to visit the new Pontiff, Flus IX, who had won all hearts to him, and who was then at the beginning of that long and glorious reign which is unparalled in the annals of the Papacy. While on this pious pilgrimage, his strength gave way at Ganoa, and there he died, in the Hotel Feder, one of these old Italian palaces, which under a formor Government had housed the Admirative, and then had been converted into a hotel. A marble slab, having a medallion portrait of O'Connell in the upper part and a Listin inscription be east, recording that here he died, was placed on the outer wall of the building in 1875. Since then this palace has ceased to be a hotel, and has been applied to other uses. Here it was that he bequeathed, as the in scription on his monument at St., Agatha's has it, "His soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to R. Marches has it, "His soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to R. Marches has it, "His soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to R. Marches has it, "His soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to R. Marches has it, "His soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to R. Marches has it, "His soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to R. Marches has it, "His soul to God, his body to Irel

on that day in the church of St. Agatha. A solemn Requiem Mass, followed by a sermon or oration, having for its leading thome the lesson of O'Connell's life and work, seem the fitting elements of such celebration. All the frish dwelling in Rome will take part in it These, consisting of ecclesiasties, members of the religious orders, and laity, will amount to over 100 persons, and all these will assist at the ceremonies. A committee will be formed for the due carrying out of mattersconnected with the celebration, and will consist of the rectors of the frish institutions here and of the more distinguished members of the Irish clergy and laity in Rome.

To the memorial the Soversign Pontiff replied in the most encouraging terms, giving the work his special benediction, expressing at the same time his hope that similar celebrations commemorative of O'Connell might be also held in Ireland.

It is understood that the celebrant of the Requent will be an Irish Prelate, and that the sermon or oration delivered on this remarkable occasion will be by one of the most learned and elequent members of the Irish Hisrarchy. The memories of the freish Hisrarchy. The memories of the freish Hisrarchy. The memories of the Guneral Masses celebrated for O'Connell in the Eternal City fifty years ago are probably faint now in the minds even of the Gw survivors of the crowds who assisted at them. But he words of the great oration—pronounced by Father Ventura, ex-General of the Clerka Regular, on these occasions are still read here with affi-colonate admiration. For there were two Requiemencelebrated in the spacious church of St. Andrea della Velle, the first on the 28th, the second on the 90th of June, and at both Father Ventura preached, the second on the 10th of June, and at both Father Ventura preached, the second on the 10th of June, and at both Father Ventura preached, the second on the 90th of June, and at both Father Ventura preached, the desired at first.

Catholic Truth Society

ST. MARY'S BRANCH

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At a regular meeting of the Catholis Truth Society (St. Mary's Branch), held Monday, April 5th, 1897, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas—It has pleased Almighty God to call to his eternal home, Philip A. Cummings, an energetic and enthu-siastic member of our Society, therefore he it

siastic member of our Society, therefore be it
Resolved.—That we, the members of the Catholic Truth Society, in regular meeting assembled, extend to his mother, Mrs. Cummings, and her family in this their hour of sorrow, our condolence and sincere sympathy for the great loss they have sustained; and be it further Resolved.—That a copy of this resolved to the sustained; and the sustained is and that copies be sent to Mrs. Cummings and that copies be sent to The Carmona Russirska and The Catholic Record for publication.

Be it resolved—The officers and members of this brauch desire to tender their sincerest sympathy to the family of Miss Minnie Kelly on the loss amustained by them in the death of Miss Kate Kelly and pray that God in His great mercy will austain and console them in this bereavement, and to assume them that the prayers of the members will ascend to Almighty God for her eternal welfare; and be it Resolved—That copies of this resolution be sent to Miss Minnie Kelly and to This Carloute Registra and Catholic Recorars and Cathol

Be it resolved—The officers and members of this branch desire to tender their slucere sympathy to Miss Mary Kennety on the look by death of her mother and the street of the survey that God in His mercy will consider the survey that God in His mercy will be survey that their new to the survey that their prayers will be a found to there for the prayers will be a found to there for the remose of her \$\frac{1}{2}\$. A short of this resolution be sent to THE CATROLIC BROWERS and Catholic Record for publication.

the Domain of Woman.

TALKS BY " [ERESA,"

WHAT SOURS THE CRADLE BULSSTILS W "The necessity for increased accom-modation at Our Lady of Lourdes was strikingly illustrated on Easter Sunday when the clurch was oranmed at both the morning and ovening sorvices.

A very interesting discussion is going on in one of the newspapers, regarding the system of home lessons for school children. Everyone seems to be agreed that home lessons are a musance and ought to be abolished. How far they affect Catholic children I am unable to say, but I suppose they have tasks to prepare at home, since the custom has been almost invariable from the time that when they were first established. that schools were first established.

that schools were first catabished.

Personally, I cannot see why home leasons should be particularly objectionable. Students at boarding school at ways have a certain number of tasks to do in the evening in preparation for the morrow's studies, but up to the present time no one has come forward and made any complaint in their behalf. And yet if evoning studies are undesirable in the case of children at home, they must be case of children at home, they must be equally so in that of pupils residing in colleges. Children as a rule do not like study.

Children as a rule do not like study, they will do anything to get out of it, and as, in the majority of cases, there is very little discipline in the home, they are allowed to defer doing their lossons mill a late hour at night, with the result that they become tired, poerish, and sometimes incapable of counting even the simplest task. umnlest task.

the simplest task.

If parents exercised more authority, and fixed a cortain hour in the evening for lessons, say from seven to eight, beyond which they were not to extend no matter whether they were mastered or not, we should very soon hear fewer complaints about the injury to child-

complaints about the injury to child-ren's health &c.

The complaint of some mothers that their children preparing for examin-ations work until eleven and twelve o'clock at night, and then request to be called in the small hours of the morn-ing for the purpose of resuming study, sounds absurd.

Sounds absurd.

There is no boarding school or college for residential pupils, where children would be permitted to injure themselves as such a manner, and yet dosues of their pupils succeed in passing oxaminations of the most rigorous kind.

The fact that the studies are regulated to certain times is the whole gits of the matter. At a certain long proparation begins, at another it is over, and studies, whether completed or not, must be put aside.

must be put aside.

The same system should obtain in the home. It is nonsense for mothers to allow their oblidren to ruin their health and eyesight in such a manner, when a little firmness on their own part would put a stop to it.

Let there be a certain hour set spart

Let there be a certain hour set spart for lessons, when mother can be at hand to help if necessary. If a certain task is too hard put it saids with a polite note to the teacher that the lesson must be explained to the child before he or she can properly grasp it. If the teacher misist upon keeping the child in, on account of lessons that the parents think are too difficult, or useless, consulsing about it.

parents think are too diments, or useress, complain about it.

The fact is, we are trying to live at express speed, faster and faster goes the dance, up hill and down dale, hurry, sourry, rush and olatter, and the worst of it is, we are dragging the poor children along with us; by their arms or their ears, or their hair, it matters not have an that they lears to keen time to their ears, or their they learn to keep time to the wild jig.

The aboundities that are perpetrated

The abstractive that are perpensive, in the name of education are legion, we are practically going education mad.

The latest fad is an educational cradle or some similar nonsense, which is to begin teaching the infantile mind as soon as it arrives at the noticing and grabbing stage, though what it can assimilate beyond the fact that it sees

assimilate beyond the fart that it sees things and wants them, is not very clear. Nor is it easy to see what good our boasted education is doing, beyond putting on a kind of superficial poisis. That it is rendering many young mon and women inordinately proud, and raising them, in their own estimation at least, above the positions that were good enough for their fathers and mothers is becoming more evident every day.

The next generation will probably see a abolition of domestic servants, the the abolition of domestic servance, is and will grow rank with weeds for wast of tillers of the soil, and we shall become a rose of learned noodles fit for moving over root words and othing but poring over root words and erivations from Sanskrit.

How narrow and circumscribed the lives of some of us are. We go to bed, and get up, eat and drink and gossip, with never a thought of the possibilities that lie all around us. We neglect our greeces and waste our opportunities and think nothing of it, what does it master? We fest half inclined to give a couple of casts to that poor old man we passed just now, but it was too much bother to

go back, and besides, we had nothin less than five cents, and so an impuls to exercise charity was neglected cause we were indifferent or undec

cause we were indifferent or undecided.
We think we ought to go and do some visiting, but then we are so busy, half a dozen things crop up that must be done at once, though they did not seem sy urgent half an hour ago, and we plod along in the same hundrum way, week in and week out till, suddenly, some attaching course a loved one is taken. cataclysm occurs, a loved one is taken dangerously ill, and straightway, all om narr whese of oud and aim shows up in all its meanness, and we see our lives a they are, and see also what they sl be. Sometimes the dark angel of netimes the dark angel on the great white horse swoops down upon the household, and there is a vacant

How changed everything is, the world does not seem the sar-a, it all sceme strange and unusual, like a dream. He cannot be dead, the brother we loved so much, surely he will wake again and we shall hear his merry voice on the stairs and see his bright face laughing and full of fun, as it was only last week.

Last week! what is last week? what

is yesterday or to day? Mere common-places familiar enough in the ordinary round of life, but sounding strange and unreal in the face of the great mystery of death. It is the sudden expansion of heart and mind that gives that of heart and mind that gives that strange semblance of unreality to ordin-ary things. We live so much in the present, we narrow our circles so that only the things immediately around us seem to be real. We take no interest in anything out-side of ourselves and on immediate sur-

side of ourselves and on immediate sur-roundings; we live as though we and our friends and the world were to last porever, we put our good resolutions off until to morrow, and to morrow may be too late. Let us be up and doing to-day, for "the night cometh, when no man can work."

Those proof readers again! In my remarks last week I am made to say:
"A true woman was a gentlowoman, and a gentleman should be modest and reserved." Of course, for "gentleman" read "gentlewoman." I am not supposed to lay down the law of manners for the aterner sex, and I am afraid most of the gentlemen would see no particular reason why they should cultivate modesty and reserve, though, certainly, if we intend to claim all their especial proregatives, they will be obliged in soif defence to assume some of our discarded virtues, in order to maintain some semblance of difference.

Teresa,

The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., eritee: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartic.

Cape Town, April 28.—In the Cape Parliament to day the debate on the so-called "peace motion," adjourned on April 16, was resumed. The motion referred to urged the adoption of a policy of moderation and con-ciliation in the settlement of differences, in the interpretation of treaties and conventions. An amendment was introduced to the effect that the and conventions. An amendment was introduced to the effect that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the London convention, and by the redress of the genume grievances of the Utlanders. Bir J. Gordon Spring, the Premier, to-day said the way for the Transvaal Republic to subdue the excitement was to redress the grievances of the Utlanders. He did not believe there would be war, because he could not see how it was going to arise, though he explained that the building of forts and the importing of ammunition and guns was no way to secure peace. Continuing, the Premier asserted that the last thing the Imperial Government desired was war, and if war occurred is would be the fault of the Transvaal. Great Britain was determined to maintain the London convention and her position as the paramount power in Africa. The Transvaal subcomp, he asserted, was not worth a year's purchase without the protection of Great Britain Mr. Sauer condemned the stitude of the Premier, and suggested that if Great Britain used force it would mean evil. the protection of Great Britain Mr. Sauer condemned the attitude of the Premier, and suggested that if Great Britain used force it would mean eavil war. Mr. M. P. Sobreiner, the for mer Premier of Cape Colony, said he did not agree with the martial utterances of the Premier. Continuing, Mr. Sohreiner remarked that the situation was full of ominous clouds, and he expressed the hope that the lightning would not strike.

The great domand for a pleasant, asie and restable autidote for affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Blokle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughts, colds, bronchittis, inflammation of the inegs, etc. It is so paid to the inegs, and is put at a procetted will not refuse it, and is put at a procetted will not exclude the poor from its beauties.



The Turks Advance on Larissa

London, April 23—G. W. Stevens, war correspondent of The London Mail, desorbing the flyting at Milouna says: "The Turks have now succeeded in forcing back the Greek from their position on the heights above Tyrnavo and are prepring for the final advance on Lirisa.

Ahout 4 o'chick this afternoon the inhabitants of Tyrnavo could be seen abandoning the town and retreating in wind confusion along the Larissa road. The Greek troops fell back in good order and occupied with four batteries of artillery the low hills between Tyrnavo and Larissa. There they prepared to offer further resistance While they were deploying their guns and taking the range several battalions of Turkish infantry with five batteries of artillery moved slowly down the slopes of Milouna Pass toward the planu. Their object was to support the force of cavelry engaged in making a reconnoisance. Hitherto the ground has been too uneven to employ cavalry, but now that we are gaming the famous plains of Thesealy the Turkiel mounted me will be kept hard at work. They are well mounted, keen and eager to bear their full share in defence of their country. Indeed, the spirit of our troops is above all reproach. Presently our artillery halted, unlimbered and opened upon the Greeks and a vigorous artillery duel commenced. The spectacle was a mag nifacent one from the heights, which seemed to have been expressly designed to serve as an amphitheatre. We look ed down upon the battle raging at our feet and were close to Marshal 3 them Pasha and his easer were of the opinion that Laries had been virtually won, now that Milouna Pass was in the hands of their men. Edhem Pasha's plans have hithered to serve as an amphitheatre.

Below us were serpentine lines of bayonets glittering in the bright sun and standing out from the deep green of the plains and dull brown of the bars, rocky hillisdes. They moved with even eadence towards Tyrnavo. From the mouths of the gens about half way between this place and Larisas. Soon the Turkish battery limbered us, finding that the sh

move forward by Damesi on Tyraavo.

He has also ascertained the strength
of the Greeks. Our troops are now
fast converging on Tyrnavo, and we
shall probably occupy the town tonight. From the position which we
now occupy, Larsas, with its white
houses, is embodied amidst green trees
and glistening in the sun as I send off
this message."

SICK KIDNEYS CURED KIDNEYS

When a man's Kidneys are deranged, be's not much good for work of any kind, it fact he does not feel like when the head of the last he does not feel like when the head of the last he does not feel like when the head of the last he had been as the last he had been to create in the system, that it is their duty to carry off.

Here was Mr. James Clark, of 190 York Street, Hamilton, Ont., a sufferer from Kidney disease. In bonsequence he was weat.

Mr. Kovanistics and his work is us and his streets, and his work is us and his you can make in a man by setting his Kidneys right. The "new ingredient" does the Full Information and sworn statements of excess by addressing The Ryckman Medicine Co., 'Hassitton, Ont. "The Char Book "free to any address."

MAGAZINES

The May St. Nicholas.

The May-Pole Danoe, "I st. Nicholas.

Mich are. "If we U said Marion Helped" is a story for girls by Alice Balch Albot. Dr. E-mily G. Hind describes an odd pit of so ne of her voting friends in Nowd-rese," A Winte R al Squirral. George B. Simth. In a paper entitled "General Grant's Winted M. ontain Ride," tells of a romarkable coach-trip made by the president from the village of Beshilehem to the Profile Hause. The distance was eleven miles and the road was rough and mountainous, but there were eight excellent horses attacked to the ceach and the trip was made in record-breaking time—less than one hour.

The May number of the Atlantic Monthly takes up the problems of rural new England in two articles which present a study of country life in two different communities in two

An Artist's Conversion.

London, April 7.—Mr. Aubrey Beardstey, the well-known artist and litterateur has just been received into the Church by Father Bearne, 8.J., of the Ocatory of the Sacred Heart. Mr. Beardsley, who has spent the winter at Burnemouth, is about to leave for Mentone.

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by coldsand coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

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TRIEFRONE No. 264.

C'be Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED ELECT THERSDAY

AT THE FFICL 40 LOWBARD STREET TORONTO

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TARBELDIDTIANS 40 00 PER ANNUM

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The Catholic Register Co.,

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

29 - S. Peter of Verona, 30-S. Catherine of Siena, 1 -- SS. Philip and James, 2 - 2nd, str. Easter, 3 - Finding of the Holy Cross, 5 - S. Montea, 5 - S. Piut V. May

"Women at work" is a newspaper headline to the report of the ladies' campaign against Sunday cars. It is a philanthropic achievement to provide work for idle women. But then it must

A cable despatch says Mr. Justin Mc A cano asspacen says Mr. Justin McCarthy is dying. We hope the news is exaggerated. Mr. McCarthy has been working very aard of late, and his health has seldom been firm. His place in literature could not easily be filled to-day.

Our able contemporary, The Anti-genish Casket, is a true "Sherlock Holmes" at discovering when a Catho-lic is not a Catholic. But "Sherlock could err, or Homer nod One of its clues must have dropped out of The Casket when it co finds that one of our reverend doctor of the Church in these parts, free from Rome, who writes for the press over initial letters, is "after all a non-'atholic." The logic is great but it

Saveral worthy citizens of Montreal, mong others Mr. Justice Curran, Sir Valiam Hingston an Mr. Michael barke, have personally aterested themelyes in the success of the proposed estimonial to Mrs. Sadlier. Their action at the matter worth the success of the proposed setimonial to Mrs. Sadlier. Their action the matter should be an incentive to in the matter should be an incentive to Catholics generally to help on this good movement. We have already gone into the strong claim which Mrs. Sadlier has upon the appreciation of Catho-lies in Cauada. We believe, however that the testimonial will not merely be an evidence of appreciation; it will be an act of sympathy and generosity. We hope that our Untrie Catholics will do their part.

A distinguished visitor to Toronto this week was the Right Rev. Thomas Benacum D.D., Bishop of L'ncoln. Neb. His Loriship, although it may not be suspected from his name, is a son of "gallant Tipperary," and he has been participating in the jubileo of his fellow-countyman, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. He was the guest of the Archbishop of Toronto. Father Ryan, rector the Cathedral, from Tipperary again) accompanied Dr. Bonacum to the principal places of local interest. The western Bishop was amazed at the size principal piaces or occas meeters. And western Bishop was amazed at the size and beauty of the Queen City, and at the number and excellence of its institu-tions of education, religion and charity.

The post Kipling's greeting to Can-ada, published in The London Times and cabled over on Wednesday, is an inspired production. But—do not mon-tion it in Gath—the inspiration is detion it in Gath—the inspiration is de-cidedly Romish. The phrase "Our Lady of the Snows" is one familiar to every Cathelic, as the name of one of the p-pular feases of the church in the Eternal City, and as recalling one of the most pootic and beautiful narratives of simple faith to be found in religious simple faith to be found in religious literature. There can be no doubt that Mr. Kipling wont to Rome for the title and the chord of his song; but we shall not not say he is a plagiarist, because we are delighted to know that a familiar Catholic phrase can uspire him to one of his best offorts.

of his best offorts.

The Montreal True Witness is somewhat optimistic about the establishment of a Catholic daily newspaper in Canada, Our own opinion would be given against the launching of any sheet comparatively infector in point of general interest and quantity of reading matter. This will be better understood by making an admission concerning our Catholic weekly papers. Compared with the bulk of bad reading purchasable for a cont, how does it occur that the product of our presses is so very meagre? This state

of things provides a practical objection to all schemes of issuedning new enter-prises in the interests of religion. Candully none of us in the business of publishing Catholic papers gives the reader value in bulk at least; for his money Of course we blace it out. readers; and they blame it on us. And thereby langs a misunderstanding.

Will Bishop Sullivan Please Retract?

We have waited sufficiently long for a graceful retraction by Bishop Sulli-van of the statement made by him in the pulpit of St. James' Cathedra during Lent, in the course of a sermor on the habit of lying. He said "Some people think a lie permissibl under certain conditions. In a book used in universities of the Roman Communion this view is taken." Not only was this statement reported in the public papers but m a letter to the editor of "THE REGISTER, dated March 31. Dr Sullivan admitted having said it. The matter of responsibility is therefore placed beyond doubt. We have now to discover whether in making the statement Dr. Sullivan thought he had authority for it; or whether he made it recklessly cnowing that there was no foundation for it. If the former was the nature for it. of Dr Sullivan's error THE REGISTER or Dr Sunivan's error the Redsree gave him every possible opportunity for consulting his supposed authority. and of making a voluntary retraction when he had found out his mistake. We invited him to name the book he had alluded to. We expected that before he did so he would have looked up his reference to make sure whether he was right or wrong before pinning himself down. What did he do? He named Dr. Peter Dens, (tome iv., pp. 806-811), and he asked that we should translate it in unabridged form. Without much comment on the naivete of the request, and while seeing the he Anglican bishop was getting himself into, we gave him another opportunity to do the graceful thing and so save his reputation We and so save his reputation We informed him that Dr. Peter Dens was no authority, we asked him to name one university in which his theology was followed, and we invited him to translate the five pages from tome iv. himself. Had he done any one thing we had asked him he might still have had the opportunity of making the voluntary retraction. Had he written to any Catholic university he would have been informed that Dr. Peter Dens has received no approprobation in the Church. Had h read the pages cited, and he might have done so because in his letter he stated that he had Peter Dens' work in is hand, he would have seen whatever may be the authority or lack of authority of that author, that he had never written what Dr. Sullivan attributed to him, but on the contrar rejected the doctrine that a lie is ever permissible, as all Catholic theologians

and writers reject it. either to translate Dans or to make enquity concerning him; and after he has had plenty of time and declared opportunity of doing so, it becomes the duty of THE REGISTER to quote r the Anglican bishop, ford him, this time under pressure, the chance of making the retraction

which he would not make voluntarily In his letter to the editor of this paper, after pinning himself down to the citation of Dens in support of his Lenten assertion from the Sullivan wrote: "This, I Sullivan wrote: "This, I believe, is one of the standard theological authorities recognized in your communion." We at once informed him h was wrong in that; and we must now add that Peter Dens has no authority as a theologian, and his name is pr tically unknown to Catholics. He belongs to the old school of Louvain whose opinion is of scarcely any weight, and, as we have already said has received no authority in the Church. But authority or no authority, Dr. Sallivan has falsified him, and has declined to retract of his own free will the falsification. He has said that Dens teaches a lie to be "per-missible under certain conditions." The following is the actual text of Dons, taken from Theologis ad usum Seminariorum austore Petro Dens, editio nova, tom 4. Mechliniae. 1830. Pag. 818 et seq.

1839. Fag. olo us us.

No. 343. Au mendacium aliquo casu
potest cesse licitum?

Ros. Plato, Origones et aliqui veteres
existimarunt; sod responsio negativa
certa est. Ratio est, quod ome mendacium sit intrinsece malum et lego
naturali prohibitum; nam voces sunt

maturalitor signa intellectus ait St.
Thomas. Idom probotur ex SS. Patri
bus Ambrosio, Augustino, &c., &c.
Mondacium est intrinsece nalium.
Proinde non hest mentiri ad avertendam mortem, aut interitum reipublice
vol quacum pue alia mala.
Objectio: Abraham, Jacob, David.
Judith Efiscus, Amos, allique sunt
mentiti qui noblis in sacris litteris propomuntur ut exemplum; ergo, &c.
Responsio: (1) Sanuti homines poturunt venialiter pecarre sed in ec non
propomuntur initandi. (2) Non omnes

proponuntur imitandi. (2) Non omno prodati sunt arguendi mendacil. Supci pro consule interpretes Scriptur.» Sacra

For the benefit of those who de ot understand Latin we translate:

Theology for the use of Seminaries by the author, Peter Devs. New edition-tome iv. Mechlin, 1830 Page 318 and

tome iv. Mechlin, 1830 Page 318 and following pages.

No. 313. A fic is something that is intrinsically bad.

Q. Can a lie be over lawful?

A. Plato, Origenes and some old masters have thought so; but a negative raply must be given. The reason is that every lie is intrinsically evil and prohibited by the natural law. For words are naturally the signs or symbols words are naturally the signs or symbols of our mind, says St Thomas. The same doctrine is proved from the

Fathers Ambrose, Augustine, etc.
A lie is intrinsically evil.
Therefore it is not lawful to lic evi
in order to avoid death or the ruin

in order to avoid doath or the ruin of the state, or any other great evils. Objection Abraham, Jacob, David, Judith, Eleseus Amos and others have certainly told falsehoods, and they are proposed in the Bible as our models. therefore it is lawful to lie.

Answer. (1) Holy men may have sinned venially by telling falsehoods; but they are not to be imitated in this. (2) All the instances above related may not have been lies. For this version

not have been lies. For this version see the interpreters of the Bible.

For the time being we will allow Dr. Sullivan to retain the benefit of doubt. He can please himself about explaining whether or not he actually consulted Dens, and what edition of the work he has in his We have already asked him for this information; but he ha not supplied it, referring us to certain es which do not happen to corre nd with the edition cited above for our part we have given edition page, quotation and translation; and it is within the power of the Anglican bishop to verify our accuracy upon every coint, should he have any doubt matter.

There is a feature of Dr. Sullivan's attack upon which we are hound to attack upon which we are bound to speak plainly. This consideration of lies and falsifications is very old, and has been threshed over by scores of writers on morals and dogma. The discussion has not at all been confined to Christian writers; nor among the latter have Catholic theologians by any means monopolized it. Protest-ants have been prolific expounders of the casuistry of falsehood, as every Catholic who has read Newman "Apologia" knows.

It would be reasonable to suppose that Dr. Sullivan is more familia with the Protestant essniets, who write in plain English, than with Catholis ogians who write in Latin. are often in charity prompted to hope that much of the objuscation of Angli can and other Protestant controver stalists is due to their amateur know ledge of Latin. They must obviously e by their Catholic theology seco hand; and some of them may not be wholly blameable; apart from the spirit which moves them to credit all they see and hear from enemies of the Church. This is usually the trail left by the every-day Protestant who is out or a fling at the Church, which he o his father denied. If, however, Dr. Sullivan's attack is to be made excusable on the score of ignorance of the author he sites, he must also he proved ignorant of authors whom he has not cited. When he said that this Catholic theologian holds a lie to be ermissable under cortain condition (which is wholly false in word and spirit) his manifest intention was malicious. We say this deliberately and for the simple reason that Dr. Sullivan can plead no excuse for ignorance of the fact that the teacher nd authorities of his own church hold falsehoods (not lies) exquaable H made this s m the pulpit of is cathedral, during the holy season o Lent, in a discourse against lying; and he directed it solely against Catholic theologians. He spoke as if Catholic writers were opposed by Protestan moralists, which is not the case. We say that had he been in the mind for stone throwing at those who excuse falsehoods, he could have held up the teachers of his own church, and the practical application of their teaching

We have before us the school edition of Dr. William Paley's Philoso-phy (Whitaker's edition 1831), which is we believe, used as a text-book it Anglican colleges. At all events the edition before us is supplied with questions for the examination of ndents.

"A lie' says Paley, " is a breach of promise; for whoever seriously addresses his discourse to another tacitly promises to speak the truth, because he knows that the truth is expected.

When Bishop Sullivan stood up in his pulpit his congregation expected him to speak the truth. The worst lies are sometimes the suppression, in whole or part, of the truth.

"It is the wilful densit that makes the lie; and we wilfully deceive wh our expressions are not true in the sense in which we believe the hearer to apprehend them." (Paley).

ong the serious consequences of lying Paley mentions" the destruction of that confidence which is essential to the intercourse of human life."

We may fairly suppose that De-Sullivan's object in singling out Cath olic theologians for attack was to destroy the confidence of his listeners in their Catholic fellow-citizens in the common intercourse of every-day life. Dr. Sullivan can scarcely seek to excuse himself by saying, that when he spoke of lies he implied falsehoods. e meant falsehoods he should no have said lies. A lie, as the Catechism says, is always sinful and bad in itself. The woman who says she is "not at home" or the priso pleads "not guilty when he is guilty speaks a falsehood. Even though Dr. Sullivan had intended to conden Dr. Sullivan had intended to consultant such falsehoods, as falsehoods, he was still suppressing the truth by singling out Catholic theologians for attack.

Paley, for instance, excuses false der the following conditions hooda

(1). Where no one is deceived;

(2). Where the person to whom we speak has no right to know the truth. And upon this latter principle he excuses a falsehood spoken to a robber, an assassin and a madman. He goe

It is upon this principle that by the laws of war it is allowed to deceive an laws of war is is allowed to deceive an enemy by feints, false colours, spics, false intelligence and the like. In the conduct of war and whilst the war continues there is no use, or rather no place, for confidence between the contending parties.

We wonder whether the extension of this principle, and making it apply to the Protestant religion as being at war with the Catholic Church, has had anything to do with Bishon Sullivan's line of accusation against Catholics ? If so it would require a finer line of casuistry than we wot of to defend it. It will be seen that Paley's philosophy is rather generously disposed to the idea of speaking falsely for a selfish purpose, a thing that is condemned by all Catholic theologians, and emphatically condemned by Dons among the rest. Now observe to what limits Paley's principle may be carried. In a cot note to his doctrine of deceiving an enemy in time of war, we read

(same edition) : There have been two or three inst tuces of late, of English ships decoying an enemy into their power by counter feiting signals of distress; an artific which ought to be reprobated by th common indignation of mankind. For common indignation of mankind. For a few examples of captures by this stratagem would put an end to that prompittude in affording assistance to ships in distress, which is the best virtue of a sea-faring character and by which the perils of navigation are diminished to all—A. D. 1775.

If Dr. Sullivan had desired to show the dangerous application of the excuse of falsehood, surely he had an impres-sive lesson in this assassin work of English ships, pretending to be in di trees and wreaking murder upon th trees and wreaking murder upon the generous enemy who had hurried to aid them with arms thrown saids and hearts warmed by human charity. Bishop Sullivan, we say again, cannot possibly be unfamiliar with Paley, and with this peculiar application of Paley's principles by English war ships. It was a thing that Catholic theology could have nothing to do with. to de with the party of the par James' Cathedral he charged the sin of

The Late Dr. Ryerson Dr. J. George Hodgins, when h

undertook the " almost fitial luty " of writing the life and labors of the late

Rev. Dr. Rycrson, seems to have ap-proached the task with the strong personal sympathy which we should have expected of him. He was Dr. Ryerson's assistant for over thirty years, and was about as wholesculed an admirer of the "founder" of the education system of Ontario as Boswell of Johnson. "Phere can only be one Boswell ' is a saving that has grown to be common. It is used by discouraging modern biographers. Perhaps in would be more instructive for the hographers to remember that there was but one Johnson; and no every dead man is worth embalming in a three-volume biography. (De Hudging does not meditate r But Dr. Ryerson volumes). lographer, as we can thoroughly understand. was Wranne understand, was so wrapped up in his subject, that the question could not possibly have presented itself to his mind: Was Dr. Ryerson 80 really worth it? There is no doub whatever that the superintendent of education was a considerable man in his day. He was what is called a "fighter," that is to say, a self-"fighter," that is to say, a self-opmionated individual, who having the sympathy of the crowd become an unduly prominent authority upor things in general, sometimes assuming the role of dictator. But when the dust of his fighting has cleared a his figure diminishes to normal proportions, and when he is dead and gone, should he have left behind any written memorial, people are better able to judge whether there was any thing in his words after all, beyond the power of the lungs which had secured the former attention for them We are obliged to say that we canno find in this volume ("Legislation and History of Separate Schools in Upper Canada, 1841-1876, by J. George Hodgins, LL D., Toronto, William Briggs) any thought that is eithe original or great. The following de claration is put upon the title page and elsewhere with especial pr ence; and we suppose it is considered the brightest epistolary gem of the great man's life. (It occurs in a letter to Sir Edmund Head); "It must be acknowledged that a combined secular With separate religious instruction, 1 the only safe, just and defensible system of national education." ust any such dogma be acknowledged it is not acknowledged. But it is truly Ryersonian to say it must be It is not a doctrine that was origina with Dr. Ryerson; yet one would think Dr. Hodgins had imbibed it as inspiration from the great man's It is, moreover, the keynote of Dr. Hod ins' purpose in writing this biography It is the common guage of the bio grapher and of the person whom he idealized. The reader is asked to co

whether the separate school act of 1868 was a finality? It is a matter that apparently is causing Dr. Hodgins a great deal of worry. Up to the hour of going to press he was not able to find out, although he wrote Hon. R. W. Scott, who was the principal prom of the measure, for information on subject. And what says Mr. Scott : Oa the 20th of last month he had no On the 20th of last month he had not been heard from; "not even the simple courtesy of an acknowledgement" had been received from h.m. The harrowing doubt must have been upon Dr. Hodgin's mind when in the full realization of Mr. Sout's cold discourtest he wrete the following services. courtesy be wrote the following ser the conclusion of his pre

Was the Roman (Catholic separate school act of 1803 a fualty? So far at the facts therein (chap, xxx.) go the answer is in the affirmative. The chapter is however specially interesting as a psychological study. In it are curious examples of mental reservation—in which silent assent meant negative. acquiescence, ame and unreament and unreament of mental unconsciousness of simple plain facts is somewhat skin to mental color-blindness, and furnismental color-blindness, and furnismental color-blindness, and furnismental color-blindness and furnismental color-bl mental color-blindness, and furnish striking illustrations of the subtleties of this somewhat new, yet interesting ence of psychology.

Now that is rich and rare. Is it any worder that a gentleman occupy-ing Mr. Scott's political position declined, even at the risk of being James Ostnearing charged the sin of sentence, even at the ring or being encouraging lying without an iota of foundation, and most falsely, as we have proved, upon Catholics whose was cartainly a negative sign only doctrine is that a lie is always of psychological lief in Mr. Signt not to have acknowledged that letter.

It was not merely soulless; it was heartless. Still Mr Scott a oian, may not be altogether inexcusable. His taciturnity might possibly be interpreted as a mute answering of one question by another. The separate school system of Ontario is so far settled that it is working satisfactorily and well. It is at all events working as well as Dr. Ryerson's public school system. It would have worked as well, perhaps better, had Dr. Ryerson never meddled with it. We cannot say whether or not these may be Mr Scott's opinions. But we think we can discern through the subtle silence of his psychological discourtesy to l'it. of mis psychological discourtesy to 11r. Ryerson's colleague, a suggestion that a better settlement of the subject than actually exists may not be promoted by renewed meddling.

Brave Greece

The noble response of the Greek sation to the cry of the long suffering Oretans having involved war with the Turks, the war in turn threatens to bring ruin upon the Hellenic people. re the superior force of O arms, the Greeks have suffered defeat upon the frontier and have been driven out of their headquarters at Larissa. Their dead lie thickly upon the plain of Thessaly and their wound-ed, falling into the hands of their fanatical enemies, have been subjected to horrible mutilation and torture The hand of affliction is heavy on Greece; but . a people appear to have little time for grief in their marvellous determination to offer no other term than combat to the invading hordes o Islam. They realize that they are friendless in Europe. The other powers stand apart, indifferent where not openly hostile, and Greece makes no appeal to them for aid. Some of these powers have not waited for a In semi-official (and wholly officious) notes emanating from the Governments of Europe, Greece has been told to plead to the Turk for mercy. She knows, however, that she is to expect no mercy there; and with her life and the Cross in her bleeding hands she has braced herself again for the combat. The army, routed at Larissa, has fallen back upon Pharsala, where, almost exhausted, it now awaits the renewed Turkish onslaught. outlook is not hopeful. This war and its cause will cast

disgrace upon government in nom-inally Christian Europe when the nistory of the 19th century is written Religious liberalism, to be sure, prides itself upon its ideas of toleration. Catholies know pretty accurately what this boasted toleration means in practice; but now we may regard it apart from its treatment of the Catholic Church, and see it applied to broader issues as between Christianity and issues as between Christianity and Mahometanism. For years the newspapers had given an uninterrupted chronicle of the robbery outrage and butchery of Christian subjects of the Sultan. The enlightened governments of Europe had, it is tru ally protested to the assa Kiosk, but beyond diplo Yildiz Kiosk, but beyond appearance messages they would not go; because government and religion must be kept of Christian apart. The ordering of Christian butcheries in Armenia and Crete was one of the regular departments of overnment at Constan Christian horror of what was b me was a mere religious prejudice Finally, when the Cretans could stand the bloody tyranny no longer, when they cried out to their kinsmen and co-religionists, the Greeks, "save us or we perish," the enlightened and libera nments of Christian Europe said : not dare to make war upon a pee ful nation. Yes; the Turk, who had been "peacefully" shedding the blood of thousands of Christians, must no be molested, and above all in t. name of religion. And now when the victorious legions of the Sultan are narching over the mutilated bodies of Greeks on the Thessalian plain, the Oriests on the Thessalam plain, the Ohristian governments in their supe-rior enlightsument stand neutral. They seem to say: "Behold what religious, meddling prejudice comes

. But behind all this wonderful impartiality, this stoical neutrality, the powers of Europe are not able to hide powers of Europe are not appe so much their robber greed for extended sovereignty. Government must have some aim : and in these days the protestion of the Gross is beneath the tempt of so called Ohristian nations; and religion is despised as compared with national aggrandisement. All

at be lost upon the Turk. work for the time is being d by force; but it must break
ain and again in revolution
ar until the con-cience of the
tian world, in spite of its unnatural
tience to armed government, shall iest protest.

An Instructive Incident.

The Resister hopes it is sound on the temperance question. But it has never been optimistic concerning the demand for total prohibition. Whereever that policy has been tried it has not been found to work with unmixed success. Whether secret drinking is less an evil than open drinking may be a matter of various opinion; but secret drinking has invariably followed the arining has invariably lonowed the suppression by law of public drinking places. According to the Senate Debates of April 7, this would seem to Debates of April 7, this would seem to have happened at O:tawa, where last session, on the eve of the general election and presumably as a sop to the temperance party in politics, the House of Commone bar was abolished. The senators being above all pre election fears retained their restaurant And what has happened? Senator Perley in addressing the chamber on the day mentioned said:

Perley in addressing the chamber on the day mentioned said:

I had occasion to day to go down stairs, and I find that across the corridor, near the approach to the other House, there is a use little red door, and I also noticed an opening through the other part of this big building that never had been there before. I understand that that is all for the purpose of allowing members to come from the other House to the Senast to get refreshments of a stimulating character. I understand it is entirely contrary to the order that was made in this House last session to come here and get liquor, or to bring other visitors with them. I have soon nembers myself come through to the security and I lawe seen a number of other persons coming with them, contrary to the arrangements made in this House last Session.

Senstor Oglivic said he understood

this House last Session.

Senator Ogilvie said he understood any kind of stimulant can be procured any day in the House of Commons. Senator Macdonald knew nothing about the drinking; but he explained that the door was for the convenience of the eaterer. Comment is hardly necessary upon the incident.

The Lash Applied.

The Lash Applied.

The World has done a great day's work for the protection of deconory in this city by its plain handling of offensive theatrical spectacles as well as the postors advertising them. The Redistrand drew attention to this evil a few weeks ago. But it is not apparently one of the functions of the religious journal to spughte well paid defenders of public respectability. The long least of the scoular press is needed; and we must congratulate The World that when it strikes it cuts deep The conduct of the police in pouncing upon the spot where The World's blow fell suggested that the evil had been recognised but was tolerated in the absence of any outthat the evil had been recognized but was tolerated in the absence of any out-

Connwall, April 26—On April the 20th gloom was spread over the whole community by the death of Alice May Reynolds after an illness of not a work's duration. Just in the flower of her youth, still lacking some weeks of her twenticht year when it was broken to her that she could not recover, also copted the decision with the unfinning oursge and resignation of the true Christian. "I am ready if it is God's will" she said, and without any outward signs of regres for the world she was leaving immediately turned her thoughts to repeare for the one ahe was about to enter. Strongly fortified by Sacraments of the Church, her inhense sufferings wrung no word of complaint from her. Everything was horne with a patience so unmurmuring that it will be a life long lesson to be romembered by those who had the happiness to baimitted to her bedside.

Since the Sodality of The Children of Sary was organized in St. Columban's standard and worked faithfully to promote its 'create in all things. Now she is a packed in the sound of worked in the lack of the sound of the standard of the sound of the sou

The School Question in History and Law.

IX.

The Governor in Council ii. 6. the present Dominion Government) has not seen fit to take up this subject and the Premier has said that the matter is settled, coalessing that there was only one party to the sottlement, that the minority were not represented nor had he authority to represent them, except that claimed from the result of a few bye elections and that where rights are decided to exist and wrongs to be righted he hopes to obtain further concessions.

decided to exist and wrongs to be righted he hopes to obtain further concessions.

The restoration of a right is no more a concession than the restitution of the thief who. when convicted, disgorges his dishonest gains, nor is the enforced restitution to the owner of the stolen property received in instalments when such property is in the hands of the law. The duty if shirked by the Government devolves on Parliament and on each individual momber thereof, to see that justice be done in the premises. Is there not one member of the present Parliament who will move that the prior laws of Manitoba be restored, if not whelly in part that the schools under the old system be restored, and that section 28 sub section 2 be enacted restoring to the Catholic minority the right of not being taxed to support schools which, in the language of the Privy Council, "they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were distinctly Protestant in their character."

Should there be no power to compel them to pay their school tax to their own schools, (and that power did exist under the prior law and could be remached) they at any rate would not be obliged to pay a double school tax and would more willingly pay their taxes to the schools which the Archbishop of St. Boniface is ready to support by voluntary contribution.

would more willingly pay their taxes to the schools which the Archbishop of St. Boniface is ready to support by voluntary contribution.

If Manitoba thought that a wrong had been done her by such legislation an appeal to the Privy Council is open to her, and at her own expense, and perhaps a five years' pligrimage to the foot of the throne, a course the minority were obliged to undertaked a decision settling herrights, would be arrived at and in the meantime a decided grievance would essate to exist.

This idea is considered by some to be chimeric on account of the opinion delivered by the Hot. Edward Blake to Hon. Charles, Fitspatrick asserting that there was no power in the Duminion Parliament to enforce the collection of taxes and that the estiment arrived at was far more bezeficial to the minority than any remedial bill the Duminion Parliament could enforce. I have no doubt that when the Hon. Edward Blake spoke of the settlement Mr. Laurier expected, not that he succeeded in getting.

at he alluded to the settlement Mr. Laurier expected, not that he succeeded in getting.

I have great faith in the ability and foresight of the fathers of Confederation, and the greatest and well grounded respect for the opinion of the Hon Edward Blake, and having that faith and respect I fail to see the grounds (so Delphically concessed) on which Mr. Blake bases his opinion.

The greater always includes the lesser, and if the Dominion Parliament possesses the power to restore the schools to their old standing they would. I think, have the power to restore the old method of taxation. The obiter distum of the Privy Council in these words admits as much.

There are no funds, says Mr. Blake, from which the Dominion could recouplers of the privy Council in these words admits as much.

There are no funds, says Mr. Blake, from which the Dominion could recouplers of the privy Council in these words admits as much.

In ordinary affait is I am obliged to

for these schools through the default of Manitoba.

In ordinary affairs if I am obliged to pay money through the default or mis-carriage of another person I would have aright to restain the amount paid out from any of his money coming into my hands. Is the rule different when a Province is to be dealt with instead of an individual. The Dominion pays Manitoba under the Manitoba Act thirty thousand dollars to carry on the expenses of her Government and the further sum of twenty coates per capita on her population and in addition is in possession of her Crown Lunda.

Basides this there are courts in which the Attornay-General of the Provinces and of the Dominion occasionally appear as plaintiffs or delendants.

As you have no doubt perceived, I am

as plaintiffs or defendants.

As you have no doubt perceived, I am partial to quotations, and as to Mr. Biske's opinion I will cite the following which some friend in Montreal seats me, and which appeared in the montreal flassets of March 28rd, over the nom do plume of "Lex" and with such lagree. In the writer I think I recognize a member of the Dominion House who is a Q.O. and one of the Bar:

the Bar :

To Mr. Blake the Catholice of Manische over a smooth for his spicetid and successful effects in the Rivelys case that it would have a smooth for his spicetid and successful has an act of indecency to withhold er even to state the respect due to any option expressed by him on a subject which he is consecutive familiar with. But what he holds practically in that our constitution has falled in one respect, which, is is no araggest the bar, in an absolutely vital one should have made good so exerting a preposition. The Manistohs Casholice are new, and have been for sever years, the lancoust

What Mr. Laurier Insisted on at that time, and maintained all through the elections was that an adequate and effectual remedy existed but he must first try his sunny ways and it these till not severe justice from Mr. Greenway he would adopt another course, and apply a good and sufficient remedy. When did it dawn on the midst of Mi. Laurier, and Mr. Greenway he would adopt another course of the Liberal side, that no effectual remedy existed: On the Conservative and Sur. U. H. Tupper, who drew up the remedial circuit, and Mr. Dickey, who, as I understand, i-we up the bill, never agreed to far al know or have ever heard, that there were overwheiming constitutional difficulties in the way, not only of the special built of the hild while might be propused, should be formed to extracted before the courts of the course of t

17the Mr. Mills' conclusive demonstration in the Hausard of the 18th March, 1896 i Suppose serve to abolish the Protestant separate schools, would the Protestants on the screening of Mr. Blake's opinion, such as I array to Mr. Blake's opinion, such as I array to Mr. Blake's opinion, such as I array to Mr. Blake's opinion, such as I array the protestant of their logging aubministropy they need to their logging aubministropy they could not and most infallities of prophets, and all on the strength of his opinion, or would they call on Mr. Blake to be very much more explicit, and if after all they found that the constitution which meant to protect them has tailed, through some blundering or embroulistance in the such as the such as

It will, on the contrary, help the Catholic cause more than anything "int has happened for a long time.

Should there be any grounds for "Lex" fears for the rights of the Protestants of Quebox do the rights of the Catholic minority of Ontario rest on a firmer basis?

Commune periodium una salus ambobas orit.

It may be said that the motion proposed above would not carry in the House. I think it would. How many of Mr. Learnfer's followers in Quebox disappointed as they are with the result of the promises, and pledged as they are to restore the rights of the minority, would vote against it? How many of the Captolic would vote against it? How many of the Captolic would vote against it has one of the carrying out of a policy proposed by themselves and in support of which the corrageous stand they made drove them to defeas? How many of the Opposition who described their party on this question, now that they have at last learned of the Parliamentary compact, would vote against such a motion?

True, the French Canadians, misled as they were, are responsible for the present state of things, but when we remember the declaration of Sir Etieume Cartier, that the last voice raised in the Dominion in favor of British connection would be that of a French Canadian, the name of Chateguay and the envant of our French alies in the Crince when, under Bouquest, they capped the heights of Alma, turned the tide of battle and changed defeat into victory, we will forget the serious mistake they made on this one occasion and fight the battle over again by their side.

I have endeavored to avoid political feeding fix this communication and to state bairty and without projectice the

facts and the law connected with the question at issue, and if I have animadverted strongly on the conduct of certain gentlemen who have been actors in the drama, it is because in fairness to our constitution I had to condemn the course they have pursued when the liberties of a Canadian minority guaranteed by that constitution wore at stake. I am answerable for my conclusions the theorem of the contradiction which is the law is incorely say that I believe in the law is incorely say that I believe in the law is incorely say that I believe in the law is incorely say that I believe in the law is inseparable from British allow with and inseparable from British soil, which proclaims alike to the stranger and the sojourner that the ground on which he stands is boly and consecrated by the goines of universal emancipation. No matter in what is uguage his doom may have been pronounced, romatter what complexion incompatible with frecidom an Indian or an African sun may have been cloven down, no matter with what solemity his freedom may have been sacrificed on the altar of slavery, the very moment his foot touches the served soil of Britant has altar and the god sink together in the dust—his soul walks abroad in her own majosty, his body expands beyond the measure of his chains, which burst from around bins chain should be the irresultible force of the genius of universal emanopation.

Teachers' Convention at St. Joseph's

The Easter vacation being devoted to convention purposes by the teaching faculty of the Province generally the Sisters of St. Joseph of the archidocose of Torouto, ever anxious to forward the interests of education and to maintain the high reputation to which as educators they have attained decided to hold their anual convention in this city at the particularly specified time.

On Tuesday morning about ninety teachers assembled in the space on the street of St. Moschael's College whose long experience as an educator enabled him to dwell at length in a most sarnest and enthusiastic manuer on the duties and obligations of the golgious teacher. Rev. Dr. Teety urged upon his heavers the vital necessity of keeping before their minds the one great thought that they were religious teachers. In science they mist keep abress of the times; mathematics, literature, languages—in all proficiency must be sitaised, but all must be subordinate to the great end-this most of the course of the convention loctures in Psychology and Literature were given by Dr. McLellan, Principal of the Normal College, in bis unnal scholarly and attractive style. Literature, he maintained when taught by those who had soul to appreciate and to interpret the thoughts of the post-night be made an instrument in the development of all that is pure and beautiful and true. The old time method of making literature but a means of imparting facits in philosophy and argumars, he condemned, and spoke with enthusiasm of the work that might be done to develop the moral nature of the child if teachers themselves would but oner into the spirit of the poet and realize the great underlying truth to be found in overy poem worthy of the name.

Mr. Murray of the Model School of this city, illustrated his method of teaching or all reading in which he showed that reading is not imitation—that children can be taught to give proceed the subject of Canadian history, warmly as over course in phonic reading taught a lesson illustrative of the application of its principles an

ing all and model drawing. If it is a writing and model drawing, if it is a work in the control of the control

facts. At the close on Thursday evening of the three days' session, Mr. White under whose efficient managonsent the proceedings were conducted thanked the teachers for the very earnest attention they had given the lecturers, and expressed the hope that very beneficial results would follow from the work of this covention.

Obituary.

Died at his residence, 1426 Queen street west, Toronto, on Friday, April 23rd, Murtaph Moriarty, in the 59th year of his age. Our decement friend came of good old Irish stock that, for generations, was known all over Cork and Kerry, into which counties is spread its branches far and wise it proud its branches far and wise it proud its branches far and wise one to thus city many year ago: and here it maintained the pride of race that ever characterized it, whether in the old or new world. The Moriaritys wave to the manor bern, rary of the soil, and citing by the Nakissal Faith with a patriotic devolute loft, pure and unsellies. Three of the geory gree and unsellies.

were personally known to us Daniel. Michael and the subject of this notice-and to their credit be it said, they never failed in duty when Ireland's name was in question, nor turned their backs on Ireland's cuemies.

and to their credit be it said, they never failed in Juty when freland's name was in question, nor turned their backs on fresand a nomics.

In the days of the Fenian excitement in the old shud, Murtagh was anonget the ardent youths who resolved to strike a blow for library; and in the rining of 1/5 he was in the field as a captain in the army organized by Stephens That attempt at insurrection failed, and many of those who ongaged in it were arrested. Captain Moriarty was captured, tried and one of the same charge, he was sentenced to penal servitude for the torm of ten yoars. After having spont four years in prison be was interaced and returned to his adopted home in Toronto. From that time till his death he resuled here, following his occupation of carpenter, and enjoping the respect and esteem of old associates who were familiar with the natural bent of his character, and appreciated his mother of the sacrifice of his life.

Many will deeply regret the death of Murtagh Moriarty, whose remains were borne to the grave on Sunday last; and many took advantage of the occasion to pay the last sad tribute to his memory. The funoral was a large one; and as it proceeded on its way to the cemetry it was remarked that in the midst of kindred clay nothing mobiler of leads to the constitution of the Forty Hours (and the processes) within the precincies of St. Michael's. May his soul rest in peace.

The Forty Hours in St. Peter's Church under the most favorable conditions. His Grace the Archbishop was present on the occasion, and preceded to make or qualifies, and at price that deep conditions. His Grace the Archbishop was present on the occasion, and preceded to make or qualifies, and at price that deep conditions. His Grace the Archbishop was present on the occasion, and preceded to the proceeded to the conditions of the condi

The Porty Hours in St. Peter's Church

The Devotion of the Forty Hours commenced last Sunday in St. Peter's Clurch under the most favorable conditions. His Grace the Archbishop was present on the occasion, and preached in his characteristically simple and powerful style. After having read the portion of the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel in which the promise of the Blessed Eucharist is contained and the verses in which St. Matthew records the fulfilment of that promise, he went on to show how the Blessed Eucharist solone fully carries out the great design of God in creating man, namely union with God. Man was made to dwell with God to be God's friend, and in union with God alone can he find perfect happiwith God alone can be find perfect happi ness. This intimate union with God existed before the Fall. God conversed with God alone can be find perfect happiness. This intimate union with God existed before the Fall. God conversed with man then as friend with friend. Sin came and broke this union. God and man drifted apart Yet in all his aberrations man retained a longing for that golden age, that primitive state of thappiness from which he had fallen away. It was to restore that bond of thappiness from which he had fallen away. It was to restore that bond of thappiness from which he had fallen away. It was to restore that bond of thappiness from which he had fallen away. It was to restore that bond of God. But be the control of the control of the the

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a negler ad cold or cough. For all threat and ung disease, Ayer's Cherry Peo-tocal is the best remedy. It is invalu-able in cases of croup, whooping cough, brouchitis and la grippe.

The Catholic Register Ptg. & Pab. Co.,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the THE CARNOLE RESISTER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LAUVEN, will be held at the residence of His Grace the Archbiehop of Toronto, on FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

PATRICK BOYLE.

Toronto, April 27, 1897.

Preshold Loan and Savings Co.

PIGIAVIR LUGE GRE DEVISES U.

DIVIDEND NO. 75.

Notice is hereby gives that a dirichest at the side of the theory gives that a dirichest at the side of the Company has been declared for the current half year payable on and after the first direct of the Company power of June text at the office of the company corner of the Company of the Company will be discovered to the Company will be of the Company, for the purpose of recorring the names report, the steeless of developer, the Company of the Company of the Company of the State of the S



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TAVE YOU SEEN A COPY OF "THE EN-IL THANCE" The paper is devoted to Estrance and Leaving work in public achools. Circulation, 20,000. Seed for eample. G. E. Handerson, Editor, The Entrados, "32 Winolesser street, Toronto.



DOMESTIC READING.

Every day brings its own blessing, hidden, perchance, beceath the cloak

hidden, perchance, betteath the closi of suffering.

Let us be slow to condemn even a questionable action, lest we become helpers of the great hinderer of every thing good and true.

Let us read with method and purpose to ourselves an end to which our studies may paint. The use of reading is to aid us in thinking.

When a man does they who survive him sak what properly he has left behind. The angel who be do over the doing man asks what good deeds he has eant before him.

s has sent before him.

Some of the sweetest songs ever
ang on earth have had for their
scompaniment a heart o'-r-strung
ith enfl-ring and a spirit well-ingu
uenched with corrow.

An obstinate man does not hold pinions, but they hold him; for then he is once possessed with an tror it is, like the devil, only cast out inth great difficulty.

Heights are giddy places. Some men can weather the withering ga es of adversity for years, who could not withstand the often corrupung winds of prosperity for a single hour.

to prosperty for a single float.

Now, blessings light on him that
first suvented sleep! It covers a man
all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak; it
is meat for the hungry, drink for
the shirsty, heat for the cold, and cold
for the hot.—Cervantes.

A mother should desire to give her shildren a superabundance of enthus-fasm, to the end that, after they have lost all they are sure to lose in mixing with the world, enough will remain to prompt and support them through great action.

great actions.

He who does the best he can is always improving. His best of yester day is outdone to-day, and his best of to day will be outdone to-morrow. It is this steady progress, no matter from what point it starts, that forms the chief element of all greatness and snodness.

It is no false sentiment, no mere poste enthusiasm, no specious flattery of women off red in heu of ju-tice, which affirms that the office of mother is one of the most sacred and the service of mother one of the highest upon earth. It is a demonstrable upon earth. It is philosophical truth.

philosophical truth.

The man who religiously closes his eyes and set, God's blessing upon the morning meal and then growls and grumbles at his wife all the time he eats because the viands are not quite to his epicurean taste should either take something to regulate his liver or indulge in a short season of private prayer to regulate his heart.

A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world, at times grieved for it; but be sure no man was ever discontented with the world if he did his duty in it. If at man of education, who has health, eyes, hands, and leisure, wants an object, it is only because God Almighty has bestowed all these blessings upon a man who does not deserve them.

a man who does not deserve them.

It is purpose which gives force to every character. "Where there is a will, there is a way," says the familiar proverb, and its truth is attested by all history. To will strongly—to determine on doing a thing—is half way to doing it; it is the best part of the battle. Will, manifesting itself in strong purpose, is the very central power of character; it gives potency to the whole energies of a man. Indeed, will is character—it is the man himself.

We build a house anter it and --"

man himself.

We build a house, enter it and call it home; but unless it is the place of all others for soul cutture and mental growth, it seems almost sacrilegious to give it that endearing name. An ideal home may be in an unpretending cottage as well as in a palace. In either case love must be the pivot on which the intricate machinery of home duties turns. If we desire a model home, we must be willing to work for it—with brain and heart as well as hands.

hands.

It is astonishing what an individual, horne onward by a determined and resolute will, oan accomplish. He bends other minds to his purposes; weaker hatters yield to his. He carries them. as it were, by storm. He will not believe in the impossible, "Impossible," said Napoleon, "is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools." It is not intellect that makes a man great, so much as carnest purpose. The men in all times who have deeply impressed their character upon their age have not been so much men of high intellectual powers as men of indomrtable will and of un cessing industry.

A 60d-Sent Blessing.

A God-Sent Blessing.

Wood of Paston, Pa., was organic heart well A food-Sent Blessing. Pa., was a great sufferer from organic heart flacase. He never expected to be well again, but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart was his good angel, and he lives to day to til it to others; hear him: "I was for fifteen years a great sufferer from heart disease, had smothering spells, palpitation, pain in left side and swelled sukies. Twenty physicians treated me, but I got no reltef. I used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One does relieved me inside of 30 minutes. Several bottles cured me."

PIRESIDE PUN.

The most appropriate fish for clergy

meb—Biles.

"Do you love me?' she asked, tondly, "Dearty," replied he "Would you die for me?" No, my precious con. Mine is na undying love." She had to make the best of

this.

Passenger alighting from cab:
What's the charge? Oatman
Obe shilling? With that's quarresonable. I knew by your face that
you wouldn't try to be extertionate?
Thackee. I knew by your face that
you'd be to: mean to pay more than
the legal fare without a lawaut."

the legal fare without a lawsuit."
A little girl once asked her mother:
What are the dining room chairs covered with? "Leather," was the right, "What's leather made of?
The skin of oxen or cows." "On and is it the beef inside that makes them soft? A better story, although not new, is that of the child who had been told that when people died angels same and took them to Heaven. The child listened attentively, and then suidenly exclaimed: "Mother, if an angel should come for me, just tell him I'm out!"

pulsely 'xolamed': 'Arsther, if an angel should come for me, just tell him I'm out I'

An American judge once inter vened in an odd way to prevent a waste of words. He was sitting in tolambers, and seeing, from a pile of papers in the lawyer's hands, that a certam case was likely to be a long once, he asked, 'What is the amount in question?' 'Two dollars, your honour, 'said the piantiffs counsel. 'I'll pay it,' said the judge, handing over the money. 'Call the next case.' An English judge was more patient. He histened for a couple days to the arguments of counsels se to the construction of an Act, and finally observed, when they were done: 'Brothers, that Act was repealed a year ago.' One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room Before he could speak site bared her arm, saying 'Brinn.' 'A poulties,' said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and sail, 'Better.' 'Coutinue the poulties,' was the response. A few days after wards she came again. Then she said: 'Well, your fee?' 'N thing,' aid the great physician. 'You are the most sensible woman I ever saw.' Lord Berkeley, wishing to appress the Duke of Dorset of his changed condition wrote: 'Dear Dorset.' The callion wrote: 'Dear Dorset.' The wist of Chicago newspaper, writing the details of a terrible inundation in Connectiont, telegraphed to a correspondent in Hartford, 'Send full particulars of the flood.' The reply came quickly: 'You will find them in Genesis.''

POISONED BLOOD.

Dreaiful Death-Draught Comes From Diseased K dueva.

When Uric Acid Flows in the Veins Life Looks out of Darkened Windows Expecting Seen the Close of Day.

The fashionable Italian poison of the The fashionable Italian poison of the XVI. contury was Agaa Turfana. It was used by the medicis and all the first families of Rume, Gunca, and Naples. In five years, historians tell us, over 600 wives used it to make widows of them.

In these modern days a more terrible In these modern days a more terrible and more prevalent poison is decimating the human family, and mon have asked in vain for an antidote. It is the uran mic poisoning of the blood, caused by diseased kidneys. The poison which these useful organs should filter from the blood is allowed to remain in the circulation and courses through the body, like

"Accurred Hobenon... whose effect Holds such an enmity with blood of man.

Holds such an enmity with blood of man, man, man, the with a sudden vigor it doth possed and curd Like eager droppings into milk, The thin and wholesome blood. To-day there is a remody. Science has discovered a sure cure All may have and apply it. It is sold under the name of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. It is specifie for all Kidneys allowed that they properly perform their national functions. It is the only known cure for blabetes and Bright's Discose. For sale by druggists everywhere, and the Dodd's Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Out.

Mr. Vernor Browley, Trenton, Ont. Ms. Vernor Bronthy, Trenton, Ont., says:—"For a number of years have suffered severely from Rheumatism and Sciatics. Was induced to procure a life discentification boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills which I have used, and from being a cripple I san a well man."

Ms. Thos. Harnison, St. Mary's N B., says:—"It spite of all other treatment I suffered for nearly a year with Stone of the Bladder. I was relieved by passing the same, after using one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and completely cured by a few boxes."

oured by a low boxes.

Ms. Ws. McEwala, 275 Friel St.,
Chiawa, says:—'Two boxes of Dodd's
Kidney Pilis have worked a wonderful
oure in my case. Had been laid up
with kidney twouble f r months."

G. B. Conse, Orillia, Oat, says:—
"I most cheerfully testify that five
boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pilis have cand
ne of Dusbetes from which I suffered
two rears."

I might say in the outset that I have made plenty of mistakes, and with your implied permission I will tell of some of them, as sometimes more can be learned by the mistakes of others come than by their successes. When preparing my plan for my new henhouse, I was led, by reading the opinion of many who claimed to be practical pountrymen, to adopt a dirt floor. Now, I have a dry because, but I be he ve it draws dampness from beneath I am troubled with oold: m my hens, an if propose to put in a board floor next summer. In these days of close competition, if eare is not given, accommodations provided and economy practiced, no stock of any kind will pay. Stil biddy must stay on the farm to provide a roast or stew, as well as the rggs. Taking these things into consideration, the hens will pay their way, but just allow them a chance, and there as no doubt as to the result.

1. If over 100 hens are kept in one lock (at large), the result is not so satisfactory per hen as a smaller number; still, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots to may keep any number; attill, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots to may keep any number; attill, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots to may keep any number is all, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots to may keep any number still, if the farmer has a fad for chickens, and the seep any number still, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots to may keep any number still, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots to may keep any number still, if the farmer has a fad for chickens and wishes more, by penning them off in lots we get a still and the still and the second and t

older the best the less eggs and more stitting. I would not keep the average ben over two years, unless for some special reason.

2. For eggs alone, Leghorns, Minor cas, Spanish or Hamburg; if I wanted nice yeilow-colored fl sh and eggs, I would restrict to the Leghorn; if i wanted layers, good color and good size, I would say Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes; here you have good sitters, and the farther you move up in size the less eggs, more meat and longer to get it. For a general purpose fowl, Barred Rocks or Silver Cray Dorkings.

3. I would say, get a pair or two of the breed fancied, and keep this lot separate, setting only eggs from this pen. Destroy all cockers on the place except this one pen, and in the fall you can sell your mongrel stock and have a flick that will be a pleasure—not a medley of colors and sizes. A cheaper start my be made by buying a setting of eggs. Another way is oget a cookerel and grade up. How long will it take by grading up to get a well-bred hen? For prestical purposes, perhaps, grades may be just as good, but for all the difference in the cost it would be better to get the pure to start with.

4. Male birds should not be allowed with the hene scept in mating season. The eggs from hene not maded will remain fresh far longer than those mated. As to number together, a cockerel can generally be depended on in mating with 10 or 12 pullets; if running as large, the number might be increased to 15, but if confined to classe, it is safer not to depend on over 8 to 10.

5. I select the best hem of pullets and make with a vicenous cockers.

otasses, it is sater not to depend on over 8 to 10.

5. I select the best hens of pullets and mate with a vigorous cockers!, and select eggs even in size, and set as fresh as possible; under a week in

se resen as possible; under a week in any case.

6. A variety of feed is essential, as all the elements required for the make-up of the egg must be provided. I believe cooked feed to be the best for the morning mesi, and, let the a mixed ration of all grains; vegetables at noon, and a whole grain (cont, small wheat, etc.) in afternoon. A good supply of water at all times is necessary; also get, lime, shell or bone. Do not feed for fat, but keep the heat suey, and plenty of eggs with be the reward.

7. I will desails a manually and the second.

bone. Do not feed for fat, but keep the hens busy, and plenty of eggs will be the reward.

7. I will describe my poultry house, which can be mod fied to suit any or dinary poultry keeper. It is 12 x 60 feet. The entrance is an anter-roum for feed and supplies out off from the pens. It fronts south, with double windows for each pen, which in summer can be opened to make a cool shed. The ceiling is fastened on the rafters, and there is a four inch space between ceiling and roof, which is filled in with tanbark and ashes, making a roof very warm in winter and cool in summer. The rate and mice do not work in it as they do in sawdust or shavings. The sides are covered with tar-paper and ceiled up, making it warm and comfortable. The interior is cut up into pens 9 x 12, which includes the alleyway into the pens, and comfortable. The interior is cut up into pens 9 x 12, which includes the alleyway on the floor since the shape are simply opened to cut the alleyway into the pens, and so the shape of the control of the pens are simply opened to cut the alleyway into the pens, allowing one to use the whole floor space. Many have the alley used only to go through the building. A building should be located on as dry local place as possible, allowing for sunlight from south and west. I do not think it would pay to me artificial heat unless in the broiler business. Have warm buildings, and let the natural heat do the rest. I have salvanized fron fountain so only one for lot of the said of the pention. One place their heads in at a time. No dirt can be corached in, and they are large enough for 50 or 60 hens to use for one day. The nests will do any convenient place in pen, and should be so the hear may not foul them. Fowls should be let out in the yards whenever the weather allows it.

Chats With the Children.

In and ont. In and out. Weaving ribbons I right;
Round the May-pole children dance—
Such a pretty sight!
There are green and brown and red, Held by Ben, and Joe and Ned There are yellow, pink, and blue Held by Bella, May, and Sue. In and out.

In and out Braiding ribbons tight;
All the girls go toward the loft.
And the boys to right.
Protty Bella node her head When she passes ...ttle Ned; Sue and May smile back aga As they trip by Joc and Ben. In and out

Is and out,
Plaiting colors bright;
Boys and girls with one accord
Sing with all their might.
For their hearts are like the spring.
Young, and fresh, and blossoming—
And their voices, sweet and clear
Say that May at last is here.

La and out

Say that May at last is here.
See! the May-pole standing there
Suddenly has grown most fair!
Now it makes a fine display,
Decked in colors bright and gay;
And it stands so straig!: and tall,
Proudly looking down on allon the children, whose young hands
Hold the many-colored strands.

Now begin
Out and in
Silken web and wett;
Soon of all its loveliness
Little will be loft.
Unwind yellow, pink, and blue,
Dancing Bella, May, and Sue;
Unwist green and brown and red,
Laughing Ben and Joe and Ned,

Laughing Ben and Joe and Ned.

In and out,

In and out,

Loos'ning ribbons bright;

Now the boys go toward the left,

And the girls to right.

As the dancers lightly bound,

All the streamers are unwound,

Till 'hey leave the May-pole bare

'Neath its crown of flowers fair.

—St. Nicholas.

BRES AND A BEAR.

Mr. W. H. Shelton's serial story,
"The Lest Three Soldiers," is now
running in St. Nicholas. In the May
number is the following account of
the prants of a pet beat belonging to
the three soldiers, who are castaways
on a mountain-top in the South:

It was Philip who caught the first
view of him well up on the trunk of
the tallest chestnut on the plateau,
which, growing in a sheltered place
under the northwest hill, had not
been dwarfed and twisted by the winds
like its fellows higher up. At the
moment he was discovered, he was
licking his pay in the most peaceful
and contented way, while the air
about his head was thick with a small
cloud of angry bees, darting furiously
armong the limbs and thrusting their
thot stings into his shaggy coat, seem
ing to disturb him no more than one
small gut. can deturb an ox. The
soldiers had been deprived or sweets
since the last of the sugar had been
used, in the early winter, and a supply
of honey would just fit the cravings of
their advanted taste. Share and share
altie, bear and man, was the
unwitten law of Sherman territory, and
so while Philip shouted for the axe,
he began to strow clubs at l'umble,
when were so much larger and more
percassive than the stings of the bees
that the bear began promptly to back
his way down the trunk of the tree.

Coleman and Bromley appeared in
a jiffy, casting off their jackets and

inst the bear began promptly to back his way down the trunk of the tree.

Coleman and Bromley appeared in a jify, casting off their jackets and nothing up their sleeves as they came. When the chipr began to fly, Tumbler sat down to watch, evidently feeling that some superior intelligence was at work for his benefit, while the atupid bece kept swarming about the hole above, except a few stray ones who had not yet got tured of burrowing into the shaggy coat of the bear, and these now strened their attention to the man and were promptly knocked down by wiege of grass in the hands of Coleman and Philip, while Bromley plied the axe. If only they had had a upply of sulphur, by waiting until the bees were settled at night, they could have burned some in the opening made by the axe, and with the moxious fumes destroyed the last been in less of a hurry they might have waited until a frosty morning in November had benumbed the been, but in that case Tumbler would have eaten all the honey he could reach with his paws.

Ar it was, the swarm extended so

with his paws.

As it was, the swarm extended so low that as soon as the are opened the first view into the hollow trunk, the bees began to appear, and the opening had to be stuffed with grass, and a bucket of water which Philip brought did not come amise before the chopping was done. All this time Tumbler licked his jaws, and kept his beedy eyes fixed on the top of the tree, like a good oom dog, and never extreed his stumpe until, with the last blow of the axe, the old tree creaked,

and swayed at the top, and tell with a great crash down the hill.

The three sold-ors ran iff to a safe distance as soon as the tree began to fail, while Tumbler, after regarding their flight with a look of disgust, walked deliberately into the thick of the battle, and began to crunch the dripping comb as coolly as a pig cats oon. The brittle trunk of the old tree had split open as it fell, and for twenty feet of its longth the mass of yellow honey lay exposed to the gaze of the men, while the infurtated bees darkened the air above it, and made a musty halo about the head of the happy bear.

THE TOYS TAIK OF THE WORLD.
"I should like," said the vaso from the china-store,
"To have seen the world a little more.

When they carried me here I was wrapped up tight,
But they say it is really a lovely sight."

"Yes," said the little plaster bird,
"That is exactly what thave heard;
There are thousands of trees, and oh,
what a sight
It must be when the caudles are all
alight."

The fat top rolled on his other side :
"It is not in the least like that." he

oried.
"Except myself and the kite and ball,
None of you know of the world at all. There are houses and pavements, hard

And everything spins around," he said;
"Sometimes it goes slowly, and some-times fast.
And often it stops with a bump at last."

The wooden donkey nodded his head:
"I had heard the world was like that,"

The kite and the ball exchanged a

smile,
But they did not speak; it was not
worth while.

W TO HER A DIGTIONARY

HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY.

It is very important that you should know how to use a dictionary. When you hear a new word, as you are sure to do almost every day, or when you come across an unfamiliar word in your reading you should make a note of it and look it up in your dictionary. In this way you can readily make the word a part of your own vocabulary. In fact, there is no better way of enriching your own spoken and written language.

You must remember that the dictionary does not create usage. It is

In fact, there is no better way of enioning your own spoken and written
language.

You must remember that the dic
tonary does not create usage. It is
not the dictionary which decides how
a particular word shall be used. The
correct usage is the common usage of
scholarly men. The dictionary simply
records this usage.

We usually go to a dictionary to
find out one of three things:

1. How a word is spelled
2. How a word is pronounced.
3. The common meaning of a word.
The difficulty of spelling—a difficulty which is felt even by able and
well-educated persons—arises from the
fact that the English language has
never been in possession of one fixed
and uniform method of writing the
sounds of which it is composed

S) that bad appliing is really not your
fault, but the fault of the language.
The result is that the learner can
draw up no rules, can make no
classifi-stions, can form no habits.
If he forms any mental habits at all,
they are bad habits. There is no curfor bad spelling except that which is
found in hard work and accurate
observation.

When you are obliged to look up
the spelling of a word, do not fail to
make a note of it in vour own private
ists of difficulties. You really should
never have to look up the same word
twice.

Li le very important that you should

There is no reason why you should not be able to pronounce correctly any word the meaning of which you are familiar with. When you are in doubt shout the pronounction of a word, look it up in your dictionary. A key to the signs used to induce the pronunciation will be found either as the hattern of the nages or at the

A key to the signs used to indicate the pronunciation will be found either at the bottom of t' pages or at the beginning of the book.

The dictionary should be of large service in teaching us the meaning cot words. We rarely look up a word until we have become familiar with it by noticing tiss use in spoken or writton speech. The dictionary aids us in making the word part of our usable vocabulary.—Prof. Seymour Eaton.

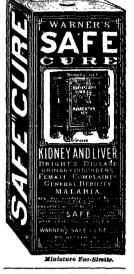
ledical Statistics Prove that Eighty Out of Every Hundred are Tainted with Catarrh.

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points in a cure.

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CABOT'S VOYAGES.

(av addit Rev. siellor Howkey.)
In view of the interest at present for in Oabot and the history of his period, we propose to publish in full a lecture recently delivered in St. John's, Newfoundtand, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Howley, which is the most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject that has yet been published:

It is but natural that a people, fliving upon the borders of the great
ocean; looking out daily across its
boundless waste, and seeing its mighty
billows, breaking in cesseless roar
apon the rooks, should begin to won
der whense they came, and to picture
to themselves some far off land lying
beyond—a land of legendry beauty,
peopled by a strange race of beings.
These thoughts have been embodied
in that sweetest of all bloore's verses—

"How dear to me the hour when day-

And as I watch the line of light, that

plays

Along the smooth wave towards the burning West.

I long to tread that golden path of rays, think 'twould lead to some bright isle of rest."

The tradition of this Western Isle or country is to be found in the folk-lore of all peoples dwelling on the Atlantic sea-board. In Ireland it is called the Transnog—the land of the Young Virgin, or the land of perpetual life. It is thought that a sig.t of this beautiful island is a preasge of death. Thus, in the peen of Eleanor O. Donnelly, the dying boy addresses his mother:—

"And then I saw it—the fairy city, Far away o'er the waters deep, Towers and castles, and chapels glow-ing Like blessed dreams that we see in

What is its name?—Be still Achushla! Thy hair is wet with the mists, my

by, hast looked, perchance, on the

'hou hast 100zeu, gall Tir-n'au-og— Land of eternal youth and joy."

Land of eternal youth and joy."

In France, Britany, Spain, and the western sea-coast of Europe, this tradition was atrongly developed, and entered into all the fok lore. These fabulous islands of the ocean were often said to have been seen, with their lofty mountains, their forest coverad plains, and cool, shady valleys. They received different names in different countries; thus we have the Ogygia of Homer, the Atlantis of Plato, the Antilia of Aristole, the Hesperides of the Latine, the Hy Brez I, or fount of everlasting life, of the Kelts, etc.

Toward the latter half of the XV eentury, these vague and romantic traditious and mythosal legends began to yield toa more practical and solid belief in the existence of a western world, hough up to the time of Columbus, and even for many years siter a strong mixture of the fabulous and poetic element still continued to modify the more prosase and scientific theories of the learned men of Europe. Little by little the hardy fishermen of Bett any and of the Basque Provinces had pushed their voyages westwards over the unknown tracts of the great ocean, sometimes in quest of adventure, and actuated by tust desire of knowing and seeing more of this great world, and its hadden wonders—the "Wonder Lust" of the Germans.

In the archives of St. Jean De Luz, it is stated that in the early part of the XV ceptury the inhabitants of to.

Toward the latter half of the XV

der Lust" of the Germans.

In the archives of St. Jean De Lus.
it is stated that in the early part of
the XV century the inhabitants of
that only had discovered Newfoundland and its fisheries.

"Already since 1412." writers
Leonce Goyetche (hist. of St. Jean De
Lus, "whale fishers had penetrated
as far as locland. It is a well-establehed fact that, towards the third
quarter of the XV century, or about
1475, the English traded with locland,
and a large commerce was maintained
with it by Dristol" (Justin Winsor,
Columbus, page 189). It is generally
believed, though it is not absolutely
proved, that Columbus made a voyage
to locland about this time, and that
he heard there the tradition of a
western land which induced him
afterwards to undertake his celebrated

"Tag. nephably about this time (1480)

Assertance works, which was an active participator in all the commercial and adventurous enter prises of that city.

Concerning John Cabot, we know the following facts: He was an Italian, probably born in Gauca. He is called a Genoese by Stowe in his Chronicles, also by Pedro de Ayals, who says he was "a Genoese like Columbus." But in the chacter or petent of Henry VII., given to the Cabots, John is styled "Givis Venetianus" (outs-n of Venice). This purs ed some instorians, until the archives of Venice being searched, the record was found dated 38th March, 1476, of the conferring on him of the freedom of the eity of Venice, "after a continued residence of fifteen years." Hence we find that he went to settle in Venice in 1461, and as he must have been about of fuffiling the duties of a citizen at that time, he would have been about twenty one or twenty-two

years of age Hence he would have been born about the year 1439 or

years of age Hence he would have been born about the year 1439 or 1440, that is to say about the same time as Columbus, of whom he was a fellow otiz-on, and probably a companion and sohool fellow. He married in Venice, about the year 1470, and Sebastian, his accord son, was born about 1472 or 8.

John Cabot was in Venice for at least three years after the birth of Sebastian, as it was not until 1470, as stated above, that he received the clizenship of Venice. During his stay in that city he made a journey to the East and went as far as Mecca. This was probably in 1478. There he met ceravans of merchants, bringing loads of spices and gems from China and Japan. He learned from these merchants that the country whence these precious and coveted articles came, was "far away to the E-sst, mear the North" (Sonoun). This information impired Cabot with the doas which dominated his after life, namely, to find a passage to Cathay and Z pango, towards the northwest. What time he came to astile in Bristol has not been exactly ascertained. All was know for certain is that he was there in 1491. Pedro de Ayala, prothonotary and ambassador of Spain at London, writing in 1498 (26th July) to Ferdinand and Isabells, asys: "The citizens of Bristol, for the past seven years, have sent out every year, two, three, or four vessels, in search of the Isle of Bresil, and of the Seven Uties, at the inspiration of the Seven Cities, at the inspiration of the Seven Cities, at the inspiration of the Geneces," that is, John Cabot Hence we conclude that at least in the commercial world of Bristol. It can scarcely be doubted, then, that he must have made several voyages to Island, and that he know well, as we shall see, the course to that Island. There he would have heard the ever living traditions of the Western land, discovered by the Korsemen in the 1X and X centuries.

and X centuries.

ORRENLAND.

It appears to me quite clear, that although the colonies founded by the Norsemen in Greenland, Helluland, Markland and Yulanl, failed and disappeared, yet the Northmen of Ice land never altogether lost their connection with these western lands. In the year 870 or 880, Gunbjarn discovered Greenland In 986 Bjarn discovered the mainland of America. In the year 1000 we have the famous voyage of Liel Ericson, and the found flur of the colony of Vinland. In 1011 this colony was visited by Thorfinn. In 1055, in the annals of the Epiecopal See of Skatholdt in Iceland, mention is made of Markland. Again, more than 1078, Adam Bremensts monitions. Helluland and Vinland. In 1285, two priests from Iceland, mande Athalbrand and Thorwald, made a visit to these western lands. They gave the name of N ja funda lands, which is the first mention we have of this venerable and historic name. In 1290 Eric Magnueson, King of Norway, sent one Raif to explore these lands. He received the title of Raif Lands, on account of his discoveries. In 1394, the name of the Gulf of Markland is mentioned by Hank Erlendsson He speaks of a vessel with eighteen men coming from there, in 1847. The Annals of Iceland (Flatsyar Bok) relate a voyage from Greenland to Markland, again in 1894. About the year 1400, we have the narration of Zeno, of the voyage of a sailor of the Feroe Islands to E-toti Lind or Norway Scotts. In 1490, King John of Norway grants permission to Engiand to fish televaled Grandhard Valenam Baret beleved the state of the second to the second to second the second to the second to the second to the second to second the second to the second to second the second second the second second to second the second second the second seco

tions these countries among the Nor wegina colonies.

In 1490, King John of Norway grants permission to Engiand to fish at locland Greenland, Crkneys, Shet lands, Ferces "and the other isles belonging to Norway," by which is meant, no doubt, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

The Ecolesiastical Records, preserved in the Vatican archives, and which were sent by Pope Leo XIII. to the Chicago Exhibition, show a communication with Greenland ranging over 400 years.

communection with Greenland rang-ing over 400 years.

The conversion of Greenland to Christianity is attributed to the holy King, St. Olav, in 1090. In 1055, Adhalbert, Archbishop of Bremen, sent Albert as first Bishop of Green-land. The Cathedral See was at

land. The Casacara Gardar.

There is a letter from Pope Inno cent III. to the Archbishop of Dron-theim, dated 1206, in which the dio-cese of Greenland is made a suffragan of the Metropolitan See of Drontheim

of the Metropolitan See of Drontheim or Nidras.

In 1281, there is a letter from Pope Martin IV, mentioning the offerings made by the people of Greenland for Peter's Pence, and for the expenses of the Orusadee, namely: skins of the elk-deer and the seal, and the teeth and ropes (funes) of whales.

In 1448, there is a letter from Pope Nicholas V to the Bishops of Skal holds and Holar, in Iceland, mention ing Greenland. The Pope says that thirty years ago (namely in 1418) the country of Greenland was devastated with firs and sword by "barbarians from the neighboring Pagan shoree." Several churches and the "splendid cathedral" were destroyed, "only nine parochial churches were left un touched. This shows that the colony must have been of considerable importance, and some vestiges of it remained up to the very time of Columbus, for we find that in 1492

Pope Alexander VI appointed Matthias, a monk of St. Benedict, as Bishop of Gardar, in Greenland.
This rather lengthy digression is necessary, as I shall show by and by to the full understanding of the questo the full understanding of the ques-tion at issue. It is quite clear that, at the time immediately preceding the voyages of Oolumbus and Cabot, there was, not only as Lord Bacon, remarks (quated by Zurla in "Vagglo di Marco Polo"), "a tradition (mem oria) of some lands before descovered towards in North-west," but that there was (at least among the learned) a very oleraly difined knowledge of the western world. I shall return to this point later on.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

CURISTIANITY OWES MUCH TO HIS

His Life During the Early Days of Methodism in Canada Was Often One of Great Rard-ship-The Story of One New Enjoying a Ripe Old Age. Prom the Simtoe Reformer

In the early days of Methodism in Cannada the josped was spread abrand in the land by the active exortions of the circuit rider. It required a man of the other hand in the land by the active exortions of the circuit rider. It required a man of the other hand in the land by the active exortions of the circuit rider. It required a man of no ordinary health and strength; an iron constitution and undagging determination to fulfil the ardness duties incumbent on one who undertook to preach salvation to his fellowmen. It was no easy task that these men set themselves to, but they were strong in the faith and hope of ultimate roward. Many fell by the wayside, while others struggled on and prospered, and a few are to-day enjoying a ripe old age happy in the knowledge that a lasting reward will soon be theirs. Most of these old timers are not now engaged in active church work, but have been placed on the superannusted list, and are now living a quite life in town or on a farm free from the cares of the world, they await the east to come up higher. Rev. David Williams, who lives two miles southwast of Nixou Ont, in the township of Windham, Norfolk County, was one of these easily days circuit rident, and without the company of the care of the world, they await the easily come up the company of the care of the world, they await the call to come up higher and a strength of the company of the care of the world, and although the founder of Georgeton, being a brother of his moher, and a strong the company of the care of the world of the company of the company of the care of the company of the care of th

The Appartamento Borgia in the

The London Times Vatican correspondent writes:—A work of some importance in the history of art has now been completed in the Vatican by His Holiness Leo XIII. The "Appartamento Borgia," well known to all lovers of art, has been closed for some years to the public while the work of restoration was being carried cut, and now, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, it is to be open-d.

Mrs. S. James. Seaforth, suffered for

Mrs. S. James, Seaforth, suffered for years with what is called old people's rash. She was treated by many physicians without result. Mr. Fear, the local druggist, recommended Dr. Chaes's Ointment, whole relieved the irritation at once and speedily effected a permanent cure of the skin cuptur. Mrs. James also says that Dr. Chaes's Ointment cured her of tehing Pites which she had been troubled with for years.

LILLEKORT

PROS THE PRESCH OF XAVIER MARK

There was once a man and his wife who were very, very poor, and had a great many children. Each year added one to the number. One day the wife gave birth to a beautiful boy, who, on opening his eyes, cried:
"Dearset mother, give me some of my brother's old clothes, and food for two days, and I will go into the world at A seek my fortune, for I see you have enough children here without me."

"Heaven forbid, my child!" ex

"Heaven forbid, my child!" ex claimed the motter. "You are much too young to leave the house."

But the little one insisted; so at length his mother gave him some clothes and some food, and he departed, full of jy. Luliekort (fr so he named himsely) travelled towards the east. Persently he met an old the east. Presently he met an old one-eyed woman, and took away her

the east. Presently he met an oid, one-syed woman, and took away her oye.

"Alas!" she cried, "I can no longer see. What will become of me?"

"What will you give me for your eye?" asked Lillekort.

"A sword that will slay a whole army, no matter how numerous."

"So be it."

Lillekort took the sword and continued his journey. A little farther he met another old, one-eyed woman, took away her eye, and saked what she would give him for returning it.

The old woman said she would give him a ship that would sail over land and sea, over mountains and valleys, and on his agreeing, she gave him a little ship so small and light that he could carry it around in his pooket.

As soon as he was quite alone Lillekort stopped to examine his little vessel. He drew it from his pooket and put one foot in it. Immediately it grew larger. He put in the second foot. It grew yet larger. He sat down in it. It increased yet more. Then he said:

"Go over the waves of the ocean, over mountains and through valleys, until you reach the palace of the King."

"Go over the waves of the ocean, over mountains and through valleys, until you reach the palace of the King."

The ship immediately good through space with the rapidity of a bird, and stopped in front of a magnificent palace. From one of the windows of this palace several persons beheld, with astonishment and interest, this boy who travelled in a manner so strange, and they hastened out 'o obtain a nearer view of the wondor. But Lillekort had already put his ship in his po ket. They asted who he was and whence he came. To these different questions he knew not how to reply; but in a firm voice said he wished to enter the service of the King, no matter in what capacity; if need be, as a servant of the servants. His humble request was granted. He was ordered to fatch wood and water for the kitchen. Arriving at the palace he saw with surprise that all the walls were hung with black, both without and within.

"Wherefore," he saked the cook, "this appearance of mourning?"

"Alas," she replied, "the only daughter of our King has been pro mised to three trolles, enormous ogres, and Thursday next the first corns to claim her. A knight, whose name is Rend, has undertaken to defend her. But how should he succeed? In the meantime was reall plunged in anguish and affliction."

Thursday evening Rind led the Princess begged him to assist her. "No, no," said the; "why two victim:? One is sufficient."

At that moment Lillekort seked the cook's permission to go the sea shore. "Go," said she, "but be sure your extent by the time I prepare supper, and do not forget to bring me a good load of wood."

Lillekort promised, and ran toward the beach. At the same time the trolle appeared, making a noise like lively appeared, making a noise like

load of wood."

Lillekort promised, and ran toward
the beach. At the same time the
trolle appeared, making a noise like
thunder. His body was of enormous
dimensions, and he had five frightful

us. Madman!" he cried, on seeing the "Madman I" repeated Lillekort.
"Madman I" repeated Lillekort.
"Do you know how to fight?"
"If I do not I will learn."

The trolle then threw a bar of iron at Lullekort, which, falting on the ground, raised a pile of sand and dust

"A beautiful tower of strength,' cried Lillekort. "Now, see mine."

With these words he drew his sword and with one blow smote off the monster's five heads.

were and with one blow smote off the mouster's five heads.

Finding herself delivered, the Princess began to dance and sing gally, then she said to the joung boy: "B-st, lay your head on my knees." Whilst he thus rested she placed on him a suit of golden armour.

All danger being over, Rend came down from the tree, took the tongues and lungs of the moneter, and then told the Princess he would kill her unless she promised to acknowledge him publicly as her deliverer. She yielded to his threats, and he returned with her in triumph to the paisee. The King loaded him with honors, and a supper seated him at his right hand. Moanwhile. Lilekort entered the giant's ship, and brought from theree

"From whence all these riches?"
seked the cook, anxiously, for she
feared he had sucton them.
"Ressure yourself," he replied.
"I went home for a moment; these
trinkets fell from an old piecejof fur
niture, so I brought them back for

niture, so I brougns them one pour, you."

"What beautiful things! A thousand thanks!"

The Thuraday following, fresh grief, fresh anguish. However, R-nd said as he had vanquished the first trolle, he reckened he could conquer the second. But this time also he took refuge among the branches of a tree, saying: "Why two viotims? One is urely sufficient."

Inlikelet again obtained the cook's

Lillekort again obtained the cook's Lillekort again obtained the cook's permission to go out, he said to play with some children on the sea shore, so he hastened forth, after promising to return by the time she prepared supper, and bring a good lead of wood As he reached the shore he saw the trolle approaching. He was twice as colorest as the first, and had ten heads.

coloisal as the irst, and issued the trolle, on seeing Lillekort.

"Madman!" repeated the valiant boy, and on the trolle saking if he could fight, replied, as on the former occasion, that he could learn.
The giant then threw a bar of iron at him, which, falling on the ground, raised a column of dust thirty feet high.

raised a column of oust tility leet high.

"A beautiful tower of strength," said the boy. "Now, see mine." And drawing his aword he, with one blow, smote off the monster's ten heads.

blow, smote off the monster's ten heads.

Again the Princess desired him to rest his head on her knees, and this time she placed on him a suit of silver armour. Rend now came down from the tree, took the tonucus and lungs of the trolle, and returned with the Princess in triumph to the place, after having declared he would killer if she did not acknowledge him public ly as her deliverer. The King received him with enthusiasm, and knew not how to show his gratitude.

Lillekort returned to the kitchen, carrying a quantity of gold and silver he had taken from the trolle's ship.

The third Thursday, the palace was again hung with black, and the people were punged in grief. But Rand said he had already conquered two formid able monsters and would overcome the third. But, as on the preceding Thursdays, he hid in the tree, and when the Princess implored hun to remain with her, said one victim was sufficient.

Lillekort, who had again obtained

remain with her, said one victim was sufficient.
Lillekort, who had again obtained the cook s permission to go out, reached the shore at the same time as the monster, who was much more terrible than either of the two former. He had fifteen heads, and the bar of iron he threw at his brave little adversary raised a column of earth forty feet high. Lillekort, however, with his magic sword, struck off the fifteen heads at one blow.
"Rest," said the Princess; "rest your head on my knees"
Whilst he thus rested, she put on him a suit of bronze armour, and said:—
"How can we make it known that it is you who saved me?"
Littley, "repulsed Littlekort, "this is

"How can we make it known that it is you who saved me?"

"Listen," replied Lillekort, "this is my idea. Rend will go without scruple to claim the reward promised to your deliverer: your hand and the half of your father's kingdom. When the day for your marriage arrives say you wish to be served at the table by the boy who sarries wood and water to the kitchen. I will let a few drops of wine fall on Rend's plate. He will strike me. A second and a third time i will do the same, and again he will strike me; then you shall say: 'For shame to strike him whom I love—who saved me—he whom I should wed!'

Seeing the trolle was dead, Read

wed!'
Sering the trolle was dead, Rend
came down from the tree and led the
Princess back to the palace, after hav
ing made her swear a third time to
proclaim him as her deliverer.

proclaim him as her deliverer.

The King announced that his daughter's deliverer should receive in the most splendid manner the reward he had so well deserved. The cowardly knight was betrothed to the Princess, and half the kingdom was given him. The day of the Princess's marriage she would be served by the boy who carried wood and water to the histoliam.

riage sue who carried wood and water who carried wood and water what "exclaimed Rend, in dis gust; "you wish that dirty, indeous little variet to come near you?"

"Yes. I wish it."

Lillekort was aummoned, and, as he had said, he once, twice, thrice let some drops of wine fall in Rend's clate.

had said, he once, twice, three let some drops of wine fall in Rend's plate.

The first time he was struck the coarse garments he ware fell off, and the valiant boy appeared in a suit of bronne armour, the second time in silver armour, and the third time in armour of glittering gold.

"Then the Princess oried: "For shame to strike him whom I love—he who saved me—he whom I sbould wed!"

Wed I"
Rand awore loudly that it was be who had saved her.

"Let us see the proofs of the victors," said the King.

The knight immediately showed the tongues and lungs of the trolles.

Lilekort fetched the treasures he had taken from the minuters, and the work of the state of t

"The trolles alone have such easures," said the King, "and only a who kills them can obtain posses-on of their riches,"

Rend, the coward and impostor, was thrown into a ditch full of serpents, and the Princess's hand was given to Lullekort, together with half of the

Are you a Public Speaker?

If so, you cannot in I a - Abere a preparation to equal CR. CHASE S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND FURPENTINE for the throat and reportory or

gains. We have hard beauted to the small from plate, speaker as agrees, that with and oth its, to ever, greenerm as says. In ever, there there do storing my pulpt without Chaeses Syrup of 1 revel and Tupen in each sy all off. Such insent too from the mit to shall give continuous too, Chaese a Miller and the Miller of the M

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Vanonuver April 3bt, 1 p.m. May 1ct, 2 p.m.;

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 5,

C. O. F.

St. Lee Court. No. 581 is traveling on the road of prosperity. Their meetings are all well stiended; and those present had be possed to the road of prosperity. Their meetings are all well stiended; and those present had be possed to the result of the control of the road of the result of the result of the property of the sunual Communion in the result of the annual Communion was not complete and that all arrangements was not complete and that all the members of Sacred Heart, St. Joseph and St. Lee Courts would receive Hely Communion in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, May 2nd, at nine o'clock Mass. The quarterly reports of the Financial Secretary and Tressurer was read showing the inances of the court to be in an excellent condition. A committee was appointed to arrange for an excursion during the summer. St. Lee Court meets in Society Hall, corner Queen and McCaul streets on the first and third Wednesday of each month. All visiting Brothers will be cordially welcomed.

J. J. NIGHTINGALE, Chief Ranger,

Knights of St. John.

At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Auxiliary No. 6 Knights of St. John held on April 22nd 1897 the following resolutions were adopted :

ing resolutions were adopted:
Whereas—It has pleased Almighty
God in His infinite wisdom to remove
from our midst our late Sister Fanny
Campbel we bow with humble aubmission
to His will remombering that we know
not the day or the hour death may
come to us, therefore be it
Resolved—That in the death of our
late Sister, St. Patrick's Auxiliary has
lock a faithful member, and her family
a kind and loving daughter and Sister
be it further

look a faithful memoer, and not sending a kind and oving daughber and Sister be it further Resolved—That we tender to her bereaved mother and members of the family our most sincers and heartifelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction and sorrow be it further Resolved—That these resolutions be inserted on the minutes of this meeting and a copy thereof sent to the family of our lake Sister, to the Knights of St. John Journal, Carnotte Resolutes and Catholic Record for publication.

MARGARET O'REILLY, Rec. Secretary.

C. M. B. A. Matters.

Branch 49 C.M.B.A. met at Oam. eron Hall Friday 28rd, President Kerwin in the chair. District Deputy Kernahan presented a lengthy report on the finances of the branch and also gave some good advice about increasing membership. The ritual of the association was up for discussion and attention was drawn to the duties therein. It was strongly urged that members observe these duties as they are in keeping with the dignity of the C.M.B.A.

Cathelic Truth Society.

The Catholic Truth Society held a most successful concert and lecture on Monday evening in St. Vincent's hall. Among others the following took part: Misses Mande Banks, Ida Massey, Mamie O'Noill and Annie O'Connor, and Messre. Richard and F. Ruesell, vocalists; Miss Evelyn Kennedy and Mr. Troeman, pisnists; Miss Ethel Quinn and Mrs. Staneland, elocutionists. The concert, as previous onesists. Quinn and Mrs. Staneland, elocution-ists. The concert, as pravious ones, was under the direction of Mrs. Jos. Bonner. A very able lecture was delivered during the course of the evening by the fiev. Dr. Trescy. There was a large enthuelseit audience com-posed of delegates from the various oity branches of the society amongst whom was a good number of our Protestant brechren whe enjoyed and appreciated the splendid programme. The lecturer after thanking the emi nent artists who had contributed to nent artists wan had contributed to the ovening's supprenent, spake of the Oatholicity of the Church and of the necessity of bringing its doctrine home to the Canadian people by dis-abusing them of their prejudices and showing them in theory and in prac-tice the beauty of the Catholic religion.

LC B. U.

The mother of the late Philip Cum-mings desires to thank the Irish Cath-olic Benevolent Union for so prompt by paying the death benuft due her and also for their kind sympathy in her trouble.

Preparing for War in Africa.

London, April 27.—The Foreign Office officials declined to day either to admit or deny that the rumored purchase of Delagoa Bay is a fact. Should Great Britain acquire and fortify Inyak Island, this would be her base of supplies in the ovent of hostilities with the Transvaal.

Anti-Catholic Bigotry in Australia.

A letter from his Eminence Cardinal Moran appeared in the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" of February 22. He says: I am reported to said that "I was determined to crush out once and for ever the anti-Catholic bigotry," which once more has been drawn from its lutking-places by my candidature (as a representative to the Federation Convention). I would wish every intelligent and respectable citizen, whatever his religion or politics may be, to assist in crushing out once and forever in this fair land every kind and description of bigotry. It would be sad, indeed, if whilst the flag of United Australia was being unfurled it should be found sullied by the stain of bigotry or by intelerance of any kind. The British Constitution has been described by a leader of thought in our days "as admirable in its own line, and perhaps the greatest of human works." One of its distinguishing features in this fair land is that it ascerte religious equality among all our citizens. My solo desire is to give effect to such a principle, so that religious equality may hold good in all the relations of civil life amongst us. Hence it is that I have offered myself as a candidate on the present occasion, and I rely onall classes and all creeds to give their self the summan of t

Kipling's Catholic Inspiration.

London, April 28.—A pro Canada feeling over the announcement of the Dominion's tariff with the preferential clause in favor of E. jland has aroused a fine poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, published in The London Times today, the refrain of which runs:

oay, the retrain to which runs:
A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a throne,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's hous
Said our Lady of the Sanows.

The tireck Spirit.

Paris, April 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Temps telegraphs asying the Greek public demands a continuance of the war, in view of the fact that the army is intact, the naval superiority of Greece being moontestable. This correspondent adds that the spirit of Greek army at Pharsalos is excellent. The change in the general staff has made an excellent impression. Prince Constantine will remain with the troops in Thessaly, the despatch continues, but he will do so morely as a matter of form, and will not have further inducate in the councils of war. The correspondent does not believe King George will go to the front.

The English Voluntary Schools.

The Lagiss vooninary Schools.

The London correspondent of the Dublin Froeman writes: An effort emanating from Church of England cleryymou is in progress to twist the Voluntary Schools Act from its generally accepted purport and purpose with refer nee to the formation of Association of Schools should be associated by the Act. It was understood without the Association of Schools should be conterminous with ecclesiastical areas. If such a saysiem were carried out all tools in the Association of Schools should be conterminous with ecclesiastical areas. the Association of Schools should be conterminous with ecclesiastical areas. If such a system were carried out all the Catholic schools for instance in the Archdicesse of Westminister could federate for the purposes of the Act, and such an association could, as far as the Act permitted, allot its total grant in accordance with the necessities of individual schools. A movement has now been initiated to induce the Education Department to recognise only associations covering civil areas in contradistinction to ecclesiastical areas.

More About "Diana Vaughan."

The Rome correspondent of The Liverpool Catholic Times writes: The comedy that has been enacted in connection with the ficititus Diana vaughan is, it appears, not yet at an end. The report that she would come to Rome to lecture on her favorite topics is now contradicted, another report being sens out to the effect that Diana has passed from this life, having died heart-broken at the persecutions and misrepresentations of which she was the victim. This really was the best way out of the difficulty for the authors of Diana's existence. But the worst of it is the world is to be afflicted by Diana's memoirs and voices from beyond the tomb.

LATEST MARKETS

TORONTO, April 28, 1897.
Receipte of grain on the street to-day were light.
Barley—Easy, one load selling at 274c.
Cata—Firm, two loads selling at 25c to

26c. Hay and Straw—Supply light, five loads of hay selling at \$12 to \$13, and one load of straw at \$7.50. Dressed Hogs—Offerings light, a few weights sold at \$6.25 to \$6.40.

werking annu an Antan on &	U. TV.		
White wheat,	80 77	\$0 00	
do red	0 76	0 00	
do gooss	0 83	0 00	
Buckwheat	0 891	0 00	
Rye	0 311	0 00	
Oate	n osi	0 26	
Pess		0 00	
Barley	0 23	0 00	
Darley	0 25		
Hay	13 00	14 00	
Straw	8 00	0 00	
Dresed hogs	5 25	6 40	
Eggs, new laid	U 09	0 00	
Butter, ib rolls	0 12	0 20	
do tabe, dairy	0 09	0 12	
Chickens	0 49	0.60	
Turkeys	. 0 10	0 11	
Ducks	0 80	0 80	
Geese	0.08	0 00	
D	0 00	0 00	

Butter—Offerings heavy and prices easier; large rolls, 12½ to 18½; dairy pounds; 13½ to 14c; dairy tube, 8c to 11c; creamery rolls, 18c to 20c; creamery tube, 17c to

18c. Eggs—Deliveries are very large and prices are low, No. 1 selling at 8½0 to 9c and accords at about 6c. Potatoes—Market dull at 19c to 90c for cars and 25 to 25c for out of atore. Baled Hay—Choice quality is scaroe; it would bring \$10. tow grades sell down to \$7.50. Baled Straw—Cars here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.35.

MONTHEAL MARKETS.

Montheat, April 23.—Grain—The market is very firm, though there is not much business. Wheat, No 2 hard, nominal, peas, per 60 lbs, in atore, 49s to 50s; east, No. 2, white, in atore, 25 to 25s; rry, No. 2, 40o to 4ic; barley, feed, 33c; buck-wheat, per tushel, 35s; to 35c.

Flour—There is a fair demand and a better tone to the market. Local values are about as follows:—Straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; do, barg, \$1.90 to \$1.97; atrong bakers', Macitoba, \$4 27 to \$4 50; yinter wheak, patents, \$4 30 to \$4 50.

Butter—The market remains in just

winter wheat, patents, \$4.20 to \$4.60.

Butter—The market remains in just about the same position. The demand is lost after the same position of the demand is lost after the same position. The demand is lost after the same position. The demand is bey, \$1.35 to \$1.00 do per bri. \$2.75 do per bri. \$2.55 exception. \$2.55 exception. \$2.55 do per bri. \$2.55

Provisions. There was not much change in the provision market this morning, and prices keep on about the same level. Following is a fair range. Heavy Candeshort cut mess, per bri. \$13.50; hams, \$9c to 12c; bacon, 9c to 11c; compound lard, 5c to 60; extra pare, \$65 to 75c; finest kettle lard, 75c to 55c.

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barism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until every-body has tested the virtue of

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