

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

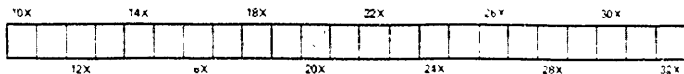
- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Genérique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous



The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.—No. 19

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN.

His Unexpected Death on Sunday Last.

Funeral to St. Michael's Cathedral on Wednesday Morning—Sketch of a Successful Life—A Prominent Catholic and Public Man.

With the utmost regret we have to announce the death, early on Sunday morning of Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, a gentleman who has occupied a prominent place in Canadian public life, who has given long and valuable service in various public capacities, and during the entire period of his residence in Canada has been a fearless and brilliant champion of Catholic rights. He was the most Anglo of Catholics in Canada. He was born in 1818, being 78 years of age. He settled at St. John, N.B., and, having a natural capacity for journalism, he took up that calling and soon made his mark in it. He founded the Weekly and Morning Freeman, which became a journal of distinct political influence. In 1845 he branched as a journalist to the Province of New Brunswick and was elected. He continued to edit his paper until 1879, in the meantime having been taken into the anti-Confederate Government of Sir Alexander Smith without portfolio. He had been the stonier of that side of political opinion in the Assembly and on the platform.

In 1867 Mr. Anglin made his entry into the Federal arena. Invited to stand for the county of Gloucester he was triumphant in the contest. He was quickly recognized as one of the ablest speakers in the Dominion for four years. Speaker. When the Mackenzie Government came into power in 1874 the member for Gloucester was chosen first Common Pleas Judge and was Attorney General, and it was admitted on both sides of the House that no speaker before or after him brought more dignity, impartiality and sound judgment to that high office.

Mr. Anglin continued to represent Gloucester till 1892, and in the following year came to reside in Toronto. He again took up newspaper work and was a tribune in a political paper, for the Toronto Globe. He took a prominent part in the Irish movement that sprung up in Canada and in the Home Rule cause. He never swerved in his hearty sympathy for the cause of the Irish, and was willing to assist the Irish leaders; and in this connection his name was well known both in the United States and Canada. The Catholic interests of Ontario, also, had a strong champion in him. He contested the North Simcoe with the Hon. McCarty in 1887, and, although beaten, made a good fight.

He has served the people in various capacities. He was a member of the Separate School Board, the Public Library Board, the Board of Education, and a member of the Citizens Committee on municipal affairs.

After a life of great activity he was appointed by the Ontario Government a year ago to the vacant chief clerkship of the Surrogate Court, a position which his death again leaves vacant. Mr. Anglin was married to Miss O'Keefe, his first wife was Miss O'Regan of St. John N.B. and his widow was Miss McTavish of the same city. Besides the widow he leaves a family of five sons and two daughters. He was buried in the cemetery near the residence of Queen St. avenue by a large concourse of mourners.

under Macdonell. J. D. Macdonnell, P. Boyle, H. T. Kelly, Major Murray, Ald. Burns, Dr. Thelwell, M.P.R. Dr. Barrick, David Blain, W. R. Boulton, J. W. Bugner, James Barty, Ronny Elmestey, F. F. Cronin, J. L. Blake, P. G. Close, Dr. Roseburgh, W. McTavish, Joseph Connolly, J. L. Lee and Frank Lee.

After the Absolution the hymn "Soar My Soul to Thee" was sung by the choir, conducted by Rev. Father Kelleher. The remains were interred in St. Michael's cemetery. R. I. P.

Reverend Herthon.

At the early age of nineteen years Mr. Revere Herthon was summoned by death on Wednesday, April 24th. Mr. Herthon was son of the celebrated portrait painter of that name, who had made Toronto his home for nearly half a century, and whose artistic genius is seen in the masterpieces which line the walls of Osgoode Hall. Popular in the social circle, he was loved by many and his prospects bright, but the dark shadow came to all, and youth and old age go down alike beneath it. Young Herthon will be missed, not alone by his own family, but by others whose good-will and respect he had won by his many and generous nature. May his soul rest in peace.

Death of an Old Resident.

William Hynes, the well known contractor of the city, died at his late residence on the first of May after a few days' sickness of tetanus (lock jaw) brought on by stepping on a nail while working in his lawn. He died surrounded by all his family, fortified by the Sacraments of our Holy Church, full of faith, and hope for his eternal happiness.

He was the second son of the late Patrick Hynes, and Frances (her name) Hynes who settled with his family in York (now Toronto) in 1801 and was born in the Queen's County, Ireland in 1827. In his early life he became contractor and the elaborate plaster work of Osgoode Hall and Custom House of this city stand as a tribute to his skill and workmanship.

He was beloved and respected by all who knew him for his kindly nature and sterling qualities.

He married Miss Mary Spillings, daughter of the late Cornelius Spilling and Anne Skelly by whom he had four daughters and three sons; Mary Francis, Anne, Nellie, and Lillie, Patrick and Alfred William Bergin, all of whom survive him. May he rest in peace.

Death of Mr. C. P. Archbold.

Mr. C. P. Archbold died at the Elliott House, on Sunday last, of heart failure. He was well known in the city, a writer for the Toronto Globe, and a prominent part in the Irish movement that sprung up in Canada and in the Home Rule cause. He never swerved in his hearty sympathy for the cause of the Irish, and was willing to assist the Irish leaders; and in this connection his name was well known both in the United States and Canada. The Catholic interests of Ontario, also, had a strong champion in him. He contested the North Simcoe with the Hon. McCarty in 1887, and, although beaten, made a good fight.

He has served the people in various capacities. He was a member of the Separate School Board, the Public Library Board, the Board of Education, and a member of the Citizens Committee on municipal affairs.

After a life of great activity he was appointed by the Ontario Government a year ago to the vacant chief clerkship of the Surrogate Court, a position which his death again leaves vacant. Mr. Anglin was married to Miss O'Keefe, his first wife was Miss O'Regan of St. John N.B. and his widow was Miss McTavish of the same city. Besides the widow he leaves a family of five sons and two daughters. He was buried in the cemetery near the residence of Queen St. avenue by a large concourse of mourners.

The funeral services took place on Wednesday morning at St. Michael's Cathedral. The remains were interred in St. Michael's cemetery by a large concourse of mourners.

The solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by Vicar-General McCann, Rev. Father Ryan being deacon and Rev. Father Wynn, sub-deacon. The other priests in the sanctuary were Fathers Pelsbridge, Dr. Travers, Commander Law, B. B. Hughes. Amongst others present in the Cathedral were J. J. Foy, Q.C., Hugh Ryan, John Ryan, Thomas Long, Dr. Thornton, Capt. McSherry, J. D. Wardle, James Macdonnell, Dr. G. M. Wardle, James Macdonnell, H. C. Cook, F. G. Mackenzie, Charles Moss, G. A. Smeeth Irving, John Foy, D. Miller, R. Dimette, A. Fraser, Alex.

was for several years president of the Vaughan Branch Association.

The funeral took place on Monday morning from the family residence, 157 Hunter St., Peterborough, and proceeded to the C.P.R. station at 112 and thence to Kleinburg where the interment took place in the family burying plot. R. I. P.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Declares the Government will Adhere to the Policy of Remedial Legislation.

OTTAWA, May 5.—Sir Charles Tupper to-day issued an address to the members of the Ontario Association of School Boards. The following resolution of the Manitoba school question is made therein:

"It is unnecessary that I should attempt within the scope of a paragraph to review the question, the Government has recognized that the Government has taken a clear and definite stand on the constitutional aspect of the matter. We have simply done what we believed to be right in taking up the duty laid on our door by the judgment of the highest court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. Knowing that our case rests upon a sound constitutional basis, and that the court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution. Knowing that our case rests upon a sound constitutional basis, and that the court in the realm, and in endeavoring to redress the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution."

THEIR EXCELLENCIES GRATITUDE.

A New Bell for Gaitaneu Point Catholic Church.

OTTAWA, May 1. His Excellency the Governor-General will present a new bell to Gaitaneu P.C. Catholic Church in commemoration of his appreciation of services rendered Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen at the recent unfortunate accident that might have resulted in her death. Her Excellency had every kindness shown her by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Champagne, and was helped out of her predicament by members of the church, which makes Her Excellency's gift very appropriate and becoming.

Confirmation at St. Helen's.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto attended at St. Helen's Church on Sunday last and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and forty candidates. There were sixty boys, an equal number of girls and twenty grown people. His Grace was assisted on the occasion by Rev. Father Jones, and Rev. Father Jones, who presided at the altar. He complimented their pastor and instructor, Rev. Father Cruise, on the manner in which they have prepared for their services. Those children had been well equipped to serve as soldiers of Christ. It was his invariable rule to give the pledge of total abstinence to all the young soldiers whom he confirmed in the faith until they had attained the age of 21.

Confirmation at St. Helen's.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto attended at St. Helen's Church on Sunday last and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and forty candidates. There were sixty boys, an equal number of girls and twenty grown people. His Grace was assisted on the occasion by Rev. Father Jones, and Rev. Father Jones, who presided at the altar. He complimented their pastor and instructor, Rev. Father Cruise, on the manner in which they have prepared for their services. Those children had been well equipped to serve as soldiers of Christ. It was his invariable rule to give the pledge of total abstinence to all the young soldiers whom he confirmed in the faith until they had attained the age of 21.

Musical Vespers at St. Basil's.

At St. Basil's Church, on Sunday, 10th inst. 7:30. Millard Vespers will be sung. Soloists: Mrs. Moore, Messrs Costello and Kirk, "Ave Maria," (with violin obligato) Mrs. J. D. Wardle, violin. Mr. Wagner, "O Salutaris," Miss Adeline, London, by Mr. T. Hall, organ. "Glorge Solo. Miss K. Tart. Sermon by Father McBrady. Mr. F. A. Moore will play a few choice selections.

Grand Musical Vespers and Sermon.

The choir of St. Mary's Church in this city will render Mercadante's Vespers in "D" on Sunday eve next, May 10th. The sermon will be preached by Rev. F. Walsh, C.S.B.

A Seizure of \$200,000.

The seizure by Charles of \$200,000 stored in the vaults of the Lombards Bank, to keep their money in circulation, and was practically the origin of modern systematic banking. The Lombard bank known in the modern world is not a trafficker in the money market. It is the No. 1 model in men's neckties, and is high in fact's favor. Variety and cheapness are the magnets that draw the lovers of the artistic creations to Quinn's for novelty neck dressing.

Oak Hall.

Boys' two-piece suits, neat in cut, finish and fit, for \$2.75 to .95. No better value anywhere at the price. Bring little heads to the Hall, opposite St. James Cathedral, and make them pretty and happy in these new and inexpensive outfits.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Important Declaration by the English Bishops.

The Position of Catholic Primary Schools clearly Set Forth—The Prime and Duty of the State—A Criticism of the English Education Bill.

LONDON, April 23.—The following declaration by the Cardinal Archbishop and bishops of the province of Westminster on the Education Bill, now before Parliament, has been issued:

1. The Education Bill now before Parliament has our good-will and approval because it proposes to recognise by statute Voluntary and Christian schools as an integral part of the National system of elementary education. It embodies a Christian principle which, as Catholic bishops, we must ever assert and maintain. That principle is that Christian parents possess an indefeasible natural right to have their children taught catechetically by approved teachers the definite doctrines of Christian faith and morals. Christianity itself in this country has been imperilled by men who, in the name of an asserted right to force the whole of our population into their narrow system of education. This danger has rendered the statutory recognition of the law of nature upon this subject imperative and urgent.

Many who disapprove of a definite Christian nature of the school instruction, in its definite dogmas placed under all possible disadvantages. They hope that a system of undenominational instruction given in board schools by teachers whose religious belief may not be inquired into, and that control will lead by degrees to the dissolution and final disappearance of Christianity as a definite system of faith and conduct from amongst the masses of the English people.

Such hopes appear to us well founded. We are ourselves of opinion that unless Parliament takes immediate and effective steps to protect the rights and liberties of Christian parents another quarter of a century will well complete the de-Christianising of the great majority of English children. Under the action of the board school method considerable progress has been made already in this direction, and signs are not wanting that the process may become more rapid and more pronounced in the near future.

A tenacious and dogmatic doctrinal Christianity as an old world superstition, which a more educated and scientific generation will naturally outgrow, unquestionably exists amongst a section of the board school teachers and a section of those who nominate and control them. It is impossible that those who hold such views should be unimpaired by them in the discharge of their duties. Teachers who hold them will allow them, however unconsciously, to color their instruction, while the parents who either share the sentiments of the teachers or care for none of these things.

The bill before Parliament, if it become law, will arrest this propaganda of indifference and unbelief by recognizing the parents' right to the control of Christian parent, which we have laid down. In this it has our cordial approval.

We wish that we could pronounce the bill to be entirely satisfactory in all other respects. We are, however, constrained to come to it as a national charter of parental rights in the matter of Christian education. But the fatal flaw of inequality by which education in Catholic schools is penalised in our eyes destroys its claim to such a title.

On this subject we have spoken on a former occasion, but we repeat the fundamental principles and facts of the position we take up.

The State professes to hold liberty of conscience as absolutely sacred, and that it is the legal duty of all parents to have their children educated, and that neglect of that duty is punishable by law. The State as a logical consequence of this decision has also declared that gratuitous education is the right of all. But Catholic education is the only education which can satisfy the Catholic conscience, for Catholics hold that secular and religious education cannot safely be severed.

The State, however, refuses to give Catholics even the secular element of education in their own schools upon equal terms with those which it grants to Board schools, for education in Catholic schools is not gratuitous. In fact, either by neglecting to provide a penal contribution for an education which they approve, or to pay a penalty of conscience in the form of a payment, but violates its own boast of gratuitous education.

3. We proceed to point out two main defects of the present bill, and to claim that they shall be made good.

1. The bill does not provide for the establishment of new denominational schools in places where there may be deemed to be what has been technically termed "unserviceable." As we have shown, Catholic schools are always "unserviceable" in the ordinary sense of the word to Catholic parents, because education in such schools is the only education which they approve. We must therefore press for the introduction into the bill of a clause similar to the

clause in section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act of 1872, whereby no new school shall be erected unless, which provision is accommodation for children in places where no provision exists, regard being had to the religious beliefs of the parents.

The bill still leaves denominational schools at a very great disadvantage as compared with Board schools in respect of "maintenance."

In order to judge our claims fairly it must be remembered that the denominational schools bear, and will continue to bear, two heavy burdens which the Board schools throw upon the ratepayers. They pay (1) The whole of the capital charges; and (2) the whole cost of annual administration that Board schools have spent out of public moneys—over £77,000,000 under the first of these heads of expenditure; and over £4,000,000 under the second. The third burden which we have borne hitherto but from which we now ask to be relieved, is for "maintenance."

This charge also, it is hardly necessary to say, is met by the Board school from public funds. Catholics are neither able nor willing, to meet out of their slender private resources and the hard earned wages of the working classes the ever growing expenses of education under this system. They feel that if they save the public the whole cost of buildings and administration they are entitled at the least and in bare justice to the full cost of "maintenance" from the public purse, at all events wherever endowments and voluntary donations are available before the income requisite for efficiency.

The bill before Parliament does not give the education authority even a discretionary power to raise the income of the poorer schools to the level of the standard. We should point out, however, that the principle that the education supplied to the State is to be appraised at two different rates according as it is given under one roof or another. It empowers School Boards to raise 2½ per scholar from the State for the poorer schools, and to augment this amount indefinitely with consent. It restricts voluntary schools to a special aid grant of 1½ per scholar, to be paid on average attendance. The inequality is manifest, and its injustice should not be overlooked. We should point out, however, that it is destined to increase year by year, for while the bill fixes no limit to the demands of the education authority for costly improvements, alterations, and additions, all of which will be paid for by the State, the poorer schools do not do so, as per scholar as the limit of the special aid grant to voluntary schools.

While this distinction is unfair and harsh as regards all voluntary schools, it operates with special severity in the case of Catholic schools. A large proportion of our schools are situated in the poorest quarters of great cities, and the children who attend them are the poorest of the poor. Want, hunger, and misery are the lot of many amongst them, and such deprivations are not conducive to regular attendance. For this reason the average attendance in many Catholic schools is exceptionally low, and as average attendance will determine the amount of the grant payable by the State, the inequality is made more acute. It is probable, indeed, that some Catholic schools will not be able to earn more than half of their regular income, and in consequence of the irregularity of the State grant the sum receivable by Catholic schools will be exceedingly small. It is probable, indeed, that some Catholic schools will not be able to earn more than half of their regular income, and in consequence of the irregularity of the State grant the sum receivable by Catholic schools will be exceedingly small.

Only irregular attendance is not the only disadvantage entailing financial loss to which Catholic schools are more liable than those of other denominations. A larger grant is paid for infants than for older scholars, and by reason of the poverty of the parents the proportion of infants to older scholars is exceptionally large in our schools.

The relative financial circumstances of our children are further indicated by the fact that our "paying scholars" are only seven per cent as against twenty per cent in England. While the poverty of our scholars diminishes our power of earning money from public sources under the existing system, and under that embodied in the bill, the poverty of our communion increases the burden of the voluntary contributions which take out of the income of our schools. It has compelled us to provide sites and school buildings with borrowed money, and the interest on the heavy debts so incurred is a first charge on the subscriptions of our people. Those subscriptions themselves are drawn from the members of the Church which is the least wealthy in the kingdom, as her whole organization in this country is entirely voluntary. Education is but one of many religious and charitable objects for which she is constrained to appeal to her children.

At the present moment we are under notice from the State to strengthen the teaching staff in our schools by 10 per cent, and to have many duties hitherto performed by pupil teachers done by a more costly service. This notice comes into force next August, and other demands of the Education Department which will involve increased expenditure are impending. The 4s grant will not be able to meet the increased cost thus thrown upon us, or even to raise the salaries of our underpaid teachers to the rates current in the country.

4. Under these circumstances we do not hesitate to call upon those who so loudly declare that "no form of expenditure is more remunerative than that

spent in elementary education" to come to our assistance in Parliament. We call upon those who desire to raise the national education to a high level of efficiency, and to allow the Catholic schools which, under exceptional disadvantages, are teaching with over 250,000 children to be stunted and starved by binding them to depend for their efficiency upon the precarious alms of the needy.

We ask that the normal cost of "maintenance" per child shall be ascertained either according to counties or districts, or according to a classification of schools, from the rates or the taxes, or from both, shall as a matter of course follow each child to the school of the parents' choice. We ask for nothing more than what is already done. Higher education, a satisfactory system of reason why the State should not pay the whole cost of "maintenance" in Catholic schools, leaving the cost of their administration and their buildings to be found by voluntary contributions.

6. The bill should also be amended in certain other particulars to make it, in our opinion, a satisfactory measure. These amendments will be taken charge of by the chairman of the Catholic School Committee, and a number of experienced gentlemen and members of Parliament whom we have invited to watch the bill on behalf of the Catholic community as it passes through Parliament.

Finally, we record with much satisfaction that Mr. Dillon and the Irish Catholic members, so large a number of whose co-religionists in England are of Irish parentage, have heartily promised their aid and their presence at the next amendments. With their able assistance we trust that the bill may be passed in such a shape as to secure the fullest measure of justice to all concerned.

- F. HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster.
- WILLIAM, Bishop of Plymouth.
- JOHN CUTBERT, Bishop of Newport.
- EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham.
- EDWARD, Bishop of Birmingham.
- EDWARD, Bishop of Middleborough.
- ARTHUR, Bishop of Northampton.
- JOHN, Bishop of Portsmouth.
- JOHN, Bishop of Southwark.
- THOMAS, Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.
- WILLIAM, Bishop of Leeds.
- JOHN, Bishop of Salford.
- JOHN, Bishop of Shrewsbury.
- WILLIAM, Bishop of Liverpool.
- THOMAS, Bishop of Gloucester.
- EDWARD, Bishop of Exeter, Vicar Apostolic of Wales.

Low Week, 1896, Archbishop's House, Westminster.

The Breton Law.

LONDON, April 23.—The report of the Breton Law Commissioners, which has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper, is as follows:—"The Commissioners for the publication of the ancient laws and statutes of Ireland beg to submit the following as their report for the year 1895. The problems which arise on the text are very numerous, and often require a careful comparison of all the places to which a term occurs, and he was thus obliged to accumulate a great mass of detail with a view to secure a most difficult and laborious task. He has involuntarily involved a large amount of mere physical labour in copying passages and classifying slips which he could not have entrusted to others with any hope of its being rightly carried out. All the time which can be spared from his professional occupations will continue to be given to the work. It will not be necessary to include any sum in the estimates of 1896-7 for the service of commissioners."

Papal Motu Proprio.

ROME, April 20.—The Osservatore Romano will publish this evening a Papal Motu Proprio defining the relations between the Patriarchs and the Apostolic Delegates in the East, and prescribing all yearly meetings for the purpose of arriving at a common agreement on religious interests, particularly in regard to the organization of seminaries, educational institutes, and the issue of periodical publications on Catholic doctrine. The Motu Proprio especially recommends to the Apostolic Delegates to aim at the establishment of concord between the Latin and Oriental missionaries, and to ensure the observance of the Apostolic constitutions (Orientalium dignitas) of 1894.

At Jamieson's.

The latest hit at Jamieson's, the rounded collar, Yonge and Queen streets, is the \$12.95 spring suit. Made to order, in the best twill, and from your choice of scores of the latest patterns.

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

Death of the "Galtee Boy" sketch of his history...

Belfast was barely beaten in the final tie, at Birmingham...

A Hussar named George Hideroff, was killed by a fall from his horse...

Complaints respecting the unsanitary state of Tullow disclose an evil in the system of short leases in vogue there.

The body of Miss Oliver, a young lady of Carlow, has been found floating in the Darrow.

John Kennedy, car driver, Middleton was found murdered on April 20th between that town and Ballinacraig.

The indications at the opening of the Cork Butter Market are for a bright and prosperous season.

The Cork Farmer's Association have approved generally of Mr. Balfour's Land Bill...

A fashionable marriage has taken place in Fermoy between Thomas O'Callaghan...

The North-west of Ireland Farmer's Association, composed almost exclusively of Unionists...

Work has been stopped in Lord Londonderry's colliery at Rainton. A thousand hands are thrown out of employment...

The Catholic committee of Derry have promulgated a report upon the action of Mr. Knox M. P. in the House of Commons...

Bileen Walsh, committed suicide at Belleview on April 20th, by throwing herself into the river Anbeg.

The following telegrams have passed between Mr. A. Roche, ex-mayor of Cork, and the Countess of Aberdeen...

The proselytising case at Queens town, which attracted so much attention recently, will probably be brought prominently before the public in a new form...

A Mitchelstown telegram to the Freeman's Journal on April 24th says: Very general regret was felt throughout the country...

Newry is excited over the report of ghost walking in the vicinity of the new public slaughter house.

An application has been made before the Queen's Bench on behalf of Mrs. Jane Annet, of Killeel, county Down...

Francis Keenan, a publican of Newry, was fined 20s. for knocking down a pedestrian with his bicycle.

The Archdiocese of Dublin has left Ireland for some weeks.

In reply to Mr. Kilbride in the House of Commons, the Irish chief secretary stated that the reconstitution of Queen's College, Galway, upon lines that would allow Catholics to enter conscientiously...

Notice of eviction has been served upon Mr. Patrick Fullam M. P., from his holdings in Donore. The farm was recently purchased in the Land Judge's Court by Mr. Thomas Curran, Kildangan.

A very serious explosion of gas occurred in the residence of Dr. Hall, J. P. Rowantree, Monaghan, on April 21.

At the Monthreath Petty Sessions Sarah Young, an evicted tenant, has been sent to jail for six months for retaking possession.

On April 23, the first time in seventeen years, the visitors of the Galway Queen's College attended in their official capacity. Sir Thomas Moffet made an exhaustive statement regarding the position of the College.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Percy French, of Monivon Castle, county Galway, and 3 Lower Grosvenor place, who died on the 21st inst.

George Dunlop, charged with the robbery in London of 29,000 worth of diamonds from the Burtons of New York, in whose service he was, is a Strabane man. He has been footman to Lord Ashdown, Lord Londonderry, Lord Wolsley and the Duke of Portland.

Waterford has a bill before Parliament to authorize the extension of the boundaries of the city.

A dreadful tragedy has startled Waterford city. Richard Reddy, employed in Matterson's curing factory, deliberately drove a knife into the heart of Richard Larkin, sub-manager, as work was about to begin, on April 19.

The farmers of the County Wicklow, assembled in public meeting in the Wicklow Town Hall on April 22, declared the new Land Bill inadequate in all respects.

The court decided that was an illegal act. In order, however, to give Father Marner time to apply to the court of chancery the judge directed that the child should not be interfered with by Dr. Barnardo for a month.

The body of Jane Byrne, age 44, domestic servant, was found floating in Liffey on April 20th.

It is desired to have the wall around the Botanic Garden removed, and its place supplied by a neat railing.

An army reserve man named John Darby, smashed the windows of Lord Burns and Co., on April 19th.

Dr. Philip Flood, of St. Vincent Hospital, was presented with an address, on April 24, on the eve of his departure for London, where he will practice in future.

Constable John Walsh (105 E) was charged before Chief Magistrate Wall with assaulting Thomas Frederick Lewin at Ballebridge. The charge was dismissed with costs.

Charges brought forward by Dr. Connolly Norman in connection with the South Dublin Union are to be made the subject of official investigation.

Mr. Charles Dawson read a paper on the "Want of Industrial and Practical Education in the Irish National Schools" before the Social Inquiry Society on April 23.

The news has been heard with sorrow in Dublin of the death of Mother Mary Veronica Dowling, superior of the Little Company of Mary Chicago. She was born in Dublin.

Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, rector of Rathore, diocese of Meath, has been appointed professor of Irish in the University of Dublin.

The Irish Tourist Association has taken up the matter of cultivating the inland fisheries of Ireland.

Patrick Duggan, publican 2 Island-bridge, was reported to have shot himself with a revolver on April 20th; but the coroner's jury was unable to come to a conclusion how the wound was inflicted, except that it was homicidal.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language have requested the commissioners of national education to restore Irish to its place in the new programme of examination of inspectors, assistants under the national board.

A fashionable wedding took place on April 20th in the University Church, St. Stephen's green, between M. Jules Tinchant, second son of M. Jose Tinchant, Y. Gonzales, chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold, Antwerp, and Miss Nan Bulger, daughter of Mr. Daniel S. Bulger, Trinity street.

Some 23,000 is now only required for the St. Andrew's vicar Parochial Schools, near Brunsford street. The Archbishop of Dublin heads a fresh list of subscribers with 2,000. The foundation stone will be laid May 12th.

Mr. Albert German, the popular Dublin baritone, has been banqueted at the Gresham hotel by his numerous friends in the city.

Mr. Joseph Burke, brother of Rev. E. J. Burke, is dead.

Punchestown races were opened on April 21st, and the lady correspondent of The Freeman, describing the display of fashion there writes: "Fashion pronounced itself in very emphatic accents on the Viceregal Stand, where, amongst other notable personages, was the Countess of Warwick, looking superbly handsome in white cloth embroidered in old gold. Her toque was of golden straw with Malmaison ornaments, white tulle rosette, and black ostrich plumes, and a large cluster of Malmaisons adorned the front of her dress. Another striking costume was worn by Lady Tatton Sykes, whose portrait, by 'Thaddeus' is at present in the Royal Hibernian Academy; her beautiful embroidered grass lawn costume was mounted on silk the colour of a plum which is just assuming its purple hue; a ceinture and neck band of lettuce green velvet and a Tuscan hat trimmed with lilies of the valley completed this unique French toilette."

Dr. F. F. McCabe, Dublin, has made £10,000 by a deal in Dunlop's Pneumatic Tyre Co.

Mary Byrne, mother of a servant in the employment of Lord Mayor McCoy, sued the chief magistrate for damages on account of having been thrown out of doors by him and injured. The charge was dismissed as one of black mail.

The Archbishop of Dublin has left Ireland for some weeks.

In reply to Mr. Kilbride in the House of Commons, the Irish chief secretary stated that the reconstitution of Queen's College, Galway, upon lines that would allow Catholics to enter conscientiously...

Notice of eviction has been served upon Mr. Patrick Fullam M. P., from his holdings in Donore. The farm was recently purchased in the Land Judge's Court by Mr. Thomas Curran, Kildangan.

A very serious explosion of gas occurred in the residence of Dr. Hall, J. P. Rowantree, Monaghan, on April 21.

At the Monthreath Petty Sessions Sarah Young, an evicted tenant, has been sent to jail for six months for retaking possession.

On April 23, the first time in seventeen years, the visitors of the Galway Queen's College attended in their official capacity. Sir Thomas Moffet made an exhaustive statement regarding the position of the College.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Percy French, of Monivon Castle, county Galway, and 3 Lower Grosvenor place, who died on the 21st inst.

George Dunlop, charged with the robbery in London of 29,000 worth of diamonds from the Burtons of New York, in whose service he was, is a Strabane man. He has been footman to Lord Ashdown, Lord Londonderry, Lord Wolsley and the Duke of Portland.

Waterford has a bill before Parliament to authorize the extension of the boundaries of the city.

A dreadful tragedy has startled Waterford city. Richard Reddy, employed in Matterson's curing factory, deliberately drove a knife into the heart of Richard Larkin, sub-manager, as work was about to begin, on April 19.

The farmers of the County Wicklow, assembled in public meeting in the Wicklow Town Hall on April 22, declared the new Land Bill inadequate in all respects.

The court decided that was an illegal act. In order, however, to give Father Marner time to apply to the court of chancery the judge directed that the child should not be interfered with by Dr. Barnardo for a month.

The body of Jane Byrne, age 44, domestic servant, was found floating in Liffey on April 20th.

It is desired to have the wall around the Botanic Garden removed, and its place supplied by a neat railing.

An army reserve man named John Darby, smashed the windows of Lord Burns and Co., on April 19th.

Dr. Philip Flood, of St. Vincent Hospital, was presented with an address, on April 24, on the eve of his departure for London, where he will practice in future.

Constable John Walsh (105 E) was charged before Chief Magistrate Wall with assaulting Thomas Frederick Lewin at Ballebridge. The charge was dismissed with costs.

Charges brought forward by Dr. Connolly Norman in connection with the South Dublin Union are to be made the subject of official investigation.

Mr. Charles Dawson read a paper on the "Want of Industrial and Practical Education in the Irish National Schools" before the Social Inquiry Society on April 23.

The news has been heard with sorrow in Dublin of the death of Mother Mary Veronica Dowling, superior of the Little Company of Mary Chicago. She was born in Dublin.

Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, rector of Rathore, diocese of Meath, has been appointed professor of Irish in the University of Dublin.

The Irish Tourist Association has taken up the matter of cultivating the inland fisheries of Ireland.

Patrick Duggan, publican 2 Island-bridge, was reported to have shot himself with a revolver on April 20th; but the coroner's jury was unable to come to a conclusion how the wound was inflicted, except that it was homicidal.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language have requested the commissioners of national education to restore Irish to its place in the new programme of examination of inspectors, assistants under the national board.

A fashionable wedding took place on April 20th in the University Church, St. Stephen's green, between M. Jules Tinchant, second son of M. Jose Tinchant, Y. Gonzales, chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold, Antwerp, and Miss Nan Bulger, daughter of Mr. Daniel S. Bulger, Trinity street.

Some 23,000 is now only required for the St. Andrew's vicar Parochial Schools, near Brunsford street. The Archbishop of Dublin heads a fresh list of subscribers with 2,000. The foundation stone will be laid May 12th.

Mr. Albert German, the popular Dublin baritone, has been banqueted at the Gresham hotel by his numerous friends in the city.

Mr. Joseph Burke, brother of Rev. E. J. Burke, is dead.

Punchestown races were opened on April 21st, and the lady correspondent of The Freeman, describing the display of fashion there writes: "Fashion pronounced itself in very emphatic accents on the Viceregal Stand, where, amongst other notable personages, was the Countess of Warwick, looking superbly handsome in white cloth embroidered in old gold. Her toque was of golden straw with Malmaison ornaments, white tulle rosette, and black ostrich plumes, and a large cluster of Malmaisons adorned the front of her dress. Another striking costume was worn by Lady Tatton Sykes, whose portrait, by 'Thaddeus' is at present in the Royal Hibernian Academy; her beautiful embroidered grass lawn costume was mounted on silk the colour of a plum which is just assuming its purple hue; a ceinture and neck band of lettuce green velvet and a Tuscan hat trimmed with lilies of the valley completed this unique French toilette."

Dr. F. F. McCabe, Dublin, has made £10,000 by a deal in Dunlop's Pneumatic Tyre Co.

Mary Byrne, mother of a servant in the employment of Lord Mayor McCoy, sued the chief magistrate for damages on account of having been thrown out of doors by him and injured. The charge was dismissed as one of black mail.

The Archbishop of Dublin has left Ireland for some weeks.

In reply to Mr. Kilbride in the House of Commons, the Irish chief secretary stated that the reconstitution of Queen's College, Galway, upon lines that would allow Catholics to enter conscientiously...

Notice of eviction has been served upon Mr. Patrick Fullam M. P., from his holdings in Donore. The farm was recently purchased in the Land Judge's Court by Mr. Thomas Curran, Kildangan.

A very serious explosion of gas occurred in the residence of Dr. Hall, J. P. Rowantree, Monaghan, on April 21.

At the Monthreath Petty Sessions Sarah Young, an evicted tenant, has been sent to jail for six months for retaking possession.

On April 23, the first time in seventeen years, the visitors of the Galway Queen's College attended in their official capacity. Sir Thomas Moffet made an exhaustive statement regarding the position of the College.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Percy French, of Monivon Castle, county Galway, and 3 Lower Grosvenor place, who died on the 21st inst.

George Dunlop, charged with the robbery in London of 29,000 worth of diamonds from the Burtons of New York, in whose service he was, is a Strabane man. He has been footman to Lord Ashdown, Lord Londonderry, Lord Wolsley and the Duke of Portland.

Waterford has a bill before Parliament to authorize the extension of the boundaries of the city.

A dreadful tragedy has startled Waterford city. Richard Reddy, employed in Matterson's curing factory, deliberately drove a knife into the heart of Richard Larkin, sub-manager, as work was about to begin, on April 19.

The farmers of the County Wicklow, assembled in public meeting in the Wicklow Town Hall on April 22, declared the new Land Bill inadequate in all respects.

once proceeded, under a strong escort, to the space opposite the Town Hall, where they preached for nearly half an hour. The usual crowd of people was there and the scratch band were great obstructions. The protesters went to Dublin by the 9.10 a.m. train, accompanied by the reserve force, which had remained in town since Thursday. They appeared to feel the effects of their detention very much.

In the closing week of July the largest assemblage seen in North Tipperary in 10 years will be held in connection with the new church built at Nenagh under the auspices of Bishop McRedmond, of Killaloe and Visar-General White.

A desperate melee occurred on the 22nd between the Qingley and Maher factions at Capparoz and Nenagh. Several of the combatants were seriously wounded and some may succumb.

George Dunlop, charged with the robbery in London of 29,000 worth of diamonds from the Burtons of New York, in whose service he was, is a Strabane man. He has been footman to Lord Ashdown, Lord Londonderry, Lord Wolsley and the Duke of Portland.

Waterford has a bill before Parliament to authorize the extension of the boundaries of the city.

A dreadful tragedy has startled Waterford city. Richard Reddy, employed in Matterson's curing factory, deliberately drove a knife into the heart of Richard Larkin, sub-manager, as work was about to begin, on April 19.

The farmers of the County Wicklow, assembled in public meeting in the Wicklow Town Hall on April 22, declared the new Land Bill inadequate in all respects.

England. Earl Howe's Convert Daughter. A fashionable marriage took place at St. Peter and St. Edward's Catholic Church, London, on April 18.

A shame "First Protection Society." At the South-western Police Court, London, on April 23, Donald Mackay, and his wife were charged with obtaining charitable contributions by fraud.

A return has, on the motion of Mr. Field, been presented to Parliament, giving the cases on which annual grants have been refused to schools in England and Wales from 1871 to 1895 inclusive, and the reasons for such refusal.

A telegram from Glasgow on April 21, said Archbishop Eyre was to have presided at a meeting there on that night; but his doctor forbade him to leave the house. He had not been well for a week.

An alarming riot occurred in Paisley on April 19, caused by an Orange flute band that came down from Glasgow. The police had a hard time with the Orangemen; but eventually succeeded in putting 28 of them in the lock-up.

Justice to Scotland. Scotland is in revolt as well as Ireland against its financial relations with the "sister" kingdom. Its representatives have been promised a commission; but it has been so long coming that they are beginning to protest against the delay.

On April 20, the two street preachers—Coughlan and Freeman—were released from Sligo jail. They at

once proceeded, under a strong escort, to the space opposite the Town Hall, where they preached for nearly half an hour. The usual crowd of people was there and the scratch band were great obstructions. The protesters went to Dublin by the 9.10 a.m. train, accompanied by the reserve force, which had remained in town since Thursday. They appeared to feel the effects of their detention very much.

In the closing week of July the largest assemblage seen in North Tipperary in 10 years will be held in connection with the new church built at Nenagh under the auspices of Bishop McRedmond, of Killaloe and Visar-General White.

A desperate melee occurred on the 22nd between the Qingley and Maher factions at Capparoz and Nenagh. Several of the combatants were seriously wounded and some may succumb.

George Dunlop, charged with the robbery in London of 29,000 worth of diamonds from the Burtons of New York, in whose service he was, is a Strabane man. He has been footman to Lord Ashdown, Lord Londonderry, Lord Wolsley and the Duke of Portland.

Waterford has a bill before Parliament to authorize the extension of the boundaries of the city.

A dreadful tragedy has startled Waterford city. Richard Reddy, employed in Matterson's curing factory, deliberately drove a knife into the heart of Richard Larkin, sub-manager, as work was about to begin, on April 19.

The farmers of the County Wicklow, assembled in public meeting in the Wicklow Town Hall on April 22, declared the new Land Bill inadequate in all respects.

England. Earl Howe's Convert Daughter. A fashionable marriage took place at St. Peter and St. Edward's Catholic Church, London, on April 18.

A shame "First Protection Society." At the South-western Police Court, London, on April 23, Donald Mackay, and his wife were charged with obtaining charitable contributions by fraud.

A return has, on the motion of Mr. Field, been presented to Parliament, giving the cases on which annual grants have been refused to schools in England and Wales from 1871 to 1895 inclusive, and the reasons for such refusal.

A telegram from Glasgow on April 21, said Archbishop Eyre was to have presided at a meeting there on that night; but his doctor forbade him to leave the house. He had not been well for a week.

An alarming riot occurred in Paisley on April 19, caused by an Orange flute band that came down from Glasgow. The police had a hard time with the Orangemen; but eventually succeeded in putting 28 of them in the lock-up.

Justice to Scotland. Scotland is in revolt as well as Ireland against its financial relations with the "sister" kingdom. Its representatives have been promised a commission; but it has been so long coming that they are beginning to protest against the delay.

On April 20, the two street preachers—Coughlan and Freeman—were released from Sligo jail. They at

WHEN BETTS WAS A MAN

[NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.]

Oskopola was waking up. Now that the sultry afternoon was near at hand, the principal street of the city was taking on the activity which made it the pride of thirty-three or forty-five thousand good people, according as census figures or local estimates were trusted.

Three young men had grouped themselves in the doorway of one of the most pretentious of the shops above which stretched a gilded sign bearing in fantastically designed letters, "The Metropolitan." Behind the plate glass of the show windows were arrayed rows of shirts, festoons of neckties, little heaps of gray-colored footwear, many-hued caps, and other articles which filled the heart of the impetuous youth of Oskopola with longings. It was a display that astounded even that connoisseur, Mr. Dick Banning.

"That's what I call a tasty window, me boy," he remarked. "Great thing to have an artistic eye, ain't it?"

Inasmuch as Mr. Banning had composed the symphony in shirtings, his companions manifested no surprise. In fact, Mr. Smith, the young gentleman to whom the observation had been directed, consoled himself with a nod, which seemed to be all that was expected of him, for Mr. Banning smiled with more composure than before. It had not occurred to him that the third member of the group would join in the conversation, except upon special invitation, for the two older clerks of "The Metropolitan" regarded their junior as a hopeless inferior.

"Indeed, Mr. Banning, I heard a compliment for you last night," the down-trodden one ventured. "And it was from a lady."

"Well?" said Banning. It was if he had told the minion: "You are permitted to proceed."

"I was calling upon a lady friend, sir, and I spoke of our windows—you know they are very much commented on in our city, sir—and I told her you had arranged them. And she said you had a great deal of taste for a man."

"Is that all?" Banning asked, with a shade of disappointment in his tone. "No; I don't think so. I remember now she said you had so much taste, sir, you must have been meant for a woman."

Banning stared at the speaker for a moment, but no fitting response occurring to him, he looked at the clock, announced that it was time to close the shop, and started out. The second man accompanied him.

"Betsey's getting worse and worse," Banning confided to his chum, as the two strolled toward their boarding place. "He's an idiot."

"Net," was the laconic response. "Betsey," otherwise Mr. Alexander Napoleon Betts, methodically inspected the gas burners, shut the cat in the cellar, fastened the rear windows, and locked the front door. Then, slipping the big key into his pocket, he crossed the street, and taking off his hat paused before a large mirror, designed to draw trade to the shop of an enterprising milliner. It was included in his routine to inspect himself thus. He saw reflected in the glass a mild face, with a dab of thin whisker in front of each ear, a delicately shaped upper lip, and a narrow forehead, from which the hair was brushed back with a deep laid design of increasing his appearance of mental depth and physical height.

With a final peep at his necktie, the young man pulled a corner of a counter handkerchief from his coat pocket, gripped a kid glove in a fashion which as he thought, concealed the absence of its mate, restored his hat to his head, and resumed his promenade. He walked slowly, for he was to take tea with the young woman whom he honored with his attentions, and he had no desire to appear before her flushed and heated. By virtue of his precautions he found himself in rather less than half an hour close to the abode of his beloved, and still unfringed in his plumage. The path led him to a porch, on which stood a young woman, evidently waiting for him. A hall lamp supplemented the fading daylight in showing that she was tall, angular, and possessed of one of those faces which advertise their possessors as persons of strongly developed opinions.

"Oh, it's you, at last, is it?" she said, with some sign of impatience. "We've been waiting for you. We'll go right in, Ally."

Once or twice Mr. Betts had wondered why nobody thought it worth while to call on him. Alexander. He had been "Al" in his childhood, and he was "Alley" in the speech of his affianced. "Betsey" was the result of considerable cogitation on the part of Mr. Banning.

Mr. Betts had contemplated the joy of a chaste salute in the hall, but he was robbed of such bliss, for the young woman led him without delay to the dining room, where her parents had already seated themselves at the table. Miss Amanda Roberts had inherited

Continued on Page 7.

The Catholic Register.

Published Every Thursday at the Office 40 Lombard Street Toronto.

Approved and recognized by the Post Office as Second Class Matter under No. 2711. Registered for postage as Second Class Matter under No. 2711.

Subscription \$2.00 per Annum.

Advertising rates... The Catholic Register Co., 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

The Catholic Register Co., 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Matter intended for the Editor should be so addressed, and must arrive not later than Monday of each week to insure publication.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

- May 7-S. Benedict II., P. M.
8-Apparition of the Archangel Michael.
9-S. Gregory Nazianzen, Bp. of the Church.
10-S. Antonius.
11-Regina Day, S. Alexander, P. and M.
12-Regina Day, S. Nereus and Companions, M.
13-Regina Day, S. Stanislaus, Bp. and M.

Latest news from Rome forecasts the official declaration of Anglican Orders as being invalid. The commission is presided over by Cardinal Mazzella, S.J.

The abolition of the Irish vicerealty is reported to be in contemplation. The London Daily Chronicle publishes a description of the office written in 1862 by the late Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant's days and nights are wasted on intrigues and party squabbles, on the management of the Press and the management of fetes, on deciding what raised gambler is to have this stipendiary magistracy, and what reaper is to be collated by asking his wife and daughter to do so.

The well-informed Rome correspondent of The Dublin Freeman's Journal gives an account of the religious revival in Italy. He says: "There was a time when it would seem as if the influence of the new comers was making way, and that men were attaching themselves to the new order and keeping away from attendance at church."

That very clever man, Mr. Stead, has been too clever by half in his alleged interview with the Archbishop of Cashel. Dr. Croke writes to the New Zealand Tablet to the effect that he has been entirely misrepresented by Mr. Stead.

His Holiness cannot escape the wanton taunts of his enemies. Even his efforts to bring about the peaceful arbitration of international disputes are taken advantage of. He is told that he desires arbitration because he has no temporal power.

The Toronto Mail has a past. A fact so notorious hardly needed to be recalled by The Kingston Freeman. Our contemporary, however, knows a thing or two in the political line.

ed position of The Mail as the official organ of the Conservative party, can see the least honesty in anything that party may undertake to do. To support the point it is declared with perfect truth by the way, that the old P. P. A. staff of The Mail is still in charge of the paper, from the chief editor to the junior reporter.

But what have Catholics to do with these matters? They are much more interesting to Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservatives of Quebec. Sir Charles should have disowned The Mail when he became Premier. The paper is spoken of only with derision in Ontario. It cannot be so well known in Quebec, and Sir Charles will find himself heavily handicapped by it there.

President Kruger has been making himself more enthusiastically than ever the man of the hour. By publishing a batch of cypher telegrams that passed between the leaders of the Uitlanders and Dr. Jameson, he has convinced the world of a plot to capture the Transvaal territory for the English Chartered Company; and in that plot Sir Cecil Rhodes is more deeply implicated than any of his accomplices.

English Bishops Declare Themselves.

Party journalists in Canada profess a feeling somewhat akin to horror whenever a Catholic Bishop makes a public utterance upon such a question as that of Remedial Legislation now before the country.

The Catholic Bishops of Westminster, England, issued a joint declaration last week on the Education Bill now before the British House of Commons; and we fail to detect in any section of the English press a note of surprise, or any question of their propriety in doing so.

Yet we do not hear the English Catholic Bishops denounced as politicians and partisans. Their right to speak, singly or collectively, is questioned by no one. No anti-Catholic howl is raised about their ears because they do that which is proper and becoming in them.

No Clouding the Issue.

Judging by the events of the past week the political battle upon which the electors of the Dominion must soon engage seems destined to be the biggest melee of parties in the history of Confederation.

organizations. Along with these forces he has summoned the local leader, Mr. Taillon, Premier of the Quebec Assembly, who is the new great man from Quebec in the Cabinet of the new Premier. Mr. Angers, who bolted from the Bowell ministry, and Mr. Ross, the French Canadian ex-Speaker of the Senate, are taken in by Sir Charles Tupper; and Messrs Ouimet and Caron are sent away to make room for the new comers.

Because the present Quebec representatives in Sir Charles Tupper's Cabinet are all unbending remedialists the cry is renewed in Ontario more loudly than ever that Sir Charles and the Catholic Bishops have come to a definite understanding. This is, of course, a figment. Messrs Ouimet and Caron have done more for remedial legislation than all four men now in the Cabinet for whom they have made way.

Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat have copied in Ontario the tactics of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Taillon in Quebec. Although Sir Oliver has not actually rushed headlong into active Dominion politics, he has written the Liberal leader a long letter promising, in the event of the Liberals carrying the Dominion, to enter Mr. Laurier's first Cabinet.

Mr. Laurier has simply played his Oliver against Sir Charles Tupper's Taillon. In Quebec there was unquestionably a considerable feeling among the people that the Government did not intend to carry the Remedial Bill at all in the late Parliament, and that impression had to be counteracted by the influence of Mr. Taillon and Mr. Angers.

The intensifying of the contest between the two great political parties cannot, however, result in the withdrawal of the Remedial issue from the forefront. The campaign strategy may not wage so exclusively around the question as otherwise would be the case in Ontario; but the principle at stake

is, and must be, imperative. In Quebec there will be but one issue, 'The Conservatives will go to battle there with the single banner of Catholic constitutional liberties. The heads of many of those members of the late Parliament who voted for the six months' hoist will surely fall.

No Cabinet shuffles, no reorganization of the Opposition forces, should obscure the issue for Catholics. The question is not a provincial question, not a party question, and not a political question. It is a Catholic question. As a Canadian question it is strictly speaking governed by the constitution.

A Letter from Bishop McGolrick.

In connection with the publication in a recent number of The Register, of a letter received from Duluth by Miss Noble, of Collingwood, stating that as a "Romanist" she could not be employed as an hospital nurse, we have received the following communication from the Right Reverend Dr. McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth:

"DULUTH, MINN., '28th April, 1896.
'To the Editor of The Catholic Register.
'DEAR SIR-Your timely notice on 'The Letter of Miss Ada J. Taylor, of St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth, was given to me by Father Lambert, of The Freeman's Journal.
'The bigotry displayed in this city is almost unparalleled; still Catholics are increasing in numbers and are more practical and more united because of the attacks on their religion. A very large number of educated non-Catholics are sorry to see this intolerant spirit, and look to see it pass away after election times; but in the meanwhile Catholics are now merely tax-payers in this city, and are put out of office and kept out of office because of their honest belief.
'Your editorial will, I hope, help to open the eyes of our thinking people to the sad state into which the city has fallen through ignorance and bigotry.
'Yours sincerely,
'JAMES MCGOLRICK."

The Catholics "are increasing in numbers, are more practical and more united because of the attacks on their religion." These are the natural results of unreasoning persecution. It has ever been so; and we find in all countries where Protestant intolerance has had its unholy reign that this is how bigotry has ever defeated its own purpose.

colonies rebelled? "Catholics are now merely tax-payers," says Dr. McGolrick. What a commentary upon free institutions! But, Catholics can afford to be patient in the knowledge that the evil is working out its own destruction.

Sir Charles Tupper's Manifesto.

It is impossible to deny the candor and fearlessness of Sir Charles Tupper's appeal to the electors on the Manitoba School question. A constitutional duty has been imposed on the Government of Canada, and that duty he, as Premier, is prepared to discharge in face of all misrepresentation.

The Globe's Mistake.

Already some of the campaign writers are beginning to display the humor of the impending elections. The coarse, vulgar flouts and gibes of E. E. Sheppard, editor of The Star, have grown stale. The abuse of the Catholic Church and clergy was too foul from the start in the Wallace-McCarthy organ.

The following is supposed to be a tid-bit of uncommon smartness: P. S.-Kant you work that postolitical benedickshin, so as to fetch round the orangeman which is klotka!

If this is the humor with which the Ontario voter is to be won after the rude artillery of E. E. Sheppard has failed, its bitterness will, we are confident, spend itself upon the printed sheet; and when the elections are over The Globe will regret that its columns have been so soiled.

Sisters of Charity.

The New Orleans Picayune has a graphically written account of the departure of four Sisters of Charity for the Lepers' Hospital at Indian Camp, Louisiana. A retreat having been established for these hapless sufferers in one of the most salubrious districts of the State, and the poor creatures having been removed thereto under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, it only remained to find volunteers for the lifelong task that the charge and management of every leper colony demands.

Already the Sisters of Charity in Louisiana had care of the New Orleans Charity Hospital and of the Hospital for Insane. The tragedy of life, as they is common with all the members of that noble order witness it, must have entirely eradicated from their consciousness any such thing as reality in what the world calls remuneration. Every new act of sacrifice must be to the Sister of Charity but an act of love.

As soon as the Louisiana leper settlement was put under the sole charge of the Sisters of Charity, a band of volunteers was ready on the instant to take up the work. The names of these noble ladies are not given. There was no glory or false heroism, that looks for applause, to lure them on. In religion their names are Sister Beatrice, a young girl born in Massachusetts; Sister Mary Thomas, of La Salle, Ind.; Sister Cyril, and Sister Anne.

They sailed away with smiling faces and contented hearts; and the wet eyes were those of Archbishop Janssens and a group of priests and nuns on the quay who waved the volunteers good bye till the steamer Paul Tulane had dropped out of sight. Such scenes are no longer able to stir the world. Sympathy, applause--call it sensation if you like--tires of repetition. But the obedience of the noble men and women who have devoted their lives to Christ's sick and suffering is untiring; and knowing neither the perishable quality of heroism nor self sacrifice, all that social life means to them is relinquished for the duties and responsibilities of Christian Catholic love.

A Petulant Parliamentarian.

Both in the despatches of the past week and in our Irish exchanges by latest mails we encounter evidence of renewed dissension among the Irish party. Mr. T. M. Healy figures as the fertile fomentor of the new disturbances. Every act and word of his is calculated to strain the ordinary discipline imposed by Mr. Dillon; indeed he has gone so far as to virtually invite his sympathizers to form a new party independent of Mr. Dillon, and of which, it is needless to say, Mr. Healy is the head.

GENYRKEN.-To day's papers state that the Irish party have appointed a committee, in which I am included, to consider the Land Bill. As the party so recently expelled me from the last committee in which they were good enough to place me, I own to a feeling of considerable embarrassment at this unsolicited compliment. Perhaps, therefore, you will allow me to divest myself of all grounds of apprehension by informing the gentlemen who have done me so much honor that the position, in case I do not co-operate, I am happy to think that a committee otherwise composed of so many able men does not require my assistance, and my recollection of the subject from former years remains sufficiently distinct to enable me to hope I shall not require theirs.

Such a spirit as this might be pardoned in a nursery; but the farmers of Ireland cannot have an overweening fondness for child's play these hard times.

Would The Guardian Please Explain?

Our good friend, The Christian Guardian, is hardly fair with us. In transferring to its pages an isolated sentence or two from an article in this paper on the approaching elections, it neglects to say that the subject of that article was the question of Catholic education. Having separated our words from their context, our contemporary proceeds to interpret them as advising the Catholic electors to "look out for the interests of the Catholic Church." Thereupon we are treated to an exhibition of The Guardian's own love of true liberty. It could never think of giving such advice to Methodists as "look out for the interests of the Methodist Church." No, never; perchance the thought! But, in reading further down the article, we find this plank in the platform of our free and independent contemporary:

Canadian nationality and unity, and the development of an efficient national (religious, not sectarian nor secular) system of public education. If not too much trouble, would The Guardian be good enough to define for its readers, and for us, the meaning of "national (religious, not sectarian nor secular) system of public education?" Having given its definition, would our contemporary point out the difference (if any) between such a system of schools as it demands in its platform and Methodist schools wherever maintained.

MAGAZINES.

Catholic World. In the Catholic World Magazine for May, Rev. B. J. Kelly contributes a readable paper on Quebec and its many legends of Catholic interest...

The month of flowers is appropriately celebrated in the contents of the May number of St. Nicholas. Poems, sketches and illustrations are pervaded by the breath of Spring...

Three striking contributions to the May Atlantic are the opening number of a series of letters from Dante Gabriel Rossetti to William Allingham...

Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargueville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to very severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty..."

Parson Bloomfield: "I'm afraid, my friend, your heart isn't right." Dying Sinner: "Well, parson, you'll have to settle that with the doctor. He says it's my liver."

A FAMOUS MAN.



What His Researches Have Done for the World.

All successful and distinguished men have imitators, and Dr. Chase, the well-known author of Chase's Receipt Book, proved no exception...

Man's Advantage Over women. A man, fortunately for him, is not such a victim to fashion's decrees as a woman. Neatness and comfort are the main requisites...

The Weather for Colds. This is the time when colds are in the fashion—every body who is anybody has one, if not himself, sure to be in the family...

THEY'RE COMING IN BUT THE QUICKEST ORDERS are the orders that we get from men who call at the store—who see the surprising variety of new spring patterns and effects—who have seen qualities elsewhere—and who all frankly admit that our offer is fully worth taking.

You select any pattern you wish from over a hundred different effects of the choicest and most fashionable Spring Tweeds in the house, and the style and quality is so distinctly an unmistakably good that you really feel that you are getting exactly what we offer—a twenty dollar Spring suit made to order for \$12.95.

Philip Jamieson, Yonge and Queen Sts.

Jamieson's Estab. 1873.

THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON. Celebration of the Anniversary of His Lordship's Consecration. HAMILTON, May 2.—Nine years ago yesterday Bishop Dowling was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Peterborough in St. Mary's Cathedral here...

Physicians of Cornwall, Ont., recommend Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Why are coals in Toronto like towns given up to plunder?—Because they are soaked and burnt.

A Chance to Make Money. In the past three months I have cleared \$660.75 selling Dish Washers. I did most of the work, my brother helped me. I expect to do better next month...

Organist Wanted. For St. Andrew's church Brechin, Ont. Must be well qualified, by experience and knowledge of Vocal and Instrumental Music, to instruct and manage Choirs as well as Organ. One capable of supplementing small salary by teaching Music preferred.

Something Worth Having, Simmers' 50c. Spring Bulb Collection. J. A. SIMMERS, SEEDSMAN, TORONTO.

TRY Robt. Powell, 336 YONGE STREET. Granite and Marble Monuments, &c.

MULVEY & McBRADY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC., 40 King Street West, Toronto.

MACDONELL & BOLAND, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC., 20 Toronto Street, Toronto.

HEARN & LAMONT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PRICERS, ETC., 47 Canada Life Building, 47 King St. W., Toronto.

ANGLIN & MALLON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC., 30 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

TYTLER & McCAE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC., 9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

WILLOUGHBY, CAMERON & LEE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC., 80 Church Street Toronto.

CHARLES J. MURPHY (ARLWIN & CO., ESTAB. 1823) Ontario Land Surveyor, &c.

MONUMENTS. D. MCINTOSH & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers of Granite and Marble Monuments.

Frederick Loan & Savings Com'y DIVIDEND NO. 73. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock of the company has been declared for the current year.

MONUMENTS. D. MCINTOSH & SONS, 524 Yonge St., opposite Matland St. Telephone 4260.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND. Established 1822. Head Office, 3 College Green, Dublin. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INCOME (gross) £60,000. INVESTMENT FUND £500,000.

BRASS BEDS A NEW SHIPMENT OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS ENAMELED IRON BEDS The Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd., 97 Yonge Street.

A Very Pretty Style of Boys' Two-piece Suits. Is our cutaway style. No chopped-out-with-an-axe affairs these Boys' Suits of ours.

OAK HALL, CLOTHIERS, 115 TO 121 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. \$2.75 to \$5. We have a large assortment of Odd Pants and Print Blouses for the boys.

LEAD IRON BRASS... HARRIS PATENT CASE. 25-31 WILLIAM STREET. TELEPHONE 1729.

P. J. BROWN, M.D. Cor. Queen St. East and Carlaw Ave. Office hours—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. STEAMER "GREYHOUND" Will commence her daily trips between OAKVILLE and TORONTO.

TO CONTRACTORS. Scaled tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Water" will be received at this Department until noon of Tuesday, May 14th, for the following works: Rebuilding of Chemical Laboratory and reconstruction of Sewage Disposal Works at the Agricultural College, Guelph; Porch to North Building, Asylum for the Insane, London; Addition to East Wing of the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston; Residence for Medical Superintendent, Asylum for the Insane, Brockville; Addition to the Insane Bay; and for Caretaker's Lodge on the grounds of Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

R. SIMPSON, SILK SALE. We are making the month of May memorable in a great immediate sale of 40,000 yards of black and colored silks—and unrivalled grouping of the freshest foreign fancies—everything that is popular in Paris and scarce in Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. E.—When the priest enters and goes to the altar the congregation rises. Then kneel at the beginning of Mass. This rule certainly should be observed with the strictness it takes its proper rank. It applies alike to High and Low Masses. For other reasons the congregation assisting at Vespers should also rise when the priest enters.

HISTORICALS.—You were not correct. The indulgence granted by Pope Pius IX. on May 25, 1871, refers to the month of June. It was granted to the faithful who, during the month of June, daily or privately with contrite heart shall, by special prayer or act of piety, honor the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The indulgence is of 7 years once a day (2) a plenary indulgence on any day of the month upon performance of the usual conditions.

MAY.—The month of May is specially appointed for devotion to the Mother of God. You choose her for your Queen, consecrate your soul and senses and dedicate your heart to her. You ask her blessing on you and your family that you may follow her example. Pope VII. on March 21st, 1812, granted for ten years to all the faithful who, either in public or in private shall honor the Blessed Virgin with some special homage and devout prayers or the practice of other virtuous acts (1) an indulgence of 30 days every year (2) a plenary indulgence once in this month on the day when, being truly penitent, after confession and communion, they shall pray for the intention of His Holiness. On June 18, 1822, by a rescript of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences the same concession was extended to indulgences. On August 8, 1869 Pius IX. granted that these indulgences may be gained on the 1st June.

READER OF THE REGISTER.—Vespers are a part of the Office recited daily by priests. Good Catholics should certainly assist at them regularly, if possible; none so simple a performance of duty be regarded as any particular claim to piety.

NON-CATHOLIC.—The teaching of the Church in regard to praying for the faithful departed is quite distinct. The following will be sufficient: "There is a purgatory, and the souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the acceptable sacrifice of the altar."—Council of Trent, Sess. xxv.

ENQUIRER.—When Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., lectured in Toronto he was accompanied by his daughter. Announcements have recently appeared of the marriages both of the father and daughter.

EDITOR.—French newspapers are not as influential, as prosperous, or as large as the papers in England or America. In Paris alone 2,600 journals are published. Of these 108 are fashion papers.

KODAK.—Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second.

C. T. S.—The Toronto paper in which you saw the item about Lady O'Hagan is not always trustworthy in such matters. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that in this instance the statement made is true. Lady O'Hagan has left the Catholic Church and joined the Unitarians. She is the widow of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was one of the foremost and most devoted Catholics in Britain; a man who did great service for his Church. Lady O'Hagan herself comes of Catholic stock as old as any in England.

SCHOOLBOY.—The name South Africa is applied to the four states—Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State.

NOVICE.—The rider's weight should be distributed between the saddle and the pedals, with just enough on the handles to keep balance. The body should be so poised as to make possible riding with the hands off the handle-bars. Fatigue of the wrists may be relieved by change of grip, either grasping the handle with palm up, or raising or lowering the shoulders so as to change the angles at which the wrists are bent. Change your position in a long ride and you will experience less fatigue. Two yards and a half is wide enough for a cycling skirt.

MR. T. J. HUGHES, Columbus, Ohio.—I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaint and find Farnelle's Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Gelatine Coated, and rolled in the Flour of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste.

What is that we often see made, but never see after it is made?—A noise.
What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it?—Quick.

There is no mystery about

Sunlight Soap

It is simply a clear, pure, honest soap for laundry and household use, made by the most approved processes, and being the best, it has the largest sale in the world. It is made in a twin bar for convenience sake. This shows



The Twin Bar Soap
Use will reveal
The Twin Benefits:
Less Labor,
Greater Comfort.

For every 10 Wrappers sent to
Lever Brothers, Ltd., 25
Scott St., Toronto, a
first prize soap book will be sent.

Books for Wrappers

CHATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

A MAY DAY SHOWER.
Birds are singing,
Bees are humming,
Children bringing
Garlands fair,
Maidens scattering
Crowns of daisies,
Gay morning
On May morning
Girls will wear.

Rain is falling,
Hearts are aching,
Some one is ailing,
"Homeward skip"
Is being sung,
Ma. J. and Stella's
Wet umbrellas
How they drip!

"Hat and feather,
Altogether
Spiced by weather,"
Ruth is saying,
Press and wring,
Sass and quilling,
All at home,
Ma, I am sewing,
"Rumice!" owns.

Hey day! Hey day!
Choose not May-Day
For a play-day
Out of doors:
Press and wring,
New gear spare ye:
Old clothes wear ye:
Never care ye
When it rains.

—M. A. Thompson in May St. Nicholas.

CHILDREN IN SPRINGTIME.

Fanny D. Bergen writes charmingly in the May Atlantic of child pastimes in Spring. In Pandeian Pastimes she says:
Some of us, thank God, will never become old enough to outgrow the pleasure of popping rose petals on the forehead.

A favorite toy in many parts of the country is made by running a common pin through a green currant or gooseberry. Equal lengths of the pin are left projecting from the berry; the point of the pin is then placed in one end of a clay pipestem held in a vertical position. By blowing through the other end of the pipestem the tiny figure will be made to dance in the air, just above the end of the stem. In Boston the schoolchildren have used the fruits of the linden to fashion the mannikin, which, while dancing, may easily be imagined to resemble a monkey. It has recently been suggested to me that this child's play may have given rise to the Boston name of "monkey-nut" for the linden fruit.

It is girls, mostly, who will patiently hunt for a four-leaved clover to tuck inside shoe or gown as a luck-bringer. Yet boys do not wholly despise talismans or distrust their virtues, for in eastern New England they are much given to carrying in their pockets a lucky-stone, as they call the little white serratone bone found in the codfish's head, and I am pretty sure that some what of talismanic power is attributed to the horse-chestnut, or double or peculiarly shaped nut, or grotesque root that frequently forms a part of the furnishings of a boy's pocket. I have heard one say, carelessly touching such a pocket piece, "I have carried that two years," or so many months or years. An amusing custom is found among the peasant children in the neighborhood of Skibbereen, Ireland. If, on their way to school, they linger along the ditches and roadsides gathering their "fairy thimbles" (the flowers of the foxglove), or peering among the grass to catch sight of a skylark's nest, or engaging in some other happy idling, as they approach the schoolhouse they seek for a plant which they call "In-ga-na-blams," to secure a bit to secure in their pockets, to act as a charm against punishment for tardiness. I fancy their colloquial name for the plant is a corruption for "I'll get no blame," from their faith in its potency to save them from merited reproof.

Don't you remember hurrying out before breakfast to where the sunflowers grew, at the back of the garden or in some waste bit of land behind the house, to see if each great yellow-rayed disk had turned during the night so that it might face the east? Our half-reverent watching throughout the day to see the gradual following of the sun's course was skin so the spirit of the sun-worship. We had been told that sunflowers slowly turned as the sun moved, and we believed it, and were interested to behold the marvellous behaviour of the stately plants. We liked to tell younger children of the wonder, and to point out the changed position of the blossoms; and our faith never wavered, however many times some perverse flower failed to follow the ritual. And again, in the late autumn, as we separated the ripened, metallic-looking seeds from the chaff, to put them away as food for the fowls, we recalled the mysterious power of orientation possessed by our sunflowers. For by this time the happy credulity of childhood had quite tipped from our memories the exceptions, so many times exceeding the cases in which our supposed law had been obeyed. The imagination of a child is a rather peculiar creature, I suppose, but were it otherwise, of what would not only childhood, but the world be robbed, that we would not have eliminated!

FARM AND GARDEN.

The verdant, smooth lawn, sloping gently from the house to the roadside, is greatly to be desired for every farmhouse. It is by no means a difficult thing to secure. It will be no harm or damage to the general effect if the land is somewhat rolling; indeed, for planting this is often desirable if the paths are laid out in the hollows. Then the shrubbery and flowers will appear to better advantage on the gently upward sloping ground.

The make a lawn the land should be plowed and cross-plowed, and smoothed with the plank as well as the harrow, used alternately. Manure should not be used unless it is positively known that it is free from seeds of weeds or of undesired grasses, such as orchard grass and others that grow in bunches. Red top, Kentucky blue grass, and the low-growing annual spear grass, with some meadow fescue, mixed in equal quantities of two bushels each to the acre will make the best seeding. A liberal application of lime to the land at the start, or, instead, of wood ashes, with artificial fertilizers, and never any stable manure, will ensure a smooth, thick growth, after which the frequent use of the lawn mower will keep the good start made in the best kind of condition.

If one can have only ten feet square of green in front of the dwelling it will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever, as long as it gets the little attention it will need.

To crowd a lawn with plants is a fault to be avoided. For this matter, let the dress of it be like that which old Polonius would have chosen for his son, Laertes:

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy.

For the apparel oft proclaims the man.

So the dress of the lawn should be. Whatever is planted, let it be chosen in kind, the culture of it the best, and crowding be avoided.

The greatest mistake in the planting of a lawn is to have a big tree in a small piece of ground. As a rule, the tall trees should be at the back of the house, making a background by which the neat dwelling may stand out as a picture. The shrubs should not be crowded. Here one and there one, placed, as one might say, promiscuously, as if they dropped there accidentally, but yet not at stated distances. Two or three in a bunch of such sorts as will bloom in succession with a low flower bed at the foot of it, and then an irregular space of green, velvet turf, and then one single bush, with others behind, the low ones all in front, and the higher ones at the distance, should be the general plan.

The old fashion of smothering the house and the piazza in creeping plants is not desirable. The house is to be wholly exposed to the fresh air, and whatever shade it may have should be from some overhanging tree—a maple or an elm—which will intercept the afternoon sunshine. Hanging baskets there may be, and a few stands with choice flowering plants in a large urn or vase, but none of the bright-red gypsy ketulies hung on a tripod, nor naked statuary—all exposed to the sweeping shower, and raising thoughts in the mind of discomfit to the exposed figures—should be given a place.

That unsightly, coarse, rough, scabby swelling on the legs of fowls is due to the injury caused by a minute mite, belonging to a large and numerous family, all of which live in the skin of various animals. One of these is the itch mite of mankind; other species infest the sheep, the horse, the dog, and, it seems, all other animals and bipeds, each has its special mite. This of the poultry harbors under the scales of the legs, causing a serous liquid to exude, and form cellular matter as it dries under the scales. These rough excrescences annoy the fowls very much, and the disease being of course contagious, soon spreads among the young chicks.

The remedy is a simple one. First, get rid of the old and badly diseased fowls, thoroughly cleanse the house, and grease the perches with crude petroleum, wash the legs of these birds that show the disease in kerosene emulsion, and repeat this in a few days until the pests are destroyed. This treatment is the best remedy for all this class of parasites of the hen—mites, lice and fleas.

The colly dog is the one most used by shepherds, and thus goes by the name of the shepherd dog. The name colly is derived from an old term, meaning black, and these dogs are mostly black, or used to be when they were bred pure. There are two kinds of collyies. One is rough haired, and the other is smooth and long haired. The former is most esteemed by the Scotch shepherd for its sense and intelligence, as well as its hardiness against bad weather.

Completely Knocked Out.
"I was so much run down I had to give up work, and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes Mr. W. Thompson, Zephyrus, Ont.: "I took Scott's Emulsion and am now feeling as I did years ago." Scott's Emulsion tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and restores exhausted and nervous persons. Ask for Scott's and get it.

DOMESTIC READING.

Keep your heart full of good will, and God will keep it full of love.
Truth is the foundation of all knowledge and the cement of all societies.
—Dryden.

How soon the taste is lost for the bread of life when the devil's finger touches the tongue.
It is easier to believe in some one than in something, because the heart reasons more than the mind.

The three most difficult things to do are to keep a secret, suffer an injury, and employ one's leisure.

We never show our weakness so plainly as when we exhibit impatience for the weakness of others.

There are ceremonious bows that throw you to a greater distance than the wrong end of any telescope.

It is not necessary that there should be love in a book, but there must be much tenderness.—J. Joubert.

The more I think of it I find this conclusion more impressed upon me—that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something, and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think; but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, prophecy and religion—all in one.—John Ruskin.

O Mary, Mother, be not loth
To listen—thou whom the stars clothe,
Who seest and may not be seen!
Hear us, at last, O Mary Queen!
Into our shadow bend thy face;
Bow down from the sacred place,
O Mary, Virgin, full of grace.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Among the pure drops of wisdom that fall in proverbs from the accumulated experience of ages none is purer than that honesty is the best policy. People call it a mean motive of conduct, but it is no meaner an appeal than that of the familiar Christian exhortation, Be good and you will be happy. It is primarily not a rule or a motive; it is the simple statement of a truth.

Fate seldom offers twice a chance which has been once neglected. There are few of us who have not learned from bitter experience that "We must take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures." Delay a day, delay even an hour, let the end one come, and not even Shakespeare ever said a truer truth than that the voyage of our lives will be for aye "Bound in shallows and in miseries."—Christian Reid.

Heaven is called a "home." A father's house is a home. God's house is to be the eternal home of all His children, hence all the hallowed sentiments that cluster around the home may enter into our conception of Heaven. It is a home whose inmates will not be separated, and through whose portals death will never pass. It is a home that will never be clouded by discord or by jealousy. It is a beautiful home, by the river and tree of life. It is a spacious home, a house of "many mansions."

What is freedom from human slavery when compared with the freedom from sin. What is man, emancipator, compared with Christ who wrote our charter of liberty in His own blood. How we should love these Passion thoughts of March! how we should cultivate these flowers of devotion on our Olivet hills. Gratias agere tibi, Lord, who led to imitation of Him who tells us that if we would be His disciples we must take up our cross and follow Him; we must pass through a Passion-time to reach our Easter, in a glorious resurrection.—Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D.

A beautiful love is the love that adores; it changes life's rocks into smooth sloping. But better 'mid breakers for each one who lives
To cling to the beautiful love that forgives.
The love that adores is a holiday love; it falls when by trial its weakness we prove;
Then for life's every day thank the Lord when He gives
The crown of His blessings—the love that forgives.
—Lydia A. Conley.

In morals the highest ideals of private and civic duty must be continuously held out before the pupils. There should be no question of the minimum of Christian duty—the mere avoidance of mortal sin. We are not at work in a college as in the professional—to temper the law to the weak and ignorant, and to open to as many as possible the gates of Divine mercy. We are forming soldiers and leaders, and the highest degree of valor must be reckoned to them, and their best efforts stimulated.—Archbishop Ireland.

DANGEROUS RESULTS SURE TO FOLLOW.

Neglect of Kidney Trouble.—South American Kidney Care is a Remedy that Quickly Radiates Kidney Trouble in Any of its Stages.
It is an unfortunate blunder to allow disease of the kidney to obtain a hold in the system. The disease is of that character that leads to many serious complications which too often are fatal. The strong point of South American Kidney Care is that it drives this class of the system, whether taken in its incipient stages or after it has more nearly approached a chronic condition. The medicine is a radical one, easy to take, yet thoroughly effective, and it is accompanied by a full system of results of its use are made manifest almost immediately. As a matter of fact the medicine will relieve distressing kidney and bladder disease in six hours.

FIRESIDE FUN.

What are the most unsober things in the world?—Milestones, for you never see two of them together.
What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet gave two to each of his children?—Parrots.
"Yes," said the philosopher, "it is not so difficult to get something for nothing, but when one gets it it is not worth the price."

What is that which is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters and protects the weakest and wickedest as well as the wisest and best of mankind?—A hat.

A contemporary, who shall be nameless, in describing a recent religious function said that "there was a very large congregation, almost every vacant seat in the cathedral being occupied."

Lawyer: "You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature is there about the watch?"
Witness: "I had my sweetheart's picture in it."
Lawyer: "Ah, I see. A woman in the case."

Mrs. Newwoman: "I will have to go to the city to-morrow and make some purchases."
Miss Strongmud: "Can't you get what you want here?"
Mrs. Newwoman: "No, there isn't a gent's furnishing shop in town."

The most disappointed lady in London is one who, thinking her husband had gone to the masked ball, sat up for him till three in the morning, and 't'w found that instead of going to the ball he had gone upstairs to bed.

The local paragon of a country paper thus records an outrage on one of the inhabitants of the town: "Thos who know old Mr. W.—of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last night, but not killed."

Kind neighbor (accompanied by a large mastiff, to a little girl very much afraid of him): "Here's a good dog, he never hurts anyone. Don't you see how he's wagging his tail?" Little Girl (still shrinking back): "Yes, I see; but that isn't the end I'm afraid of."

The present Earl Granville (then Lord Leveson) swallowed half-a-crown whilst engaged upon an amateur conjuring performance one Christmas. "He has gained 11 lbs., said Lord Granville to a youthful colleague on the front bench, who was inquiring after Lord Leveson's health. "Ah," said the witty peer, that makes £11 2s. 6d.

"Did I understand you to say," said the Boston lady to the art critic, "that that Mr. Van Dobbles' picture needs its atmosphere?" "Yes."
"Ah, then, I begin to understand a remark made by Mr. Van Dobbles which was hitherto unintelligible."
"About this picture?" "Yes. He said he wished he could think of some way to raise the wind on it."

Field was a reporter on a St. Joseph paper. Eli came along to deliver a lecture. He called on Field and asked for a newspaper notice. He expected a column at least, but next morning he simply read: "As Eli Perkins will lecture here to night, all the railroads have arranged to give excursions out of town at greatly reduced rates." Perkins was wild, supposing a great injury had been done him, but, instead, the paragraph attracted so much attention that he had a crowded house.

Politeness at Court.—Le Menestral tells a story of the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, who was for many years Queen Victoria's private secretary. The General was noted for his politeness, and whenever an artist performed at Court he always telegraphed the following day to inquire after the performer's health. If a complete troupe performed the General employed a formula always the same, which included the various members of the company. A short time ago Roger Prat was sent for to Court to exhibit his educated geese before Queen Victoria's grandchildren. The day following the "artist" received the traditional telegram from General Ponsonby, written in the following inimitable terms: "Her Grace the Duchess would be delighted to know if the members of your troupe are well, and if they have had an agreeable journey. For my own part I beg you to convey to them the expression of my esteem."

THE WISDOM OF GREY HAIRS.

Rev. John Scott, D. D., of Hamilton Ont., a Well-Known and Respected Presbyterian Minister, Has Used Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, and Testifies, at its Benefits.
The cautious conversation that is characteristic of Presbyterians and especially of those who have seen years of service in the church, give weight and influence to any recommendation that they may make on almost any matter. When we find a clergyman of the years of the Rev. John Scott, D. D., of Hamilton, one of the church's most esteemed ministers, speaking favourably of a proprietary medicine, we may rest assured that it possesses genuine merit. Mr. Scott tells the benefits that have come to him from the use of this medicine, because he is able to speak from an experiential knowledge, having used the medicine himself. Of its benefits he has testified over his own signature.
One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents.

BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.
Good health is better than diamonds. Health is to be had. No pleasure can be taken without it. It is the most precious thing in the world, and many people carelessly about it. They neglect their little ailments—they ignore nature's danger signals—and run right on the rocks of disease. All diseases have insignificant beginnings. Consumption is but the fruit of neglected catarrh. A slight cold develops into pneumonia or bronchitis. A little indigestion grows into "liver complaint."
The best way to cure a disease is to prevent it. The next best way is to catch it before it develops to its worst stage.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for the whole body. It scratches out the weak spots and builds them up. It is a strengthening, purifier and a cure. It puts the digestive system into an active, healthy condition, purifies and enriches the blood, and forces out of position matter. Taken in time, it will cure 95 per cent. of all cases of constipation. It is a pure vegetable compound that works in perfect harmony with nature. It tones up the whole body and produces strong, hard, healthy flesh. It has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, which had withstood the effect of every other medicine. Large numbers of testimonials, letters and photographs of those cured have been printed in book form. We will send the book (100 pages) free, if you will send your address, also this notice and 6 cts. for postage to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SMOKE THE BEST
GOLD POINT AND BOARD OF TRADE CIGARS.
5c.
ROYAL CROWN
The KING of 10c Cigars.
SPILLING BROS.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
137 JARVIS STREET.
GEO. J. FOY
—IMPORTER OF—
Wines, Liquors, Spirits & Cigars,
47 FRONT STREET E.
TORONTO.
MARSALA ALTAR WINE
SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CARPENTER WORK
Respected promptly by
JOHN HANRAHAN,
No. 25 MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO.
BEST ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
Telephone 3598.

F. ROSAR, Sr.
UNDERTAKER,
540 KING ST. EAST,
TORONTO.

J. YOUNG,
THE LEADING
Undertaker & Embalmer
359 YONGE STREET,
TELEPHONE 679.

ALL RAILROADS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed with Post Office Prepaid, Toronto, Ont., will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th May, 1896, for the several works provided in the section of Post Office Prepaid. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, or by the order of the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and five per cent. of amount of order, sent accordingly each book. The cheque will be furnished if the contract is accepted or fall to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of order.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
R. F. R. Y., Secretary.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont., 26th April, 1896.
Give us calls in Toronto like town given up to plunder?—Because they are much and burnt.

WHEN BETTS WAS A MAN

Continued from Page 2.

... appetite. Her sire greeted the young man with a grin "G'd v'ning," and pointed to his chair, while her mother advised him to sit down at once. Very little was said until Roberts had satisfied his hunger, and had rested his teeth in satiated comfort. Then, cutting back in his chair, he glared at the young man, whose selection by Amanda had led to his own accomplishment of a battle royal between father and daughter.

"Betts," the older man said, finally, "how're you gettin' on?" "We're doing a very nice business, thank you, Sir," replied the guest. "Oh, I don't mean your boss's trade. How're you doin' yourself? When you goin' to be able to support a family?" "Paw! Paw!" exclaimed his daughter.

"Keep your hands out, Mandy," said her father, testily. "I don't want you women folk breakin' in. All I want for know is whether Betts here'll ever be able to keep a wife. That's my duty as a parent." The suitor stammered something which nobody understood.

"Oh, come, Betts, speak up," Roberts persisted. "You're man enough for that, ain't you?" "Yes, indeed, Sir. But you know my line, while very light and genteel, is very slow to get ahead in, Sir. But I have hopes—"

"Hopes! That's an old story. And light and genteel business! That's another. Look here, Betts, I don't like your collars and cuffs. Get out and hustle. If I give my daughter to any man I want him to be a real live one, able and willing to make her comfortable. How old're you?" "Twenty-five, Sir," responded the suitor.

"Why, Mandy's twenty—"

"Four, Paw, twenty-four," cried the young lady.

"Well," the old man went on, "call it that. But Betts's age's what I want. Now, I was twenty-four when I married. Now over there, and I don't do it on just \$100. Betts has had a year more or \$100 to save up. I'll charge him a 6 per cent. interest. Let's see. Six times four, that's twenty-four, and four hundred—that's \$240 altogether. If he can show me any time this year, that he's got \$240 of his own, and got it honest, I'll say, 'Go ahead and get married as quick as you please.' And if he can't get it, I guess—"

"Mandy, you'd better give him up. He can't think up ways and means while you're away."

Without waiting a reply, Mr. Roberts stalked out of the room, and out of the house. Amanda left the task of clearing the table to her mother and led the young man to the porch. Betts seemed dazed by the ultimatum served upon him.

Banning gave him a cheerful assurance that no difficulty need be apprehended by the candidate, and took the trouble to dwell upon the advantages of moving the States. The following morning these remarks recurred to him with uncomfortable distinctness, when Betts met him at the store door.

"It's all right about the company, isn't it, Mr. Banning?" the youth asked.

"No, it isn't, Betts," the militiaman answered. "It's a heathenish shame."

"Then they wouldn't have me?" "That's it."

"What was the reason for rejecting me, Sir?"

Banning hesitated. "It's a tough dose, but maybe it will do him good," he reflected, and then he replied: "They said that you were too much of a sissy; they wanted only real men."

Betts turned back into the shop without another word. This second blow to his aspirations fairly staggered him. In the end, however, it proved fortunate for him that his woes were doubled, for to some extent his latest sorrows offset the earlier ones.

Instead of brooding continually over the seeming certainty of failure to meet the requirements of Amanda's father, the unhappy youth was able to devote a share of his reflections to the slight put upon him by the citizen soldiery. The treatment by counter-irritant proved beneficial.

Under the patient gradually developed a desire to be revenged. But Betts never dreamed of the joys of trashing his enemies. Such solace as he found came from reflections that they were not so particularly valiant, after all.

Like many men fated to humdrum existences, the young clerk had long found keen delight in tales of adventure, and now that his lot had become so unbearable he turned again to his old refuge from his thoughts. After the shop had closed he was free to pick his company from among all the champions of fiction and history. The public library of the city insured an abundant supply of them, and Betts nightly muddled his brains with their doings.

Alexander now fell into the habit of prowling aimlessly about the streets at night. He was indulging in a ramble one evening when he encountered the company which had rejected him out for a parade, and he watched the ranks swing back with bitterness filling his soul. Oh, the glory of blue cloth and brass buttons! Betts longed for it with redoubled intensity.

The young man paid little attention to the direction he took after that hateful sight. When he chanced to notice his whereabouts, he discovered that he had reached a district he had never visited before, one of small shops and flaring signs. In a brilliantly lighted show window he saw something which made him pause. It was a dummy clad in the uniform of a Captain of infantry.

As Betts gazed upon it a sort of fascinated look possession of him and forced him into the shop.

"That gave us the chance to talk with you without his thinking anything was up. Mighty suspicious those cracks are, you know."

"Step into the back yard and look through the grating," Smith suggested. "See what he's doing down there."

The three followed the plan, the clerks permitting their employer to get best view of the basement. All of them saw well enough, however.

Betts, his back to them and without a suspicion that he was observed, was indulging in a war dance. In his right hand he grasped a piece of barrel hoop, with which substitute for a sword he was cutting energetically at a heap of empty boxes.

"Boys, this is indeed serious," said the "Old Man" when he was again in his office. "Poor Betts is clearly unbalanced. Have you, either of you, any idea what caused this?"

"Well, Sir," Banning answered reluctantly, "our company rejected him when he wanted to join, and I'm afraid he took it to heart. He talks about other troubles, but that the only one I know anything about."

"It explains his condition," said the proprietor. "Now, Banning, you must find pretexts to keep Betts down stairs and out of sight of customers. I'll see my physician this afternoon, and arrange to have him visit the poor boy to-night. He has no relations, so far as I know, and we shall have to act on our own responsibility."

It happened that a little after 8 o'clock that evening Mr. Betts had visitors. The other clerks had waited to see him close the store, and afterward had assured themselves that he made his way to his boarding place. The messenger, with the uniform and sword, was waiting for him. Betts, who had lessened his bank account by the required amount, paid him, and carried the bundle to his room.

A letter from Amanda lay on the bureau. It surprised him to find it there, for her other epistles had reached him at the shop, but in the mood which then controlled him he was in no haste to read it.

As he cut the cord about the bundle, tore off the wrapper, and caught sight of the uniform, his spirits began to rise. He put on the garments with reverential care, and surveyed himself in the mirror with satisfaction.

It was a small mirror, to be sure, and he had to view himself in sections, but that drawback was trifling. It seemed to Mr. Betts that he had never gazed upon a more soldierly figure. If only Amanda could behold him, or better still, if her father could hear! Here he could behold his hard-hearted parent would feel the sword; were he to see him, there would be no more of that cringing before him! Betts laughed aloud as he pictured the old man trembling and beseeching mercy. It was no wonder that, in the rapture of enjoying such a day dream, he failed to hear a faint knock or notice that the door had swung open gently, permitting three men, grouped on the landing at the head of the stairs, to observe all his doings.

"False father, yield thy daughter's hand, or this good blade shall make her fatherless!" Betts roared. He had read the sentiment somewhere, and it occurred to him opportunely.

"Clear case," whispered one of the spectators.

"Delusion perfect," another answered, softly.

"Poor boy!" said the third, and then added, in a louder tone: "Mr. Betts, these gentlemen wish to see you for a few minutes."

His employer's voice brought the young man back to earth. He turned, beheld his visitors, and his now courage was gone. His sword dropped, and he stood staring at them in helpless confusion.

Had Mr. Betts deliberately planned to convince his callers that his reason was more than tottering, his conduct under the examination which followed would have been a triumph. He stammered, hesitated, contradicted himself. The medical men exchanged glances.

"Betts," his employer said, with an effort, "you will do me a great favor if you accompany these gentlemen on a little trip into the country. They will entertain you well. You will go, won't you, at my request?"

It was not in the mercy of poor Betts to say no. He merely picked up Amanda's still unopened letter and thrust it into his crookers pocket.

"Let him come just as he is," urged one of the doctors, looking at his watch. "No use to change his clothes. It will be a stiff drive to the station, as it is, to get the 9.30."

Without any very clear idea of what was befalling him, the young man felt his straw hat clapped upon his head and himself led down the stairs to the street and assisted to enter a carriage. The two strangers jumped in after him, his employer called out "Good-bye!" and then the vehicle dashed down the street. As if in a dream Betts saw this part of his journey completed, and he never clearly understood the manner in which he was led through the station and accompanied to his compartment. Five minutes later the train was under way.

Except in the directions of military glory and wedded bliss, Betts' imagination was limited. All his life he had been accustomed to obey orders, the reason for which he could not surmise, and it was with characteristic

meekness that he suffered the strangers to carry him off by his domicile. Huddled up in his corner, he sat for half an hour, saying nothing. His companions conversed in low tones, and the young man at first made no effort to discover whether they spoke of him.

At length one of the men tapped him on the shoulder. "Get some sleep if you can," he advised. "We're not going so far that it would be worth while to have the berths made up, but a nap will do you good."

"I don't feel sleepy, thank you, sir," Betts replied.

For an hour more the train rolled steadily on its journey. Then there was a slackening of the speed and then the shock of the brakes sharply applied. The train came to a halt.

"What's the trouble?" "No delay here," grumbled one man. "Delay would be most unfortunate." He rose and left the compartment, returning a little later with dire news.

"The strike up the road is getting serious," he said. "We're held here for orders, and the conductor doctored." It seemed to the doctors that the day would never end. Half an hour passed, then another, then the hour grew into two, and the two doubled. At last word of some sort came to the trainmen and a start was made. Betts' wits cleared a little.

His companions were conversing in tones less guarded than they had used earlier in the journey, and, though he could not catch all they said, he heard enough to interest and grieve him. Although not gifted with keen perceptions, he soon learned more than he had bargained for. In the first place, his guardians were doctors; in the second place, one of them was the head of an insane asylum; in the third place, they were bound for this establishment. By a triumph of reason Mr. Betts surmised that they were taking him there; by another, that they must look upon him as crazy. There were words he heard which added to his dismay.

"Retraint," "violent case," "strait-jacket." He was certain they were applied to him. His conception of insane asylums was vague, but he felt that they were terrible places, and he felt the cold sweat form upon his forehead. What could he do? If he told them he was sane the doctors would laugh at him. But no matter that they did, he would be a prisoner, perhaps for years, certainly for so long a time that Amanda would be forced to give him up.

Meanwhile the train had been crawling along, a fact on which the doctors commented with frequency. As its slow progress annoyed his enemies, Betts picked up a crumb of comfort. What was bad for them could not be altogether disadvantageous to him. At last when the brakes were applied again, he felt almost cheered. Another stop meant at least a little postponement of his incarceration. Confused sounds were heard from without the car. Men were running about, steam was escaping from the engine, and now and then a hoarse order was shouted.

The colored porter opened the compartment door with an energy he rarely displayed. "You've gemen's required," he said briefly, and pointed to a man close at his heels. The stranger was clad in uniform and carried a musket. Betts noticed a Sergeant's stripes on his arm.

"You're doctors, ain't you?" he said. "You're needed outside. We've got half a dozen men pretty badly hurt, and as many more who'll feel better to see you." But, as he spoke he looked more earnestly at the blue-clad figure in the corner than at the physicians.

One physician rose quickly. "Certainly, I'll go at once," he said. "Professor, you had better remain with our her victims."

"Naw," interrupted the Sergeant, "that won't do. There's work for both. We'll be glad to see you, too, Captain," he added, addressing Betts with a good deal more respect than he had shown for the doctors.

"There are reasons—" cried the one who had volunteered, but he checked himself and glanced meaningly at his companion.

"Perhaps it can't be avoided," said the latter, resignedly. "Our friend will come with us," and he linked his arm in that of Betts.

The little party lost no time in starting out. The train had stopped close to the edge of a deep ravine, across which ran a trestle. On the opposite bank the early morning light showed the figures of a considerable number of men moving about a freight car, which had been thrown upon its side and across the main line. Through the ravine ran a little stream, half way up the higher bank of which were grouped a company of militia. What had happened was briefly told by the Sergeant.

The road here ran through a mining country, whose residents, them-perennially ripe for a strike, had promptly taken up the cause of the dismissed railroad men, and seized the opportunity to damage the trestle. In this they succeeded to the extent of making it unsafe by the time the troops arrived. The militiamen, attempting to cross the ravine and to carry the natural stronghold on the other side, had been beaten back, their opponents' clubs and stones proving more than a match for the muskets which their commander was loath to

use except for purposes of intimidation. Having signally failed in intimidating anybody, the officer was now waiting surgical treatment along with a respectable proportion of his command, while the victorious foe hurled derisive epithets at the beaten supporters of law and order.

"The boys are apilin' for another go at those chaps," the Sergeant confided to his companions in general, but with a special reference to Betts. "They know how the laugh'll be on 'em when they get home. Licked by miners with clubs! That's a nice dose for the crack company of the regiment. But the Captain's laid out, and the only Lieutenant we've got along's no good. See?"

"These men have a strong position," observed one of the doctors.

"That's all right. If we had some one to show us the way and was told to use our rifles for what they was meant for, the boys wouldn't be takin' nobody's dust up that hill," and again the Sergeant looked at Betts. That gentleman said nothing. He was beginning to evolve an idea.

The doctors found that the need of their services had not been exaggerated. Nobody had been fatally wounded, but there were several cases of painful wounds and many minor hurts demanding attention. Both went to work with a will, keeping an eye upon Betts, to be sure, and feeling much relieved that the young man showed no disposition to make a break for liberty. Soon the Sergeant strolled up to him. The disgrace of his company was evidently heavy upon the non-com.

"Captain," he said, insinuatingly, "couldn't you do somethin' for us?" "Really, now can I, Sir?" Betts answered with his usual politeness.

"Why, easy enough. You ain't in the Guard?" "No," said Betts, truthfully.

"I kinder thought not, and so I've been tellin' the boys that there was a regular 'Oh!'"

"I didn't see any harm in it, since you've got on your uniform. So I told the boys here was a regular officer who could do the trick in a turn. They're hot for another chance, Captain, and if you'll just ask 'em to walk up that hill with you and do business you won't be lonesome."

Betts surveyed his surroundings. On the brink of the ravine where the train stood the passengers were gathered in a curious crowd. If he took to flight in their direction, a warning shout from the doctors would ensure his capture. To attempt to get away along the gulch would mean his pursuit by the soldiers, who were certain to accord such a favor to the physicians whose coming had been so timely. The only way to freedom was towards the strikers. It did not occur to the young man that the mob was dangerous. His notions of madhouses monopolized all his fears. A deep groan from a patient upon whom both doctors were at work sent his determination. They were hurting their men dreadfully, but probably they would hurt him just as badly every day at the asylum.

"Then what am I going to do?" "Come, come, Ally," said the girl briskly. "If you really care for me you won't give up so easily. While I'm away you'll think and think and think up ways to get that money. You have some in bank, and I'll try and borrow some of my aunt. We'll make it up somehow—I'm sure we will."

"But I've got less than \$200," Ally objected. "Oh, Mandy, I wish your father was dead."

"I don't," said Amanda, decisively. "He's a pretty good father, and you'll like him when you get to know him better. But he is so set when he once says a thing! Ally, some way or other we must raise that money. Let's try to find out how to do it. We'll beat father yet."

Mr. Betts was fifteen minutes late in opening "The Metropolitan" the next day, and his worn and haggard look attracted the attention of his fellow-clerks. The day passed very badly for the young man. He made blunder after blunder, until Banning, with a feeling half kindly and half contemptuous sent him into the storeroom in the basement on an errand which gave him an excuse for keeping out of the way. That night he slept little, and the next day found him even more harried with woe-fraught helplessness.

Banning, after joking to deaf ears, attempted to cheer him in vain, until he happened to hit upon a subject in which Betts took a great, though carefully concealed, interest.

"The company drills to-night," the senior said, "and I guess I can tell you to-morrow what's been done in your case."

WORTH KNOWING. When you are about to purchase a solid gold or silver watch, see that the case is stamped with a "Mettee Cross," this is the mark of the largest and most reliable watch company in America. These goods are equal in quality to any made in the world, and you can save the entire duty by buying them.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES. C. O. F. A very interesting meeting of the above corps was held at the Duke Mans block, Queen street, on Wednesday April 24, 1896.

Pete, borough Weddings. A wedding was solemnized in the private chapel at the bishop's palace when His Lordship, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Casby, officiated in marriage.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A COMPLETE REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nervous system, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Ale and Stout OF JOHN LABATT LONDON. Are Pure and Wholesome. Recommended by Testimonials of Four Eminent Chemists.

First Communion. HATS FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Size 12 x 4 with figures of St. Joseph.

Toronto General AND SAFE DEPOSIT TRUSTS CO. ONCE AND COLBORNE STS. TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$250,000. Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President. E. A. Meredith, L.L.D., Vice-Prs't.

Jno. W. Moran, Chief Ranger. PATRICK SHEA, Sec. of Ranger. M. F. MORAN, Rec. Sec.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Murtagh, of the Sacred Heart church, Marmora, which was filled to its utmost capacity with interested spectators.

FREE A valuable Hoop on Negroes and Whites. A valuable Hoop on Negroes and Whites. A valuable Hoop on Negroes and Whites.

The Dunlop 'The Dunlop' It is not cemented to the rim and is detachable—can be repaired in five minutes.

The Dunlop... Cost more, but manufacturers will supply it on their best wheels. Manufacturers of cheaper wheels would sooner supply you with cheaper tires, but insist on DUNLOPS...

First Communion Rosaries. In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain \$1.00 each, and upwards.

Prayer Books. White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR. The services of Rollators who bring orders of business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be accurately and promptly attended to.

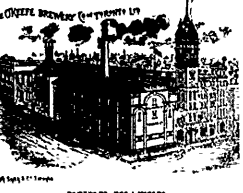
A GREAT DEAL OF NONSENSE Has been written—and believed about Blood Purifiers. WHAT PURIFIES THE BLOOD? THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY alone.

Butter—Receipts still continue large, and while the supply keeps up as at present, an improvement in prices need not be looked for. The feeling in the market is decidedly easy.

LATEST MARKETS. TORONTO, May 6, 1896. Butter—Receipts still continue large, and while the supply keeps up as at present, an improvement in prices need not be looked for.

The American Dunlop Tire Co. 86 AND 88 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO. ALBERT GAUTHIER, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF Church Ornaments, STATUES, VESTMENTS etc.

D. & J. SABLIER & CO. 123 Church St. | 1600 Notre Dame St. TORONTO QUA. PURE WATER.



Open Meeting of the C. M. B. A. Brockville. An open meeting was held in the rooms of Branch 43, C.M.B.A., on April 26, it being the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the branch.

Why is a gate-post like a potato?—Because they are both put into the ground to propagate.

Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains foul-pieces.

Church Ornaments, STATUES, VESTMENTS etc. Church Altars our specialty. Designs and Plans, no extra charge. SACRAMENTAL WINES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 1677 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

We Don't Care. To do all the Dry Goods business of Toronto, but we want a good share of it.

PURE WATER. In addition to the many modern improvements recently introduced into the O'Keefe Brewery, the latest is a powerful water filter, erected by the New York Filter Co., having a capacity of two thousand gallons per hour.

Why is a gate-post like a potato?—Because they are both put into the ground to propagate. Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains foul-pieces.

Why is a gate-post like a potato?—Because they are both put into the ground to propagate. Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains foul-pieces.

Why is a gate-post like a potato?—Because they are both put into the ground to propagate. Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains foul-pieces.

Dominion Stained Glass Co. ESTABLISHED 1881. MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH Domestic and Ornamental GLASS. Correspondence solicited. Designs with estimates on application. 94 Adelaide St. W. TORONTO Telephone 925.

M. J. CROTTIE, 84 1/2 Yonge St. MOLLE ADELE LEMAITRE, Laureate and Member Quebec Academy of Music Organist and Pianist PUPILS AND CONCERT ENGAGEMENTS ACCCEPTED.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LTD.) St. Michael's College. (In Affiliation with Toronto University.) Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

self-help You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

self-help You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

self-help You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

ICE CREAM Delivered to any part of the city. Healthful and Delicious. . . . Fruit Flavors. Nasmith's, 51 KING ST. EAST. THE YORK COUNTY LOAN & SAVINGS Co. of Toronto Offers until further notice, its 6 Per Can. Coupon Stock.

WEDDING CAKES ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST MATERIALS CAN MAKE THEM. WE SHIP THEM BY EXPRESS TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATE TO THE HARRY WEBB CO. LTD. THE LARGEST CAKING ESTABLISHMENT AND WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY IN CANADA.

St. Michael's College. (In Affiliation with Toronto University.) Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers. FULL CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES. Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance; Board and tuition, \$150 per year. Day pupils \$98.00. For further particulars apply to REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

EVERY TEACHER SHOULD HOLD FOR The Educational Journal. A Journal devoted to Literature, Art and the Advancement of the Teaching Profession in Canada. EDITED BY J. E. WELLS, M.A. Special new feature THE ENTRANCE AND P.S.L. DEPARTMENT, Edited by ALGUE McTAVISH, Headmaster Boys' Model School, Toronto. Price \$1.50 per year. Sample copies mailed free. Educational Journal Pub. Co. 115 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., HEAD OFFICE: KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. The Reliance System OF Annuity Re-Payments. \$50 per month—or \$5.00 per year—paid for 10 years will thereafter return to shareholder: \$13 per year for 10 years. Or \$10 per year for 15 years. Or \$6 per year for 20 years. The above annuities may be paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly. Further particulars on application to HON. JOHN DRYDEN, PRESIDENT, J. BLACKLOCK, MANAGER, The Reliance Loan and Savings Co. OF ONTARIO 65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

MUSIC We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues on application, if goods required are mentioned, and should you require anything in the music line, which is not in our list, please let us know. SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Prices the lowest. WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., 124 Yonge St., Toronto.

HAVE YOU A Hobby? Ours is Making Pianos. Have been doing this for well high 50 years. Make only high grade pianos. Never did anything else—only kept on improving year by year. This is why Canada's best citizens and cleverest musicians, when they want a high-class instrument, will have only the Heintzman & Co. tone. Concert Grand Uprights Baby Grand Transposing HEINTZMAN & CO., 117 King St. West, Toronto.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., HEAD OFFICE: KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. The Reliance System OF Annuity Re-Payments. \$50 per month—or \$5.00 per year—paid for 10 years will thereafter return to shareholder: \$13 per year for 10 years. Or \$10 per year for 15 years. Or \$6 per year for 20 years. The above annuities may be paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly. Further particulars on application to HON. JOHN DRYDEN, PRESIDENT, J. BLACKLOCK, MANAGER, The Reliance Loan and Savings Co. OF ONTARIO 65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. OF TORONTO, LTD. Malsters, Brewers and Bottlers, TORONTO. Are supplying the Trade with their superior ALES AND BROWN STOUTS Brewed from the Best Malt and best Bavarian brand of Hops. Their highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their purity and strength.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., HEAD OFFICE: KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. The Reliance System OF Annuity Re-Payments. \$50 per month—or \$5.00 per year—paid for 10 years will thereafter return to shareholder: \$13 per year for 10 years. Or \$10 per year for 15 years. Or \$6 per year for 20 years. The above annuities may be paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly. Further particulars on application to HON. JOHN DRYDEN, PRESIDENT, J. BLACKLOCK, MANAGER, The Reliance Loan and Savings Co. OF ONTARIO 65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

PEERLESS OIL WITHOUT USING CYLINDER ENGINE SHOTS BUY THEIR BEST—HAVE COMFORT! SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., Sole Proprietors, TORONTO. MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS N. TILYON, TORONTO.