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THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Centenary of St. Columba to be Celebrated in Ireland and Scotland—Death of Well Known Member of the Irish Bench in English Hospitals.

The following letter appears in the Belfast News-Letter of May 20 under the heading of "The Financial Relations Meeting."

I can assure you there was no intention whatever on the part of the promoters of above meeting to misrepresent the position of Mr. Johnston. He was given the press for publication, and some newspapers published it while others did not. We were all quite aware that from the beginning Mr. Johnston emphatically pronounced against his own country on this question but we did not on that account think that the question fell to the ground. Mr. Johnston did not vote for rate relief to be extended to Ireland as to England and Scotland, nevertheless the Government are likely to be wronged to the tune of £900,000, as the world have been had not patriotic Irishmen done their duty.—R. R. KANE.

The local feeling in connection with the Lisdoonvarna spas has reached an acute stage. The people of the place have forcibly effected an entrance into the well houses. It seems that the houses and grounds were formally transferred to the two local hotel proprietors, Messrs. Curtin and Maguire, whose bid was accepted by the Representative Church Body for a tenancy of the wells under lease. A large number of the tenants assembled and proceeded to the wells, where they forced open the "sulphur house," and Mr. D. O'Loghlin, who had taken a leading part in the agitation, proceeded to serve out cups of the water to all who desired to drink, amid a scene of considerable enthusiasm. Messrs. Maguire and Curtin witnessed the extraordinary scene, and several police were also present, but made no attempt to interfere with the action of the crowd. Mr. Curtin had an interview in Kinnis with his solicitor, and an application for an injunction will be at once made to the Court of Chancery.

Mrs. Howard, a respectable shopkeeper of North Main street, Bandon, was found sitting on a chair inside her counter quite dead. She was a widow, her husband having died some months ago, and early on the evening in question appeared to be in ordinary good health. She leaves a large young family.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated in Cork in a manner that reflected much credit on all concerned in the undertaking. The celebration was participated in by the religious societies attached to the different churches in the city, while the trades and workmen's organizations of the city also sent their contingents. The proceedings commenced with Pontifical High Mass at 12 o'clock, which was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral. An immense congregation attended, the spacious edifice being filled to overflowing. At the Mass the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, presided.

At Gortan, in Donegal, where St. Columba was born on the 7th of December, 621, High Mass will be celebrated, discourses delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, and other prominent ecclesiastics in honor of the 13th Centenary of the great Saint. A feature of the celebration will be the delivery of several speeches in Irish dealing with St. Columba as a scholar, and the revival of Irish as a spoken language. The spot where the gathering will take place is one of the most interesting in Donegal, and commands an extensive view of the three pretty lakes of Gortan, Vegh, and Akibbon. In Derry (city) the celebration will be of a purely religious nature, and will consist of a Novena of Eucharistic devotion on the spot most closely connected with the name and memory of the saint, the old Long Tower Church.

The following pupils received testimonials of merit for May 1897: Form IV.—Excellent—D. Grainey, K. Byrne, J. Dineen, J. E. Ferris, T. Cowan, G. O'Leary, G. Lawlor, J. Egan, H. Baker, J. Doyle and J. Hickey. Form III.—Excellent—A. Dissotto, F. O'Halloran, F. Grainey, E. McMillan, and M. Ryan. Good—F. Finfold, C. Burns, Ivan Brazal and E. Burke. Form II.—Excellent—N. O'Leary, J. Doherty, J. McDonnell, S. Murphy, G. O'Grady, J. Hennessy, N. McGrath, E. Foley and C. Bassman.

Armistice Extended. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—An irade has just been issued and communicated to the representatives of the powers, by which the Sultan agrees to an armistice of a fortnight, beginning May 20 (May 30), from instructions, consequently, will be sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly. The Ambassadors are urging the Turkish Government to engage to prolong the armistice in the event of the peace negotiations not being ended when the armistice expires.

Trinity College he was called to the Irish Bar in the year 1818, and went to the Munster Circuit. His soon rose into large business, and preformation came quickly to him. In 1835 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, then Sergeant-in-law, and finally Law Adviser to the Oastle. In those days a seat in Parliament was a necessary condition for promotion, and in 1865 the popular and genial leader of the Munster circuit found one in the Borough of Dungarvan. About this time occurred the one untoward incident that clouded for a period an otherwise prosperous and happy career. Sergeant Barry was engaged for the Crown in prosecuting Mr. Stephens and the others charged with the Fenian conspiracy, and in opening the case at the Police Court he most unwisely stated as part of his speech a lying fabrication of the spy Nagle imputing to the Fenians murderous designs against the Catholic clergy. One of the accused denounced "that miserable man, Barry," and for years Mr. Barry was an object of unparagon popular obloquy.

A man of the small farming class, named John O'Connor, has just died at Newtown Dillon (formerly Newtown Sands), county Kerry. Deceased, who was born in the townland of Clear, had attained the remarkably long age of 103 years. He was in the prime of life when Catholic Emancipation was passed.

A motion was brought forward at the meeting of the Longford Board of Guardians by Mr. T. F. O'Beirne, J. P., to appoint a competent man to superintend the digging of graves in the Ardagh burial ground, which was ordered by the Local Government Board to be closed on March 1st, 1896, and in which it is stated St. Mel was buried. He said that some things occurred in the graveyard which the sanitary authority, should take cognizance of. Some people went there, dug up remains and skulls, and the dogs came and carried away some limbs of human remains. Under such circumstances he thought some one should be appointed to look after the place. Mr. Thomas O'Reilly objected, and said the Church Body were the party to apply to, as the ground was vested in them. The motion was postponed pending a petition being presented to the Church Body to appoint a caretaker.

ENGLAND.

Conversion of Protestant Clergymen. The Pope has decided to appeal to the generosity of English Roman Catholics to contribute towards the institution of a British ecclesiastical college at Rome for the benefit of Protestant clergymen who have been converted, and generally Englishmen desirous of pursuing theological studies. The Holy Father has conferred on the subject with Cardinal Vaughan and Monsignor Giles, Rector of the English College.

A short time ago Mr. Flavin asked a question in the House of Commons concerning the bigoted and unjust action of the Swansea Board of Guardians in refusing to admit nuns to nurse the Catholic inmates. The Rev. Father K. J. Fitzgerald has been waging a fierce battle on behalf of toleration with the guardians. Mr. Flavin's intervention has brought about a salutary change in the attitude of the gentlemen, as Father Fitzgerald informs him that the nuns have been admitted at last after repeated refusals.

SCOTLAND.

Thirteenth Centenary of St. Columba. Elaborate preparations are being made in Scotland to commemorate the thirteenth hundredth anniversary of St. Columba's death. For the 9th of June—the feast day of the saint—the Protestant Episcopalians of Scotland are organizing a pilgrimage to Iona. On the 15th June, the Tuesday within the octave, the Catholics, headed by the Bishop, will visit the island and have Mass celebrated amid the ruins of the spot where the saint expired in 597. Details of the pilgrimage have not yet been announced.

St. Michael's School.

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A HUNTER'S STORY.

EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON AT TACK OF RHEUMATISM.

Nervousness and Stomach Trouble Followed Sleep at Times Was Impossible—Health Again Restored.

The little village of Petticoat is situated in the south-westerly part of New Brunswick, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Herbert Youmans, who resides there, follows the occupation of hunter and trapper. His occupation requires him to endure a great deal of exposure and hardship, more especially when the snow lies thick and deep on the ground in our cold winters. A few years ago Mr. Youmans tells our correspondent that he was seized with a severe bilious attack and a complication of diseases, such as sour stomach, sick headache and rheumatism. Mr. Youmans' version



of the facts are: "I became very ill and suffered the most excruciating pains in my arms, legs and shoulders, so much so that I could not rest in any position. I frequently could not sleep at nights, and when I did I awoke with a tired feeling and very much depressed. My appetite was gone, and I ate nothing at all, no matter how light the food was, it gave me a dull, heavy feeling in my stomach, which would be followed by vomiting. I suffered so intensely with pains in my arms raised my hands to my head, and tried different remedies but all to no purpose. A neighbor came in one evening and asked 'have you tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' I had not but then determined to try them, and procured a box, and before the pills were all gone I began to improve. This encouraged me to purchase more and in a few weeks the pains in my shoulders and arms were all gone and I was able to get a good night's rest. My appetite came back and the dull feeling left me. I could eat a hearty meal and feel strong and well enough as though I had taken a new lease of life. My old occupation became a pleasure again, and I am now nothing of tramping eighteen or twenty miles a day. I know from experience and I fully appreciate the wonderful results of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a safe and sure cure for biliousness, and all other ailments, to try Pink Pills as they create new vigor, build up the shattered nervous system and make a new being of you. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

IRISH NATIONAL RE-UNION.

Recollections of the Irish Party—Tim Healy Still at His Old Game.

LONDON, May 17.—At a meeting of the Irish Party, held to-day at the House of Commons, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Dillon, seconded Mr. Jordan, and unanimously adopted:—"That we renew the expression of our conviction that the reunion of the National forces of Ireland is vital and essential to the National cause; that we are ready to enter into such reunion pledged against any attempt to renew recriminations as to past differences or to seek either personal or sectional triumphs; that, inspired by such feelings, we observe with satisfaction the movement in favour of the National unity in which Mr. Harrington is now engaged, and that he and all other workers for unity can confidently count on our earnest co-operation."

Interviewed by the Press Association's Lobby correspondent, Mr. Healy, who had not been present at the meeting, said he had received no notice of the intention to propose such a resolution. He attached no value to it, regarding it as the merest hypocrisy and an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The first step to be taken in any reunion was the retirement of Mr. Dillon from his present position. He considered that Mr. Dillon had blundered in every step he had taken since he was put into the position of chairman, and that from a parliamentary point of view he was no credit to the Party.

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks or months. Keep this remedy in your house.

Laughter lengthens life; smiles soften sorrows.

Music is an art which strengthens the bonds of civilized society, humanizes and softens the feelings, and dispositions of man, produces a refined pleasure in the mind, and tends to raise up in the soul emotions of an exalted nature.

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

Is Light Let. Bishop H. H. H. H.

A MODERN INSTANCE

The very latest writer on this subject in Europe, Mr. Harrisse, has in his latest work abandoned the theory of Cape Breton, and come back to that of Labrador. Dr. Dawson is displeased with him for this, but he himself says, as I said, kicked away the only support on which the theory rested (the Cabot map), Harrisse was but logical in reverting to the old tradition. It is to be hoped that Dr. Dawson, as well as our learned and venerable historian, Rev. Dr. Harvey, may yet be converted to the true faith on this point. We had a few months ago a striking proof of the impossibility (almost absolute) of Cape Breton being the landfall of Cabot. It was the wreck of the steamer Abney, of Renew, near Cape Race. This steamer started from almost the exact spot of Cabot's departure: she came around the north coast of Scotland, passing through Pentland Firth, between the Orkneys and Caithness, and southernly in latitude 58° 05' N., almost exactly the height to which Cabot sailed, then she struck out on her course westwards. They had all the minute and perfect knowledge of modern nautical science, the exact bearings of the compass—variation corrected up to date; the latest and most improved nautical instruments. Moreover, they had a knowledge of the exact position of Cape Race, its latitude and longitude. They made every allowance for currents, and all other disturbing causes. Coming near the longitude of the East Shore of Newfoundland, it became foggy; for some days they had no observations. Hence they gave themselves what they considered a good wide berth for Cape Race; according to their calculations they were seventy miles south of the Cape, when, suddenly in the fog, they struck on Renew's Rock! Now let us consider Cabot; he started from the same place. He had no idea of the position of land. His general object was to keep westerly and northerly as much as possible. It is possible, therefore, that Cabot, under these circumstances, could have drifted against all natural causes, south of Cape Race. This is what we are asked to suppose, but this is not all. The same fortuitous causes which drove him south of Cape Race, must have then ceased to exist, and a contrary set of causes set in, in order to drive him up again into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He must have been at least 70 miles south of Cape Race, or else he could not have made Cape Breton without coming in contact either with the Burin peninsula or St. Pierre. From such a position, in order to make the point of Cape Breton at Scattered, his course would have to be W.N.W., and to reach Cape North in Cape Breton, his course would have to be changed to N.W. Any nautical man will be able to understand from this the absurdity of the remark of Dr. Dawson, that "Cape Breton was a natural landfall after missing Cape Race" (p. 62).

This remark of Dr. Dawson may appear quite reasonable to the ordinary reader looking without professional skill on the map; but, to people born with the "nautical sense," as we are here in Newfoundland, it is at once obviously absurd and impossible. I have this statement repeated from several of our most experienced captains. Dr. Dawson says of Mr. Harrisse: "I have all the advantages of Mr. Harrisse's learning and labor, but the adventitious circumstance of being born among the localities under discussion, and, therefore, familiar with them from boyhood, compels me to see that Mr. Harrisse's judgment is misled by absence of a personal knowledge, &c. The strength of this argument, which I fully acknowledge, must tell with still greater force in the case of Newfoundland, who are really born on the scene of these events, who with our first life-breath have drunk in the "nautical sense," who have lived like the sea-gull amid the billows of the Great Ocean:

Of whose broad breast, whose milky foam was sap  
Of our young lives.

As she "did o'er us fling  
The mantle of her wave, and thrill us  
With her kiss."

But even if Cabot, by one out of ten thousand chances, should have missed Cape Race, neither the time, course, nor distance will allow of Cape Breton being the landfall. A most convincing argument against Cape Breton is this: We know Cabot's strong and ruling desire of finding the coveted passage to the west. If then he had made any place in Cape Breton, he would immediately have entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and penetrated the great river, thinking he had found the long-looked-for passage, as did Cartier a few years later. This we know he did not do, and Dr. Dawson himself admits it. If he had not been obliged to return at once to Europe, then why did he not do it on his second voyage? We are told, by Somerville, he intended on the second voyage to come out to the landfall of the first, and then, from there, coast

westwards (da quello loco gia occupato andarsi a mano a mano verso l'occidente). And this he did, but it was not from Scattered or Cape North into the Gulf and up the St. Lawrence, but along the Labrador coast and into Hudson's Strait.

I shall now make a few remarks on the respective merits of Labrador (51° 55' north latitude), and the east coast of Newfoundland. Either of these sites is a possible landfall; that is to say there is nothing in the general history and object of the voyages to render either of these sites an impossibility—distance, course, time, etc., all are equally suited for either one or the other. I have, I think, pretty fairly and impartially given the arguments in favor of

LABRADOR.  
The reasons urged against the Labrador as the landfall are: First, that it would be impossible for Cabot to arrive there on account of the ice, on June 21st. Secondly, it is objected that Cabot and his sailors said that the land they discovered was rich in soil, well wooded, and of temperate climate, quite capable of raising the silk and dye-woods, the Breil tree, etc. In reply to the first objection, it may be simply answered that it is not true that Cabot could not arrive at Labrador, in latitude 51 or 55, on the 21st of the month of June. As every one knows in this country, our Labrador men generally leave about June 7th, and arrive at Labrador June 20th. Again the persons who make this objection admit that, on the following year, 1498, Cabot not only made Labrador, but went as far north as Hudson's Strait in latitude 67° 08' 09th degree of latitude. As to the second objection, about the fertility of the land, growth of wood, etc., I must first say that it is utterly untrue that Labrador is not wooded; and it is astounding that people keep repeating this statement in spite of its having been over and over again refuted. As a matter of fact there are immense forests at Labrador, where timber is found much larger than anything of the kind in Newfoundland or Cape Breton. If any person wishes to be convinced on this point, he has only to look on the Admiralty Survey chart of Labrador, brought to such minute perfection by the patient labor of years under Captain Orlebar. There he will find, in many harbors, such notices as the following: "Wood and water." "Lowland covered with wood." "Abundance of wood and water." etc. The names of "Woody Island" and "Green Island" frequently occur; and the Eskimo names Napiatik and Napa-Kataalik, near Hopedale, which mean "Wood-Island," and "Spar-Island," that is to say "Island where masts of ships may be cut." These names, I say, speak for themselves, and ought to prevent such statements from being made by some writers, without foundation, and repeated by others without investigation.

As to the statements made by Cabot and his men, concerning the temperature of the climate and the fertility of the soil in their Newfoundland: in the first place it is not improbable that they may have exaggerated somewhat on these points. They wished so make the most of the new lands discovered, and induce people to come out to them. This was an old trick, and we are told that it was so done by Eric Raud when he discovered Greenland. "If I speak of it as it really is," he said, "no one will come to it," hence he called it Greenland. Again we know that on this first voyage Cabot coasted or cabotaged along for 800 leagues. They may have been along the coasts of the Northern Bays of Newfoundland; and the statements about soil and climate are not necessary to be taken as applying solely to the point of the landfall, but may be applied to any part of that 800 leagues. Our opponents may object that the statements made by Cabot, viz., that he had discovered the land of the Brezil, and silk trees, &c., do not apply even to the northeast shore of Newfoundland. Then we reply: neither do they to Cape Breton; and Newfoundland is equal in every way, and superior in many respects to Cape Breton, as regards climate, woods, soil, &c.

Finally we come to consider the claims of Bonavista. The Mason map brings back the tradition of Bonavista as the first land discovered by Cabot, as far as the beginning of the XVth century, namely, to 1510. That is to say, exactly 119 years from Cabot's time. But, of course, we must go very far back of that date for the tradition. It is evident that Mason did not then first invent the idea, he must have heard of it from others, especially as we find the same tradition among the French, as appears from the Du Pu map, which expresses the same view, but from a different source. We may easily, then, go back a hundred years or more with this tradition. In fact, we go back until we find the origin of it; and that we cannot go. Now with this tradition, I go right back to the year immediately succeeding Cabot's voyages, viz., to the year 1500; there I find the beginning or origin of the tradition. I find that it had nothing to do with Cabot, and I find also how succeeding generations fell into the mistake of applying it to Cabot. In the letters, already quoted, concerning John Cabot's voyages, Somerville, Pasquaglio, and De Ayala—these

is no mention of Bonavista, nor prima vista, nor terra primavista, nor anything at all of that kind. The only names mentioned in connection with the Cabots and their voyages are: St. John, St. Michael, Beccaloso, New Isles, and New-lands, or New-Worlds. These names continue up to the present day, but another set of names, of Portuguese origin, have become intermingled with them, and appear on all the earliest maps, viz.: Fortuna, Fogo, Frelha, Bonavista, Bonaventura, Bapo Spira, San Francisco, Capo Raso, &c., every one of which exists on our shores.

LANDFALL OF CORTERIAL.

(Gaspar de Cortereal was Governor of the Island of Terceira in the Azores. It was from there that he set out on his voyage to Newfoundland. He had doubtless made himself well informed of the whereabouts of Cabot's New Lands. It is not at all probable that he may have got possession of Cabot's papers, map, log and globe, so mysteriously lost. We have reason to believe that he made almost directly the headland of Newfoundland, which was situated in 181 degrees North Latitude, and which being a most prominent and important point, must undoubtedly have been seen and well located by Cabot. To this important headland Cortereal gave the name of Bonavista. It was most probably his landfall. We have been accustomed to assume that this was a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm and joy on the part of the mariners at seeing the land for the first time; it may be so, but we must admit that it was a favorite and general name with the Portuguese and Spaniards. It occurs frequently in the Atlantic groups of the Cape Verde, Canary and Madeira Islands. Under the form of Boa Vista, Buena Vita, &c. We have here an example of the custom so common among the early navigators of naming the new lands after the objects left behind. This Point is particularly mentioned by Rasmuson, the historian of Cortereal's voyage, as we have seen. He says it is the most northerly point of Beccaloso, and is called Bona Vista; it became at once a most important point. It was the goal of all North-western navigators: having made this point they steered north or south, as the case might be. On returning to Europe, just as at the present day, this was the point from which to get a good departure. Thus we find in the first recorded voyages, immediately after the Cabots, this point, or somewhere near about it, is the one invariably made by all navigators. In 1629, just twenty-six years after Cabot's voyage, Verazzano came out on a voyage of discovery from France. He had it in view to discover an intermediate land between the discoveries of Columbus on the south and Cabot (or rather now the Portuguese) on the north. Hence, he struck land first in latitude 34° N. (about North Carolina), then he coasted north, and the chronicler says, "Until he came to the land, which in times past (viz., 1497) was discovered by the Britons (viz., Cabot), which is in latitude 60° N." Here we see that only twenty-six years after Cabot's time, the tradition was in vogue, and that these Northeastern shores of Newfoundland were the land discovered by Cabot. There was an idea in those early days of Cabot having touched land any place near the latitude of Cape Breton (45° 10' N.). Again in 1684, thirty-seven years after Cabot's time, we find Jacques Cartier coming out direct from St. Malo, in France, and making Bonavista with astonishing exactness. He mentions the name of Bonavista and Catalina (St. Catherine's Harbor) as if they were well known at the time; but he says nothing about their naming or discovery. In 1636, the following year, he again made nearly the same point, viz., the Bird Islands (now the Faukes) in lat. 40° 40', about 65 miles north of Bonavista.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IT DOESN'T PAY

TO PARLEY WITH RHEUMATISM. Rheumatic joints, aching limbs, inability to work, not in health, for most people, means inability to gain a livelihood. So from that point of view it doesn't pay to parley with Rheumatism. Then there's another question—the days of agony and suffering. How many people are there whom Rheumatism compels to give up their occupation, and throw up a splendid question that it took them perhaps years to attain? Mr. Thomas Warren, of 124 Strachan St., Hamilton, states under oath that he had to give up his situation in the shop of the Big Four, &c., in the City of Hamilton, because of Rheumatism. He tried mineral springs in Indiana and mud baths, but these did him no little good that he returned home to Hamilton a cripple. Then he started taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and four bottles have completely cured him. He feels fit to start to work now. If he'd only known of Kootenay at the outset, how much more of his health he would have saved, and how much suffering he would have escaped. Mr. James Watson, living at 64 Florence Street, in the City of Hamilton, makes a sworn statement, he is employed as a moulder in the Grand Trunk shops. He had Rheumatism so bad in his feet and knees that he could not work at all. He says since taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure he has not felt a twinge of Rheumatism. Now he can work every day, without the slightest suffering. Kootenay has put the Rheumatism to rout. It will pay you if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Sciatica to investigate the merits of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. To parley with these diseases means loss of time, loss of money, loss of health. Sworn statements of cures sent free on application to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. One bottle lasts over a month.





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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

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Saturday, June 23, 1897.

Sunday, June 24, 1897.

Monday, June 25, 1897.

Tuesday, June 26, 1897.

Wednesday, June 27, 1897.

Thursday, June 28, 1897.

Friday, June 29, 1897.

Saturday, June 30, 1897.

Sunday, July 1, 1897.

Monday, July 2, 1897.

Tuesday, July 3, 1897.

Wednesday, July 4, 1897.

Thursday, July 5, 1897.

Friday, July 6, 1897.

Saturday, July 7, 1897.

Sunday, July 8, 1897.

Monday, July 9, 1897.

Tuesday, July 10, 1897.

Wednesday, July 11, 1897.

Thursday, July 12, 1897.

Friday, July 13, 1897.

Saturday, July 14, 1897.

Sunday, July 15, 1897.

Monday, July 16, 1897.

Tuesday, July 17, 1897.

Wednesday, July 18, 1897.

mark The Canadian incident passed off as a trifling affair, but it must not be so regarded by the Legislature...

The Turk appears to be determined to retain his hold upon the province of Thessaly, and two of the European powers, Russia and Germany, are credited with the desire to see him in undisturbed possession of the new territory...

The operation with canon and machine guns against any Indian fugitive at Duck Lake is a farcical incident in an affair that has been lamentable in every way. The general impression created by it disturbs the idea of moderation with which the Canadian Indian is supposed to be invariably treated...

The invitation sent by the Civic Committee to the Catholic Separate School Board to co-operate in the Jubilee celebrations in Toronto was purely formal, and its acceptance by the Board was merely a matter of course. It is altogether unnecessary to speak of Catholics as separated in any way whatever from their Protestant fellow-citizens...

Lady Aberdeen's Jubilee plan of a Royal Order of Victorian nurses for service throughout Canada has already received too much adverse criticism to leave room for hope that it can be carried out. Whether the scheme is unpalatable to Canadians, and whether the time allowed for considering it fully and making it a success is too short, are both questions upon which different opinions may be held...

It is strange that there is no record of Queen Victoria ever having been baptized or confirmed. It is certain that she was not baptized in the Established Church, or the record must exist to prove it. It is believed by many that her mother had the sacrament administered by a Catholic priest, but of this there is no acceptable evidence...

The musical festival, or "Feis Ceoil," simply adapted the idea of the Welsh Eisteddfod, and in this respect only can it be said to lack originality. It opened in the University Buildings, Earlscourt-terrace, Dublin, on May 17 with a concert of ancient and modern Irish music and continued for a week. Speaking of the results of the Feis, The Freeman's Journal says:

A short review of the week will give some idea of the work that has been accomplished, and will prepare the way

for estimating the probable effect of the Musical Festival. The committee decided to have the Feis with a present-day rather than an archaeological interest. Only portions of one concert were set apart for ancient Irish music. Out of sixteen musical instrument competitions there was only one for an instrument that does not find a place in the modern orchestra, viz., the Irish bagpipe. Even the harp competition was for the modern double-action harp...

In connection with the discussion of the Queen's religious views one thing at least is certain that she never was a bigot. Not at her coronation and certainly not since. We learn from The London World the particulars of an incident that may serve to illustrate this. The Queen, hearing that Mrs. Charlton, who is in her eighty-third year, had been at her coronation, and was anxious to see Her Majesty during her Diamond Jubilee year, granted her the access at the last Drawing Room, so that she might receive her personally. The old lady, who walked with a stick, was very graciously received by the Queen, who gave her hand to Mrs. Charlton to kiss. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a seat is to be reserved at Buckingham Palace for Mrs. Charlton for the Jubilee procession. The Charltons of Healsyde, Northumberland, are one of the old Roman Catholic families of England. Mrs. Charlton, who, despite her age, takes great interest in all current events, retains her memory to a remarkable degree, and recollects seeing Her Majesty as Princess Victoria, when only fifteen.

An Irish Literary and Musical Revival.

The application of that flabby bit of philosophy about a conquered race deepening swiftly, and in the end hopelessly, in natural dignity and civilized refinements is not always well meant. Ireland, for instance, has heard it too often: but the Irish people have never admitted the surrender of their nationhood, and they have ever given the best possible proof of their nationality by sustaining a constant warfare against their alleged conquerors. The Act of Union solemnly consented to the position of Ireland as a separate entity. The maladministration of the Act of Union was meant to destroy the legal position, so admitted, both in principle and in fact. This unlawful and evil purpose has never fully succeeded. It so far succeeded, however, as to deprive the bulk of the persecuted population of the means of cultivating, or keeping abreast of, modern progress in the arts of peace, to anything like the extent that their natural endowments would otherwise have led them. But literature, art and those kindred refinements that proclaim love of truth, virtue and beauty never died in Ireland. The old melodies, the ancient folk-lore, and the love of the beautiful in nature have been retained in the humblest cottages of Erin; whilst from those same homes the influence of modern thought upon those subjects is partially absent. Instrumental music is a thing distinct, and inevitably music has suffered most in the lot of the Irish people. In other words the refinements of life, and especially of humble life, known in Ireland belong more to the past than to the present. Immediately prior to the revolution, started under the Land League and continued as a wider national movement, a great deal of the culture that had been retained by the common people of the nation appeared as if it would go out with the ancient language, the extinction of which was threatened. But as soon as the revolution began to succeed and throw off the incubus of a foreign ascendancy, the natural quality of the people at once re-asserted itself. It may justly be regarded as a consequence of the measure of enfranchisement experienced in late years by the Irish nation, that a double celebration has taken place in Dublin this month of Irish music and Irish literature. The project of the celebration had its origin in the National Literary Society and Gaelic League, institutions which have derived considerable vitality from the betterment of social conditions following the gradual triumph of the national cause.

The appearance of a letter in The Evening Journal, of Ottawa, signed "Joseph H. Devlin, barrister," mildly surprises us. Mr. Devlin, who is a brother of the new immigration agent in Dublin, is exercised by some strange fancy. He resents THE REGISTER and The Montreal True Witness referring, even in a sympathetic way, to the troubles and difficulties of the immigration agent. His brother, he says, will not tolerate it. We are disposed to make every allowance for the irritation of the Messrs. Devlin, and to deal gently with all their expressions

of mortification. We have discussed this matter of immigration from Ireland without the least partiality of any sort, endeavoring to put the facts in their true light. We could not help regarding it as Mr. U. R. Devlin's personal misfortune being mixed up in the business. While Mr. Devlin occupied a seat in the House of Commons THE REGISTER always had a kindly word to say for him, for one reason because his career seemed not to be devoid of promise. His uncle, the late Bernard Devlin, of Montreal, was a man deservedly esteemed by Catholics, and especially Irish-Catholics, throughout Canada on account of his honorable and brilliant public record, kindly memory of the uncle, whatever encouragement THE REGISTER was able to give to the nephew was promptly expressed. We do not intend here to drag up the causes of Mr. Devlin's retirement. It is enough to say that we were astonished that he, who was regarded as one of the Irish Catholic representatives in Parliament, could have so humiliated himself and the people whose representative he had been, as to go to Ireland in the capacity of an immigration agent, to induce Irish farmers to go out to Manitoba. Knowing that the immigration agent is regarded with contempt and hostility by all classes in Ireland who love their country for what it has been and what it hopes to be, we could not understand what Mr. Devlin had been thinking about when he pulled wires to secure so mean a job. However the thing is done now and it cannot be undone.

There is yet something to be gained by telling the truth to the tenant-farmers in Ireland among whom Mr. Devlin intends to operate. They will make a mistake if they transfer their lives and their little capital to Manitoba. It is the capital that is wanted in the Canadian North-west, and Ireland can ill afford further losses from her agricultural population. Western-Canadian farming is depressed to such an extent that it is only with the cultivation of large areas, and the use of modern methods and machinery, that the land will return the expense of cropping it and disposing of the crop. The middle-class cultivator in Manitoba is mortgaged and tied up beyond hope on this side of heaven. That is the simple truth, and it will become a grave problem some day in the North-west. The immigration of middle class cultivators with the capital that might be gathered together from a sale of their farms and personal property in the old country, is desirable from the Canadian standpoint. We quite perceive all that. It would defer the evil day, inasmuch as the little capital of the newcomers would quickly disappear in the maw of the machinery monopoly, whilst the loan companies would have new victims to operate upon. There is plenty of time to equivoque into the state of Manitoba, and there are other Irish papers than the Dublin Nation to treat the whole subject with impartiality and accuracy. We would like to see the Dublin Freeman's Journal send out a special commissioner to Manitoba, whose report the Irish people might receive without question.

Baptists and the Catholic Church. How soothing it must be to the feelings of honest Liberals and personal admirers of Mr. Laurier in the province of Quebec attend the assemblies of religious bigots in Ontario, and make the politics as well as race pride of the Premier's followers the foundation of appeals for money, for the professed purpose of destroying Christian faith among French-Canadian Catholics.

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and circumstances of the people of Quebec, they are left completely at the mercy of a few pretended converts, who are low enough to see an opportunity for obtaining money by false pretences out of the poor benighted Baptists.

There was no report from the Grand Ligne mission, according to The Globe report, to tickle the Baptists at London. But other means were taken to humbug and cheat them. Rev. T. Graham, of Montreal, addressed the convention. He spoke of the French-Canadians in the customary strain of cook-sure contempt so befitting the occasion. He instanced France as a nation unprogressive as Quebec. His audience could not have known any better, or it must have struck them very forcibly that had this preacher attempted to play the role of a public nuisance in France he would be kicked out of the country within an hour. He should be thankful that the French-Canadians are in indulgent even of slanderers. Then he went on to say that the result of the Federal and Local elections in Quebec was a gratifying proof that the people are breaking away from the clergy.

Agreement Roman Catholics would receive the Gospel (i.e. become Baptists) were it not for the threat of excommunication. Here is logic indeed! They would become Baptists, and excommunicate themselves, only for the threat of excommunication. A little further on Rev. Mr. Graham put his absurd statement in another form. Excommunication, in his mind, meant being boycotted. A specimen of one of those "converts" who make a grievance out of the refusal of their former friends to associate with them, followed Rev. Mr. Graham. This individual, after making the amazing statement that there are 125 French-Canadian ministers preaching to 35,000 French Canadian Protestants in the United States and Canada, compared the effect of the late elections upon the church in Quebec to the blowing up of Hell Gate. This must be peculiarly consoling to Catholic Liberals and enthusiastic French-Canadians. To the Church it means nothing more than the harmless impotence of cheats and their ignorant victims.

This thing is going on as a recognized feature of the activity of the official Baptist body. But the educated Baptists take no stock in it. They, no doubt, see the fraud but are powerless to stop it. They are themselves glad to avail of the enlightenment of the Catholic Church in bringing up their daughters and fitting them to become good mothers of a better generation. Towards the end of The Globe report we read:

In the course of the discussion of Chancellor Wallace's report the statement was made by more than one speaker that Baptist elders and other prominent members of the church were sending their daughters to Catholic convents to be educated. The statement was greeted with exclamations of astonishment and disapproval.

All the lies that are spoken against Catholics and the Church will tell in the near future, when these young girls, trained in the pure and healthful atmosphere of Catholic convents, can tell their children what they know to be the truth concerning Catholics and their religion.

Mr. T. Harrington's Position.

The attacks of Mr. Redmond and his paper, The Independent, have momentarily been withdrawn from the Irish National Party, to be bestowed upon Mr. T. Harrington, who, after fruitless private efforts to further the cause of unity, has become its advocate in public. Mr. Harrington receives the violent enmity of his late friends in excellent temper. In a letter to "United Ireland" he says: "The Independent makes rather a silly attempt to turn to political capital a circular issued by me asking support for United Ireland in advancing its policy of Unity. It is described at 'an appeal to the clergy for assistance in attacking my former colleagues.' But the appeal was issued to the general public, lay and clerical, and if The Independent thinks that National unity can be secured by leaving the clergy of Ireland out of the reckoning I can only say that the fight under such circumstances is likely to be as long as the most ardent apostle of disunion. The Independent office could desire. I have invited no help to attack my colleagues, and have no intention of attacking them. My desire, on the contrary, is to lift them up to greater influence and to a better sphere of usefulness in Irish politics than they can possibly occupy under existing circumstances."

The O'Connell Commemoration in Rome.

The Rome correspondent of The Dublin Freeman's Journal writes under date of Rome, May 15th:

This morning the Church of the Trinita Colonna, St. Agata dei Goti was thronged with a multitude of English speaking persons, chiefly belonging to the Irish race, from the United States, Scotland, England, and the North Atlantic, as well as from Ireland. The occasion was the solemn commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the Liberator of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell.

The church was decorated in a manner well befitting the feelings which such a commemoration is calculated to awaken. The black and gold fringed draperies which hung around the High Altar and dropped in graceful folds from the crosses, recalled the sombre character of Requiem, while the crossed palm branches and the laurel leaves which were attached to the high and grandiose catafalque recalled to mind the triumph of the principles which O'Connell had so bravely defended—that his life's work had attained a great achievement worthy of being indicated by such signs of triumph.

Around the sides of the catafalque medallions bearing representations of the cross and round the altar and country for Ireland, and laboured and that fact was still further emphasized by four admirably painted shields—the work of the Irish artist Mrs. Lane Conolly, who directed this class of work—representing in accurate heraldry the four provinces of Ireland. The religious character of the great man commemorated was indicated by the admirably modelled Celtic cross, which stood on the summit of the catafalque, as the poetical spirit of his race was denoted by the high and grandiose catafalque covered with fresh flowers which hung upon it.

The monument on the wall of the left aisle marking the spot where O'Connell's heart reposes was also hung with mourning drapery, and in front of this hung four great gold-fringed banners, having in the center of each the flag of the countries in which, after Ireland, the influence of O'Connell was most profoundly felt—the United States of America, England, Scotland and Australia. At the base of the monument a large formed of the colors lay at the base of a shield, all black, on which in golden letters were the words "I begueth my heart to Rome." The Papal flag, the green flag with the white cross, and the great banner of St. Patrick, the flag of the English organ gallery, while the vestibule of the church was adorned with great American, Scotch, and English flags.

Behind the High Altar the back drapery was relieved by a gold Celtic cross, and above the canopy which overshadowed the High Altar, a great angel, bearing between his hands a scroll, on which was the word "Emancipation," attracted all eyes.

The celebrant on this solemn occasion was the Most Rev. Dr. Duane, Bishop of Canea, and Auxiliary of Dublin; assistant pastor Rev. Fr. W. H. O'Connell, Rector of the North American College; deacon, Rev. Dr. Prior, Vice-Rector of the English College; and masters of ceremonies, Revs. J. Duhig, Brisbane, Australia; and M. McNeill, Derry. Amongst those in the space reserved for the clergy were His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster; His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, his Lordship Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; the Most Rev. Mgr. Fassinari, Vice-Camerlengo of His Holiness; Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Archbishop of Nicola; Most Rev. Mgr. Skoner, Archbishop of Trebizond; the Right Rev. the Bishop Southwick; the Right Rev. Monsignor Campbell, Rector of the Scots College; Giles, Rector of the English College; Camassei, Rector of Propaganda; Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, late Rector of the North American College; Mgr. Stanley, Mgr. Maszynski, secretary of Cardinal Ledochowski; Mgr. de Ew, Mgr. Duane, secretary of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; Very Rev. Father Meyler, Consul-General of the Society of Jesus; Father Costello, O. P., of St. Clement's; Father Maguire, Procurator of the Redemptorists; Father Berthe, C.S.S.R.; Father Brann, of the Most Augustinians; Father Donegan, O. P., Prior of St. Clement's; Father David, O. S. F.; Father Dwyer, O. C.; Father Hennessy, O. S. A., Sub-Prior of St. Patrick's; Very Rev. Father Daly, Colbourne, Australia; and Father Wm. Whitmore, General of the Congregation of the Pallottine Fathers.

Amongst the laity were—The Hon. F. J. Byrnes, B. L. Solicitor-General of Queensland, Australia; the Marquis MacDonnell, Lady Herbert of Lea, Dr. Gurney, Gen. Sir Bran, of the Scots; Mrs. Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Milson, Mrs. Lane Conolly, Madame Doulier, Miss Geraghty, Melbourne, Australia; Miss Hydebeck, Mrs. and Miss Coxon, etc. etc. Very many students from other ecclesiastical colleges, attended from the North American College, the Propaganda, the English and the Scots College.

At the conclusion of the Mass the Most Rev. Archbishop Keane stood on the altar steps and delivered a discourse, lasting for over an hour, which that power and eloquence and eloquence distinguished his sermons. He took for his text those words of God to Moses, "Come, and I will send thee that thou mayest bring forth My people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt."

He said that fifty years ago Daniel O'Connell had laid his body to rest in his heart to Rome, and his soul to God. While Ireland mourned over her loss, Rome received that heart as a great heritage, and fame has since placed the name amongst the most illustrious personages of the world. Ireland, continued the preacher was proud and would for ever rejoice to have been the mother of such a son. It was an evident fact that God, who gave him as it were a divine mission, also imprinted upon him the signs of that mission. O'Connell was not merely the Liberator of Ireland but as the most illustrious man of that time. His life was a lesson to be studied by all.

The first stages he said of the lives of great men were interesting, for in them God's hand could be seen moulding them to His purposes. O'Connell himself has told us the story of his youth years, how the great man amid the wild scenes of his native country, of the green fields around his home, the straggling vistas of hill and valley, the green moorlands, the soft heathery mountain slopes, and the craggy heights where St. Brendan was wont to pray and fast, and the sacrifices of the unknown dwellers of the lands beyond the great ocean. In the mountain torrent and the ocean waves dashing in on the shore he saw, as it were, the struggling of life, and regarded them as typical of what his own life was to be. The storms sweeping over his native hills succeeded by the soft sunshine spoke to him of trials and difficulties, to be followed by victory and peace.

The right rev. preacher then traced the life of the Liberator through the various stages of his career. He showed him frequenting the schools of Liège, St. Omere, Louvain, and Douai. He was a witness of the dawn of the French Revolution and the excesses to which it had led, and he dwelt on the great principle underlying the American War of Independence and the French Revolution, in spite of their evil methods and tendencies. The American War of Independence and Napoleon's designs against England made that nations anxious to conclude Ireland. O'Connell knew that the time was ripe for a great movement, but the Rebellion of '08, trapped out in the blood of 50,000 victims, convinced him that by any other means against England would be to be righted, and his holy principle, formed on lines of moral force, and from these lines he never swerved.

Then followed an account of the various great events of O'Connell's life, his achievements at the Bar, his election to parliament, his refusal to take the Abjuration Oath, and his first campaign in Parliament, which ended in the passing of the Emancipation Act. Then he followed him to the great arena of Ireland, where he fought the mighty battle for Repeal at the head of a united people.

Finally he lingered with marked impressiveness on the heart-breaking scenes which closed the life of the great patriot. After thus showing by this illustrious example how the cause of true Freedom is inseparable from the cause of the Religion, he concluded his brilliant discourse with the following words:

"O Erin! land of my fathers, land of my birth, in the hand of O'Connell I see the Cross uplifted over thy sons as it was in the hand of Constantine, and I fancy I hear his voice exclaiming now from above, 'In hoc signo vinces—in this sign thou shalt conquer!'"

It is interesting to find the vestments used in the ceremony of today were sent by His Holiness from the Papal Chapel, and are those that were used in the celebration of the Regnum to the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX.

After the ceremony Cardinal Vaughan complimented Archbishop Keane in the English language, and the representative of English Catholics for the admirable sermon he had just delivered on the subject of Daniel O'Connell. The great Liberator, he said, had obtained emancipation for the English Catholics, and he wished for the discourse, said the Cardinal, was well worthy to rank with the discourses of the greatest of orators who have treated of O'Connell—the Rev. Father Ventura, in Italy, and Rev. Father Lacordaire in France.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

CANONIZATION CEREMONIES

Of Blessed Zaccaria and Fourier, De Maitinacore. Rome, May 27—The canonization today, of the Blessed Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites, and of the Blessed Fourier De Maitinacore, sur-named the Apostle of Lorraine, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the Popes. The only difference in this morning's ceremonial and those which occurred under the sovereignty of the Popes being that the external gates of St. Peter's were closed and that tickets of admission to the Cathedral had to be obtained. The huge basilica was thronged. According to estimates 40,000 persons were present. The approaches to the sacred edifice were lined by Italian troops. Inside the building were the Pontifical gendarmes and the Swiss Pontifical guards. Young men belonging to the different Catholic societies, under the direction of the Pontifical chamberlains, acted as ushers.

From as early as six o'clock in the morning an unending stream of carriages and pedestrians set in towards the Basilica, and by eight o'clock St. Peter's was crowded. Its interior was aglow with the light of thousands of candles, which a force of three lay brothers commenced lighting at five o'clock.

The illumination was especially brilliant at the Apse, where the Pontifical throne, surmounted by an immense picture of the Holy Trinity, was surrounded by banners depicting the miracles wrought by the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier.

Soon after eight o'clock the strains of the Ave Maria heralded the approach of the Ave Maria procession from the Sistine Chapel. It was headed by representatives of the Medicani and the Monticelli Orders, and was typical of the ecclesiastical orders, from the students to the prelates, cardinals, and cardinals, culminating in the venerable figure of the Supreme Pontiff, Leo XIII., borne on the Sedia Gestatoria, flanked by the bearers of the traditional Palfrey. His Holiness wore the pontifical tiara, the mitre, and the triple papal tiara, and with his right hand he blessed the people while traversing the nave.

The procession halted at the altar of the Blessed Sacrament to permit the Pope making adoration. Then, after the pontifical noble guard had presented arms, His Holiness proceeded to the Apse, and seated himself upon the throne, on the steps of which were grouped twelve assistant archbishops and bishops.

The assembled dignitaries of the Church made the accustomed obeisance to His Holiness, the Cardinals kissing his hand and the bishops kissing his hand and knee and the lower prelates kissing his foot. This ceremony completed, the dignitaries of the Church took their places in the stalls. The side seats of the Apse were occupied by the prince and princesses of Rome, the Knights of Malta and the members of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremony of canonizing the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier followed. It was directed by the three prelates, namely, the prelate to the Pope to grant the canonization, the proclaimer announcing the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier, and the Pontifical Mass.

Cardinal Gaetano Aloisi Masella, Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, the Advocate of the Cause of Canonizing formally demanded that the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier be inscribed on the roll of Saints, making the demand direct, instant, instantum, and instantissime.

After the first request the Pope intoned the Litany of the Saints. After the second request His Holiness intoned the Veni Creator. After the third request His Holiness wearing the Mitre of Doctor of the Church, proclaimed the new Saints. The Pope then authorized the official act of proclamation, and afterwards intoned the "Te Deum," in which the entire congregation joined. At the same time the bells of the Vatican and of the Basilica were tolled, and they set ringing the bells of all the churches in Rome.

The canonization being completed, Cardinal Luigi Orzi Di Saito Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College, and Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church celebrated the Pontifical Mass, and other special gifts, emblematic of the canonization, were presented to the Pope. They included five colored decorated candles, two leaves of bread embossed with the arms of Leo XIII., in gold and silver, two cases, one gilt and containing wine, and the other silver and containing water, and finally, three cages. In the first cage were turtle doves, in the second were rock doves, and in the third were smaller birds, all of symbolic value. The Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier, whose names have just been inscribed upon the Hagiological Calendar.

The music of the mass was chanted by the choir of the Sistine Chapel, and at the moment of the Elevation, the famous silver trumpets played a prelude to the musical part of the ceremony, stationed in the gallery of the children. The effect of the childish voices descending from the great height was very beautiful. After mass the procession returned to the Vatican in the same order as they left, and the great gates of St. Peter's were opened and the people permit the general public to view the decorations.

STRATFORD.

Concert by the Pupils of Loretto Academy. One of the best concerts given in this city was the one given by the pupils attending the Loretto Convent. The concert was held in the Separate School Hall, Friday, May 28th, and was well attended. Promptly at the appointed time the concert opened with one of Mozart's choruses, which was certainly a striking introduction. Martin's "Charge of the Cavalry," a pianoforte duet with three instruments was undertaken by the Misses G. Rankin, M. Fletcher, G. Dill, M. O. Bryan, M. Goodwin and M. Beatty, who sang with great effect. The duet was well given and was well received by the audience. To our mind the most striking number on the programme was the "Dance, My Darling Baby," chorus from Wang, some thirty or forty ladies, handsomely dressed in pure white, with delicate flowers decorating them and each possessing a well dressed do," sang "Dance, My Darling Baby," with great effect. Miss Emma Knecht, the pretty daughter of Mr. E. J. Knecht, possessed the voice of a nightingale, and was the centre of attraction for her beauty of dress and loveliness of manner. Little Jack Horner was well taken by Master B. Dillon, who was also neatly dressed for the occasion. The concert was so well pleased with the rendering of this number that it was repeated at some length on part two of the programme. Miss M. O'Brien next sang the song "Beauty Sleep," (Ardill) with great force of voice. Miss M. O'Brien followed with a piano solo "Mistelle" (Godfrey). The next attraction was a very pretty pantomime, "Voice of Spring," in which about twenty or more young ladies, dressed in white, decked with delicate flowers here and there, accompanied by suitable movements, the recitation of the two leaders Miss M. Dighton and G. Dillon. The song, "We Three," which was next sung by Miss Louisa McPhee, a young Miss of only nine, had a very pleasing effect. Part one then closed with the first scene of a cantata, "The Pleiades." The seven sisters were Misses H. Michie, G. Dillon, M. Dighton, M. O'Brien, H. G. Collins and T. Scanlon. The second scene of the year having representatives as follows: viz., Spring, by Miss K. Kelly; Summer, by Miss E. Craig; Autumn, by Miss E. Symons; and Winter, by Miss E. O'Leone. Miss Constance Beatty took the part of Messenger, and the song of the girls. Miss Beatty filled a bill well and has a nice stage appearance. Part two opened with a piano duet, viz., "Dance of the Shadows," (Streaborn) by Misses G. Scott, A. O'Connor, J. Walsh, M. Dill, B. O'Brien, and M. O'Brien. Next came a very pleasing duet, "Fly Away Birdling," (Abb) sung by Miss M. O'Brien and M. Quarry. Probably the best on the programme was the recitation which was given by Miss Irene Sullivan, and Miss Daisy Smith. She recited her little piece in a perfect, picturesque manner. A selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the opera of

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Mascagni, came next. Miss Georgina Burko and J. Beatty presided at the piano. Miss H. Collins at the organ and Mr. W. H. Smith assisting with the clarinet. This came some two of "Pleades," which was decidedly more attractive and entertaining than part one. This was followed by a piano solo, "Hibernia" (Lohr) by Miss H. Fletcher. The British next sang the song, "A Bird From over the Sea," and for an encore, "The Last Rose of Summer," followed by the old fashioned pantomime, "Twelve Little Grandmothers." This was certainly the most unequalled piece of the programme. Twelve little darlings, so as to speak, donned with gray shawls and white caps, with powdered hair and trembling hands, appeared to us in a very striking and effective way. The audience was well pleased with this number and applauded so long for more that it had to be repeated a second time. Masters O'Connor and Moore, dressed in evening dress, looking after the interests of the grandmothers by providing seats and tea. The instrumental duet, "Honor," was taken by Miss A. Ross, C. Hagar, E. Baxter, M. Struthers, B. Taylor and J. Beatty. Miss G. Burke was accompanist and filled the bill to perfection. The ushers who kindly acted were Mr. Robbins, J. J. Conaghan, M. S. Donovan, L. A. Sicklesteel, J. J. Callaghan and W. Cloney. Among the clergy present we noticed the following: Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Father Fogarty, Rev. Father Brennan, St. Mary's; Kealey, Irishtown; and Downey, Mitchell.



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DOMESTIC READING.

Men like a good feminine listener. God's delays are not God's denials. Keep up your spirits by good thoughts.

The greatest scholars are not the wisest men.

He who allows himself to be insulted deserves to be so.

Rivers are roads which move, and carry us whither we wish to go.

The want of occupation is no less the plague of society than of solitude.

Romance has been elegantly defined as the offspring of fiction and love.

We lose the peace of years when we hunt after the rapture of moments.

The more powerful an obstacle the more glory we have in overcoming it.

Every duty which is hidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back.

Love and obedience are so closely related that each may be the cause of the other.

Pleasing manners are often the color and gilding which beautify the timber image.

The more we know the better we forgive; whoever feels deeply feels for all who live.

If to experience you join common sense, you will be sure to make your calling a success.

You are obliged to your imagination for more than three-fourths of your importance.

Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets.—Napoleon I.

True manhood is only attained by him who has learned to live in the lives of his fellow-men.

Every man is worth just as much as the things are worth about which he busies himself.

It is easier to embody fine thinking, delicate sentiment, or lofty aspiration in a book than in a life.

In so complex a thing as human nature we must consider it is hard to find rules without exceptions.

From indolence, despondency, and indiscretion may I especially be preserved.—John Quincy Adams.

Love's secret is to be always doing things for God, and not to mind because they're such very little ones.

Gaiety and a light heart, in all virtue and decorum, are the best medicine for the young, or rather for all.

It is better honorably to incur the bad opinions of our neighbors than dishonorably to court their good opinion.

The greatest evils in life have had their rise from something which was thought of too little importance to be attended to.

There is naught so beautiful that there is not something still more beautiful, of which this is the mere image and expression.

Modesty is bred in self-reverence. Fine manners are the mantle of fair minds. None is truly great without this ornament.

He who is truly in peace never suspects others. But he who is ill at ease and discontented is disturbed by various suspicions.

It is with narrow-necked people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

The number of persons who shorten their lives by self-indulgence far exceeds the number of persons who injure their health by self-denial.

In trying to save your own soul you may aid in saving others. Neglecting your own salvation, you imperil that of those around you, by the scandal you give.

The advance of age is at first unperceived, but it is nevertheless certain and rapid; and when it is realized it seems to approach almost with speed of light, and life at last seems to end soon after its commencement.

This world is God's university or school, where men begin at zero, and are to unfold and come to manhood as the object of God's decrees and Providence and grace, and of the common sense which God has given us.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

If the secret history of books could be written, and the author's private thoughts and meanings noted down alongside of his story, how many insipid volumes would become interesting and dull tales excite the reader.

FACTORS OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

FIRESIDE FUN.

When may a ship at sea be said not to be on water?—When she is on fire.

Bark: The bark of a medicinal tree may save a man's life; the bark of a dog may save his property.

What is the difference between twelve dozen and a tea dealer? One is a grocer, and the other is a grocer.

Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.

Bride (to best man): "Why is marriage often a failure?" Best Man: "Because the bride does not marry the best man."

Teacher: "What is a synonym?" Boy: "It's a word you can use in place of another when you don't know how to spell the other one."

"Do you sing 'For ever and ever'?" asked a soulful youth, languidly. "No," answered she, in a matter-of-fact tone. "I stop for meals."

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a man in search of a tenement. "It ought to be; the painter gave it two coats recently," was the reply.

Which is the most obedient thing in the church, the bell or the organ?—Why, the bell, because it goes when it's tolled, and the organ says he'll be blown first.

A gentleman asked a negro boy if he would like to take a pinch of snuff. "No," replied the boy, very respectfully. "No thank you; Pomp's nose isn't bungry."

A little girl was once tempted to steal an orange from the table; but in a moment returning and replacing the orange was overheard to say: "Sold again, Satan."

"Mamma, can a door speak?" "Certainly not, my dear." "Then why did you tell Annie this morning to answer the door?" "It's time for you to go to school, my dear."

"I say, Bobby, did you hear your sister say she enjoyed the exhibition we gave last night?" "She was well pleased with your part, Mr. Featherly. She told me you made a perfect exhibition of yourself."

Mistress: "How is it that one never hears a sound in the kitchen when your sweetheart is with you?" Servant Girl: "Pleese, ma'am, the poor fellow is so bashful yet; for the present he does nothing but eat."

Practical Father: "I want to buy a watch for my boy—the cheapest you have. Honest dealer: 'I'm afraid I can't warrant the cheap ones to keep very good time.' Practical Father: 'Oh, that doesn't matter. Just make it so he can open the back of the case.'"

Mother (sternly): "Why did you tell that falsehood to the teacher, Arthur?" "I told somebody from punishment." Mother (mollified): "I knew there must be some extenuating circumstances. Who was it you wished to save from punishment?" Arthur: "Myself!"

A young housekeeper was discussing with her cook the menu for a supper party. "I think," she said, "we will have some oel for the second course." "How much will you want ma'am?" asked the cook. "I fancy," said her mistress, "ten yards will be sufficient."

She: "Are the majority of cyclists people of means?" He: "I don't know if they all are; but I saw a lady and gentleman sitting in the road at the bottom of a hill, and a tandem bicycle lying broken some yards away; and I think anyone would have been right in saying they were 'well off.'"

Smart Youth: "Mother can I dig up the garden for you to plant your flowers?" Mother: "Yes, dear; and here's a penny. I'm sure no other woman in the neighborhood has such a kind thoughtful mother's boy as mine." And then that kind, thoughtful, mother's boy goes triumphantly forth, and says aloud, so that all may hear who listen; "I didn't at first know how I was going to get them worms, without her finding out that I was going fishing. Hooray!"

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and vigor, the best should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Pleasant recollections generally promote cheerfulness and hopefulness and painful ones despondency and gloom. Thus the happiness that flows from the right regulation of the feelings tends to perpetuate a proper balance.

THOUSANDS LIKE HER.—TODAY McLeod, Severn Bridge, writes of a dose of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for curing me of a severe cold that troubled me nearly all last winter. In order to give a quickness to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL three or four times a day, if the spells render it necessary.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Reference has been made to heavy shipments of Ontario beef stockers to Buffalo and Iowa City. Chicago market reports state that Iowa is short on cattle, but "long on corn." From the counties of Ontario, Durham, and Peterborough an order for 1,000 head is now being filled to go to that State. Whether or not the shipments will cease at the end of this contract it is difficult to say, but we learn that the lots being sent are pleasing the market there exceedingly well. While this can be done with profit to American beef raisers in spite of duty and freight, surely there is some money to be made in Ontario by keeping such cattle here and finishing them on our cheap coarse grains and a little cheap American corn. While we do not like to see such animals leaving the country just at a time when the feeding of them is commencing to be more profitable, it does indicate a more life in the beef business. No doubt the almost universal run into dairying in some quarters, and sheep raising in others is largely responsible for this condition of shortage in the States referred to. Now is just the time to use only good bulls of whatever sort they may be. If for beef especially use good beef bulls; if for the dairy, use the sons of good dairy cows and sires having a performing history. We, as Canadians, have no time to waste growing or truckling in inferior or even ordinary stock.—Advocate.

An Ontario Bulletin speaks of the condition of vegetation in the Province: As May opened it was considered by the majority of correspondents that the season was hardly as advanced as usual, but it was thought that as there had been plenty of rain there would be rapid growth when the warm weather came. In most parts of the province there a good bite of grass for sheep and young cattle, but live stock generally had not been turned out to pasture. Fruit buds on trees were ready to burst into bloom, and gooseberries and currants were mostly leafing. Very little sowing of spring crops had occurred, owing to the wet and rather cold weather prevailing.

A window-box may be a very cheap or a very expensive affair, but a cheap one, made out of a packing-box, will grow flowers just as well as a costly one made of tiles. All that is necessary is something that will hold soil. It is not enough to simply nail window-boxes to the wall; a brace should run lengthwise of the box, and be strongly bracketed at each end to furnish support for the box.

The soil with which the box is filled should be rich; plants will not grow in poor earth. It is often difficult to get good soil in the city, but the addition of a little bonemeal, which can be procured from any store where garden seeds are sold, will make a poor soil sufficiently rich in all elements of plant food to insure success. If you do not feel able to afford a fertilizer the use of soapuds on washing day will supplement, to a considerable extent, whatever nutriment is contained in such soil as happens to be available.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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

Cardinal Vaughan in Rome. A despatch from Rome says Cardinal Vaughan has had audience of the Pope. The Holy Father received the Cardinal with great kindness, and his Eminence reported to him on the Catholic Reunion movement in England.

There is seldom a line of glory written upon the earth's face but a line of suffering runs parallel with it. They that read the lustrous syllables of the one and stoop not to decipher the other get the least half of the lesson earth has to give.

Chats With the Children.

THE TELESCOPE.—I asked one day that three friends I asked one day that they would dine with me; but when they came I found that they were six instead of three.

My good wife whispered: "We at last, but five can dine to dine. Send us away," I did. The rest remained mumbled tune.

"I do will go," the second cried. He left at once, and then, although to count but eight I tried. There were remaining ten.

"One of them back" my wife implored: "I fear the third may be." And I have behind, to share our board. Perhaps a score or so."

The second one then straight returned. Although he had been expected. He with the ten, we quickly learned. He was made. Dejected.

We saw the first returning; he with all the rest turned round. And there, behold: were my friends three.

Though six they still were found. For those of you who yet may find My riddle too complex.

I'll say the friends I had in mind Were "S" and "I" and "X."

Ralph G. Taber in St. Nicholas.

AN ELEPHANT'S JOKE. A very amusing story I told of an elephant and a constable. The day was very windy, and the constable stood in the shelter of a large building looking in an opposite direction from that in which the elephant was appearing. The circus had given its performance for the week, and men and animals were on their way to the next town. The performing elephant was started on in advance of the others. He and his keeper were walking quietly along in the very early morning. The only disturbance was the elephant's apparent determination to walk on the sidewalk. His keeper drove him from the sidewalk several times, but, like a mischievous little boy, back he would go. When the elephant reached the corner where the constable was he touched the constable on the arm with his trunk. The constable, turning, saw the huge beast at his shoulder, and, frightened almost to death, began running down the street and the elephant after him. The keeper called and called, but the animal paid no attention. The constable ran until he reached an open gateway, into which he rushed, shutting the gates after him. The keeper says that the elephant fairly chuckled, as though he had had a great deal of fun.

A BIRD OF LETTERS. "ABC, ABC, ABC!" The parrot cried, proud as could be. "We birds who know letters Are surely your betters." He called to the birds in the tree. But the birds in the tree-top at play All chirped in the jolliest way. "We don't know ABC's, But we're quite at our ease In these higher branches," said they. H. L. Bridgman in St. Nicholas.

HOW DUCKS FLY. Two astronomers were observing upon the observatory in the State of Washington. A flock of ducks came in sight. The astronomers decided that they would measure the flight of the ducks, and find out how many miles they could fly an hour, and how high they were in the air. They adjusted their instruments and took the measurements. The ducks were 908 feet in the air, and flying at the rate of 46.8 miles an hour—almost as fast as an express train. You see that a duck who uses his wings can fly very fast. It is very doubtful whether the ducks in your poultry-yard could keep up in the air to fly one mile, because they do not use their wings often. If they are frightened, they run at first, as if they had no wings. If they are chased, they run first, then they fly, but low to the ground and but for a short distance. The ducks who flew so high and so fast were wild ducks and they live on the wing—that is, flying more hours in the day than they were quiet. They learn to keep out of the reach of the huntsmen.—Outlook, New York.

STERLING BY A STAR. In the June St. Nicholas there is an article on "Steering Without a Compass" by Gustav Kolbe. The author says: The sailors prefer not to steer by compass must have struck you as one curious feat. Here is another. A steersman can keep his ship better on her course at night, if it be clear, than during the day. "Look ahead, got a star, and steady her head by it." So says the A. B. of the ocean to the sailor who has not yet won his degree. For the helmsman the stars are like the pillar of fire in Scripture. They are the hands on the dial of the night. "They twinkle 'good-evening' to poor Jack as he sits up aloft or stands at the helm, and wink 'good-morning' and 'good-by' to him, with daylight. It is obvious that the 'to' or 'off' movement of a vessel can be more quickly detected by a small, bright object like a star dead

ahead than by the monotonous sweep of the horizon, or by peering into the compass box. The same ancient mariner who told me about measuring the length of the cliff and in shore legs by the life of candles, told me that once, when the oil in the binnacle-lamps gave out and he was steering by a star, he occasionally struck a match and looked at the compass "to see if the star had moved any." He was a genuine "sea-cook," this ancient mariner, being steward of the vessel on which I was sailing; and he would bob up out of the cockpit and galley amidships like a seal bobbing up through a hole in the ice, and proceed to spin yarns.

When the lookout sings out, "Land ho!" and she replies to the officer: "Where away?" a star over the rock or other danger may be noted and brought down in line with the point on the compass, and its proper bearing obtained.

"The stars," said a sea-captain to me, "move apparently from east to west, so that when we find our first star will no longer do, we select another. This is the case with all but the north or pole star, which is in line with two certain stars in the Great Bear or Dipper, and the orbit is so small that it is a good guide for all night; and we can even detect errors of the compass by it."

The north star is of course as true as, or even truer than, the most accurate compass. To the "other things" that sailors steer by, the compass is, however, what steam is to electricity.

To produce an electric light you require a dynamo; to run the dynamo you need steam. You may feel the wind on your moist brow or hand; but the direction from which it blows you can—except in case of the regular trade winds, or unless you are up in sea lore—tell only from the compass. Then by sailing close to the wind you can keep on that course without looking at the compass. But the sailors naturally have a large accumulation of weather-lore; and in addition in the "trades" there are, except in case of violent storms, certain regularities in the winds in certain parts of the ocean, and certain other recurring signs, which the helmsman can utilize, and which often enable him to dispense with the compass altogether. For instance, if in standing south to round the Horn, you see the "Magellanic Clouds" (bright patches in the Milky Way) directly above the ship, change your course for the Straits of Magellan.

of wood, which reached from one side of the road to the other. We could not get out of the way on account of the dense undergrowth on each side, and there we stood, trembling with terror, expecting every moment to be crushed under the feet of the great beast, who was grunting and grumbling over his load. Suddenly the elephant stopped, he had caught sight of us. He regarded us for a moment or two, and then it seemed to occur to him that something was wrong. He thought for another moment, and then grunting deeply, he slowly turned himself round, lifting up the log to prevent it catching in the trees, until he stood sideways across the road. Then he began backing himself into the bog, crashing through the undergrowth and branches, until there was space enough for us to pass him. We were too frightened to move, however, and he grunted again impatiently. A louder and deeper grunt, evidently ordering us to look sharp and get out of his way, woke us up, and we hurried past as fast as our trembling legs would carry us. As soon as we had gone past the elephant resumed his way, grumbling and complaining to himself about the heaviness of his load. We learned afterwards that he was the oldest and steadiest elephant in the gang, and would work without a mahout, but we always remembered the incident with a thrill of terror.

Is not that wonderfully like reason? You will regard elephants with new interest, not only if a circus comes to Toronto, will you not?

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The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, adapted to the weakest digestion. —Almost as palatable as milk.  
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Father Sebastian.

By KATE JORDAN. The picture stood upon the mantel of the countess. It was only simple pastel in an old fashioned frame, just such a picture in value and execution as had often looked at Margaret from the windows of the dim-curio shops she loved to ransack in the Quartier Latin. And yet how unlike them! How mysterious its charm, how much more vaguely appealing, than any face she had ever seen.

Beautiful clothes, they are what I long for. Do you hear me? she said, with sudden passion. They are what I pray for and I will have them! "Babetto?" The call was piercing, and came from the lodge of the concierge. At the same moment the owner of it appeared in the doorway. She looked the concierge from chin to toe—stout, short of breath with a rolling walk, a white cloth wrapping her head, a broom of rusnes in her hand.

"Hush, oh, hush! My little one, who once when I was young and happy made me laugh with sweet pain when she held my breast too hard,—the vain, pretty thing, to whom—may the Virgin pardon me—I was never kind—she has forever. There!" Starting up, a terrible figure, which haggard age touched with tragedy, she flung out her arm toward the little window holding a picture of the gay street.

Sebastian saw her on May twilight. It was a frothy time. The Communes of 1871 was brewing; through Maurigny's open windows came the blatant voice of street orators preaching unity to listening throngs ripe for disorder; there was fever in the discontented air; Paris was like a plague house.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S Job Printing Department.

We beg to call attention to this branch of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S business, which affords every facility for the execution of Job Printing of all Descriptions. Amongst the lines of work we have been and are doing may be included: Books, Pamphlets, Commercial Printing, Letter-heads, Bill-heads, Monthly Statements, Circulars, Catalogues, Posters, Programms, Tickets, Memorial Cards (large or small, and in plain black or bronze), Appeal Cases, Factums, Law Blanks, Indentures, Mortgages, &c., &c.

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to his brain. He sped across the white space and reached the top of the steps shut in by gates; these he securely looked, and waited inside. Over him a figure of the Christ stood with benign, forgiving palms, downspread. The silence from the solemn interior stole to him, even through the closed doors behind him, like a soothing blessing, while in violent contrast came the tread of the mob, the mixed roar of voices, the raucous cries of the song which extolled murder.

FEVER AND AURIC AND BILIOUS DRAGGONESSES are positively cured by the use of Farnesol's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.



FATHER CONNELLY'S JUBILEE.

Honored by the Holy Congregation and its Priests of the Diocese.

Peterborough, May 29.—The 68th anniversary of the birth of Rev. Father Connelly...

The priests of the diocese presented Rev. Father Connelly with a handsome silver chalice...

On this remarkable day in the life of your priesthood, the conferees you have known these many years...

Our hearts united with yours during the holy sacrifice of the Mass in acts of praise and thanksgiving to God...

"Introitus ad altare Dei; Ad Deum qui laetificat juventutem meam." The fervor with which you then uttered these words of confidence...

The generous sacrifices in early youth of home and friends, the arduous labors, the solitary hours, the struggle against nature...

St. Mary's League of the Cross

The League of the Cross Dramatic Club, of St. Mary's Branch, gave their first performance on Monday evening...

The parts of Harold Hadley, Mr. Slater and Mrs. Farley were each well represented and a help to the success of the evening...

C. M. B. A. Picnic.

Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A., Montreal, held its regular monthly meeting in their new quarters in St. Patrick's Hall...

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

MONTREAL, June 1.—An open meeting of Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. was held in the St. Patrick's Hall...

Mr. Sharkey opened the proceedings by a happy address of welcome in course of which he thanked the Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's for his kindness to the Branch.

An address was delivered by Mr. Justice Curran which evoked much applause. Judge Curran began his remarks by a reference to the excellence of the C.M.B.A. and the inducements offered by this fraternal Association...

League of the Cross.

The League of the Cross, St. Paul's Branch, held their regular meeting Sunday last Vice President Mr. Stubbs in the chair...

The Rev. Father Cline then addressed the members on total abstinence, relating many facts which he had seen by experience.

Members: Daily Stubbs and Kelly gave short and interesting addresses. The meeting adjourned to meet Sunday, June 6th, at 8:30 sharp in St. Ann's Hall, Tower street.

THOMAS M. HARRIS, Recording Secretary.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 4, 1897.

Receipts of grain on the street this morning were fair. Wheat—Firm; 200 bushels selling at 75c...

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 31.—Grain.—The market is dull but prices are steady. Prices here range about as follows:—Wheat—No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 2 in store, 20 1/2...

Flour—Two cars of Manitoba flour were sold on European account and from the domestic trade there was a fair consumptive demand for spring wheat grades...

Meat.—The market was quiet to day and dealers say that there is no quotable change in values. Rolled in burl, \$2 80 to \$2 90, and in bags, \$1 40.

Cheese.—On spot to day the tone was quite decidedly weak, no being the price paid for the 1,500 French cheese arrived by box and rail, while offer of finest western goods at 8 1/2 were regarded with indifference.

Butter.—There is a moderate demand at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Eggs.—The market still keeps in pretty much the same groove, with prices about steady at 10 to 11 1/2.

Provisions.—The feeling is steady, but on the whole business does not amount to a great deal. Choice and heavy Canadian, short cut, per cwt, \$13 50; heavy Canada, 11 1/2; compound lard, 5c to 6c; extra pure, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; finest kettie lard, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Freethold Loan and Savings Co. DIVIDEND NO. 75.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year...

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BOECKH'S BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

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The Waverley Bicycle. For comfortable and inexpensive riding. \$75. These are better than our wheels of last year. The marked difference in price is because we do not have to buy any new machinery.

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Matchless Waverley Bicycle for 1897, with absolutely true and dustproof bearings—a marvel in skill and workmanship—cannot be sold for less than the price we ask—\$100.

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Gold and Silver Mining Shares. I can supply you with ALL of them, at lowest prices. WAR EAGLE, GOLDEN CACHE, TWO FRIENDS, BONDHOLDER, ATHABASCA, THE WASHINGTON, SMUGGLER, B.C. GOLD FIELDS, ROSSLAND DEVELOPMENT.

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