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The Church in the Light of History.

Alas! everything just now seems to have something to say, much or little, argument or nonsense, about what appears to be the burning question of the day—the Manitoba Schools—and occasionally we hear of some blatant fellow in the public press railing about the Bishops of Quebec and crying out: Unless they are silenced and driven into obscurity, clerical domination will reign supreme in Canada. And to crush the argument or nonsense, we are eagerly told that the state of affairs now existing in the lower province, is fast approaching that of the middle ages when "monkish ignorance" held sway. Again, we are warned that the Pope of Rome is conniving at the bishops in their endeavors to encroach upon the civil liberties of the people and to lord it over the Dominion. Everybody knows that such absurdity is the merest vapor arising from some diseased brain entirely unbalanced when there is question of the Pope or the Catholic Church. The Vicar of Christ has frequently pointed out the sphere assigned to the Church among the nations of the earth, and in one of his famous encyclicals the present Pope, Leo XIII., clearly defines the position of the Catholic Church in matters spiritual and temporal. "God has divided the charge of the human race between two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil; one set over divine things and the other over human things. Each is supreme in its own kind; each has certain limits within which it is restricted. . . . Whatsoever, therefore, in human affairs is in any manner sacred, pertaining to the salvation of souls or the worship of God and the like, belongs to the Church. . . . But all other things embraced in the civil and political order, are rightly subject to the state." Also the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore declares: "We claim to be acquainted both with the laws, institutions and spirit of our country, and we emphatically declare that there is no antagonism between them."

Whether the clergy of Quebec are justified in the stand they have taken in the present crisis, remains to be seen. The question is yet unsettled; its history is not yet written. But when it is chronicled by the impartial historian in all probability there will be found as little charged by way of condemnation against the bishops in claiming their lawful rights as there is in attributing "monkish ignorance and Roman domination" to the middle ages. If, on the former, history is silent, not so on the latter—that gloomy period miscolored the dark ages of which we have, time and again, heard so many dismal tales. What has there transpired during that time called the middle ages that could justify anyone in persistently accusing the Church of "monkish ignorance and Roman domination"? What has she done then or now that she need ever be ashamed of? During that period she planted the standard of the cross on the ruins of paganism and infidelity, and raised up sons that were an honor to herself and to civilization, and who shed the lustre of age. She gave to England its venerable Bede, its Anselm, its Langton, its Lanfranc, its Alfred the Great, its Henry V. and its good King Edward. She had enrolled under her banner such heroic sons as Godfrey de Bouillon, Charlemagne, Lion-Hearted Richard, Innocent III., Gregory VII., St. Louis of France, Bonaventura, Francis Assisi, Dominic, Bernard, St. Thomas Aquinas and many others worthy of note. It was, in fact, during this supposed to be dark and retrogressive period that constitutional liberty was established, from which the English and American institutions of to-day took their rise. And yet, forsooth, we are told that the Catholic Church was the baneful cause of "monkish ignorance" and the deadly enemy of civil liberty! Take, for instance, Alfred the Great, and you have one of, if not the greatest and noblest of England's sovereigns, Catholic or Protestant, who was the father and founder of constitutional liberty. Yet he was a faithful and obedient son of the Church. He was styled "the freedom-loving and freedom-giving monarch," who, on his death bed, forbade his heirs to trespass on the liberty of the people he made free. "For God's love and for the benefit of my soul, I will," he declares, "that they be masters of their freedom and of their own will; and in the name of the living God, I entreat that no man disturb by exaction of money, or in any other manner; but that they be left at liberty to serve any lord they may choose." This solemn declaration had the sanction of the Roman Catholic Church. And yet she is considered to be inimical to civil liberty! What do reliable historians say about that dreary period between the fall of the Western or Latin empire in the fifth century and Eastern or Grecian

in the fifteenth, covering an interval of almost a thousand years, which according to Harris, is supposed to constitute what is called the middle ages? We shall give the Protestant preference and we shall hear what he has to say. Hume thus bears witness to the character of Alfred, Catholic King of England. "The merit of this prince, both in private and in public life, may with advantage be set in opposition to that of any monarch or any citizen which the annals of any age or any nation can present to us. He seems, indeed, to be the complete model of that perfect character which, under the denomination of a sage or wise man, the philosophers have been fond of delineating rather as a fiction of the imagination, than in hopes of ever seeing it reduced to practice." And again, "He was author of that inestimable privilege, peculiar to the subjects of this nation, which counts in their being tried by their peers. For he first instituted juries, or at least improved upon an old institution, by specifying the number and qualifications of jurymen, and extending their power to trials of property as well as criminal indictments; but his regulations redounded more to his honor and the advantage of his kingdom, than the measures he took to prevent rapine, murder and other outrages which had so long been committed with impunity." Hallam, another famous Protestant historian, writes of those badly abused dark ages: "If it be demanded by what cause it happened that a few sparks of ancient learning survived throughout this long winter, we can only ascribe their preservation to the establishment of Christianity. Religion alone made a bridge, as it were, across the chasms, and has linked together the two periods of ancient and modern civilization. Without this connecting principle, Europe might indeed have awakened to intellectual pursuits; but the memory of Greece and Rome would have been feebly preserved by tradition and the monuments of these nations might have excited on the return of civilization, that vague sentiment of speculation and wonder with which men have contemplated Persepolis or the pyramids. The sole hope for literature depended on the Latin language, and I do not see why that should not have been lost, if three circumstances in the prevailing religious system had not conspired to maintain it; the papal supremacy, the monastic institution, and the use of the Latin liturgy."

"The most striking effect of the first pleading of the Reformation was," adds the same writer, "that it appealed to the ignorant. It is probable that both the principles of the great founder of the reformation and the natural tendency of so intense an application to the theological controversy checked for a time the progress of philological and philosophical literature on this side of the Alps." And again he assures us: "The official reformers, if one may so call them—Henry VIII. and his agents and the council of Edward VI.—did positive injury to education and literature for the time by the rapacity which led them to destroy the monasteries for the sake of the lands. Many good monasteries, schools, (of course this is another proof of "monkish ignorance") thus ceased to exist, and education throughout the country seems to have been at the lowest ebb about the middle of the century. The sincere reformers, who afterwards developed into the great Puritan party, were disposed to look upon human learning as something useless, if not dangerous, upon art, as a profane waste of time, and generally upon all mental exertion which was not directed to the great business of securing one's salvation, as so much labor thrown away. By the regulations of the Star Chamber, in 1585, no press was allowed to be used out of London except one at Oxford and another at Cambridge. Thus every check was imposed on literature and it seems unreasonable to dispute that they had some efficacy in restraining its progress."

after all, the never fading badge of slavery. Bare bones and rags are the true marks of the real slave. What is the object of Government? To cause to live happily. They cannot be happy without sufficiency of food and rational Good Government means a state of things in which the main body are well fed and clothed. To what a degree the main body of the people in England are now poor and miserable, how deplorably wretched they are now; this we know but too well. And now we will see what was their state before this vaunted Reformation. I shall be very particular to cite my authorities here, I will infer nothing. I will give no estimate, but refer to authorities such as no man can deny to be proofs more credible than if found on oath of credible witnesses, taken before a judge and a jury." Cobbett then cites in proof of what he says, from Fortesque, Lord Chief Justice of England for twenty years under Henry VI. Evan Baeroff, tainted as his writings are by prejudice, admits that: "The spirit of the Christian religion would have led to the discovery of America, have led to the entire abolition of the slave trade, but for the hostility between the Christian Church and the followers of Mahomet. In the twelfth century Pope Alexander the third true to the spirit of his office, had written that nature having no slaves all men have an equal right to liberty. It was the clergy that had broken up the Christian slave markets at Bristol, at Lyons and at Rome."

It is also alleged that the middle ages were darkened by wars and bloodshed, and it is concluded that the church was the aggravating cause thereof. Unfortunately it is only too true that wars were waged, some times to the bitter end, for the tendency of the people was then more so than now in the direction of war rather than peace. But he must be a bold man indeed in the light of history, that would hold the church of that age or at any time, responsible for war and bloodshed. Her record proves she has always exercised her influence for peace, and she does so still.

Digby declares in his Ages of Faith that "from the first moment of the establishment of the Christian republic in the west, during the pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, Europe, with rare exceptions, possessed a zealous and effective peace-maker in each of his successors, whose services in this respect can never be adequately appreciated, for no length of historical research can ever disclose their whole extent." "The Holy See," he concludes, "labored to cause associations to be formed to inspire the nations with a love of peace. One of the constitutions of Urban, legate of the Pope to England in the reign of Henry III. commanded that throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, every year, on the octave of Pentecost, there should be a public and solemn procession in which all the faithful were to return thanks to God for the tranquility which had been restored to them and to pray devoutly for the permanence of peace and concord."

The middle ages were by no means free from turmoil and great upheavals incidental to a vast period of progress and transition. But as Bishop England well says that "it is true Rome had her days of light, flimsy, gossamer-like semblance of science. She had also her days of melancholy oppression. She had the peace of her children destroyed by the turmoil of faction; she had to weep over the fury of some of her sons and to mingle her tears with the torrents of their blood, not shed in defence of public rights, but for the purpose of ambition. Religion often restrained and soothed the desperate; but religion herself was sometimes trodden down and bruised and wounded in the unholy affairs produced by the lust of power. In those days the din of confusion distracted even the monk in his cloister; and closing the pages or rolling up the parchment he wept and prayed before the altar; or if he came out, it was to make an effort for peace, it was to cast himself between the exasperated victor and his prostrate victims; to lift the emblematic cross by which the God of mercy and Judge of men admonished the one, and to fling the protesting mantle of peace over the other. The day of tumult, the arena of faction the intrigues of ambition, the contentions of violence, are not favorable to the pursuits of literature, and in this holy city, as in all places, human passions are found in human beings. Rome has had her vicissitudes."

JOSEPHUS.

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

Beware of carelessness; no fortune will stand it long. You are on the high road to ruin the moment you think yourself rich enough to be careless.

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Release of Matthew Kinsella—Sharkier Offence in Galway—The Condition and Growth of the Church in Scotland.

A shooting affray of a very serious character is reported from Belfast. A man named John Burns, who has been employed for some time at the Mourne Water Supply Works at Carryduff, charges a lodgingshouse keeper named Graham with having shot him and John Connolly. The police on going to Graham's residence found a man lying in an unconscious condition on the roadside. Graham stated that two men had attacked his house. He was arrested, and a revolver was found in his possession. Burns and the other man, who was subsequently identified as a navy named John Connolly of Dublin, who is also employed at the Water Works, were immediately conveyed to Belfast with all possible care, and the former, it is stated, was placed under the charge of Dr. Biggs in the Royal Hospital, where he is at present being attended to. Connolly was taken to the Union Hospital, his injuries not being quite so serious, and the police afterwards returned to Carryduff. It is stated that Graham is lame and walks with a crutch, and that the injuries which Connolly received were caused with it.

DUBLIN.

Matthew Kinsella has been released from Mountjoy Prison. He looked fairly well after his long incarceration. He was welcomed back to the outer world by his wife and his daughter, who was but an infant at the time of his trial. Matthew Kinsella was sentenced on the 8th of April, 1882, to twenty years' penal servitude by Judge Morris (now Lord Morris) at Green street for the manslaughter of a young man named Andrews. The evidence was scanty, but the times were exciting and disturbed, and the Crown secured a conviction. The alleged occurrence took place in Benburb street (then Tighe street) Andrews being found by the police in a dying condition on the pavement near Kinsella's house. Kinsella made a statement declaring the occurrence to be the result of accident, but this statement was not accepted.

An Indian correspondent writing from Agra, North Western Provinces, says—There was a most imposing ceremony in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Agra, on the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. Nothing impressed the heart more in these days of indifference and worldliness than to witness a ceremony in which young persons consecrate themselves to God, thereby offering an humble reparation to the Most High for the coldness and neglect of other Christians. It was my happy privilege to be present at the profession and reception of some religious on afore said feast. The novice professed was Madam Mary St. Bridget, Miss Margaret Connolly, daughter of Captain T. Connolly, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, now stationed at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, India. Captain Connolly having retired on pension and being an Irishman settled in his native land, is now living on the North Circular road, Dublin. The young lady left her home in Dublin some three years ago in order to join the Congregation of Jesus and Mary at Agra. She had been a pupil for some three years or so at St. Michael's, Mary St. Helena, and Mary Henrietta. The ceremony took place before Mass. Rev. Father Angelo (in the name of the absent Archbishop of Agra) officiated.

Galway.

A man named Michael Moran of Tycooley, five miles from Ahascragh, lied to Andrew Hession, killed his wife with a hay-fork, and threw her body into the pigsty, where it was found terribly mutilated by the pigs. It appears he then proceeded towards Castleblakeney and threw himself into a well with twenty feet of water, where his body was found.

On March 20th the obsequies of the Rev. Father Kenny, P. P. Moycullen, took place. The rev. gentleman, who was one of the oldest clergymen in Ireland, died suddenly in his sixtieth year, while saying the Angelus. He was a native of Castletown, in the Co. Roscommon; he came to Galway to the late Most Rev. Dr. Broome. Father Kenny was ordained in 1830, and was shortly after appointed curate in Orammore, whence he was changed to Oughterard, and afterwards to Spiddal, from which place he was raised to the position of P. P. of Moycullen on the 14th October, 1848. As a result of the terrible famine his parish, which was mountainous and barren and with a large population, was in great distress, and the parish priest devoted himself with the greatest energy to soliciting assistance to relieve his flock from starvation. In his youth the deceased clergyman was a man of strong constitution and a great athlete. He was a very eloquent preacher both in Irish and English, and labored with much zeal in the cause of temperance.



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Kerry.

Never was there more need of relief works in certain districts of Ireland. In the meeting held recently at Waterville at which Mr. Daniel O'Connell, D. L. presided, and at which the Rev. Father O'Killy, P. P. Waterville, and the Rev. Father Maher, P. P. Caherdaniel, spoke, the acute distress of the people by the recent failure of crops and the long was made plain beyond the possibility of denial.

King's County.

The remains of a man whose body was found decapitated and frightfully mutilated on the railway track near Geshill station, have now been identified as those of Mr. Sidney Jennings, Blonville House, Castleblakeney, son of Mr. S. W. Jennings, Petty sessions Clerk of Cloneygowan and Portladington. The deceased was last seen alive by his brother, Mr. Bleestert Jennings, in whose company he had been at the village of Cloneygowan on the evening of the occurrence.

Considerable sensation was caused owing to an allegation made by the father and brother of the deceased to the effect that he was first murdered, and then thrown on the railway track by his assassins to conceal the crime. In corroboration of this view they pointed out that no blood was found where the remains were discovered, but in the absence of more serious grounds for such a grave suspicion the Coroner and police authorities do not attach much importance to the allegations.

Intelligence of a more definite character than has hitherto been received respecting the Bermuda murder is to hand by the latest mail. It confirms the statement previously made that the victim, young Mrs. M. O'Carthy, met her death at Fort St. George on 7th February, in the quarters of her husband's company of the Lanister Regiment, which was there on detachment duty. The husband, a native of County Tipperary, was arrested on the capital charge of the murder with malice aforethought, and the Colonial police magistrate having concluded his investigations, returned him for trial. The inquiry took place at St. George's, which is the residence of one of the two police justices of the Colony. The trial of such cases usually takes place at Hamilton before the Chief Justice, but it is understood that if preferred by the person accused the venue can be changed to London.

Tyrone.

Everybody is full of excitement in South Tyrone over the confirmed retirement of Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P. No one naturally has been surprised at the step thus taken by the "farmer's friend," and very little regret is felt in the constituency at the announcement.

Mr. Hugh de F. Montgomery, D. L., Fivemiletown, was named as the likely Unionist candidate, but the rumour lacks confirmation.

only twenty accredited Catholics in Glasgow, 100 in Edinburgh, and five in L-ith. The twenty Catholics in Glasgow, it is stated, worshipped secretly in an old cellar at the end of a byway off Fallowgate, and it was only about one month that they held the ministrations of a Catholic priest. The faith in Scotland received impulse and stimulus through the immigration of the Irish, at the beginning of this century, and by the year 1800—nearly a decade before the restoration of the Scottish hierarchy—it is calculated that the total number of Catholics in Scotland had increased to 140,000, of whom 1,200 inhabited the Highlands—most of whom inherited the faith from their fathers, who never abandoned it. The effects of the Oxford movement were felt across the border, and many conversions of distinguished Protestants took place. By way of comparison, the writer gives the following figures to show the progress of the faith during the past ninety years. Edinburgh had in 1800 a Catholic population of 2,000; in 1823, about 11,000. In the latter year the Catholics numbered 20,000 in Glasgow, 1,600 in Perth, 1,000 in Dumfries, and 3,000 in Aberdeen, and in all Scotland 70,000. This scattered population was ministered to in the year 1810 by only about fifty priests. In 1830, however, the registered Catholic population of Scotland was 938,048—of whom 220,000 resided in the city of Glasgow alone—with 350 priests and 822 churches.

The funeral of the late Mr. Torley took place in Glasgow on Feb. 28th, and was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in Scotland. A large number of messages of sympathy were received and also some beautiful wreaths. Amongst those who attended the funeral from Ireland were—Mr P. Healy, Cork; Mr P. N. Fitzgerald, Limerick; Mr. Michael O'Hanlon, Downpatrick, and Mr. T. McDermott, Dublin. The Irish Foresters, in full regalia, marched in front of the hearse, following which were the members of the Dumbartonshire County Council, also several of the county justices, members of the School Board, Poor Law Guardians, and a number of clergy.

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

It is easy to say "Thy will be done" when trouble is absent, but it is more meritorious to say it with a stout heart when trouble is present.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

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The Domain of Woman.

I had the honour of being a member of and a contributor to the Catholic Truth Society in the old country. I do not intend to say that I have written several pamphlets for them, that I discovered any particular aptitude for literature. To one of the Secretaries, the Rev. Fr. Colgan, I owe a debt of gratitude for his assistance and encouragement, without which I do not think I should have displayed much perseverance.

Writers, especially young writers, want a very great deal of encouragement. The least refusal sends their spirits down to zero, and they are apt to imagine their work to be, all of it, absolutely valueless, whereas if some kind individual who sees the particular bent of their minds comes forward and points out the line of work and study best suited to them, they are not only heartened up, and set upon the right track, but many disappointments and aches are spared them. I must confess that I am not by any means so hardened that discouragement cannot attack me, and appreciation have no effect.

Wherefore, the following letter has not only given me good cheer, but has also conjured up a host of bright anticipations for the future, (a very good incentive to renewed efforts) in which the "Register" figures prominently as the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, with the largest circulation of course, and looked up to and revered by every other organ in the country, (as it is already, I believe.) Of the other visions I will not speak at present, they are too transcendental. The one thing, I wish to impress upon my readers is loyalty to the paper. It is the only medium through which we can make ourselves heard, and that it has done enormous service to Catholics in the past everyone knows.

My one wish is to see the "Register" in the place it ought to occupy, and when that happens one of my dreams will have been realized. The rest will speedily follow.

DEAR TERESA—I was somewhat impressed with your remarks in answer to one of your correspondents, who was writing me with some of your statements which appeared in the issue of THE REGISTER of March 18th. You are perhaps somewhat mistaken, though, in taking the expressions of one individual as indicative of the feeling of that part of the Catholic community who have become acquainted with you in your work in the press. Catholics generally, I am sure, are under a debt of gratitude to you for what you have accomplished in the past; and you must not imagine that your services are not appreciated because you may be sometimes criticized for your work. That is the sure reward of everyone who occupies any public position. Let me assure you that all true Catholics are with you in all your efforts to win back our religion and in your endeavors to spur the apathetic ones to more practical Catholic endeavor. You have an immense work before you and as you see in the future the result of your efforts in the work of charity and love performed by our Catholic men and women, there is a great work to be accomplished along these lines), then will be your day of rejoicing. My object in writing you has become a twofold one. First to inform you of the work that the Catholic Society of this city is endeavoring to perform (of which society I am proud to be a member) and secondly to ask the aid of your valuable pen in our behalf.

You mention as a suggestion that Catholic papers ought to be distributed in the different hospitals. Let me tell you what St. Mary's Branch have started out to do. Besides spreading, in a number of ways, a knowledge of Catholic truths among non-Catholics we have the following committees committed to the various works I mention, first a magazine committee which collects newspapers, magazines, devotional works and devotional articles, these are distributed to the following committees: The Hospital Visiting Committee—Which visits Grace Hospital, the General Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, etc., and distributes among the Catholic patients this literature; looking after also, as far as is in their power, not only the spiritual but the temporal welfare of those visited. And I may say in passing that they have been the means of doing a grand work in the past. Then comes the Women's Reformatory Committee—This committee has a class of young girls in the Mercer to whom they teach Catechism—Which carries them to the bedside of the unfortunate Catholic sick ones in the institutions named.

The Pious Committee (men) which for months past has visited the Central Prison and distributed among the Catholic inmates good Catholic literature. These are but a few of the committees working, but my letter is already too long to admit of a detailed account of our work.

We do not think it advisable, though as you suggest, to interfere in any way with the work of the Protestants in these institutions. The reason for which course is quite apparent.

Our Society is composed of ladies and gentlemen and we will most heartily welcome any Catholic man or woman who desires to help us in our work and a special invitation is accorded to "Terese" to join with us.

being made and as you can see there is a society in which the ladies are taking upon themselves their share of this work and working very harmoniously with their male confreres. Faithfully yours,

I am aware of the enormous good which is being done by the Catholic Truth Society and one of the reasons for its success I believe to lie in the fact that in it men and women are working together with the same object.

This is just as it should be, and I believe that if every other society were based upon the same principle, much more good would be accomplished than is the case at present.

I think every Catholic ought to be a member of the Truth Society, we are all of us concerned in the spread of truth contained in the doctrines and precepts of the Church, and we are the owners of the deposit of truth, and we shall each have to render an account of our disposal of it.

The spreading of Catholic literature among all classes is one of the very best means of disseminating the light of truth, besides being a powerful factor in counteracting the effect of immoral and irreligious publications which are flooding the country to an appalling extent.

With respect to my remarks about the distribution of Catholic newspapers in the hospitals, etc., we must refer more particularly to the "Register," as being local and therefore somewhat more interesting, my readers may be pleased to hear that I am enabled through THE REGISTER'S kindness to distribute a dozen copies to the patients at the General Hospital. This paper is very much appreciated, and is usually passed around the wards and read by Protestants and Catholics alike.

Every moment of my time is taken up, and up to the present I have not been able to visit St. Michael's Hospital, but I hope to do so very shortly and will endeavor to give my readers some account of it.

It would not, as Augustine says, be advisable or discreet to interfere in any way with the Protestants to the extent of attempted conversion or anything of the kind. What I mean is that an occasional gift of our local Catholic paper might do good in disarming prejudice; and so far from meeting with any opposition or dislike to THE REGISTER on the part of the few Protestants to whom we gave copies, we found that they were read with pleasure and immediately examined.

Kind, sympathizing enquiries about the health of patients are always gratefully answered, and we have many Protestants among them who are always glad to see the "Register," of course, our more important work is confined to the Catholics. I am afraid we Catholics are just a little bit inclined to be narrow. We seem as though we wanted to keep our spiritual advantages to ourselves, instead of trying as far as possible to share them with others less fortunate.

There are scores upon scores of people to be found everywhere who have no religious belief at all, and whose hatred of Catholicity is the outcome of ignorance rather than of prejudice. A few quiet words of sympathy accompanied by a paper might do wonders in many such cases. We cannot see the result of our efforts, and very often the effect of a trivial circumstance, or a few short words, would astonish us could we but see it.

I have been told that it is not possible to enlarge the church of Our Lady of Lourdes, except by throwing the sanctuary further back.

It seems a great pity because such an enlargement while it would give room for a few more pews would not really increase the convenience of the church which ought to have two side aisles wide enough to allow the passage of a procession. Besides the inconvenience of the present arrangements the church is not large enough for the congregation which is already increasing beyond the seating accommodation.

Something ought to be done. Why do not some of the congregation come forward and form a committee; there are plenty of them who are in a position to take the lead in the matter, and they should not leave everything to their pastor who has already quite as much work on his hands as he can manage. The choir might give a concert in the Pavilion to form the nucleus of a fund, though they are certainly doing their fair share of work. A series of "Musical Vespers" with increased accommodation would go a good way towards defraying some of the expense, but we must get the increase of seating capacity first. Musical vespers, fine as the choir undoubtedly is, are almost useless in the present condition of things.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO. JOHN KAY, SON & CO. 34 KING STREET WEST. 34 KING STREET WEST.

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We should specially mention the Crompton 10-Shot Axminster and Victorian Axminster, made with fine worsted yarn, in rich dark shades, and some very fine light French colours for drawing-rooms. You will admire these goods.

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In Japanese Rugs of the best quality the assortment and variety is simply astonishing. You will find nothing like it in any store in Canada. The prices are special, as follows:

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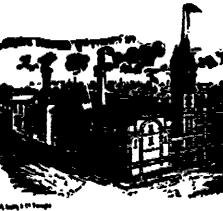
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The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE 40, LOMBARD STREET TORONTO

Approved and recommended by His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Subscription \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Advertisements made known on application. We do not accept of any advertisements for the sale of any article or for the promotion of any business or profession unless the advertiser is a resident of the Dominion of Canada.

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

Advertisements for the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, The Catholic Register, 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

Calendar for the Week

- April 16 - Good Friday. 17 - St. Mark's Day. 18 - Easter Sunday. 19 - St. John's Day. 20 - St. James' Day. 21 - St. Anselm's Day. 22 - St. Rufus' Day.

The Canadian news shows rightly appreciate Hon. Edward Blake's great speech on the financial grievances of Ireland as one of the distinct triumphs of his career in the British Parliament.

The Liverpool Catholic Times corrects the statement already published that Rev. Mr. Black, of the Cowley Brotherhood, was shortly to be received into the Church. The correction is made on the authority of Rev. Mr. Black himself. The Tablet announces that Rev. H. Mather, recently curate of St. Bartholomew's, Brighton, has been received into the Catholic Church by Rev. J. Dampson, S. J. Mr. Mather is starting in company with the Rev. Mr. Matrin from Rome, where he intends to study for the priesthood.

The righteous, patriotic and infallible press appears to be in a most distressful way. It is difficult to judge from the cloud of recriminations that has darkened all the air between Toronto and Ottawa, just how many of the erstwhile impeccable publicists have been "bought up" by capitalists, governments, and such like masters of the "universal slave-market." Our caustically humorous contributor, who writes to day under the caption "Light and its Radiators," has gone into the scientific depths of the subject, and his conclusions certainly give food for many and great thoughts.

The aggrieved but respectable minority in Toronto will know on the evening of May 16th whether the Lord's Day Alliance and the bicyclists intend to permit the running of Sunday cars. The vote on the question will be taken on that date. The issue depends upon the ten or twelve thousand owners of bicycles in the city, who at present enjoy what is practically a monopoly of Sunday recreation. It is the nature of monopolies to hold on to their privileges. The outlook for the Sunday car service is not bright; but things are never so bad that they might not be worse. In this case it is something to be thankful for that the bicycle women have no votes.

Rev. John Hunt, in a letter to the editor of Saturday Night, pays graceful acknowledgment to the Sisters in charge of St. Michael's Hospital, for their strict maintenance of the non-sectarian character of that institution. For himself and for the other Protestant clergymen who regularly visit the Protestant patients in St. Michael's, there is always the most courteous reception. Of course there is nothing more remarkable in this than that a Protestant clergyman should give candid expression to the facts. Rev. John Hunt, however, has always been a man from whom truth and kindness in his references to Catholics and others differing from him is expected. He can speak well of Catholics, because he is not afraid to know them, or to minister to his own people who may choose to go to Catholic institutions for care. Nor is the reverend gentleman by any means a single exception to his brethren in this regard. There are others: such as Rev. Dr. John Pearson, whose quiet, kindly influence in the community all denominations observe. It affords no little pleasure to THE REGISTER to find an occasional opportunity of acknowledging these things.

The choice of Col. Mason to command the Ontario battalion that will participate in the Diamond Jubilee display of the military efficiency of Colonial Britain, could not have fallen on a better officer or a worthier man. Col. Mason, every inch a soldier and every fibre a Canadian as he is, has taken an un-

derstanding interest in the militia of Toronto; and his elevation to the rank now held by him in the service is proof at least of the fact that merit and soldierly quality are regarded in the appointment by the men themselves and by the public in the appointments to high command. Perhaps it would be difficult to put a more severe test than this upon the efficiency of a citizen soldier, and certain it is that nothing tends more to the maintenance of the true esprit de corps than confidence in the motto of the officers. Col. Mason is not only respected in his own right, but his reputation has made him popular with all the battalions throughout the province. These are some of the reasons why the representatives of the Ontario militia at the Jubilee of the Reign are to be congratulated upon the fact that they are to march before the Queen under Col. Mason. Incidentally the consideration that the Colonel is an strict Catholic as he is a soldier suggests the propriety of THE REGISTER offering its congratulations to the gallant officer.

Had Dr. Trudell, the Liberal candidate in Champlain been the election, he would have been a very fine fellow. As he lost, through no fault of his own, Liberal journalists cannot say anything spiteful enough to fit his case. The Richmond Hill Liberal after pointing to Dr. Trudell's declaration on the school question, goes on to say:

This goes to show that the Liberal candidate is a Catholic first and a citizen afterwards. Such a declaration is evidence that some men don't do their own thinking.

This manner of revenge is either mean or else the editor does not know the meaning of the word "citizen." Had he said Dr. Trudell is a Catholic first and a politician afterwards, his conclusion would not have been unjust. But why say "citizen?" Surely we are all citizens: unless the journalistic advisers of the present Government would have Catholics, because they are Catholics first, deprived of the rights of citizenship. Catholics believe, and know, that the better Catholics they are the better citizens they must be as an inevitable result. Dr. Trudell is being shabbily treated.

The powers of Europe are gradually coming to realize their impotence to suppress disorder in Europe, as long as they permit the Turk to have a free hand over his Christian subjects. The combination against Greece has already broken down, England apparently being timid to put the proposed blockade of the port of Athens to the test. This move has been long threatened. Now the threats are not followed up, and the inevitable result is that the danger of war in Macedonia, instead of being lessened, is increased. The frontier has been crossed by Greeks irregular forces, and severe fighting with considerable losses on both sides ensued. The Sultan, under the persuasion of the Powers, is inclined to overlook the raid, for which Greece is not officially responsible. What effect the Grecian desire for fight, and the bloodshed in Macedonia may have upon the fortunes of Crete cannot be surmised. But as the events of the week can hardly fail to suggest Turkish weakness and fear of war, it would not be outside the reach of possibility that the Sultan may be forced to let the island go, if the Powers consent to the step. That would at once end the problem as between Greece and Turkey. If, on the other hand, the Powers are determined that Greece shall not annex Crete, they may become responsible for a European war.

A Welcome Awaits Him.

THE REGISTER has much pleasure in announcing that, shortly after Easter, Rev. Monsignor Merry del Val is expected to visit Toronto. The Delegate Apostolic has had various invitations to distant parts of the Dominion, there being a general disposition to impress so distinguished a visitor with the beauty and vast resources of Canada. It would be asking him to see the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted, to show him Canada excluding the Queen City. When he comes here he will, of course, be the guest of the Archbishop of Toronto; and no doubt an opportunity will be afforded, the Catholic people of the city of paying their respects to one whose important mission and whose great personality have excited curiosity and admiration in every Catholic community in the land. It is also to be expected that the usual custom of facilitating the largest number of those desirous of being presented to the Delegate will be followed in Toronto; and the reception for this purpose may be held at the Archbishop's Palace on Church street.

Up to the present we have not learned the exact date of the expected visit, the Delegate's time being filled up until some time after East-

Mr. Blake's Arraignment of England.

W. H. in a before us a full report of an irrefragable presentation of Hon. Edward Blake, in the House of Commons, on March 29. We say irrefragable, because the only device by which the Government can pretend that the case may be met, is the proposal to appoint a new commission to inquire into the results reported by a former commission. It must be a curiously hidden defence which the Government holds in reserve, when two commissions are required to discover its existence.

However, Ireland may be content with the unique mode of procedure that has been adopted towards her. England's methods towards Ireland are nothing if not original. There is, as Mr. Blake said, an aversion to the discussion of Irish grievances. To English Tories the delusion has become habitual (to many of them it is an inheritance) that they alone are able to approach Irish affairs with a judicial mind. Behold the evidence of it in the present case. Complaints of excessive taxation have been made for generations from the Irish benches. A select committee was appointed to investigate the financial relations of the two countries as far back as 1864. As Mr. Blake puts it, the question became demonstrably urgent in connection with the Home Rule Bill of 1886, when the financial proposals involved the consideration of the whole problem. In 1890, the present First Lord of the Admiralty who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in granting the latest demand for an enquiry, promised that steps would be taken to afford redress. The report of the Royal Commission fully established the grievances of Ireland, much to the disgust of the Tory "judicial mind," for the Government now instead of affording redress, refuses to credit the facts and dictates the appointment of still another commission to arrive at some other conclusion. Such are the workings of the Tory "judicial mind."

Another pet aversion of the "judicial mind" is history. The English Tory turns his face away from the page of Irish history and he loses his politeness whenever it is mentioned in his presence. The reason of this repugnance is well-known to him. Mr. Blake took occasion to speak of it as a proper argument to sustain his motion for a remedial Irish financial law:

For almost a century Britain has ruled Ireland under the Union. I ask British members to recall the economic conditions of the two islands—the ruling and the ruled. They should give pause before the dismissal of our plaint. Take population. It is a great test, and involves a great element of strength. At the beginning Ireland had five millions against a little over ten millions in Britain. She has now four and a half millions, less by half a million or 10 per cent in the century. Britain has now thirty-four millions, having increased by twenty-four millions, or 240 per cent. Had Ireland increased proportionately she would have had over fifteen millions; her relative loss is ten and a half millions in the century. She had half as many; she has little more than one-eighth of Britain. But even this view is inadequate. Only half a century ago Ireland had eight and a half millions. She lost two millions directly and indirectly through the famine; and since then so many more that, after eliminating the natural increase, her population has actually diminished by four millions—47 per cent—an absolutely unexampled condition. Britain half a century ago had twenty millions; she has increased by fourteen millions, or 70 per cent. A proportionate Irish increase would make an Irish population of 14,300,000. Her relative loss is near ten millions, or 70 per cent in half a century.

This is the history the "judicial mind" turns away from with the testy remark that it proves nothing—not even English inability to govern Ireland. But even more by the condition of the people than in the comparison of population is the contrast emphasized:

In Britain the scale of living and the margin available for emergencies make famine unknown and impossible. In Ireland the scale is so low and the margin so narrow that even a single bad crop tends to important areas to famine, necessitating public aid. In '79 '80, in '86, in '91, in '94, you were obliged to pass Relief of Distressed Acts for Ireland (Irish cheers). In England there is no Congested Districts Board. In Ireland one-sixth of the country and near one-eighth of the population are thus dealt

with. The average Poor-Law valuation of the area is £1 0s 2d. Many equally poor districts are excluded from the Act. There is painful evidence of chronic pauperism and want in those parts, reports which here would absolutely appal. The paupers of Ireland were per 1,000 in '61, '62, of 37; in '65, they were in Ireland, 60; being nearly doubled. For Britain, 26, being almost halved. From equality they have become near 4 to 1. Emigration has been draining from Ireland those in the prime of life. The very young and the very old remain. Thus the absolute and relative efficiency of the population has been lowered. Inferior conditions have produced other painful results. The proportion of deaf-mutes is near one third larger than in England; of blind, two-fifths; of lunatics, one-third. And the proportion of births over deaths is in Ireland, five; in Britain, over eleven.

Can these things be the result of "good government"? Is it possible that even the most prejudiced mind can overlook such facts in judging the misery which England has inflicted upon the sister Ireland? Whenever the "judicial mind" has been unusually provoked by the recital of the story, the reckless charge is made that Ireland's miseries are produced by her drink bill. But what are the facts? We quote Mr. Blake again:

Is this the reason why there is to be no redress? It would be a shabby excuse, which I hardly expected to hear urged in this place, but which I suspect is intended from the terms of one of the proposed references to the new Commission. But, sir, the accusation of comparative excess which underlies this argument I dispute, and challenge the accusers (Irish cheers). I wish there were less drinking in Ireland and in Britain. But Ireland, compared with Britain, is a sober country (cheers). You who accuse us spend far more on drink than we, and you arrange to get it cheap, at Irish and Scottish expense. You are provident in your cups. There is here a gross inequality under a nominally equal system. It is not necessary to go to hypothetical cases, as of tea-drinking and coffee-drinking countries united for taxation. Let us take the case of the beer and the whiskey-drinking countries. Not merely is the whole sum of Irish taxation relatively excessive, but the spirit and the beer taxes are also, as between themselves, grossly unequal and partial in their operation. Let us look at the facts. I take Britain as a whole. Scotland has a case here against England even more aggravated than ours, and to strike the account with Britain as a whole thus lessens unduly the Irish claim as against England. But the reference is as between Great Britain and Ireland. In '93 the expenditure for beer in Britain was £88,627,000, or £2 18s 4d a head; in Ireland, £6,291,000, or £1 7s 2d a head. Thus the Briton spends all but twice as much on beer as the Irishman. "Oh," you may say, "we all know that The Briton drinks beer, the Irishman whiskey." "What about whiskey?" Well, sir, what about whiskey? The expenditure for spirits in Britain was £48,671,000, or £1 9s 6d per head; in Ireland, £6,144,000, or £1 6s 6d per head. Thus much more was spent per head on spirits in Britain than in Ireland. So Britain preserved her superiority in both branches of this competition; having spent twice as much on beer, she took a good deal more spirits, too; and then she says something about Irish drunkards. The Briton spends on both, £2 2s; the Irishman, £2 13s 6d. And then some British statesmen tell his enthusiastic constituents that the Irish complaint is due to too much drink; and if they would only purge themselves and live cleanly they would have no ground for grievance. I venture to suggest that it is not for Britain to "cast a stone," to preach free-will, temperance and sobriety as our cure, or to defend injustice on her part by alleging excess on ours.

The English fiscal experts know how to satisfy the British national thirst at the minimum of expense. They make it a most reprehensible taste in a Scotchman and an Irishman to take whiskey, and arrange accordingly that the heavier end of the tax burden shall fall upon Scotland and England. Apostrophizing the Englishman, as represented by the Government at Westminster, Mr. Blake says:

You prefer beer, and the tax on beer is alike for all. So is the tax on spirits alike for all. But the tax on sixty gallons of your favorite drink—beer—is equal to the tax on one gallon of whiskey. Having regard to the relative quantity of alcohol, the tax on beer is about one-sixth of the tax on spirits. The tax on beer is about one-sixth of the selling price in bulk; the tax on spirits about three-fourths of the selling price. What is the practical result of these equal taxes? The tax revenue, Imperial and local, was: In Britain—Spirits, £13,

£10,000; beer, £9,211,000—a total of £23,021,000. In Ireland—Spirits, £2,231,000; beer, £621,000—a total of £2,852,000. The British drink bill is £1 2s, out of which 16s 4d was tax; the Irishman's £2 13s 6d, out of which 13s 10d was tax. If the Irishman paid only at the British rate his tax would be 10s 9d, his excess is 3s 4d, which for Ireland is £700,000. I have not run out the figures for Ireland as against England alone, but I fancy the excess would cover £875,000. But this, according to the free will doctrine of the First Lord, I must admit, no grievance. The Irishman may differ in taste and opinion, and his sense of climate may affect his judgment as to the kind of drink most suitable for him. But these are details. The Briton likes his beer, and likes it cheap and so the Irishman must have the free will to like it too, and thus he can save the tax; indeed the unequal pressure of the tax has been operating to some extent in this direction.

At every point of the case the facts show that England has, in taxing Ireland, been consistently consulting the interests of Englishmen. No one has yet ventured to surmise what now light a new commission can throw upon the subject.

The Evicted Tenants.

Ireland is giving a noble evidence of the generosity of her sons in the subscriptions towards the fund organized by Canon Souly and others for the relief of the Evicted Tenants. All classes of Irishmen—with the natural exception of the landlords—are helping, and Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Healy are united on the committee. As usual the first subscriptions have come from the hierarchy of Ireland. In The Freeman's Journal of April 8th there is a letter from Cardinal Logue, enclosing a cheque for £10. The Cardinal writes:

I shall be prepared to repeat my subscription if promising steps be taken for the restoration of the evicted tenants to their homes or to others as good. I think a supreme effort should now be made for this object. It is not for the best interests of the evicted tenants themselves to remain pensioners, especially as we know from experience that the source of the pensions may at any time turn out precarious. As long as one of them remains in this dependent position there will be a debt pressing heavily on the consciences of the people, especially on the consciences of those who benefited by the sacrifices of so many poor men who—whether wisely or unwisely it is not for me to judge—abandoned their homes in vindication of a principle. At all events the result is that many farms throughout the country are lying unproductive wastes, rather like pots blighted by a curse, whilst their former occupants are adrift on the world. I find it hard to believe that if the landlords of those farms were approached in a spirit of conciliation, with a friendly disposition to give and take on both sides, compromises might not be effected which would be for the benefit of all parties concerned. The Evicted Tenants' Fund would then come in most useful for the purpose of giving the restored tenants a new start in life.

An appeal to the Irish people, signed by all the leaders in parliament, Messrs. Dillon, Redmond, Healy, Harrington and others has been issued:

The fate of tenants in Ireland evicted in a united protest against unjust rents can no longer be left undecided. Their sacrifices gave force to the movement that has raised our tenant-farmers from a condition of hopeless submission to that of freedom. Millions have been struck off the rental of Ireland. All has not been gained that justice demands. But all hope as to the future depends upon the attitude of Ireland towards those who in the past have suffered for Ireland. There has been no discrimination of class, or creed, or district in the benefits received; no there should be no holding back of class, or creed, or district in the fulfilment of obligations incurred. Long years have passed since hundreds suffered eviction in obedience to what they believed to be the call of duty, amidst the encouragement and plaudits of the majority of their countrymen, supported by promises of unflinching help, with a courage and devotion equal to that of any patriots that ever ascended the scaffold or faced death on the field of battle. Many have been reinstated; some have found homes abroad; some rest beyond the wave; the land that gave them birth has caught many back to her breast. Hundreds yet remain, dragging out an anxious existence, at the portals of their old homes, supported only by hope. Such hope must be no longer falsified.

It is intended that the funds subscribed shall be mainly applied to bring effectual and final relief to the homeless tenants. Every Archbishop

and Bishop in Ireland, and without an exception every Nationalist representative in Parliament, supports the movement actively, as a question affecting the honor of Ireland and Irishmen. We hope that Ireland beyond the seas will participate in the good work as one claiming the widest and most generous assistance.

Famous Connecticut Blue Laws.

Many references to the Blue Laws of Connecticut appear in the papers in connection with the popular demand for Sunday cars in Toronto, and Mr. Charlton's somewhat remarkable efforts in the House of Commons in a general way to have the Jewish Sabbath enacted on the Canadian Sunday. The laws enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven" became known as the blue laws because they were printed on blue paper. They were as follows:

The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly at the supreme power under God, of the independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion and that Jesus is the only King.

No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give vote for electing of magistrates or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic.

No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath, but authorized elygrimon.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath day.

The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one stalling per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300.

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jowharp.

No gospel minister may join people in marriage. The magistrate may join them as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrate shall determine the point.

A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10.

A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents. £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Catholic Nuns in Plague-Stricken Bombay.

From a letter from Bombay to The Dublin Freeman's Journal, dated March 13, 1897, the following extract is taken:

"I am glad to be able to state that, according to all appearances, things are growing better. We have still every day more than a hundred deaths from plague alone; but having seen worse things we look upon this now as nothing. What was looked upon some months ago as something very dreadful is now considered with the coolest indifference. But energetic measures are now taken. It is rather late in the day, but better late than never. The Municipality has been superseded and a commission formed by Government with General Gatacre at its head, and he is thorough. Moreover temporary hospitals and segregation camps are being erected everywhere. Several hospitals are in charge of our nuns, and there is a difference between them and other Sisterhoods. Our Daughters of the Cross are in the hospital of Government House, Parel, and how well they do their work you may conclude from this. Government has the greatest difficulty with the Mussulmans; they will not leave their houses or huts but rather die. So Government invited the most influential members of the Mahometan community to pay a visit to the hospital at Parel. The Governor himself was there to receive them, and General Gatacre and others. The good nuns were at their work. The Mahometans saw how they treated the poor plague-stricken creatures, and the leader of the band came forth and said, 'Well, we never knew that so much charity could be found here on earth. You call them Sisters of Charity but they are mothers. In our best houses a mother could not do for her child what these good Mothers of Charity do here for the poor. We must have hospitals like this.'"

The School Question in History and Law.

(By N. MURPHY, Q.C.)

VII.

It was a duty devolving on the Ministers of the Crown, as the advisers of His Excellency in Council, to bring in a remedial bill when they became convinced that conciliation had failed.

In the discharge of what I felt to be a solemn duty towards my country, in the name of the law which I believed to be a duty I owed to maintain the constitution of the country so far as I was able, I, in the most open manner, notwithstanding the antagonism of a large number of my hon. friends, for whose views I entertained the greatest regard, and whose opposition I knew as well as conscientiously as my view in maintaining the responsibility which I assumed as a public man, went forward to vote what I believed to be demanded in common justice by the minority under the constitution, and as I was not a member of the Roman Catholic caucus of the Province of Quebec.

Under these circumstances I do not for a single moment hesitate to say that while my views remain unchanged, the responsibility which rests on the shoulders of Sir Mackenzie Bowell as leader of the Government, and which subsequently rested on my shoulders because the Government of Canada, now I am happy to say rests on the shoulders of the hon. gentleman opposite, I say more, if the hon. gentleman and his friends are so much interested in this question, to their position and secure their consent to the manner in which they have disposed of the question, then I have not a word to say. No person will be more delighted to see it done on Parliament and for ever. I am glad that the responsibility no longer rests on my shoulders, and freed from the responsibility which I have maintained, I shall not feel it will be always maintained, I shall not feel it will be always maintained, I shall not feel it will be always maintained.

Sir Charles Tupper contends, and there can be no doubt in interpreting his meaning, that the duty he undertook as head of the Government has devolved as a duty to be carried out on the present Premier, Mr. Laurier, as head of the present Government; and that he, Sir Charles Tupper, is relieved of the burden which he has in no situation met in his life. He has in no way changed his opinions as to the duty to be performed by the Government and by himself; and those who thought with him and followed him to defeat, in fact, he says, if the Government can be reconciled, satisfied with the result of the political arena, he will be satisfied. But, in fact, he does not say that he has abandoned the interest he takes in the grievances of the minority. On the contrary he binds himself that should any bill even coming from the Government whose duty it now is to introduce such a bill. Is not this the plain meaning of the speech of the 26th of March now quoted? What excuse can there be for a Catholic newspaper which misunderstands him and says that he has abandoned the position he has always held? He complacently and justly so, of the Catholic vote of Quebec. He should not receive ingratitude or misrepresentation from those who are supposed to speak for the Catholics of Ontario.

When I finished my last communication to you, I had hoped that the Hon. Mr. Laurier would have risen to the position the constitution would have elevated him to, and become the redresser of the wrongs of his Canadian countrymen, allied to him not only by credit but rather by ties. At Premier of the Dominion he could have said: "I believed from representations and promises made to me that I could redress those grievances by conciliation were I in power. I pledged myself to remedy them when placed in office by conciliation, and in default, to resort to a remedial bill. The promises made me have been broken; the representations made to me were false; I have been grossly deceived and I will now redress my remedial pledge."

Had he taken such a course and introduced a remedial bill he would have found Sir Charles Tupper and the other leaders of the Conservative party and those loyal to that party assisting him in perfecting his bill, and voting with him on his French and Catholic friends, who, misled by his belief in the promises made him and the racial cry of "a French Canadian citizen," use in the rights of Canadian citizens, one in creed and race with them to be slaughtered at the polls, in order that the battle their chief might hear when the battle had been won by the cry of the "Ave Caesar" during the "merit" to salute "the man who had offered the freedom to his keeping. He might have been a Hampden; he would have been a friend of Mr. Greenway."

"I know I have not got as much as I wanted, but I have got as much as I could." So says Mr. Laurier at Hull on March 9th. Will the most ardent friend of Mr. Laurier point out one grievance of the many enumerated by Baron Herschel which has been remedied by Mr. Laurier's getting all he could?

The Forty Hours at St. Helen's.

The exercises of the Forty Hours, which are always carried out by the priests and people of St. Helen's parish with zeal and devotion, were this year signified by an enthusiasm more than ordinary, and by such beauty and harmony in the appointments of the altar and sanctuary as to be worthy of more than a passing notice.

It seemed as though all were impressed with the special privilege accorded the parish of having this beautiful devotion during Passion week, the week during which, as Rev. Father Ryan reminded his hearers in his sublime discourse, our Lord hid himself in other tabernacles as He hid himself from the Jews for fear of being stoned, but to the people of St. Helen's He came openly, and dwelt on their altar the love and homage which He knew would not be denied Him.

The devotion opened on Passion Sunday with a solemn High Mass, the celebrant being Rev. Father Ryan, assisted by Rev. Father Ryan and Chorberr as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. It was during this, the grandest of all sacred rites, that the dignity and appropriateness of the ceremonial of the true Church, forced upon the participants in them. The results of many hours hard work and much outlay of perseverance and skill were also shown in the beautiful picture presented.

Priests vested in chasuble and dalmatic of royal purple and gold, scapulars robed in cassocks of crimson or white interspersed with those clothed in sombre black, myriad lights gleaming from the many, glittering crystal, candelabra of silver or gold, incense ascending mingled with the odors of choicest exotics; all those interspersed with nature's offerings, amongst which the stately lily with the gorgeous rose and the pale pansy spread out victorious branches to honor the divine Guest.

In the evening grand musical Vespers were given and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Father McBrady of St. Michael's College. Miss Memory presided at the organ with her usual efficiency, and in the evening under the able leadership of Mr. Dillon, were rendered by the choir.

It would be presumptuous to comment on the eloquent discourse of the reverend speaker, except to say that the finished scholar and the perfect orator for which the reverend gentleman is distinguished were displayed in every word and gesture.

The speakers on the succeeding evenings were the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Ryan. In his sermon on the Blessed Sacrament Father Walsh stirred the hearts of his listeners by the pathos and earnestness of his words. Father Ryan's address on the last night of the Forty Hours was an inspiration vibrating with power, and in his oration he carried his hearers with him until they felt that truly here was a foretaste of Heaven, and with them indeed was the King of the heavenly kingdom.

To speak of all would take too much space; to the imagination must be left the graces left by the heavenly Guest who, passing in procession through the hushed congregation, poured blessings upon the bowed heads, and lifted up the crushed and sorrowing hearts.

We cannot do justice to the lady who performs the duties of sacristan at St. Helen's Church; to her unstinted praise is due for the exquisite taste and admirable arrangement of all pertaining to the sanctuary and altar. During the Forty Hours she worked but many laborious hours in the resulting harmony, and the beauty of the resting place prepared for our divine Lord. To this lady and to those who assisted her in the service, our warmest congratulations. During the Forty Hours she worked but many laborious hours in the resulting harmony, and the beauty of the resting place prepared for our divine Lord.

The regular meeting of Branch 49, C. O. F., took place in Cameron Hall, Friday 9th, about thirty-five members being present. The motion to close at 10 o'clock was brought up by Mr. Doyle, and carried by a large vote. The object of creating a lively discussion both as to its legality and expediency was carried by a large vote. The President as to the legality. Bro. Rooney gave a speech in his usually earnest manner on the good of the association and President Kavanagh exhorted the members to visit the sick brethren and render all assistance in their power.

THE MAYOR OF STRATFORD.

[A SKETCH FOR THE REGISTER]. Our esteemed friend, Mr. John O'Donoghue, Stratford, Ont., has long been known to us in so favorable a way that we have solicited some facts for publication concerning his career. In connection with his portrait on this page we are pleased to present a short sketch of Mr. O'Donoghue, who last January was elected Mayor of the city of Stratford by a most handsome majority.



The history of his Worship Mayor, O'Donoghue, is perhaps unique among that of men residing in this city. He first opened his eyes on the light in Acton, in the county of Hallow in St. Andrew's day 1852, and is therefore a Canadian by birth, though of Irish descent. His education was obtained in one of the rude log school houses.

Necessity is the mother of invention it is said, and so it is the mother of much of the effort which is made in human greatness in arts and sciences and in every walk of life. O'Donoghue has been known to dig the footsteps of men to whom the world has afterwards bowed a willing knee in the heyday of success.

When not at school Mr. O'Donoghue's time was occupied in chopping, logging and clearing land and attending to stock etc. After receiving his education he secured a position in the store of P. J. Olose & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, where he acquired a thorough training in business principles, also at times acting as commercial traveller for the firm covering the northern part of Ontario and the western peninsula, finally settling in Stratford in the year 1874.

After closing his engagement with the Toronto firm Mayor O'Donoghue had an engagement with the Barmia Agricultural Company in the capacity of general agent, covering practically the same ground as he had previously done for the firm until it wound up. He has since been the active, enterprising district manager of the Manufacturers Life Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company, Toronto, starting in when the company opened business in 1887. The success which Mr. O'Donoghue, has met with for the past ten years is unbounded. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held throughout the country, wherever he goes, the company have signed an engagement with him for ten years, renewing as it were, his past record. Mr. O'Donoghue, has charge of the counties of Perth, Huron and Waterloo with sections of the counties of Bruce and Middlesex. The district includes some twenty-five local representatives and all the business passes through the hands of the district manager at Stratford, who has justly earned the reputation in insurance circles of being a careful, conscientious and competent official.

The record of Mr. O'Donoghue as an alderman is certainly a good one. He has represented Shakespeare ward in the city council for all sixteen years off and on, and during that time has been chairman of all the important committees, and for the past two years has been the progressive, popular and economical chairman of the Board of Works, having for the first time on record saved the city \$1,600 by not exceeding appropriation set apart for that committee.

Without a doubt, Mayor O'Donoghue, has a record he may well be proud of, and it is not too much to say that at the council board his views and suggestions have carried more than average weight. This is a tribute to both his native tact and good common sense, his record in the Council being one of the most successful. Last January Mr. O'Donoghue, was elected by the people of this city as their Mayor, and since his election the business of the Council has been done with much efficiency and despatch. He is certainly deserving of all the praise that I have given him and we shall wish him every success.

A GRAND TRUNK BRAKEMAN.

Tells the Story of His Recovery—The Fate that befell Him, and how he was cured of his Sufferings. W. Lavella, G.T.R. brakeman, Allandale, Ont., says: "Through exposure I contracted that dread disease—catarrh. My case became chronic. I was recommended to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. In ten minutes after the first application I had relief, and in an almost incredibly short time all symptoms had disappeared. I feel I can not speak too strongly in recommending this remedy. It is a pleasant, safe and quick cure."

EASTER SUNDAY.

Divine Services in the City Churches—The Easter Music. THE CATHEDRAL. MASSON at 7, 9, and 10.30. At the High Mass the music will be supplied by the Cathedral choir. Haydn's 10th mass will be sung. Offertory, Lamotte's "Regina Coeli." The Vocalists will be Mrs. Yalo, Miss Elliott, Miss Myers, Miss McManus, and Messrs. Durham, McNamara, Slack and Hussell. Organist, Mr. Lomax. The Archbishop will probably preach. Musical vespers at 7 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S. Mozart's XII. Mass will be rendered in St. Paul's Church by the choir at 7 o'clock on Easter Sunday. The choir which in excellent condition had a very successful rehearsal with the orchestra on Sunday in the church at which a large number were present who highly appreciated the music.

ST. MARY'S. MARCH 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A.M. High Mass at 7 a.m. by choir boys. Gaetano Cappocci's Mass in G. Soloists, E. Hartnett, B. Brown, F. Cartan and D. Kennedy. Offertory, "Rogation and Communion." "Hansel and Gretel." Soloists High Mass at 11 a.m. by St. Mary's choir. Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Soloists: Soprano, Miss K. Clark, Miss M. Walsh, Miss Hollar; Contralto, Miss E. Walsh, Miss Memory; Tenor, Mr. McGuire; Bass, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. J. Lambillotte. Grand Musical Vespers in evening at 7.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. At 10.30 a.m. solemn High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Wynn assisted by Rev. Father Dowdworth as deacon and Rev. Father Grogan as sub-deacon. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Dowdworth.

A choir of forty voices, under the direction of Mr. Cosgrave, will sing Handel's "Messiah." Signor Dinelli will preside at the organ and will be assisted by an orchestra led by August Anderson. The soloists will be as follows: Soprano, Mrs. O'Hara, the Misses O'Donoghue and O'Donoghue; contralto, Misses Walsh and O'Donoghue; tenor, Messrs. O'Donoghue, Ryan and Traying; bass, Messrs. Sheehan and Thompson.

ST. BASIL'S. Morning—High Mass at 10.30—Booth's Mass in C with orchestra. Offertory, "Hercules." Soloists: Soprano, Mrs. E. A. Moore, Madame Lucy Franklin (late of Covent Garden, London); Mr. J. F. Kirk and Mr. J. J. Costello. Organist, Mr. F. A. Moore; leader of orchestra, Mr. John Bayley. Vespers at 7.30. Mr. F. A. Moore will preside at the organ at 7 o'clock: "Fixed in His Everlasting Seat" (Samson), "Handel"; "Lanzoni," A minor (Guilmant), "Easter" (Tone Picture), Otto Matting, "Acagio," Gnato for the string quartet, op. 9. "Magnificat" (Danby), "O Salutaris" (Cherubini), Madame Lucy Franklin, "Tantum Ergo" (Borge), same soloists as in the morning with the addition of Mrs. J. D. Wardo, Mr. C. Miller, Gorman by Rev. Father McBrady. Final voluntary, "Festival March" (Guilmant).

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

League of the Cross.

The last musical entertainment of the season under the auspices of St. Peter's Branch of the League of the Cross was held on Monday evening last 5th. Although the weather was not altogether so fair, yet the enthusiasm shown at our previous entertainments had not flagged and in fact was one of our most successful efforts. Long before the chair was taken the hall was all filled with the many and generous sympathizers of our noble cause and I am sure one and all enjoyed the musical and literary treat to which they listened with such attentiveness. Our worthy chairman, Mr. John Dunlop, after his appropriate remarks, announced the opening number of the programme which was a chorus entitled "The Minstrel Boy." It was well received as was also the chorus in the second part of the programme entitled "The Hall." These choruses were under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey, leader of St. Peter's choir. Miss Hodgins in a pleasing voice rendered two vocal solos and to judge from the applause given her she won the hearts of all as she did G. Malloy and Curran and the choir sang "Sweet Father" and a duet entitled "Off in the Stilly Night" showed the blending of two sweet voices in a most pleasing style. These two young ladies also favoured us with vocal solos which were enthusiastically delighted her hearers with her recitations and humorous sketches, as also did little Eddie Martin who has a prodigious memory for such a little fellow. Master Edward Bradley delighted the audience with his song "Sweet Father" and "The Boy" and had to respond to a vigorous encore. Mr. T. Harrington sang in good voice "The Midshipman" and "Anchor." He was also loudly applauded and sang for the encore "The Boy" and "The Boy" again won the hearts of all in his humorous songs and an entertainment without our worthy Bro. Mr. Will Malloy would be incomplete. Mr. E. J. Smith in a pleasing and fetching style sang "Auld Lang Syne" and as in the singing of all his Irish songs won pleasing comments from all sides. He also sang "Say Au Revoir." Miss M. Flynn presided at the piano and in a special manner we saw her attend to her for the entering word in our behalf. The ladies of the parish were to the front again, and although on very short notice to extend to all our persons our for their good persons attendance at our entertainments and sincerely hope that now the season is past for concerts and entertainments, they will not let their

enthusiasm grow cold but will still help along the good cause and further the interests of cause as far as they are able. It is a good thing, so push it along.

Catholic Truth Society. ST. MARY'S BRANCH, TORONTO. One of the most successful meetings ever held by this branch was that of the first Monday in April. The attendance was very large filling the commodious hall now occupied by this branch. Rev. Father Chaberry of Schomberg, delivered an eloquent and instructive address "on the work of the Jesuits." His address was replete with encomiums of the almost superhuman efforts of these first missionaries of the Cross in their efforts to evangelize the natives of this continent. The Rev. Father touched a popular chord in his reference to the history of Canada.

He deplored the ignorance of the Dominion which is so prevalent, and drawing attention to the fact that whilst English and other history was neglected, our own history was neglected. The Rev. Father's references to the development of Canadian patriotism were most enthusiastically received and the conclusion of his masterly efforts was presented with a hearty vote of thanks by the audience.

A selection of vocal and instrumental music of a high order was presented by the Misses Rita, S. Hart and Aggie Curran, and the Messrs R. A. Baker, J. Henry and Master Frank Fulton. Short speeches were delivered in support of the several motions by Messrs. E. J. Hearn, J. T. Loftus, C. G. Creamer, and M. Whelan. The chair was occupied by Dr. A. J. McDonough who was supported by the Rev. Wm. McCann and the vice-chair by Mr. John Doyle. Resolutions of condolence were passed as follows: With the family of the late Mr. Philip Gannings with the family of Miss Minnie Kelly and of Miss Mary Kennedy, the former of whom mourns the loss of a sister, Miss Katie Kelly, and the latter of the loss of her mother. May their souls rest in peace.

Stratford Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. B. E. Hawke, returned on Saturday from Rat Portage, where he spent the winter practicing his profession. The License Commissioners for North Perth will meet to consider applications for licenses at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, April 22. Number of licenses issued in 1896-7, tavern 48, shop 3, wholesale 8. Number of applications for licenses for 1897-8, tavern 50, shops 3, wholesale 9.

Mr. W. P. Lewis, is an applicant for the American House, and Mr. John Duggan is looking for the Stratford Hotel near the R. O. church. Prof. W. J. Elliott, proprietor of Central Business was in Toronto on business last week.

Mr. John Goetz, Waterloo, is visiting his brother, Mr. A. A. Goetz, of the American House this city. Mr. Goetz has not been in Stratford for five years or more and notes many improvements. In this section of the country, a beginning has been made in spring plowing and everything is being got ready for seeding.

Mrs. Mary Tobin, who spent the past ten months in Chicago visiting her sons, Michael, John and James, has returned to Stratford. Mrs. Tobin, expresses herself as being glad to get back to Stratford and away from the bustle and hurry of the windy city.

Some second-hand entered St. Joseph's Church here and stripped the contents of the St. Vincent de Paul Society poor box. The thief is yet unknown. The Catholic societies will go to Communion in a body on L.W. Sunday.

At a meeting held in the Windsor Hotel last Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing a baseball club for the coming season the following officers of the club were elected. Honorary president, A. F. McLaren, M.P.; Secretary, President, G. G. McPhee; Vice-President, B. D. Fortous; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. W. J. Elliott; committee of management—W. J. Knox, Geo. M. Duffin, J. W. Thornley, E. J. Powell, and J. S. Hagarty. It was decided to try to form a league with Brantford, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Woodstock and Berlin.

At the annual meeting of the Collegiate Institute foot-ball club, held last Thursday afternoon the following officers for the year were elected. Hon. president, C. A. Mayberry, B.A. L.L.B. president; E. McMillan, captain; M. Eason, secretary-treasurer; A. Deacon, committee—T. Dunne, B. Henderson and O. Workman; Mascoot, George Maitland.

Mr. P. J. Kelly, proprietor of Kelly's Clothing house corner of Ontario and Market streets, has had his place of business handsomely fitted up during the past few weeks and is now ready for business having added to his well selected stock his spring goods which are certainly up to date in quality and price. We wish P. J. every success.

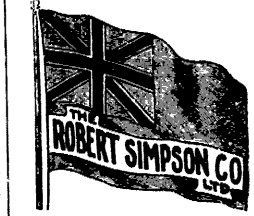
Wahle Bros., will fit up the third storey of their newly purchased building on Ontario street for society purposes. The hall is one of the largest in the city and no doubt when furnished will command tenants easily.

Try to keep in the state of grace, to advance in virtue, and to become fit for Heaven. Nothing else is worth worrying about.

Second-Hand Pipe Organs.

S. R. Warren & Son, being about to remove to Woodstock, offer a number of instruments at a sacrifice rather than move them. Charles has in need of such organs would do well to apply at once. Prices range from \$75 to \$400.

S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.



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Goods as bright as a May morning—thoroughly up-to-date designs in the finest silks—

- Special House Silks, fancy changeable satin de Chine and French printed foulards, regular price 50c. Easter sale 40c.
Extra Quality Jacquard and Novelty Taffetas, rich and rare combinations of special designs. Price 60c. Easter sale 45c.
Changeful French Taffetas, Striped Taffetas and Broches, worth 50c., Easter sale 40c.
High Class Silks, in all better qualities, in all the best known weaves, most choice and beautiful effects, worth regularly \$1.50, special price 1.00.
10 kinds of Greenettes, Blacks, Pinks and Blues, Greens and Creams, fancy novel designs, Easter special 75c.
28 in. Black Japanese Silks, unsurpassed, a very durable silk for shirt waists, special 75c.
Taffeta, Glace, Black Striped Taffetas with the correct ruche, Easter special 60c. and 65c.
Rainbow Striped Taffetas, Fancy French Taffetas and Poplines, make a handsome blouse, Easter sale 65c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

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French Taffetas in price from 35c per yard to \$2.00 per yard.
Alpaca, in price from 25c to \$1.25 per yard.
Broadcloths and Amazons, in price from 60c to \$1.00 per yard.
All-wool Serges, in price from 25c to \$1 per yard.

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DOMESTIC READING.

Nothing rewards like love. Live by method; it will make life twice as long. The sure test of love is not emotion, but obedience. If there is good in us, it will bring out good in others. Your usefulness will depend very much on your character. To lead a dissipated life may be called a kind of death. No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. A judgment is the mental not by which one thing is affirmed or denied of another. Study to have always a conscience without offence towards God and towards men. You seldom find people ungrateful so long as you are in a condition to serve them. Truth is established by inspection and delay; falsehood thrives by haste and uncertainty. What men want is not talent, it is purpose; not the power to achieve, but the will to labor. To remind a man of a kindness conferred, and to talk of it, is little different from reproach. He who loves God receives all that happens to him as coming from God, with love and meekness. The rich patient cures the poor physician much more often than the poor physician the rich patient. A man may act a lie, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction when a traveller inquires of him his road. The Catholic who does not go to Communion frequently when he can do so does not prize the Flesh and Blood of Christ. Whenever we find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man it may be taken for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man. A great mind may change its objects, but it cannot relinquish them; it must have something to pursue; variety is its relaxation, and amusement its repose. Why worry to be original? Why such haste to be unlike the rest of the world, when the best things of life were manifestly those which all men had in common? The man who is never conscious of a state of feeling or of intellectual effort entirely beyond expression by any form of words whatsoever is a mere creature of language. The world is more beautiful and wonderful than anything that has ever been written about it, and the most glorious picture is not so beautiful as the face of a spring morning. There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom, nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. Is it not curious that the very follies we delight in for ourselves would seem so absurd, so absolutely vulgar, when practised by others? The last illusion to forsake a man is absolute belief in his own refinement. Friends fall off, friends mistake us; they change, they grow unlike us, they go away, they die; but God is everlasting and incapable of change, and to Him we may look with cheerful, unprejudiced hope. With perseverance the very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value. An hour in every day withdrawn from frivolous pursuits would, if properly employed, enable any man of ordinary capacity very shortly to master a complete science. It would make an ignorant man a well-to-do man in ten years. We must not allow the time to pass without yielding fruits in the form of something learnt worthy of being known, some good principle cultivated, or some good habit strengthened.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Whatever crop a farmer raises, he should never fail to grow corn. It is one of the best crops he can grow, both on account of the grain itself and for the fodder that is obtained from the stocks, whether fed cured or in the form of ensilage. If there is a dairy on the farm, corn is a necessity. Even if he can buy corn as cheap as he can raise it, better grow it and save the money for something else. If a farmer lives near a village or city, he can engage in no more profitable business than keeping cows and furnishing customers with milk and cream at retail prices. If away several miles, put the milk into a public creamery, or make the cream into butter and take it to customers once a week and get a better price by selling directly to customers. Although strawberry plants will not thrive where the soil is permanently wet, they do require an abundant supply of moisture, both during the growing and fruitful seasons. The non-observance of this requirement is the occasion of heavy losses. In the first place, the ground for strawberries is often left until planting time before plowing and breaks up in clods, occasioning much labor in preparation with harrow and roller. Although it may be possible to put such a soil into fairly good condition for planting, the water which has been lost cannot be restored and weeks may elapse before sufficient rain falls to keep the plants alive. It has been shown that more than 1,500 barrels of water per acre may escape from unplowed ground in one week, in excess of the quantity which will pass off from an equal area which has been plowed early and harrowed at frequent intervals. Moreover, the ground which has been plowed late will continue to dry out during the season at a rate of excess to the early plowed. This shows plainly that early plowing and frequent harrowing are essential in order to retain the soil moisture, even though planting may be delayed. The difference between fall and late spring plowing is still greater than between early and late plowing, especially as affecting the capacity of the soil to retain moisture during the season. The best preparation for a strawberry bed is fall plowing, where the soil will admit of it not then, as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. The prevention of evaporation of moisture from the soil during the growing season is also important, and this can be accomplished very largely, by frequent cultivation, especially after every rain. It is quite as important to stir the soil after light showers as after heavy rains. Retaining of moisture by mulching during the fruiting season is no doubt a more practicable method than cultivation.—Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Plow as early as possible, so as to give the early weeds a chance to grow, which will enable you to destroy them when they are small with a harrow. Every weed that can be started and destroyed before the crop is planted is one more that will be out of the way. Some weeds come up as soon as the first leaves, and others do not start until June. Constant cultivation destroys them before they can make growth and rob the soil of plant food. An apple orchard can be used in several ways. A successful grower states that on his orchard he raises apples, poultry, eggs, grass and pork. He allows the hogs to work in the orchard eating the fallen fruit, while his poultry house sets in the centre. In estimating the receipts and expenses he credits the land with all that it produces, and says that the orchard pays more than any other portion of the farm. Currants and gooseberries are scarcely ever a drug on the market; rather they are generally pretty scarce. These can be grown any where in Ontario. They keep well, handle well, sell well, and eat well, are easy to grow. If insects bother they can generally be disposed of with one or two applications of hellebore. The use of these fruits is increasing. We believe it will part of wisdom to give more attention and make more liberal plantings. Victoria, Red Dutch, Cherry and White Grape currants, Downing and Houghton gooseberries are standard reliable sorts. Good rich ground, plenty of well decayed barnyard litter, and a little shade among other trees will be about right.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmentier's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion or Dyspepsia. Squire (who has invited tenant to lunch): "Will you have a little fowl, Mr. Stubbin?" Stubbin: "I am not over hungry, sir; but if the fowl be a very small 'un, I dare say I can manage 'un."

FIRESIDE FUN.

Foot-guards—Boots. A Particular Friend—the one who insists that you shall repay his loans. "I tell you, I am in the habit of saying just what I think." "Dear me, is that all?" He: "She has such a sad face." She: "I should say it would make anyone sad to have such a face."

In predicting the end of the world all that is necessary to ultimate success is to keep changing the date. "Do you think you could eat another piece of pie, Tommy?" "Tommy: "I think I could, ma'am, if I stood up."

Domby: "When your wife gets angry, won't she speak to you?" Captain Cuttle: "She won't do anything else."

"I think N-J's new photographs must look exactly like her." "Why?" "She hasn't shown them to a living soul."

"Ma," said Fred, "I should rather be a wild turkey, and live my life out on the prairie, than be a tame turkey, and be killed every year."

Teacher: "Now, who can tell me which travels faster—heat or cold?" Johnny Bright (promptly): "Heat, of course; anybody can catch cold."

A sailor is not a sailor when he is aboard; a sailor is not a sailor when he is ashore; but he must be either ashore or aboard; therefore a sailor is not a sailor.

Mr. Longhair: "Is the editor in?" Office Boy: "Yes, sir." Mr. Longhair: "Well—er—I'll call again when he is out. I have a poem to submit to him."

Governor: "Now, Jack, if I were to give twelve pears to M. Utie, ten to Edith, and three to you, what would be fair?" Jack (aged six): "It wouldn't be fair."

A London undertaker whose wife lets lodgings has a couple of coffins in his shop window, with a card above them bearing the words, "Lodgings for single gentlemen."

Bride (on shipboard at sea): "I feel so sick, my dear, that if I should die and they should bury me here, you'll sometimes come and plant flowers on my grave, won't you?"

"Were you ever caught in a equal?" asked an old yachtman of a worthy citizen. "Rather," responded the good man; "I have helped to bring up my eight babies."

Teacher: "Have you found out the definition of a miser yet?" Alice: "Yes; mother says it's a man who thinks his wife's hats oughtn't to cost more than his own."

Physician: "What is your profession, sir?" Patient (compulsively): "I'm a gentleman." Physician: "Well, you'll have to try something else; it doesn't agree with you."

Client: "What do you lawyers charge for your ability or the work you do?" Brief: "It depends. If I win I charge for the work; if I lose I charge for my legal ability."

Mistress (to the servant): "Who is the caller? Is it a lady or a gentleman?" Servant: "I don't know, mum; it has the voice of a lady and the clothes of a gentleman."

A small damsel of twelve, who disliked boys, wrote an essay upon them, in which she said: "If I had my way, half the boys in the world would be girls and the other half would be dolls."

There is only one thing that is said to be worse than being called upon unexpectedly to make an after-dinner speech—that is to prepare an after-dinner speech and not be asked to deliver it.

"A human life," said the sentimental young man, "is a poem—tragical, comic, sentimental, as the case may be." "Yes," sighed Miss Pasquill, "and so many of them are rejected manuscripts."

A little ten-year-old miss told her mother the other day that she was never going to marry, but meant to be a widow, because widows dressed in such nice black and always looked so nappy.

A Claim AND An Offer

WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LIMESEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTT'S ER'S cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH. One small dose immediately stops that cough. By loosening the phlegm puts the little one to sleep and rest. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of turpentine and limeseed. WE OFFER to refund the price if Dr. Chase's SYRUP will not do all that is claimed to do. Sold on guarantee at all dealers, or Edman's, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard St. Price, 25c.

Chats With the Children.

SALMON AND FISH NEVER SLEEP. There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep during their stay in this world. Among fish it is now positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all. Also that there are several others of the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes during a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species of serpents which the naturalists have never yet been able to catch napping.

ON THE FERRY. Moonlight starlight— How many lights there be! Little swinging lanterns On the ships at sea. Green lights, yellow lights, Crimson lights aglow— I see them shine on winter nights In mist and snow. Big boats, little boats— How many boats there be! Little swinging life boats On the ships at sea. I go on the ferry boat, Mother goes with me. I wish some day that we would float Far out to sea! —St. Nicholas.

MONKEY AND GOAT. The "Revue Scientifique" contains an article on symptoms of morality in monkeys, by M. Eugene Mouton, from which it appears that 80 years ago his grandfather, in Guadalupe, had a monkey of surprising intelligence. She showed much affection for the other animals of the house, especially a goat, which used to come home from the pasture of an evening so full of thorns that she was unable to lie down. The goat went to seek the monkey, who patiently plucked out the thorns, to a number of two or three thousand as a rule, without drawing a hair or pricking her own fingers. According to M. Mouton, this was an act of charity. The monkey, however, after performing this good deed, used to tease the goat unmercifully, plucking her beard, pulling out her hairs, poking her in the eyes, etc., the goat evidently taking this annoyance in good part, as the price of her deliverance from the prickles, or else regarding it as part of the general performance.

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE WEATHER. (A ditty for springtime or any other time of year.) In the morning, when our eyes pop open early, very early, And we creep and peep to watch the sun arise; If he's hiding, and a cloudy sky a-glowing, grim and surly, Has no streaming golden beaming for our eyes— Why, then, lightly as a feather, Must our spirits dance together, And our faces must be sunny all day long; For as fresh as Highland heather We can make the inside weather When the outside seems to be so very wrong. But if with the outdoor sunshine all the happy birds are singing, And the trees are budding in the glad, warm light; And the arbutus is peeping from its brown leaves' tender keeping, And the face of day is fresh and sweet and bright— Why, then, why not all together Make our faces match the weather? — Fresh and sweet and bright and sunny all day long! For as fragrant as the heather Is the charming outside weather, And the inside cannot be so very wrong. —St. Nicholas.

WHO WAS CINDERELLA? It has been said "not one sweet girl in a thousand knows the origin of her childhood, Cinderella." Her real name was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden, who lived 610 years before the Christian era, and during the reign of one of the twelve kings of Egypt. One day Rhodope ventured to bathe in a stream near her home, leaving her shoes, which were very small, lying on a bank. An eagle passing above caught sight of the little sandals, and mistaking them for a delicious morsel, pounced down and carried one in his beak. The bird unwittingly played the part of fairy god-mother, flying over Memphis, where the king was dispensing justice, it let the shoe fall directly at the king's feet. Its small size and beauty immediately attracted the royal eye, and the king determined to know the wearer of so dainty a shoe. Messengers were sent through all the kingdom in search of the foot that it would fit. Rhodope was finally discovered, the shoe placed on her foot, and she was carried in triumph to Memphis, where she became the queen of the King Psammetichus.

There is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC Ointment, a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck, and crick in the back; and as an inward specific, it cures most substantial claims to public confidence. Have your beliefs and have your doubts. Believe your beliefs and doubt your doubts. Never doubt your beliefs and never believe your doubts. The latest results of pharmaceutical science and the best modern appliances are availed of in compounding Ayer's Sassafras. Hence, though half-a-century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood-purifier.

BIRDS THAT ARE CAUGHT WITH ROD AND LINE. Curious though it may seem, it is a fact that birds are caught with rod and line in many parts of the world. The pastime is declared to be almost as fascinating as fishing. Gulls in Newfoundland are caught in this way in large quantities. In New England fishing for gulls and petrels is an important industry. The method of bird-fishing is practically the same as that of ordinary fishing. Two men go out in a dory and throw pieces of cod-liver on the water. When large quantities of birds have been attracted to the spot more cod-liver is thrown out on a hook. This the birds greedily swallow, and thus fall easy victims. Albatrosses are fished for in the same way off the Cape of Good Hope. A piece of pork is attached to a long line and thrown overboard. The bird will eye it for a long time, gradually and cautiously making towards it. Suddenly he will seize it and hold it in his beak. When he discovers that he is caught he will sit on the water and vigorously flap his wings. However, he will be drawn into the boat and made a captive. Albatross fishing is a good sport, since the birds require a careful handling. So long as he pulls against the line it is easy enough. The moment, however, he swims forward the hook will drop from his beak unless it is skilfully manipulated, and the bird will find himself free.

A LITTLE BECK'S BEWARD.

"I wish I could nestle in somebody's lap." A little seed sighed, "for I do need a nap!" Dear Mother Earth heard and indulgently smiled, And hushed on her bosom the wearied child. Softly she leapt, and Sir Wind, passing by, A many bright autumn leaf brought on the sly, And playfully covered and tucked her up in The snowiest blanket that Winter could spin. Till the warm spring sun and a gentle rain Kissed her and wakened her up again; And, drowsily stretching, she said, "I'll peep out, Just to see what the rest of the world is about." And standing on tiptoe that she might see Just what her work in the world might be, This wise little seedling grew and grew, And budded and blossomed the best she could do. When summer was ended and harvest begun, The little plant thought her life-work was done, And bringing her treasure and bowing in prayer, "Dear Father, I thank thee," she said, "for thy care!" But down to her then came a message of love, Sent in a sunbeam from heaven above: "So faithful and well has thy work been done, Thy beautiful spirit shall live, dear one. "The treasured offering thy seed-cups ho— Shall bring forth beauty a hundredfold!" Then he called her seed-children and sent them to rest All winter long on Mother Earth's breast. —Child Garden.

A BRIDGE KEPT IN REPAIR BY MUSSELS. The byssus, or silky beard, by which the mussel moors itself to the stone, is a familiar object of our sea rocks. It is in its nature like the silk of the silkworm and exudes in a glutinous thread from an organ at the base of the foot. The following is an instance in which the mooting of the mussel was useful to effect a purpose which human skill could not accomplish. A large bridge, with twenty arches, in the town of Biddaford, in Devonshire, crosses the Torridge river near the spot of its junction with the Taw. The tide flows so very rapidly here that it was found impossible to keep the bridge in repair by means of mortar. The corporation therefore keeps boats employed in bringing mussels to it, and the interstices of the bridge are filled by hand with these mussels. It is supported from being driven away by the tide entirely by the strong threads which these mussels fix to the stonework, and by an act or grant it is a crime liable to transportation for any person to remove the mussels unless in the presence and by the consent of the corporate trustees. —Scottish Nights.

SAFE For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. THE OLD RELIABLE. HARRIS'S SAFE CURE. It is only one way by which the disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every ailment is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

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Jack and Jill.

From Household Words.

"You stupid, stupid little animal! How in the world am I to go home in this state? Now be quiet and walk home properly all the rest of the way, do you hear, you naughty little thing? Oh! that's the finishing touch!"

Jack Briscoe, as he turned from the corner of the lane and emerged from the shadow of the tall hedgerow, just caught a fleeting glimpse of something white scurrying past, carrying some thing else which flapped gaily in the breeze, and then he came into abrupt collision with the owner of those two "some-things"—literally fell into her arms.

Then followed an exclamation of "Oh, dear!" from the one and "I beg your pardon" from the other, and each stepped back a pace or two and regarded the other in some confusion.

He was a tall, good-looking fellow of about six and twenty; she was a pretty girl of about seventeen, flushed with healthy exorcise, hatless, and somewhat untidy. The hem of her blue morino frock was torn, and she was holding it up in festoons; her yellow hair was blowing about her dainty little head in picturesque disorder, and her hat—as has been said before—was nowhere. That is to say, it was not on her head, nor anywhere within the range of vision at that moment. Doubtless that was the cause of the anxious glance she cast around as soon as she had recovered from the shock of the collision.

"Vanished, of course!" she exclaimed, in accents of tragic despair. "It will be in ribbons before I can find him."

"It being—"

"My hat—Pops has run off with it."

"Shall I pursue and capture the culprit?"

"Oh, if you only would," with a look that was full of gratitude. "I dare say he is hiding somewhere close at hand. Oh—he's actually bringing it back, the darling!"

A diminutive apparition appeared at the corner of the lane—a fox terrier puppy, with a black patch over one eye that gave him a decidedly roughish, not to say rakish, cast of countenance. He was wagging his stump of a tail and looking mightily pleased with himself; and his still retained possession of the ill-fated hat, carrying it suspended from his mouth by one of the upstanding bows of blue ribbon; even in his short journey round the corner it had gathered up much dust and grime.

"How did he manage to reach it?" asked the young man, resuming it and restoring it to its owner. "He couldn't amp so high, surely?"

"No—no," with a merry twinkle in her dark eyes. "You see, we were playing—romping, if you prefer to call it so—I was sitting on the grass and Pops just sprang up and grabbed it. There, what an awful tomboy you must think me, Dr. Briscoe!"

"How did you know my name?"

"Oh," coloring up. "I saw you in church last Sunday, and once or twice in the town. Uncle told me your name—my uncle is Mr. Ashford, you know."

"I see."

He was enlightened now. He knew that Mr. Ashford had a niece staying with him, but he had never chanced to meet her before.

"I am on my way to Mr. Ashford's now," he said, though, truth to tell, he had not been aware of the fact five minutes earlier. "Shall we walk on together?"

The girl stole a rueful glance at her torn frock and maltreated headgear.

"Aren't you ashamed to be seen with such an untidy creature?"

"Not a bit" was the stanch rejoinder.

"Very well; come Pops, now you really must behave properly—mustn't he, Dr. Briscoe?"

"Of course," bestowing a very severe glance upon the small animal, who was calmly nosing on the ground at their feet and passing away the time by gnawing the buttons of his mistress's dainty little shoe. "If he doesn't, you must administer chastise-ment, Miss—By the way, I don't know your name yet."

"Oh, I'm Jill—Gilberte Grahame you know—but I detest being called Gilberte; it sounds so horrid. Jill's is a nice, comfortable little name; I like everybody to call me Jill—you must call me Jill, too."

It was a very unceremonious proceeding, but then it had been an unceremonious introduction. What two persons could possibly stand on their dignity after being precipitated into each other's arms in that fashion? Jack Briscoe could not; Jill could not—but then Jill never did. So it came to pass that, by the time they reached her uncle's house, they were chatting so easily and so unreservedly as though they had known each other for years; and little Pops trotting along by Jill's side as sturdily as his tired baby legs would permit, felt that somehow or other he wasn't receiving his proper share of attention.

"I'm going home to-morrow, Dr. Briscoe."

"To-morrow? Back to London?" Jill nudged absent.

"I've been ruralizing here for two whole months; quite time my holiday was over."

"I don't want you to go home, Jill."

There was a ring of earnestness in Dr. Briscoe's voice that caused Jill to look up at him wonderingly.

"Oh, I dare say I shall come back again some day. Uncle doesn't want me to go, either."

"And Pops?"

"Oh, Pops is coming too. Uncle has made me a present of him."

"Must you really go, Jill?"

"Yes, really and truly; I couldn't stay here forever, you know. Mother and father want me, and—"

saying a crumpled envelope out of her pocket, and gazing at it with loving eyes, "my sweetheart wants me—I must go home to him."

Jack Briscoe gave a rapid glance at Jill's pretty face. She was smiling, at the thought of something which pleased her, and before she put the envelope back into her pocket he saw her raise it to her lips, and press it against them with a gesture of infinite tenderness.

There was dead silence after that. Certain words which Jack had been on the point of uttering died away on his lips; a dull sense of desolation overwhelmed him; and he turned his face away that Jill might not see the sadness and disappointment that were so clearly written upon it.

"Good-bye," said Jill quietly, when he rose to take his leave. "I shall think of you so much when I am at home again."

He wondered whether she would or whether it might be only a pretty, courteous little speech of hers that meant nothing.

Dr. Briscoe sold his country practice soon after that, and bought one nearer to town. Thus it happened that he heard nothing of Gilberte Grahame for months; and then he was brought into contact with her again through a chance meeting in an omnibus.

She was dressed in deep mourning; looked pale and sad—altogether different from the bright, happy-go-lucky Jill he remembered. But her tired face brightened perceptibly when she caught sight of him, and she leaned forward to shake hands with him eagerly.

She sighed at the same point, and walked for a short distance together.

"You have had trouble since I saw you last?" he said gently, glancing at her black hat and frock, and then at her wan face.

Jill's eyes grew wistful; her lips quivered.

"Yes," she faltered, "my father and my little brother—they died within a few weeks of one another."

"Poor child! You have had a hard time."

"No one knows how hard. Mother and I are all alone now—with the exception of Pops," smiling through her tears. "You remember Pops, don't you? Won't you come in and see him?"

They were at the Grahames' house now—a neat, unpretentious abode in a quiet North London street. Jill looked up at him pleadingly.

"Do come in; my mother will be pleased to welcome you; we have so few visitors."

She seemed so genuinely anxious that he actually did accept the informal invitation, and went indoors with her.

The table was spread for tea, and Mrs. Grahame and Pops were awaiting Jill's arrival. Pops gave a series of sharp barks when Dr. Briscoe crossed the threshold, and ran to meet him.

All the important Pops was a baby-dog no longer. It was quite full-grown, it is true, but just at that stage of transition when—to the casual on-looker—he appeared to consist of nothing but legs and neck.

"Isn't he a beauty?" said Jill, picking him up to her arms and displaying him for admiration. "Sweetheart was fond of him; Pops used to spend hours in his room when he was ill. Poor Pops! We both miss our sweetheart, don't we?"

She cuddled him up against his shoulder, and the little creature tried to lick her face with his soft pink tongue to show his sympathy. Jill laughed, and put him down on the hearthrug again.

Dr. Briscoe looked perplexed. Some things in the words Jill had just uttered had put new thoughts in his mind.

"Jill," he said presently, when Mrs. Grahame chanced to be absent from the room for a few minutes, "who was Sweetheart?"

"Why, what difference could it have made?"

"All the difference in the world dear. That day—after you told me that you were going home on the morrow—I was on the point of asking you to be my wife. Then you said: 'My sweetheart wants me. I must go home to him.' Jill, can't you understand?"

"I think—I can."

Jill's pale cheeks were rosy now, and her eyes were bright. She was kneeling down on the rug, and her fingers were playing nervously with Pops's silky ears.

"Jill, look up—I want you to tell me something. It isn't too late, is it, dear—there is no other sweetheart in the case?"

"No; I never had any sweetheart save Robbie."

"And now your Robbie has left you, Jill, may I be your sweetheart instead?"

Pops uttered a howl of distress at the momentary mistreatment he was enduring at the hands of his young mistress. She did not know it, perhaps, but she was pinching his ear cruelly; he had never experienced anything like it before. What was more she even allowed him to roll off her lap in a most unceremonious and undignified fashion. Pops felt hurt—positively hurt, and he looked at Jill resentfully.

She did not answer Dr. Briscoe's question until he repeated it in an extended form.

"Jill, I love you so dearly, and I want you to marry me, to be my sweetheart always and always; will you?"

She stood up then; and somehow—Pops never quite knew how it happened—Jack Briscoe's arms were round her, and Jill's pretty face was nestling against his rough coat sleeve. Pops tried—tried hard—to express his astonishment at the proceedings by a series of yelps and by prancing round and round in a sort of magic circle; but neither of them paid any attention to him, and it was only when he saw them kiss each other and heard Jill say: "Always, always, Jack, dear," that he began to feel satisfied, and subsided on the hearthrug with a deep sigh, which one might take to mean that it was all very strange, but that, after all, there were more curious things on earth than his canine philosophy had dreamed of.

LET'S LIVE LONGER!

Why Die a Lingering Death of Diabetic Diabetes?

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE IT

Other Medicines never touch it. "Dodd's" Pills Infinitely Care—Expelling Poisons and Pain—Preserving Nerve and Strength—No Pills Got Well.

Who would not live longer if he could? More men shorten their lives by over-indulgence in food and drink than ever die from starvation. Health can be maintained by eating and drinking just what is good for us—no more, no less.

But most of us don't do that. In health the body expels what it doesn't require, and retains what it needs. In disease either the body doesn't expel the poison or it does not retain what is needed to nourish it.

In the disease called DIABETES the kidneys expel sugar. Its presence can be detected in the urine. The body needs sugar. In DIABETES the sufferer dies a lingering death.

Until recently DIABETES was supposed to be incurable. The science of to-day says that DIABETES may be cured. The kidneys may be restored to healthy action. Sugar may be retained in the system. Instead of filtering out the good that is in the food the kidneys may be made to filter out the poison.

With Poison goes Pain. With Sugar stays Strength.

Diabetes disappears like magic before DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Other medicines never touch it. That's the difference. If you have DIABETES get cured quickly. Many will stand up to be counted among those who have been cured of it by taking DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Fred Stokes, Barrie, Ont., says: "I have been promptly restored to health by a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Diabetes had reduced my weight forty-five pounds, which I have regained."

Mr. D. Roblin, Bandmaster, Allandale, Ont., says:—"Could for years get no relief from Diabetes, which it seemed would end my days. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me."

Mr. Chas. Guibriet, Port Hope, Ont., says:—"For ten years a victim of Diabetes. Suffered fearfully, especially in passing water. My cure has resulted from taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. James K. Nesbitt, county constable, Stayner, Ont., says:—"Becoming aware of the fact that I was a victim of Diabetes, I resorted to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I commenced to get well the first box and am perfectly cured."

Justin McCarthy's Oxford Lectures

Among the lecturers at the coming summer meeting at Oxford of the University Extension Association will be Mr. Justin McCarthy, who will lecture on "Daniel O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation." Mr. McCarthy, by the way, intends to include in his new volume of "History of Our Times" the story of the O'Connell

WHEN PHYSICIANS FAIL TO EFFECT A CURE IN CASES OF ECZEMA TRY RYCKMAN'S KOO-TENAY CURE. IT HAS A RECORD OF CURES UN-EQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF ANY REMEDY.

There is no escaping the fact that Eczema is one of the most intractable of diseases. Its symptoms are so severe and the irritation it causes so great that a sufferer would gladly give anything, do anything to get rid of it.

Physicians are often at their wit's end to know what to do with cases of this nature, and in all kindness we would advise them to prescribe for their patients Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. So far we know of ten medical men who have either used it or recommended it.

In the city of London, Ont., at 440 Park Ave., there lives Mrs. Burdick, who is today a grateful woman for having been cured by Kootenay of an Eczema of five years' standing. The disease had spread all over her body and was constant source of irritation, so much so that she was unable to obtain more than one hour's sleep at a time. She had three physicians in attendance and took many of the best medicines, but none of them cured her.

After taking eight bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure her blood became pure and she has not the slightest sign of Eczema or any other eruption on her body.

Another lady, Mrs. Richards, living at 28 Atkman Ave., Hamilton, had a somewhat similar experience. For two months she was unable to get on her feet with the awful itching and pain. Medical men failed to cure her, but four bottles of Kootenay did, and she now says the Eczema has entirely disappeared and she feels like another person.

We could multiply instances like the above, and if you are desirous of further indisputable proof of Kootenay's Kingship over disease, send your name to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Physiological charts book sent free to any address.

One bottle lasts over a month.

PETERBOROUGH.

Elaborate Plans for Beautifying St. Mary's Cathedral.

Peterborough, April 8.—Mr. F. E. Meloche of Montreal, fresco artist and church decorator, has prepared elaborate plans for the renovation and beautifying of the interior of St. Peter's Cathedral. This fact was announced yesterday to the church and the work will proceed immediately after Easter.

It is generally known that when the church was rebuilt some years ago that the chief work was expended in producing the beautiful exterior that makes the Cathedral church of the Diocese of Peterborough so prominent and attractive a feature in the view from Hunter street and other points of vision. For structural reasons it was found impossible to treat the ceilings in a manner to produce satisfactory results, but the plans of Mr. Meloche, now accepted, are well intended to overcome the disadvantages which resulted in connection with the interior. Necessity compelled the keeping of the ceilings too low to correspond to the dignity of the edifice. The execution of the present plans will tend to produce the desired appearance of loftiness, and the subdued light caused by the beautiful stained glass windows will be intensified by the colour scheme of decoration adopted.

The ceiling of the church is divided by heavy mouldings into 89 panels and these are to be frescoed in a very elaborate and beautiful manner. Four of the panels in the ceiling space over the sanctuary to be filled with life-size medallions representing the Four Evangelists, and the ceiling spaces to the median line are to be filled in with similar life-size medallions representing St. Peter in Chains—the patron saint of the church—and St. Jean Baptiste. The cruciform disposition of these medallions will be in harmony with the sacred character of the edifice. There are thirty-nine panels in the ceiling altogether and the remaining thirty-three will be treated in a uniform manner, that is to say, every alternate panel will be filled with a religious emblem with suitable accompanying decoration or elaborate ornamental design of an ecclesiastical character. The colours will be of a faint and subdued in tone, relieved by gilding and the mouldings also filled in with gold in gold in conformity with the panel decorations, the effect will be superb.

The northern or sanctuary wall will be divided into panels, and in the central panel will be placed the superb painting, "St. Peter in Chains." Three new statues and paintings will be provided and will be placed on consoles over the doors leading to the vestry. A new altar of great beauty will be provided.

The side walls under the galleries will be embossed in the scheme of ornamentation, and the gallery railings and organ loft will share in the splendid renewal to which the entire interior will be very thoroughly and elaborately subjected.

New hardwood flooring will be laid down and new pews provided. The new pews will have fine ornate live oak ends; the backs are to be of ash and the seats of elm.

The beautified interior will be illuminated by electric light, and the same system of lighting will be extended to the high altar.

With the proposed plans carried out, which will be done, the clergy and congregation of St. Peter's may be congratulated upon its being both without and within one of the most beautiful, if not the largest churches in the diocese, and one creditably sustaining the dignity of the Cathedral church of the Diocese of Peterborough.

HAMILTON.

Great interest in the Mission at St. Mary's Cathedral.

HAMILTON, April 8.—There has never been a series of mission services in this city of greater interest than the services now going on at St. Mary's Cathedral, and the three Jesuit fathers in charge of them are busy men. Rev. Father O'Bryan, superior of Loyola College, Montreal, is in charge of the services, and his able assistants Rev. Father O'Sullivan, S.J., of New Orleans, and Rev. Father Murphy, of Troy, N. Y.

The mission this week is for men, last week's mission being for women, and every night now the cathedral is crowded at the services. Not only do the men turn out by the hundreds in the evenings, but as early as 6 o'clock in the morning large numbers of them stand mass in St. Mary's. The mission will be brought to a close next Sunday, when the Jesuit fathers will return to their ordinary labors for the church.

Father O'Bryan is a handsome, big man, with a kindly expression in his eyes and a healthy colour in his cheeks. He is an eloquent man, and with about 1800 people listened with the deepest interest to his sermon last night on the Eternal Punishment of Sin.

He proved from the holy scriptures that there is a hell for the eternal punishment of the wicked, and he said that wherem man sins therein is he punished. He showed how the faculties of the soul are made the instruments of sin, and he pointed the way out of sin.

He dwelt on the paths that lead to perdition, among them being drunkenness, bad company and gambling. He said the grace of God and the sacrament were better means of advancing the soul than all the prohibition in the world. In this connection he cited Father Mathew's experience in Ireland, there being a decrease of hundreds of commitments in a year owing to the great temperance work.

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CHARLES J. MURPHY



WAITING FOR WAR.

A Russian Journal Says Greece Will Have Fair Play as soon as War is Declared.
Elassona, April 13.—The Turkish staff officer who was sent to Krasna by Ethem Pasha to ascertain definitely with respect to the invasion reports that the presence of Greek regulars among the invaders has been positively proved and that there is no good reason to believe that the Greek officers of the regular army are in command. He states further that the bands he hidden during the day time and sallied forth at night to fire upon the Turkish troops.
Ethem Pasha's staff are greatly puzzled by these attacks. He greatly fears that the Greeks make war or keep still. It is reported that the Greeks had 52 killed and the Turks 2 with 13 wounded. The water brought to the patrol posted on the edge of the forest where the Greeks were hiding. They were paid off by sharpshooters.
The report of the staff officer in question has been wired to Constantinople and a reply is anxiously awaited. The Turkish forces were in excellent condition. The soldiers are obedient and willing, while the officers are actively engaged from sunrise until late at night. Many of them are in the saddle 20 hours out of the 24.

A FAIR FIELD.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Novoe Vremya declares that all action of Greece upon the part of the powers will cease as soon as war is declared, because otherwise it would bear the character of pro-Turkish intervention.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE TURKS.

Larissa, April 13.—The invaders continue to blockade Salina. It is reported that Turkish reinforcements are now en route from Dugata. The remainder of the insurgents have taken up strong positions in the mountains. The latest details at hand are that the invaders dynamited the Turkish posts opposite Phionia and Perlianga. The troops here were kept standing under arms until 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon as it was feared that the raid would hasten hostilities. There has been an outbreak of smallpox among the Turks and many deaths are reported at Damask.

The Death of Miss Murphy.

The London Universe says: Some of our London dailies, notably The Daily Mail, have been striving to fan the flame of anti-Catholic bigotry during the week over the circumstances in connection with the sudden death of a Miss Murphy at Ogar. That Miss Murphy was wealthy and unfortunately addicted to indulgence in strong drinks no one can deny. But if a Catholic priest does his best to wean such a person from a dangerous habit like that why should he be put before the public in a light anything but favorable? Father Smullen's account painted Miss Murphy as America. Would the bigots of England have a girl of nineteen or twenty to travel alone without a friend, adviser, or protector, and that such a distance as from England to America (the young lady's native land, her parents being Californian millionaires). Much capital is sought to be made out of the fact that Miss Murphy willed a large part of her property to Father Smullen. But not even the bitterest of our anti-Catholic dailies can say, or even hint, that the father had the slightest knowledge of the fact that she was making her will. Miss Murphy's money was her own. If she had willed it to a home for lost cats the bigots would applaud; but because she willed it to a friend and a father for good and worthy purposes she is condemned. This, it strikes us, is worthy of the enemies of the Church, who can see nothing but evil where the better disposed see much of goodness and tender charity.

The Late Archbishop Plunket.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal pays the following tribute to the late Protestant Archbishop of Dublin: "Lord Plunket's rule over his Protestant See was remarkably free from disturbance, polemical or political. He gave active and earnest help to the charitable, educational and temperance organizations of the Protestant community of Dublin, and indeed was a hard and zealous worker in all departments of his duty as Protestant Archbishop. It is due to Lord Plunket to state that he seemed very willing to join with Catholics in any movement for the well being of the people of Dublin, or for the advancement of any philanthropic project which was worthy of general support. A manner invariably courteous, natural kindness, and a certain charm of manner, made him a sincere friend to the Archbishop outside his own community, and we believe he was a frequent and welcome guest at social gatherings which included many leading Catholic personages clerical and lay."

How many people are ashamed to go into company on account of their foul-smelling breath, caused from catarrh or cold in the head? If they would study their own interests they would soon have sweet breath like their neighbors. There is one sure cure for Catarrh and that is Dr. Cass's Catarrh Cure. Give one blow through the blowers and you get relief immediately. Price, including blowers, 25 cents.

St. Columba Centenary.

Edinburgh, April 13.—The thirteenth centenary of St. Columba, which occurs in June next, will this year be commemorated in a manner worthy such an important occasion. For the first time since the cold breath of the so-called Reformation swept over Scotland, blessing with its icy chill everything which had about it the least suspicion of Catholicism, a Catholic service will be held in the ancient and historic cathedral ruins at Iona. The service will be celebrated on the auspicious occasion by the Archbishop of Scotland, Bishops and clergymen of Scotland. In answer to a request forwarded to him by His Grace Archbishop Macdonald of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, the Duke of Argyll has given a conditional promise to take part. The only reservation he makes is that Mass shall not be offered up within the precincts of the monks as they chanted their responses while the Holy Sacrifice was offered up within the sacred edifice in the good old day. It is said, however, that the Duke will have no objection to a Thanksgiving service, in the nature of a Te Deum, or similar ceremony. The pilgrimage, which will very probably be headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, Lady Herbert of Lea, and many other prominent members of the Catholic aristocracy, is expected to be of very large dimensions.

Mr Davitt's Visit

Mr. Michael Davitt has informed a representative of The Irish World that his present stay in the United States will be brief. He said: "I travel to Oakland, Cal., with my family, where they intend to remain for a year or two, and I will return almost at once to London. There is not much to be done there for Ireland just now, I admit. The first and most essential task before us is unity in Ireland, and until that is accomplished Parliamentary effort is all but valueless to the national cause. At best, and even with re-united ranks."

Leo Taxil's Prospective Profit.

The Liverpool Catholic Times observes: M. Leo Taxil now not only proposes to produce "Diana Vaughan," but, as our Paris correspondent states, to present a lottery ticket for a type-writing machine to journalists who shall attend her debut. He has also drawn up an elaborate programme for a series of receptions and lectures she is about to give in France, England and Scotland. A correspondent of the Times sends us the itinerary, but we think it will be time enough to publish it when Diana's existence is proved.

Prince Becomes a Monk.

The Rome correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times says: News has been received in Rome that another scion of the princely Hohenlohe family has given himself to the service of the Church, Prince Philip, son of the late Grand Master at the German Imperial Court, and nephew of the late Cardinal, recently decided to embrace the religious state, and has accordingly entered the Benedictine Monastery at Leckan.

Canada and the Treaty.

The London Globe remarks that there is no doubt Lord Salisbury will refuse to re-open the Bering Sea question until the stipulated date and until Canada's claims are satisfied.

Easter at St. Joseph's.

Masses at 7, 9 and 11. At the High Mass Alois F. Lejeal's Mass in D will be sung. The choir will be under the leadership of Miss Murphy. Father McKintee will preach the sermon. Musical Veppers at 7. Father Lynett will preach.

Mr. Kinsella Dead.

Montreal May 13.—Mr. M. J. Kinsella, eldest son of Ald. Thomas Kinsella, and a prominent member of the Shamrock Athletic Association, died this morning at his father's residence, St. Antoine street. The funeral will be on Thursday morning.

A. O. H.

At a regular meeting of Div. No. 8, A. O. H., held Thursday, April 1st, 1897, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, the sister of our respected Bro. William Pierce.

Resolved that we the members of Div. No. 8, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss he has sustained and extend to him and relatives of deceased our sincere sympathy and condolence in this their sad affliction, also

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting and sent to him and relatives as follows:—Catholic Register and Catholic Record. FRANK LYONS, Sec. Sec.

CLOSE OF THE MISSION.

The Catholic Societies of Hamilton Listen to several sermons.
HAMILTON, April 13.—The members of the Catholic societies in this city attended twice worship in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, and a forenoon sermon delivered by Rev. Father O'Bryan was listened to very attentively. He urged the necessity of all Catholics sending their children to separate schools, showing that the education received in Catholic schools is more advantageous to the upbuilding of a good character. In many instances the teachers are better paid for the positions they hold, and the reports of examinations are more satisfactory than those given by secular or non-sectarian schools. He said Catholic schools are only criticized by enemies of the church.

Speaking of the influence of religion in the home, the preacher prevailed upon the fathers present that they are the representatives of God and are bound to live that their children may walk in their footsteps and so be able to society when they become men. Father O'Bryan said they were strictly in accordance with the teachings of the church, and it ought to be the aim of every member to augment these societies.

The bishop endorsed the remarks of Rev. Father O'Bryan in relation to separate schools and their influence toward the formation of a good character. He spoke at considerable length of how the presence of a sister or teacher commands respect and promotes purity of thought.

Before the congregation retired, Rev. Father Holden gave Benediction. At 5 o'clock, immediately after the sermon to the various societies, Rev. Father Murphy delivered an address to women.

The mission closed last evening, when the cathedral was crowded with devout worshippers. Rev. Father O'Bryan, powerful preacher that he delivered an impressive address on the social evils, admonishing each individual in the vast congregation to shun bad associates, and watch over the passions and temptations that have overcome him before, pointing out that with the grace of God this can be easily accomplished. He appealed to every loyal Catholic to attend to his devotional exercises and never forget the sacraments. Bishop Donnelly, after the sermon, warmly thanked the three Jesuit priests who have conducted the mission services at the cathedral during the past two weeks. His lordship said that he could not remember a more successful mission in this city. Nearly 6000 confessions having been made—1800 women and 1600 men.

LATEST MARKETS.

Tomorrow, April 14, 1897.
Butter—Offerings most requirements and prices are steady as 12c to 14c for large rolls, 14c to 15c for dairy rolls, 12c to 13c for rolls, 12c to 13c for creamery rolls, 12c to 13c for creamery tubs.
Eggs—Prices are firmer, the demand being keener and deliveries are fair; new laid being 24c; others less according.
Poultry—Supply light and prices firm; chickens, 40c to 50c; ducks, 50c to 60c; geese, 50c to 60c; turkey, 1.00 to 1.25.
Potatoes—Markets very dull; ear loss, 15c to 20c; set of stores, 25c.
Baled Hay—Market well supplied and the demand not active. Prices range from \$8 to \$10.
Dressed Straw—No sales reported; cars being \$7 to \$7.50.
Receipts of grain on the street to day were not large, prices easy as a rule.
Wheat—Easy, one load of white selling at 74c and red at 72c.
Barley—Wheeler, 200 bushels selling at 25c.
Oats—Finner, 200 bushels selling at 22c to 24c.
Feed—Firm, one load selling at 42c.
Hay and Straw—Supply light; prices steady, eight loads of hay selling at \$11 to \$13 and three of straw at \$6 to \$7.
Dressed Hogs—Market fair; prices easy, light selling at \$6.25 and heavy at a dollar less.
White wheat, 80 74 80 00
do red, 80 72 80 00
do do, 80 72 80 00
Buckwheat, 0 32 0 00
Rye, 0 32 0 00
Oats, 0 24 0 00
Feed, 0 42 0 00
Hay, 0 27 0 20
Straw, 0 00 13 00
Dressed hogs, 0 09 0 09
Eggs, new laid, 0 25 0 25
Butter, lb rolls, 0 12 0 12
do tub, dairy, 0 09 0 12
Chickens, 0 40 0 40
Turkey, 0 60 0 60
Geese, 0 08 0 08
Potatoes, 0 18 0 25
Feed, hick-quarters, 2 50 3 50
do, feet, 2 50 3 50

MONTREAL, April 12.—Grain.—There is very little doing and an easier tendency all round. Values are about as follows:—Wheat No. 2 hard, nominal; pose, per 60 lb, in store, 45c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 40c; barley, feed, 30c to 32c; buckwheat, per 60 lb, 25c.
Flour.—Business is quiet and unchanged. Local values are about as follows:—Straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; do bags, \$1.80 to \$1.95; special patents, Manitoba, \$4.50 to \$4.80; winter wheat, patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50.
Meal.—Business is very quiet and prices remain about the same, as follows:—Rolled, \$1.10 to \$1.15; do 40 lb, \$1.10 to \$1.15; do 25 lb, \$1.05 to \$1.10; bran, \$1.35 to \$1.40; standard, per bar, \$1.35.
Feed.—The demand does not amount to much at present. Bran is quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 and western mills is steady here at \$12. Shorts are quoted at \$13 to \$13.50.
Hogs.—Two small lots of fodder sold to day at 10c to 10 1/2c.
Cheese.—Fresh lard are selling at 9c to 9 1/2c.
Butter.—The demand at present is purely jobbing in character, but prices held about steady. Fresh made creamery is quoted all the way from 19c to 20c, according to size of lot and quality.

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