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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. V.-No. 22.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SACRED HEART.

In the cycle of nature June is the leafy month on the calendar of the church. It has the distinction of boing consecrated to the Sucreed Heart, and upon this it is proposed to make a few characteristics. observations
As to dectrine little needs to be said.

As to doctrine little needs to be said.
It is the same which underlies all wor shup of God, the doctrine that He is a tod of goodness and love. The use of the word heart to express this is not underly natural but has also the approval of revolation. "My son give me thine heart," is an order to the creature to give the service of his whole rational nature to film who had made it, and to give it from motives of charity or love, it from motives of charity or love. give the service of his whole rational nature to Ifin who had made it, and to give it from motives of charity or love, of which the heart is the omblem, and on the ground pointed out by St. John that we were loved first. (Iv., 10). This was always of the ossence of religion. But since the Incarnation, in which it has pleased the divine condescension to become man and pour the full tide of His love over His creatures, through the channel of a human heart, the doctrue without substantial change, has become more specific. It now forces our attention upon Gold, through the humanity of Christ, the mediator. There is one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Josus, says St. Paul; and this means not that man by himself is adequate to the work of atonoment but that it is by and through the humanity. that it is by and through the humanity, assumed to Himself by the eternal Word, redemption is effected. God is the wer, humanity the means and instru-ent: but in this instance, differing power, humanity the means and instrument: but in this instance, differing
from all else whether on carth or in
heaven, the Actor and His instrument
are one and the same living person.
And God now has a purely human heart,
and as the heart is the seat, or at all
vounts the universally accepted emblem,
of the affections, the spring of living
action in the rational nature, to say we
adore the Sacred Heart is equivalent to
saying we adore our divine Saviour
under the special aspect of His love.
This is the doctrine, and this has always
been held and acted upon. But to bring
out what is special in the modern devotion requires a few soutences, which
we will keep as froe from technical words
as possible. Faith thon, is always the
same. But dovotions are affected by
time and place, and circumstance, and
the like. For devotion is only the way
we carry out the teachings of the faith.
The object of both faith and devotion is
of course the same, Jesus Christ, God we carry out time teachings of the faith. The object of both faith and devotion is of course the same, Jesus Christ. God and Mau, as Ife dwelt amongst us. The faith teaches the truth, and the whole truth, about Ilin, filling the intellect Devotion tries to copy what is thus taught and work it into conduct conformable to the model put before it, and so make us Christ-like and fit for heaven. All theologians tell us that any act of Christ was by itself sufficient to make full atonement for the sins of the world; and if you ask, why, then, was Ille cartly life prolonged into the doing and suffering of all things—except sin—of which man can have experience? the answer is twan because He came not merely to pay our ransom but also to be our perfect model in everything we have to do in order to be saved.

Catholicity teaches this at every

answer is, twas because He came not merely to pay our ransom but also to be our perfect model in everything we have to do in order to be saved.

Catholicity teaches this at every breath, as you may see—not heeding other ways—by going into any of our well-furnished churches. There you will not only find the Crucifty, the standard of Christianity, displayed in its preper pre-eminence, but also from the walls and niches there looks down upon you, in sculpture and painting, here, Jesus, the modest, thoughtful boy, obedient to His parents, again, Jesus, as the toiling, fatigued mechanic, for the consolation of those who labor, and so no to the end. There is not a phase of human life or experience but finds here both its model and its comfort, for He ran the whole circle, and is adorable not more) in overy set but also for it.

But as we can take in only one or a few of these, at best, and are more impressed by what comes directly home to us, as resembling our own occupation, so we feel specially moved towards the Divine Master under the aspect of His Poisson or the essembling our own occupation, so we feel specially moved towards the Divine Master under the aspect of His Poisson or suffering what we have to dor suffer ourselves. And hence it is there is hardly an act of His on record but some one has been led to make it the sarving point of a suitable devoice, and the his prepared to the sarving point of a suitable devoice, and the his way that the holy infancy, nor the server easily both how the devotion to the Sacred Heart arises and the lotty place it fills. It springs out of recognition and put of something that was added over and above the price of redomption and put of something that was added over and above the price of redomption and put of something that was added over and above the price of redomption and put of something that was added over and above the price of redomption and put of something that was added over and above the price of redomption and put of something that was added over and above the pri

Have you, kind reader, ever meditated the history of Good Freday from this point of view that, in all use means at all, lost of enud disapprostances and ersishing defeat. The appearite have fish, and the my who a work are wanted by make Him king have beet the cattle force and mocking by terras, and the solders supply indiffer at cool questing direct at the foot of the cross where in the solders supply indiffer at cool questing direct at the foot of the cross where in the solders supply indiffer at cool questing direct at the foot of the cross where in the solders supply indiffer at cool questing direct at the foot of the cross where in the solders supply indiffer at cool covered. Shall this to the ending? No. the foot may be a sold to be a sold to the foot may be a sold to b

and picture upon which this devotion rests.

Historically Christ had finished His work, at the moment when crying with a loud voice He gave up the spirit. His heart was opened only when that cruel act could add nothing to the merit of Redemption, but to show His love still unabated. May not His reopening it, so to say, in these sublime devotions of our day, be the last appeal He will make? I and the last gift we can expect? I and the last gift we can expect? I can do nothing but good to think so, and act accordingly.

The recoption of children of Mary is always a pretty sight and one which anturally inspires every good person with the tenderest thoughts, and with the tenderest the well-being and growth in grace of the young creatures who are dedicating themselves to the service of the Blessel Mother of God. But when as on Sunday last at \stacks. Michael's, the reception takes place in a grand cithedral, with every accessory of lights, flowers and music it becomes doubly impressive.

The High Altar was a beautiful sight with glm.noring tapers and coloured laugs.

Precisely at 1 o'clock Prof. Lemaitre conunenced the opening voluntary, and as the grand notes of the organ swelled in waves of sweetest sound over the great church, the young grils of the solality walked in procession to the thirdren's choir rows in a chorus, after which Miss Shea sang a solo "Evening Frayor." Forf. Walter played an evuisite violin solo, and at its conclusion flow. Fasher Ryan ascanded the pulpit and delivered an address to the assembly sediciate.

The new form of the recommendation of the Rev. Fasher Ryan sead that the sociality was banded together to do good, and that it accombishes the poor, the recommendation of the Rev. Fasher Ryan sead that the worner we want norvaday, are women who are ready and willing for them, to help and sympathies with them, these are the women who will make good wives and mothers, not the co-called new woman "about whom we need.

Miss Chapin then sang the Salve Regina and the new associates were led up to the Altar rail, and willighted caudes in their hands made their promises in reply to the questions of the North. The cody work of the Rev. Director, who then hong the medal around their necks.

The newly recolve

After the rece tion the rest of the programme was sone through very acceptably, the large congregation listening with attention and appreciation to the different numbers.

It is to be hoped that the Choral May Festival will become a well recognised numalization at St. Michael's and that the congregations of the different clienches will patrains to tiberally, and the left on the good work of aiding the poor, and at the same time gift formalities (1 Spanish each of Mary.

There,

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On the meriting of the different dread sent nee of the Superior with the meriting of th

St. Mary's Church.

At the voclock Mass on Ascension

The Pro- In Completed a Poem

The Pope, says a cable despatch to the daily papers, has just completed a Latin poem. of eighty stanzas, pointing out the beauties of frugality and the evils of glutiony. The poem is filled with charm and quiet humor. His Holiness casy pay attention be fore all to cleanliness, that the table appointments be spotless, the glass bright, the napery immaculate, and that from the cellar come the purest wince of the Albanian Hille, "which exhibitates the spirits and keeps away trouble; but, don't trust Bacchus, so don't be fregal in diluting wince with water."

water."
He continues: "Obtain from healthy grain well-cooked bread, ext sparingly of chicken, lamb and beef, which are most nourishing to the body. Meat should be tender and without abundant sauces or root vegetables, which spoil it.

shotto or root vegetables, which spoil it.

"Fresh eggs are excellent, whether raw or slightly cooked. Drink an abundant quantity of foaming milk it nourishes infants and assists old age. Also honey, that celestial gift. But of this use fragally.

"Add to these sweet herbs, fresh vegetables and garden supplies. Add ripe fruit according to reason, especially tender apples, which, with their pink tints, brighten the banquet.

"Listly, comes drink, which in hard seeds Moohs sends you a softly sipping, black liquor that comforts the heart."

The Pope adds that by following these precepts a man may live to a healthy, strong and good old age.

The Pope adds that by following these precepts a man may live to a healthy, strong and good old age.

The second part of the poem consists in a graphic description of a banquet, which is largely compused of of oysters, high-spiced venison, fole gras, etc., "at the end of which there is sometimes strife and contention, and almost always bodily disorders."

Parkey and the Powers.

Loudon, Juno 1.—Eastera affairs appear to have reached the drifting stage. Evidently it is the object of Turksy to create delay and to discover any latent weakness in the Europau concert. During the councils of Ministers at the Yildiz Kiosk at mention of Thesslay is studiously avoided. The assumption seems to be that Thessaly belongs to Turkoy by conquest, and that there is nothing more to be said on the subject.

Water at T signer

Water-et eigen.

On the incruing of the 4th May the dread sent hee of the Supreme Court of Oppicals was carried out with all the formatities of Sparish in wo the plateau of the firstress Caetle of Montznich, which overleeks the beautiful bay of Barcelona, on the five anarchists when its lecrees had out I much to the death, senably in a subspace of onthe precised. St. Mary's Church.

At the so clock Mass on Ascension Thursday, about one hundred children make their First Communion. It was a beautiful and edifying spectacle to the large congregation present. That the children realized their privilege in receiving the Bread of Life, was evidenced by their thoughtful and pious demeanor. After Vespers in the evening, prepared by a short instruction they renewel their baptistal promises and registered in the history of their lives a red letter day, the recollection of which, in the years to come would be as the passing of a angel, a sweet inspiration from the home of God.

His Grace the Arobbishop, assisted by Vicar General McCaun and Rey. Father Marijon, Provincial of the C. S. B., blessed the new vestry of St. Mary's Church. Eolem Mass was sung by Rey. W. McCann, with Father dollard as deacon, and W. Murray as sub-dracon. After the communion His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel of the Sunday, preached a vigorous and impressive serraon. His Grace taking his thought from the gospel good with done of the caveling the first the chart of the chart of the caveling the first the char penalty in a cut new so, pastly worsted, penalty in a cut new so, pastly worsted, for the frightful massacre which stained the streets of the Condal city in Inne last, during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Then the fatal bombs carried

The first Surday of May the Jesnit Fathers of this beautiful college, situate in one of the loveliest of Barcelona's shurbs, invited hasts of their many influential friends to participate in the "Postic Crown. the literary exercises and dramatic cutertainments of their students, for which occasion the beautiful theatre and gorgeous salon of the college were most tastefully and artistic ally decorated, both being robed in all the festive grandeur of scenic decoration and wealth of alorument. At the courtoons and kind invitation of the very reverend Fathers, the Most Rev. Dr. Fransisco Mora. Bishop of Hierropoles, slate of Les Angelos, California, occupied the presidential chair. Around him were gruped the very reverend rectors of the college and of the Josuit Fathers of the College of California, occupied the presidential chair. Around him were gruped the very reverend rectors of the college and of the Josuit Fathers of the College of California, occupied the presidential chair. Around him were gruped the very reverend rectors of the college and of the Josuit Fathers of the College of California, occupied the presidential chair. Around rectors of the college and of the Josuit Fathers of the College of California, occupied the presidential chair. Around him were gruped the very reverend rectors of the substantial thair sold the very reverse with the same of Cataluna. The subject of the debate was "Spain's Sovereignity in the East and in the West," and in prose and weres, truly well itid the youthful alumni show that prefer insteady of the subject which had been chosen to test their dialectic. Instoric and iterary talent, giving them at the same time an opportunity of prefer instoric and college of California and apportunity of the subject which had been closen to test their dialectic. Instoric and college of the constant of the carbon of its sons and with the coal and self-abuigation of such of her children ascarried the banner of Jesus Christ and the light of this fory in the cash of the constant of the children

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Barcelous, May 14, 15 77.

Grand Musical Vespers and Lecture in St. Mary's Church.

St. Mary's Church.

On Sanday evoning, 16th inst, grand musical vespers and a lecture under the anspices of the Catholic Mutual Baueth Association, took place in St. Mary's church.

The lecture on the advantages of the C. M. B. A; socioty was delivered by Father Bourke, the eloquent young pastor of Oakville. The courch was througed to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience, who were delighted and—finstructed by the cloquent lecturer.

The vespers were chanted by Very Rav. Deam't gan, assisted by St. Mary schoir, noider the leadership of Professor O'Meark. The choir acquitted itself in its Junai brillian manner.

After the lecture a large collection was taken up-in aid of the funds of the christable society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland

Contenary of M. Columbkille to be Cele-brated in Ireland and Mcotland-Death of a Well Known Member of the Irisk Bench Nane in nglish Hospitats.

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

Itelations Meeting. "

I can assure you there was no intention whatever on the part of the firm. sters of slove meeting to misrepresent the post of of Mr. Johnston. His ster with the others was given to 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 prestion but we did not on that account think that the question foll to the ground. . . Mr. Johnston did not vote for rate relief to be extended to Iroland as to England and Scotland, nevertheless the Government are likely to yield on this point, and Iroland will not be 'wronged to the tune of 1900." as she would have been had not patriotic Irishmen done their duty.—R. Kane."

Clare.

The local feeling in connection with the Lisdoonvaroa spas has reached an active 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, Mesers. Curtin and Meguire, whose bid was accepted by the Representative Church Body for a tenancy of the wells under lease. A large number of the tonants assembled and proceeded to the wells, where they forced open the "sulphur house," and Mr. D. U.Ospilan, 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 Ourtin 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 Eunis with his solicitor, and an application for an injunceion will be at once made to the Court of Chancery. fork.

Mrs. Howard, a respectable shop-keeper 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.

good neath. 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 organisations of the city also sent their contingents. The proceedings commenced with Pontifical High Mass at 12 c'clock, which was celebrated at St. Mary's Oathe-deal. An immense congregation attended, the spacious edifice being filled to overflowing. At the Mass the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, presided.

Desegal.

At Gartan, in Donegal, where St. Columba was born on the 7th of December, 521, High Mass will be owlebrated, discourse delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, and other prominent scelesiastics in honor of the 18th 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 gather ang will take place is one of the most interesting in Donegal, and commands an extensive view of the three pretty lakes of Gartan. Veagh, and Akibbon. In Derry (city) the celebration will be of a purely religious nature, and will consist of a Novens of Eucharlatic devotions on the spot most closely connected with the name and memory of the saint, the old Long Tower Church.

Down.

A deputation from the Belfast Naturalists Field Cub have waited on the Board of Down Cathedral for the purpose of obtaining permission to recet the od granite cross on ground adjacent to the cathedral, which was granted. Portions of the old cross, which once marked the spot where the National Apostle was buried, are now in possession of the Very Rev. P. O'Kane, P.P., V.F. Major Wallace, and Mrs. M'Evoy, proprietress of Denvir's Hotel.

The news of the death of Lord Justice Barry was received with profund sorrow in Dublin and country. There was no more popular and esteemed member of the Irish Judiciary. The last illness of the Lord Justice was very brief.

Charles Robert Barry was a Limerick man, the son of a respected solicior of that town, the late Mr. James Barry. Having passed through

Trinity College he was called to the Irish Bar in the year 18 b, and wont to the Munster Circuit. He soon rose into large business, and proforment came quickly to him. In 1850 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, then Sergeant in law, and finally Law Advisor to the Castle. 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 in-ident 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 obarged with the Fennan 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 unsparing popular oblequy.

Kerry

A man of the small farming class, named John O'Connor, has just died

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 Claar, had attained the remarkably long age of 108 years. He was in the prime of life when Catholic E mancipation was passed

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, 1898, and in which it is stated St. Mel was buried. He said that some things cocurred in the graveyard which the sanitary authority, should take cognisance of. Some people went there, dug up remains and skulls, and the dogs came and earried away rome limbs of human remains Under such circumstances 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 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 =t Clergymen Conversion of Protest

Contention of Protestant Clergymen.
The Pope has decided to appeal to
the generosity of English Roman
Catholice 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 stud
ies. The Holy Father has conferred
on the subject with Cardinal Vaughaa
and Monsignor Giles, Rector of the
English College.

Name as Hospital Narses.

Ness as Hospital Nerses.

A short time ago Mr. Flavin asked a question in the House of Commons concerning the bigoted and unjust action of the Swancea Board of Guard lans 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 these gentlemen, as Father Fitz gerald informs him that the nuns have been admitted at last after repeated refusals.

SCOTLAND

Thirteenth Centenary of St. Colu Thirteesth Cestessr, et St. Celsuba.
Elaborate preparations are being made in Soviland 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 Soot land are organising a pilgrimage to Iona. On the 18th June, the Tuesday within the octave, the Catholics, head do by the Bishops, will visit the island and have Mass celebrated amidst the ruins on the spot where the saint expired in 597. Details of the pilgrimage have not yet been announced.

St. Michael's School.

The following pupils received testimonials of merit for May 1807:
Form IV.—Excellent—D. Grainey,
E. Byrnes, F. Dissette, J. E. Ferris, T.
Cowan G. OLeary, G. Lawlor, J. Egan,
H Baker, J. Doyle and J. Hickey,
Form III.—Excellent—A. Dissette,
F. O'Halloran, F. Grainey, E. McMillan,
and M. Ryan. Good—F. Pinfold, C.
Burns, Iven Brazil and E. Burkey,

New May 1907.

Form II.—Excellent—N O'Leary, J. Doherty, S. McConnell, S. Murphy, Good—R. Clancy, 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). Fresh instructions, coinsequently, will be sunt to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly.

The Ambassadors are urging the Turkish Gyernment to engage to prolong the armistice in the event of the peace negotiations not being ended when the armistice expires.

and the manufacture of the week had a con-

A HUNTER'S STORY.

EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON AN AT-TACK OF RHEUMATISM.

ryousness and Stomach Tr Sleep at Pimes Was I Again Restored. on the Amberst N. S., Sentu

Then the Amberst N. S., Sentinel.

The little village of Petiteodiac is situated in the south-oasterly part of New Brunswick, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, Mr. Herbert Yoomans, who resides there, follows it a occupation of a hunter and trapper.

Is occupation requires him to endure a great deal of exposure and hardship, more especially when the know hos thick and deep on the ground in our cold winters. A few years ago Mr. Yeomans tells our correspondent that he was soized with a sovere billows attack and a complication of diseases, such as sour stomach, sick headache and rheumstism. Mr. Yeomans 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 tirod feoling and very much depressed. My appetite was very poor, and if I ate anything 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 and shoulders that I could exarcely raise my hands to my head. I trude different remedies but all to no purpose. A neighbor came in the property of the pains in my arms and shoulders that I could exarcely raise my hands to my head. I trude different remedies but all to no purpose. A neighbor came in the property of the pr

IRISH NATIONAL RE-UNION.

Resolutions of the Irish Party-Tim Heal; Still at His Old Game.

Still at Ille 01d Game.

LONDON, May 17.—At a meeting of the Irish Party, hold to-day at the House of Commons, the foilowing 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 essential to the National cause; that we are ready to enter into such rounion pledged against any attempt to ronew recriminations as to mast differences or to sock either personal or sectional triumphs: that, inspired by such feel-ings, we observe with satirfaction 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

owages, and make he and an 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 cyes of the public. The first essential to any attempt at 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

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

Laughter lengthens life; smiles

Music is an art which strengthens the bends of civilized society, human-ises and softens the feelings and dispositions of man, produces a refined pleasure in the mind, and tends to raise up in the soul smottons of an exalted nature.

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

In In Int her. Bisher II suley

A MODERN INSTANCE

The v-ry latest writer on this subpet in Europe, Mr. Harr-see, has in
his latest work* abandoned the theory
of Cape Breton, and gone back to that
of Labrator. Dr. Dawson is dis
pleased with him for this, but he him
self having, as I said, kecked 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
wenerable 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 impossimay yet be converted to the trae latin on this point. We had a faw months ago a striking proof of the impossibility (simeot absolute) of Cape Breton being the landfall of Cabot. It was the wreek of the steamer Abbey moor, off Renews, near Cape Itace. This steamer started from almost the exact spot of Cabot's departure: she came around the north coast of Seotland, passing through Pentland Fitth, be tween the Orkneys and Cathness, and Southerlandshire in latitude 55. B5.
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 her course westwards. They had all the minute and perfect knowledge of modern nautueal 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 ourrents, 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 Renews 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 to believe that Cabot, under those circumstances, could have drifted against all natural causes, switch Gove Race. This is what we are asked to suppose, but this is not all. The same for unitous causes which drove him south of Cape Race, must have here 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 Scatteric, his course would have to be changed to N. W. Any nautical man will be able to understand from this the aburdity of the remark of Dr. Dawson may appear quite reasonable to the ordin

that "Oape Breton was a natural landfall after missing Cape Race" 10, 02).

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. Harrisses' 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. Thestrong: in the says of this argument, which I fully acknowledge, must tell with still greater force in favor of us in Newfoundland, who are really born on the scene of these events. who with our first lifebreath have drunk in the "nautical scase," who have lived like the see, gull amid the billows of the Great Ocean:

amid the bliows of the vices.

* The swell
Of whose broad breast, whose milly 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."

The mantle of hor wave, and thrill us with hor kiss."

But even if Cabot, by one out of teu thousand chances, should have missed Cape Race, neither the time, courses, 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. How can it be explained? If it be said he had not time on his first voyage, and was colliged to return at once to Europe, then why did he not do it on his second voyage? We are told, by Soncini, he intended on the second voyage to come out to the landfall of the first, and then, from there, coast

* John and Sebastian Cabot

westwards tda quello loco gia occupato andarsi a mano a mano verso l'occidente). And this he did, fut it was not from Seatteris 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' 56' 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 imposphility—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

I ABRADOR. The reasons urged against the Lab rador as the landfall are: First, that it would be impossible for Cabot to arrive there on account of the ice, on June 21th. Secondly, it is objected that Cabot and his sailors said that the land they discovered was ric's in soil, well wooded, and of temperate olimate, quite capable of raising the silk and dye-woods, the Bresil 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 24th of the month of June. As everyone 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 into Hudson's Strait as the 67th or 38th 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 the statement is spite of its laving 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 Capa Breton. If any person wishes to be convineed 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," to. The names of "Woody Island" and "Green Island" frequently occur; and the Eskimon names Napatlik and Napa-Katakt alik, near Hopedale, which mean "Wood-Island," and "Spar-Island," that is to say "Island where masts of ships may be out." These names, I say, speak for themselve, and ought to prevent such statements from being made by some writers, without found ation, and repeated by others without inves

Solve and a superation of the claims of Bonavista.

Finally we come to consider the claims of Bonavista. The Mason map brings back the tradition of Bonavista as the first land discovered by Cahot, as far as the beginning of the XVII century, namely, to 1916. 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 Pont 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; back of that we cannot go. Now with his tradition. In fact, we go back in the find the origin of it; back of that we cannot go. Now with this tradition. In fact, we go back a hundred years or more find the beginning or origin of the readition. I find that it had nothing to do with Cabot, and I find also how succeeding generations fell into the mistake of populying it to Cabot.

In the letters, already quoted, concerning John Cabot's voyages, Woncernin, Paequaglio, and De Ayala—there

is no mention of Bonavista, nor prima vista, nor terra primum reperta, nor anything at all of that kind. The only names mentioned in connection with the Cabota and their voyages are: St. John, St. Mark, Baccakos, New Isles, and New-Lands, or New-World. Buch were the names given by Cabot. Thes 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. Freilio, Bonavista, Bonaventura, Bapo Spera, San Francisco, Capo Raso, Ao, every one of cisco, Capo Raso. &c., every one of which exists on our shores.

LANDIALL OF CORTEREAL.

IANDIALL OF CONTRIBAL.

Claspar do Cortereal was Governor of the Island of Terceira in the Azores. It was from there he set out on his voyage to Newfoundland. He had doubtless made himself well-mormed of the wh reabouts of Cabot's New Lands It is not at all improhable that he may have got passession of Cabot's papers, map, log and globe, so raysternously lost. We have reason to believe that he made almost directly the headland of Newfoundland, which was situated in 141 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 Ortereal gave the name of Bonavista. It was most probably his landfall We have been accustomed to sesume that this was a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm and joy on the gart 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, No. We have here then an example of the custom so common among the early navigators of naming the new lands after the old once left behind. This Point is particularly mentioned by Remusio, the historian of Bacculao, and is called Bona Vista; it became at once a most important point. It was the goal of all Northwestern uavigators; having made this point they steered north or south, as the case might be. Oa 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 tt. is the one invariably made by all navigators In 1628, 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 in latitude 34 N. (about North Carolina), then he coasted north, as the chroniclessy, "Until he came to the land, which in tim catching (st. caterines I and or) as it has were well known at the time; but he says nothing about their naming or discovery. In 1535, the following year, he again made nearly the same point, viz, the Bird Islands (now the Fauks) in lat. 19 40°, about 65 miles north of Bonavista.

IT DOESN'T PAY

TO PARLEY WITH RHEUMATISM.

TO PARLEY WITH RHEUMATISM.
Rheumatic joints, and aching limbs meas is ability to work, and inability to work, for measurements of the control of the control

tism. He tried mineral springs in Indiana and mud baths, but these did him so little good that he returned Home to Hamilton a cripple.

Then hestartedtaking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and four bottles have completely cured him. He feels fitte start to work now. The content of t

The Domain of Woman. TALKS BY "TERFSA."

The House of Providence Victorian Diamond Jubiloe picule was a decided success. From an early hour in the afternoon until after 10 p.m. a constant stream of visitors passed the gates, and by their liberal patronage of the various entertainments and the different refreshment booths evinced a determination to enjoy themselves to the full, while, at the same time, benefitting our leading. same time, benefitting our leading Catholic charitable institution

A feature much appreciated was the large dancing platform, whereon scores of young people whirled around, grace otherwise, to the inspirm s of D'Alessandre's orchestra. that seems a pretty large slice out of the proceeds. I think we ought to pay the cost of the outertainments. &c. by subscription and let the House of Provi-dence have the benefit of the whole of the profits. the way, that same orchestra cost *

one prouts.

Did you see; the Cinegraphoscope! If so, did you, like a lady of my acquaintance, "wonder how they could possibly make the things move about like that?"

The invention is certainly a most

The invention is certainly a most wonderful thing. The committee is to econgratulated upon their enterprise in securing it, for it proved one of the largest "draws" of the day.

The various refreshment booths dispensed toothsome edibles all day at a most moderate charge, the ladies who acted as waitresses exerting themselves to the utmost to provide for the wants of their patrons. Considering the work and fatigue involved in managing anything of this description, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon their generous efforts. I should like to offer a suggestion in this connection, to the effort that a little more space in the effect that a little more space in the arrangement of the tables would add to the convenience of everyone erned. The tables are in many crowded too close together, with the result of producing a feeling of dis-comfort that might be obviated by a

comfort that might be obviated by a little judicious managoment. Almost everyone present took the opportunity of visiting and inspecting the House and the halls and corridor resounded with the tread of hundreds of

the noise and the main and corritors resound d with the tread of hundreds of feet, while many and warm were the praises of the splendid arrangements, the exquisite cleanliness and order, and the many evidences of the loving and devoted care bestowed upon the inmastes. It was quite a gala day for the old people who could get about, and a large group of them collected on one of the balconies and watched the animated scene below with delighted interest. Even the children had as much candy and cake as they could conveniently dispose of, and I am afraid various small atoms of humanity had the sounach ache before the day was over.

aman atoms of minianty had the stomach ache before the day was ever. It was a tiring day for the Sisters, however. They were here, there and overywhere, upstairs and down. And I am sure few of them sat down for five

am sure few of them sat down for five minutes the whole day.

The poor peeple in the infirmary were the only ones to whom the pro-ceedings could not make much difference, excepting in so far as the constant stream of visitors passing in and out and the lively strains of the band could ever the monetony of an existence of vary the monotony of an existence of suffering. As one walked through the wards and noted the poor pinched faces, the palsied hands and wasted limbs, the ght occurred, whatever would have thought occurred, whenever what have become of these poor sufferers but for this haven of refuge? Nearly all of them are incurables, all of them are s, not one cent can they pay the institution for their maintenance, and yet everything they can want is theirs, everything possible is done to lighten their sufferings and smooth the thorny road the poor feed must travel. There are 500 in the institution, 20 cents a day will keep one of them. Only 20 cents, and how much we weate in useless extravsgance overy day of our lives.

on lives. And yet there is not one of us who can look forward to the future and say, "I am secure, I shall never come down to living on charity." But we go into business and fail, we put our money in banks and the banks break, and perhiaps when we are too old and tired to begin sgain we may be left penniless. Happy it will be for us lion if we have put some of our riches "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." for we shall receive interest a bundredfold.

The absence of His Grace the Archishop was a great disappointment, but the rev. clergy made up for it as far as possible and did overything they could to make people happy. They evidently only of themselves immensely, as they always do. More power to them.

I really think that for downright hard work, self-denial, kindness and joviality we have got the beat clergy in the Dominion, or the old county either for the matter of that. The love of their own people and the universal respect with which Protestants regard them is a proof of the high place they hold in the estimation of overyone in Toronto. I am afraid we are in the habit of taking their unselfish labors, as we do those of the good Sisters, pratty rouch as a matter of course. Thout troubling ourselves to thank them colot them see their eforts are appreciated. "Oh, they know that without being told."

Perhaps so, but they like to be told now and then; besides our obligations to

the hearty support of overyone in the city, without distinction of creed.

Last Thursday ovening there was a meeting of the Hospital Committee of the Calactar Branch of the C. L. A.

The work connectal with the hospitals and jalis is very heavy, and at present, owing to the small number of volunteers, the labor is very unequally distributed, too large a share falling upon the more conspects and devoted members.

We must have more volunteers for hospital work, the field is a wide on and the opportunities for doing good are unlimited. There are many of us who could spare at least one afternoon a week to visit and cheer the poor sufferers in the hospitals, to whom a few kind words of interest and sympathy often mean much. Once engaged in the work soon becomes most interesting, and one finds many opportunities of leading back some stray sheep that haven we have a suffered by the consolation of religion.

We may not all be forvent, many of its indeed are said; careless and lake warm, but there is, in each one of us, a germ of kindness and pity for suffering ones. That germ may be either culti-vated or repressed. If it is crushed down and nover allowed to show itself in deeds of kindness and sympathy, our natures will become warped and blint ed, and weeks of selfishness will spiring up and spread until they overrun the soil.

Most of us are quite schish enough

ed, and weeds of selfishness war, and up and spread until they overrum the soil.

Most of us are quite selfish enough already, we don't give sufficient thought to others, our thoughts become cone in trated on ourselves. Anything that wis draw them away from self is of the greatest value: sympathy with, and offorts to comfort and cheer others will do this, and the more our efforts are directed towards this object, the greater help shall we obtain towards the highlight life for which most of us are striving.

Transa.

ST. JOHN, N. B

The moubers of Branch 131, C. M. B. A., St. John, N. B., bad a pleasand anniversary calchration in the Mechanics' Institute Assembly room Wednesday veening May 19th. Vacel solos by Mis-Nollio Kiervin and Mr. John T. Kelly, a rary solo by Miss and Bary, a violin solo by Miss and Marie de Bury, a reading by Miss K. Backley, and a cornet solo by Mr. D. J. Gallaghor made the excellent programme for the first part of the evening, and it was thoroughly erjoved Refreshments were then served, after which to excell it muse daming was induged in. Mr. Those Finigan had charge of the floor and was assisted by Mr. Florence McCarthy. The general committee which so admirably carried committee which so admirably carried out the arrangements of the celebration was composed of Messer Thee German Thos. Kiekham, James E. Stanton, John Thos. Chily, John Rug, R. W. Connor, D. Driscoll, T. O'Brien, M. D. Sweeny, J. J. Barry, F. H. Foster, W. Howard T. Finigan and F. McCarthy.

THE ADVANCE ACENT OF HEALTH



Perhaps so, but they like to be told now and then: besides our obligations to them are so immense that the feast were can do it to show our gratifuele on every acceptable method is to take as many borders, but heir shoulders as we can, instead of piling them on as we usually do.

I noticed Mr. Hugh Ryan, who had come to see how the picture was gitting on and who beamed on overyhody. The House he have the picture was gitting on and who beamed on overyhody. The House have been the top find them and many other charities also, have good reason to bid. Michael's Hospital, and many other charities also, have good reason to bid. Catholies had half as much one py and exerted it to as good purpose, we should soon see a considerable white. And had as much one py and exerted it to as good thing to give large same in the sum total of want and misery.

It is a good thing to give large same in the cause charity, but we too often coverlook the tat that personal influence possesses considerable value, that a display of active interest on the part of poople of position very often adds had; raily towards giving a chaintable raile. Considerable walue, that a summent a large circle of patrots. Of course the fireworks went off beautifully. There was a good dead of increousness on the part of the lafte, who watched the create hight of the rockets right over their head, with vast amount of anxiety regarding the possible descent of the sticks onto the louse of Providence, which, almost more than any other institution, descret the last y support of everyous in the city, without distinction of creed.

Last Thursday ovening there was meatine of the Hospital Committee of the control of th

Dividend 3 possents, paid Aug. 1, 1896... \$45,000.00 Dividend, 3 possents, paid Nov. 1, 1898... 47,000.00 Dividend, 3 p. 1, 1897... 15,000.00 Dividend, 3 p. 1, 1897... 15,000.00 Dividend, 3 possents \$209,925 78

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made arrongements to oct on a bearth and arrongements to oct on a bearth of the entry of Whitappy at all oath of the entry of Whitappy at all oath of the entry of Whitappy at all oath of the entry of

octock in the attention, or test on before that noisy as my, mantes shall elapse without any vote bong point, and that that set thines, on the close of the poil to bain to the Charman and the point of the poil to bain to the Charman Mr. John the result of the poil.

Mr. John the result of the following the following the state of t

Notes in "reultine n...\$ 955,305 01 3207,031 19
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THURSDAY, 31 N1 o. 1897.

Calendar for the Week

Super Schotida 9
4—8. Fran in Caracci 15.
5—8. Benifa.e. Abp
6—Penetest. 7-5, Revert. At

We are glad to observe that the song of Mr. David Battle, of Thorll, a gentleman for whom The Religion of the regard, are making what the critics call a "init." One of Mr. Battle. songs was most favorably received recent entertainment of the St. Cathe rines Camera Club. so The Journa

A rumor is published from Montreal the authority of La Minerve, whi is usually very well informed. that Canon Racicot. vice-rector of Laval sity, has been appointed Arch-of Montreal. Canon Racicot. nop of Montreal. Cauna Racicot.
ois apuncle of Archbishop Langevin.
the reputation of being one of the
it learned men on the continent
tumerica. With learning he unites
rare quality of executive ability.
name is identified with some of the
minent homes of caucation and prominent religion in M Chapel, the Montreal, the Good Sh congon in Montreal, the Good Shepherd Chapel, the Academy of St. Louis de Gonzague and St. James' Cathedral on

The Orange Grand Lodge of British erica has been adapting itself to the America has been adapting itself with a lattered political conditions of this nominion. Whatever king doth reign, the Orange body is bound to get its share of the fruits of office for its pious suare of the ruits of omce for its plous and valorous sons. While the Conserva-tires were in power the Boyne and King William were Tory mottoes, and Bob Birmingham passed in the popularfancy for a member of the Cabinet without Now that the Liberals are portfolio. Now that the Liberaus are dispensing the gifts of patronage, the consummate diplomats of politico-Prot-estantism have retired Birmingham, and disinfected the lodges of stale odors and disinfected the lodges of stale odors of Toryism. The Order is ready to undertake organizing contracts for the new regime on the same terms as for the former government. Nor should this creake any surprise. When you come to think of it, for what does Orangeism exist outside of Ireland, if not for its organized pull on the Government, no matter what its political color may be to day or to-morrow?

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 car-ried out. Whether the scheme is un-palatable to Canadians, and whether the time allowed for considering it fully wed for considering it fully and making it a success is too short, are both questions upon which different opinions may be held. In a manner it was sprang upon the public, and people could hardly have been expected to entertain it in a favorable light just in a moment. Lady Aberdeen's intention was lofty and generous, and in every itable to her warm heart. pity that this at least has not bee recognized by the critics of ac. Criticism of all enterprises desirable from every point of view; but it is not desirable that small every against ' sympathies has been developed in a freer field than the Canadian mind can anage to survey should take the place

Mr. John Redmond and his entire following in Parliament were expelled from the House of Commons on Friday 1,5st for persisting in the declaration that Ireland is overtaxed, a more statement of fact in it.esfl, but not considered relevant to the subject of decate. The Canadian papers of the day before reported a scone in the II sues of Commons at Ottawa which is interesting for purposes of comparison. Mr. Lister, a member of large stature, referred to a speech made by Mr. Foster, a member of slight build, as "insolent and impertinent," adding that if both were cutside the House he would not withdraw the re-Mr. John Redmond and his entir

mark. The Canadian modent passed of as a trifling affair. but it most sug gest to our legislaters how fortunate is their in lepicalite. It here in Canada Upder a scheme of the perial Federation, the Canadian legislators in times of class Jebate would I abilities be assigned to the Coke Tower, where they might sympathize with thoir Irish conferes who had been sent home to cool off.

The Turk appears to be determine d upon the province of two of the European Thessaly, and two of the Europewers, Russia and Germany, are ited with the desire to see Lim in un-disturbed possession of the new term tory. England is altogether too well disposed towards the Salton to the lenge his claim to appexation. France and Italy are the only powers likely to offer objection; and th cir protest w not carry great weight against the family compact of the European monagainst the rchies. Where a hitch may possibly arise is in the division of the spolls of the war among Russia Germany, Eng-land and Austria. If they give Thes-saly to Turkey, they are bound to have a return equal to the value of the terri-tory and the territory and to the terri-tory and the territory of a territory of a territorial conquest in Eur-ope. Haggling over so complicated a matter cannot be completed in a week, and poor Greece will stay in the frying pan until the powers are satisfied that they have done the right thing to them-selves.

The operation with cauou and machine guns against any Indian fuglive at huck 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. Three Indians and three white men are dead astheresult of one crazy Indian decamping from lawful custody for cattle killing. One crazy act seems to have brought on another: and the excitement fundly reached a climax in the calling out of the forces from Regina with canon and Maxim guns to conquer an Indian and a child skulking in a hole. Have the Turko Greek war despatches turned the heads of our little army in the North. The operation with cauon and mach the heads of our little army in the North-west? It is deplorable that more regard is not shown for human life. Indeed if there were the slightest danger of an Indiag sutbreak in the North-west, this is the sort of playing at militarism to bring on trouble. There should be a searching inquiry into North-west police methods to discover why the mounted police before despatching a mere artil lery force against a crazy Indian did not take the precaution of sending for a few modern war ships and a flotilla of torpedo boats.

The invitation sent by the Civic Committee to the Catholic Separate Schoe 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 Catholic as separated in any way whatever from their Protestant follow-citizens in all that pertains to honoring their sovereigh that pertains to honoring their sovereign on her Diamond Jubiles. The Separate on her Diamond Jubilee. The Separate School Board received a formal invita-tion for the simple reason that it is a body in itself, the same as the Public School Board; not because it is a Catholic body. At the same time it matter of satisfaction that no misus At the same time it is standing of the equality of all citizens upon this occasion has arisen in Toronto, as is reported to be the case in the city of Kingston. All religions and all naalities in Canada honor the institu tions we live under, and there sh tions we live under, and there should be no jealous question or denial of the loyalty of each and all to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. There are external questions of grievance and inequality with which Irish Catholics feel that they are concerned; but these ques-tions in no way effect their loyalty either as individuals or as a body of citizens. On the contrary them loyalty either as individuals or as a body of citizens. On the contrary their attachment, which asserts itself superior to all such questions, is only emphasized by reason of its manifest independence. Catholics in Canada, Catholic bedies and individuals. no matter what their nationality, unite cordially in the intended display of Canadian loyalty to the function.

Queen.

It is strange that there is no record of Queen Victoris 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. At the time of her coronation both the baptism and confirmation were inferred as the easiest way out of the difficulty: but the Coronation Oath is the first public or official record of Victoia's connection with the Church of England. Then she swore to maintain the "Protestant Reformed Religion established by law." This oath is not in itself in the 1 st inconsistent with the inference that the Queen was never properly received into the Established Church. On the other hand, as sovereign and

successor of Queen I thrabetic she is the ai head of the tistablishment, Ab i i therefore its most important and promi-nent member by law. The subject is treated in an excellent article in the June Contary, which is accompanied by pha-tographic reproductions of the Corination Oath and portion of the Coronation roll published by Royal permission

In connection with the discussion of the queen's religious riows one thing at least is certain that she novor was a bigot. Not at her coronation and certainly not since. We learn from The Loudon 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, tubliec year, granted her the cattee at the last Drawing Room, so that she might receive her personally. The old lady, who walked with a steke, was very graciously received by the Queen, where Majesty has also given instructions. gave her hand to Mrs. Charlton to kiss Her Majesty has also given instructions that a seat is to be reserved at Bucking ham Palace for Mrs. Charlton for the Jubilee procession. The Charltons of Hesleyside, Northumberland, are one Hesleys of the old Roman Catholic fam England. Mrs. Charlton, who, despite her age, takes great interest in all cur-rent events, retains her memory to a emarkable degree, and recollects seein Her Majesty as Princess Victoria. whe

An Irish Literary and Musical Revival.

The application of that flabby bit of philosophy about a conquered race declining swiftly, and in the end hope-lessly, 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 nation hood, and they have ever given the best possible proof of their nationality by sustaining a constant warfar against their alleged conquerors an would be destroyers. The Act of Union solemnly consented to the position of Ireland as a separat entity. The maladministration o the legal position, so admitted, both i principle and in fact. This unlawful and evil purpose has never fully suc-ceeded. It so far succeeded, however, as to deprive the bulk of the persecut ed population of the means of cultivat ing, or keeping abreast of, modern pro ress in the arts of peace, to any like the extent that their natural en dowments would otherwise have led them. But literature, art and those kin dred refinements that proclaim lo truth, virtue and beauty never died in Ireland. The old melodies, the ansient folk lore, and the love of th beautiful in nature have been in the humblest cottages of Erin whilst from those same homes the influence of modern thought those subjects is partially a Instrumental music is a thing distinct, and inevitably music has suffer ed most in the lot of the Irish people In other words the refinements of life and especially of humble life, know 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 tout 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 and throw on the incure of a solono-ascendancy, the natural quality of the people at once re-asserted itself. It may justly be regarded as a conse e of the me sure of enfranchise ent experienced in late years by the Irish nation, that a double celebration has taken place in Dablin this month of Irish music and Irish literatur The project of the celebration had i in in the National Literary Society orig and Gaelic League, institutions thave derived considerable vitality the betterment of social conditions following the gradual triumph of the

national cause. The musical festival, or " Coeil," simply adapted the idea of the Welsh Eisteddfod, and in this respect aly can it be said to lack originality. It opened in the University Buildings Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, on May 17 ed in the University B with a concert of ancieut and mode 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 ome idea of the work that has been ac-omplished, and will prepare the way

the Moral Technal. The modified decided to invest the lesis with a present day rather than a marke decided interest to the print of one concert interest could print of one concert interest part for ancient Irish music. Out of section musical instrument competitions there was only one for an instrument that does not find a place in the modern erchester, viz. the Irish bagings. From the harm competition was pipes. Even the harp competition was for the modern double-action harp and there was no appearance of the Irish harp, which passed out of the world of music at the commencement of the century. The test pieces were mainly classical, consisting of selections of Mozart Beethoven, Bach, Weber, Men Mozert Beethoven, Bach, Weber, Men delasohn, Schubert, and Gound. Sir R. Stewart and Baife were the only representatives of freiand who furrished tests for musical supremacy in this section, with the exception of an Irish selection for the harp and the baggipe tuges. In the vocal competitions the test pieces were from Handel, Haydn Schubert, Pergolest, Men lelisohn, Wilhelmi, and outside of a quarter, not of an Irish character, by Stanford there was nothing of Iroland in the tests save in the one competition of singing in in the one competition of singing in Irish. This shows that the tests in proficiency were not of a national char-acter, but were of the best selections that the world of music has to offer. In the concerts, too, so far from the Feis being the merely archaological experi-ment some fancied it would prove, there was a modern orchestra ni instruments and a chorus of 150 voice assembled for the performance of high class concerts, at which a prize cantata, a symphony and overture, and a number of miscellaneous prize works were preented to the world. These nu were not cast in any archaic mould in the most modern forms of the ould but and the prizes were awarded local colouring but for musica colouring but for musical excell-Thus the unique force of Feisturned in the direction of practical

As the chief object of the "Feis was to bring the Irish musical spirit to the front as a modern inflaence, so also the literary assembly the "O.reachtas," aimed to bring Irish letters to bear more distinctly upon the living thought of the outside world. It is an interesting fact that whereas an educational campaign of almost two years was needed to bring almost two years was needed to the "Feis" idea to the point of suc cess, the project of the "Oreachtas sprang into instant favor, more than enough money being subscribed within three weeks to carry it through. This may to some extent be explained by ie difference between music and letters. We refer now to modern music, and take Canada as an instance to make our argument the plainer. Canada has no literature or taste literature or taste for literature, to speak of out-side Quebec. The mental condition in Ontario and the West is low, and the people do not ask any better food than the local newspapers and the American magazines supply to them. In time this will change an d literature ill be as necessary to the well ordere life of the Canadian people as the in-stitutions of civilized government. On the other, hand music is well cultivated in Canada; we have produced som very fair singers and performers, and in all but the poorest homes the plane is considered indispensable. W s borne in mind that the price of o piano would purchase a respectabl library, how are we to account for the lack among Canadians of pleasure-seeking in books, and their keen appreciation of the infinitely more tasts for music? The expensive taste for music? The answer is evident. The love of literature cannot be cultivated in one or two or three generations, whilst music as has the poet well says, " has charms to soothe the savage breast.

the work of their spoliation The harp, their costly musical instrument, could not be hidden from view and handed down from father to son, and from mother to daughter, and enjoyed by generation after generation in poverty and loneliness like the ballad, the legend or the book. Also, the inherited taste for food worthy of the mind and soul could not be eradicated in a cultured race. w know that upon the untrained ear instrumental or mechanical music is wasted. The Irish harp lost its power to charm just as soon as the forgot its music, except, where those who were able to retain their wealth also preserved their acquaintance with the national musical instrument; but finally they, too, grew un familiar with the ancient harp, the music of which is now as dead as the instrumental harmony heard at the dilication of Solomon's temple. Train-

In Ireland the people were educated

ng can quickly restore all that is now isoking, even in a single generat the popular love of mano and the training that must accompany it may ed. But the revival must be essentially modern in character, as the results of the "Feis" indicate.

It was thus it happened that Ireland preserved her love of letters but lost her place among the musically trained peoples of the world.

Among the donors to the " tas' the names of the patriotic Bishops of Raphoe, Clonfert, Down and C nor and Waterford accur, as well Clonfert, Down and Co those of the O Connor Dan, William O'Brien and many members of the Irish party. The Gaelic society in the United States contributed generously.

We look for the steady advance of Irish movement in letters and music.

Methodists Also in It. The Baptists of Ontario are not

alone in claiming a share in the "victory" of the Quebec elections, Federal and Local. The Presbyterians were the first to utilize the

politics of the French-Canadians, and to pretend that they were entitled to

reward from the proselytizers of On-

tario because the French Canadian

electorate had gone Liberal. Methodists, seeing the attempts of the sister sects to make an honest penny are likewise in it, pretending to have accomplished more than either Bapaccomplished mo tists or Presbyterians. A marked copy of The Kingsville Reporter, of 28. has been sent to us. The paper contains an editorial over umn in length, stating the old of the French Methodist Institute upon the purses of Ontario prosely-tizers. The Institute, we are informed is "equally under the fostering care of the W. M. S. (whatever that may he) and the General Mussion Board of the Methodist Church the Methodist Church. "It is attract-ing special interest at the present time when the grasp and grip of the R. O. hierarchy is relaxing its hold upon the citizens of R. C. Quebec The R. C. electorate slapped the Con servative leaders and the Bishops and riests of the R. C. Church in electing the Reform gov All of which the Metho face by electi Institute claims to have been instrumental in bringing about by "silently wielding a powerful influence upon the young of Quebec." In order that "silent influence" may not break out or break down, the Institute wants more cash. It is prepared to give board, lodging and tuition to French Roman Catholic students for \$4 a month, or for \$3 where the \$4 cannot be got together, or for nothing where \$8 is more than the R. C. student can manage. It does not appear that there are actually any Catholic boys in the Institute, and nothing could be simpler than the explanation thereof, "The R. C. iest finds out perhaps, that the shildren of some of his members attend this Protestant institution and command the arents to remove the child" Why should there italics are ours. pe any "perhaps" about it if the case were one of fact? But if they have no Catholic children in their clutches and if they cannot pretend with very ousness to have, they are nuoh spe quite confident concerning "silent influence" being worth money to the proselytizers. The following is a sample sentence from the article in the Kingsville paper :

The silent influence can only be felt and fully understood by the general esults coming as seen in the past elec-tions. God alone knows the extent of the work that is being so greatly bles

The people who allow themselves to be swindled upon such shallow and nopocritical pretences deserve to lose their money. Our sympathy goes out to the French-Canadian people in the treatment they are receiving from their fellow Liberals in Ontario

Irish Emigration to Manitoba.

The appearance of a letter in The Evening Journal, of Ottawa, signed "Joseph H. Davlin, barrister," mildly Journal, of Ottawa, signed surprises us. Mr. Davlin, who is a brother of the new immigration agent n Dublin, is exercised by toy. He resents The Register and the Moutreal True Witness referring. ie Register and 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 irri-tation of the Messrs. Devlin, and to deal gently with all their expressions

of mortification. We have discussed this matter of immigration from Irc-land without the least partiality of any sort, endeavoring to put the facts We could not in their true light. help regarding it as Mr. U. R. Devlin's personal misfortune being mixed up in the business. While Mr. Devlin o oled a seat in the House of Co RECIPIER 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, through out Canada on account of his hope alle and brilliant public record kindly memory of the uncle, whatever encouragement THE RE ren was able to give to the nephe

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 Par-liament, could have so humiliated himself and the people whose representative he had been, as to go to Ire land in the capacity of an immigration agent, to induce Irish farmers 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 under-stand what Mr. Davlin had been thinking about when he pulled wires to secure so mean a job. However the thing is done now and it cannot

There is yet something to be gained by telling the truth to the farmers in Ireland among wi the truth to the tenant Davlin intends to operate. They will make a mistake if they transfer their lives and their little capital to Mani-toba. It is the capital that is wanted in the Canadian North-west, and Ireland can ill afford further losses from her agricultural population. 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 hope on this side of heave 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 desir-able 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 may of the machinery monopoly, whilst the loan companies would have new victims to operate upon. There is plenty of time to enquire into the state of Manitoba. and there are other Irish papers than the Dublin Nation to treat the whole subject with impartiality and accuracy. would like to see the Dublin Freeman's Journal send out a special comner to Manitoba, whose report the Irish people might receive without

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 when unconverted hum-bugs attend the assemblies of religious bigots in Outario, and make politics as well as race pride o Primites as well as race pride of the Premier's followers the foundation of appeals for appeals for money, for the professed purpose of destroying Christian faith among French-Canadian Catholics.

The Globe, of Monday, publishes s long report of the convention of Baptists in London that must excit in the mind of the reader sor measure of curiosity concerning state of that sent and its atti .: owards the Catholic Church.

In a nut-shell this appears to be he position: that they hand over the position: that they hand over their money to hypocrites who pretend to conduct a school in which Catholic children are instructed according Baptist notions, whilst the most advanced Baptists send their own daughters to Catholic convents for an education.

The Baptists of Ontario samport a proselytizing enterprise in Quebec which they call the Grand Ligne Mission. In their pitiful ignorance, let us hope, of the religion, language

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

There was no report from the There was no report from the Grand Ligne mission, according to The Globe report, to tickle the Eaptists 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 cus tomary strain of cock-sure contempt so besitting 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 be kicked out of the country ithin an hour. He should be thank dulgent even of slanderers. Then he went on to say that the result of the Federal and Local elections in Quebec were a gratifying proof that the people re breaking away from the clergy.
Agreatmany Roman Catholics would receive the Goscel (i.e. become Baptists) were it not for the threat of excommunication" Here is logic indeed! They would become Baptists, and ex communicate themselves, only for the threat of excommunication. A little further on Rev. Mr Graham put his absurd statement in another form. ng boycotted. A specimen of one those "converts" who make s ce out of the refusal of their former friends to associate with them, followed Rev. Mr. Graham. This individual, after making the amazing state ent that there are 125 French-Cana dian ministers preaching to 85,000 French Canadian Protestants in the United States and Canada compared effect of the late elections upon the urch 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 held to said of the article than less 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 gen-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 life that we enter against

All the lies that are spoken against 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 nd their religion.

Mr. T. Harrington's Position.

The attacks of Mr. Redmend and his paper, The Independent, have momentarily been withdrawn from the Irish National Party, to be bestowed upon Mr. T. Harrington, who, after fruitiess private offorts to further the cause of unity, has become its advance in public. unity, has become its advocate in public.
Mr. Harrington receives the violent conmity of his late friends in excellent temper. In a letter to "United Irehe says: "The Independent makes rather a silly attempt to turn to political capital a circular issued by me political capital a circular issued by me asking support for United Iroland 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 clercal, and if The Independent thinks that National unity can be secured by leaving the clergy of Iroland 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 dissension in The Independent office could desire. I have invited on help to attack my colleagues, and have no intention of sques, and have no intention of My desire, on the con my desire, on the con-trary, is to lift them up to greater in-fluence and to a better sphere of useful-ness in Irish politics than they can pos-sibly occupy under existing cir-cumstances."

The O'Connell Commemoration in

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

date of Rome, May 15th.
This morning the Church of the Irich
College, St. Agata I at Gott was througed with a multi-dot of English peaching
persons of the Tribot States, Schallen,
I added to English peaching
to the Irich States, Schallen,
Longland, Australia, and New Zealand,
Longland, Australia, and New Zealand,
se well as from Irichad. The occasion
was the solern commomoration of the
fittieth anniversary of the death of
the Inberator of Ireland, Daniel O Connell.

was the solorin commemorator of the death of the laborator of Ireland, Daniel O Connell.

The church was decorated in a manner well belitting the feelings which such a commemoration is calculated to awaken The black and gold fringed drapories which hung around the High Altar and dropped in gracful folds from the arches in the aisless denoted the sorrowing character of Requiem, while the crossed palm branches and the laure bleaves which were attached to the high and grandiose catafaque recalled unied the triumph of the principles which O'Connell inculcated and suggest—d—that is life's work had attained a grand achievement worthy of being indeated by such signs of triumph.

Around the sides of the catafaque cross and round tower told the country for which he had laboured and that fact was still further complassed by four admrably pained shields—the work of [the Irish artist Mrs. I.mc Connell, who directed this class of work—representing in accurate heraldry the four provinces of Ireland. The religion character of the great man commemented was indicated by the admirably modelled Celtic cross, which stood on the summit of the catafaque, as the poetical spirit of his race was denoted by the harp with golden strings and covered with fresh flowers which hung upon it.

on the summit of the catafalque, as the poetical spirit of his race was denoted by the harp with golden strings and covered with fresh flowers which hung upon it.

The monument on the wall of the left sisle marking the spot where O'Connell's theat reposes was also hung with mourning drapery, and in front of this hung four green gold-fringed banners, having in the centre of each the flag of the countries in which, after Ireland, the influence of O'Connell was most profoundly folt—the United States of America, England, Scotland and Australia. At the base of the monument a harp formed wholly of roses lay at the base of a shield, all black, on which in golden letters were the words "I bequeath my heart to Rome." The Papal flag, the green flag with the sunburst on it, and the great banner of St. Patrick hung from the front of the church was adorned withgreat American, Scotch, and English flags.

Behind the High Altar the back trapery was rolleved by a gold Celtic cross, and above the canopy which overshadows the alart the figure of a great angle, bearing between its name; attracted all eyes. The needer and the second of the canopy which overshadows the alart the figure of a great angle, bearing between its hands a scroll on which was the word "Emanupation," attracted all eyes.

The celebrant on this solemn occasion

angel, boarding between its hands a serolion which was the word "Emanerpation," attracted all eyes.

The celebrant on this solemn occasion was the Most Rev. Dr. Dounelly, lishop of Canes, and Auxiliary of Dublin: assistant priest, Very Rev. Dr. W. H. O'Consoller, Rector of the North American Consoller, etc. Consoller, etc. Consoller, etc. Consoller, and Canada and Cale and an Auxiliary of the Consoller, and the State of the North American Consoller, and Canada and Cale and Auxiliary of the Consoller, and the State of the Consoller, and the State of the Consoller, and the Space of the Consoller, and the Holmenson, O. S. F.; Father Deven, O. C.; Father Honnessy, O. S. A., Sub-Prior of St. Clement's Teather Devention of the Polerral and Pather Winners, and the Consoller, and the Consoller, and the Consoller, and the Consoller, of the Consoller, and the Con

of the Pallottine Pathers.

- mongst the laity were—The Hon. F.

J. isynes, B. L. Solicior-General of
Queensland, Australia; the Marquis
MacSwincy, Lady Herbert of Lea. Dr.
Guerin, Chicago; Mr. Mrs. and Miss
Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Milen, Mrs.
Lane Conolly, Madame Doudier. Miss
Goraphty, Melboure. Australia: Miss
Goraphty, Melboure. Australia: Miss
Goraphty, Mrs. and Miss Coxen, etc.

Very many students from other
coclesiastical colleges, attended from
the North-American College, the Propaganda, the English and the Scoti
College.

ganda, the English and the Soot I 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, with that pwer and eloquence which so conspicuously ustingnish his sormons. He took for his text those words of God to Moses, "Come. and I will send thee that thom mayst bring forth My people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt."

He said that fifty years ago Daniel O'Connell died, leaving his body to Iroland, his heart to Roune, 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 man amongst the most illustrious personages of the world.

Ireland, continued the preacher was

porsonages 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 furprinted upon him the signs of that mission. Montalembert had spoken of O'Connell, as 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 sail of the lives of great men were interesting, for in them to dish shad could be seen moulding them to His purposes. O'connell himself has bed us the story of his boyish years, how they were cast amid the wild seenery of his native Kerry, of the green fields around his home, the strange vistas of hill and valley, the green messay meadows, the sort heathery mountain shopes, and the raggy heights where St. Brendam was wont to pray mountain shopes, and the raggy heights where St. Brendam was wont to pray and offer up the Divine Sacrifice for the unknown dwellers of the lands beyond the green cocan. In the mountain torrent and the ocean waves dashing in on the shore in saw, as it wors, the struggling of life, and regarded them as typical of what his own life was to be The storms sweeping over his native hills accorded by the soft sunshine speke to him of trails and difficulties, to be followed by victory and poace.

I to right row, preacher them traced hill of the Liberator through the structure of the Liberator through the American War of Mondence and Napoleon's designs against England made the French Revolution in spite "their evil methods and toudencies. The American War of Independence and the French Revolution in spite" their evil methods and toudencies. The American War of Independence and the French Revolution in Spite "their evil methods and toudencies. The American War of Independence and the French Revolution in Spite" their evil methods and touden The first stages he sail of the lives

united people.

Finally he lingered with marked im

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 oxample how the cause of true Freedom is inseparable from the cause of true Religion, he concluded his illustrious oxample how the cause of true Religion, he concluded his brilliant discoursein the following words:

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

It is an interesting fact that the vestments used in the ceremony of to-day were sent by His Ho lices from the Papal Chapel, and are those that were used in the celebration of the Requiem to the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pus IX.

After the ceremony Cardinal Vaughan complimented Archbishop Kesue in the most laudatory terms as an Englishman and the representative of English Catholics awell sermon he had just delivered on the subject of Daniel O'Connell. The great Liberator, he said, had obtained emancipation for the English Catholics awell as for the Irish. The discourse, said the Cardinal, was well worthy to rank with the discourses of the greatest of orstors who hrve treated of O Connell—the Rev. Father Ventura in Italy, and Rev. Father Ventura in Italy, and Rev. Father Ventura in France.

CANONIZATION CEREMONIES

of Bissad Zeccara and Fostier, De Mataincoar Rome, May 27—The canonization today, of the Biessod Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites, and of the Biessod Fourier De Mataincour, surnamed the Apostle of Lorrance, 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 te the external gates of St. Peter's were closed and that tickets of admission to the Cathedral had to be obtained The huge leastleawas 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 Pontificial 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 From as early as six o'clock in the morning an uneuding 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.

o'clocs.

The illumination was specially 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.

actes wrought by the Biessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier.

Soon after eight o'clock the strains of the 'A wo Maria' heralded the approach of the inaugura! procession from the Sistine Chapel. It was headed by representatives of the Mendicani and Monastic Orders, and was typical of the outice ecclesiastical orders, from the students to the prelates; pariarchs and cardinals, culminating in the venerable figure of the Supreme Pontiff. Lee XIII., borne on the Sedia Gestatoria, attended by the bearers of the traditional Flabell. His Hollines vrore the pontifical tiar. It is Hollines vrore the pontifical tiar. It is the liefs than the carried a lighted candle, and with his right hand he blessed the people while traversing the nave.

The protession halted at the altar of the Blessed Sacrament to permit the Poor making adjustion. Then, after the Blessel Sacrament to permit the Popt making abration. Then, after the pontition allowed guard had presented arms. His Holiness proceeded to the Apse. and seated himself upon the throne, on the steps of which were grouped twolve assistant archbishops and hishops.

grouped twelve assistant archibishops and hishops.

The assembled dignitaries of the Church made the accustomed obolesance to the Pounff, the Cardinals knosing his hand and receiving the accolade the bishops kissing his hand and knee and the lower protates kissing his foot. Thus ceremony completed, the dignitaries of the Church took their places in the stalls. The side seats of the Apse were occupied by the princes and patricians of Home, the Knights of Malta and the members of the diplomatic corps.

Matta and the members of the diploma-tic corps.

The cremony of canonizing the Bless-ed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier followed. It was divided into three parts. namely, the re-prest to the Pope to grant the canonization, the proclama-tion canonizing the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier, and the Pontifical Mass.

Cardinal Gactano Aloisi-Masella Pre-fect of the Congregation of Sacred Reag-ily Advacate of the Cause of Canonizing formally demanded that the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier be inscibed on the roll of Saints, making the demand thries, Instanter, Instantius and Instantissime.

the Advo-ate of the Cause of Canonizing formally demanded that the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier be inscibed on the roll of Saints, making the demand thrice, Instanter. Instanting and Instantatissime.

After the first request the Pope intoned the Litany of the Saints.

After the second request His Holiness, wearing the Witer of Doctor of the Church, proclaimed the new Saints. The Pope then authorized the official act of proclamation, and afterwards intoned the "To Doum," 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 Kome, The canonization being completed, and they set ringing the bells of all the churches in Kome, The canonization being completed. Cardinal Luigi Oregi 19 Sauto Stefano. Doan of the Sared College, and Camerlego of the Hely Homan Church celebrated mass. The offertory followed, at which special gifts, emblematio of the canonization, were presented to the Cappe. They included the colored decorated can'lies, two loaves of bread unblazoued with the arms of Leo XIII. But of the Cappe. They included the colored decorated can'lies, two loaves of bread upther and the same of the Sainter and the same of the Sainter and the Hessed Accaria and the Blessed Caucaria a

scribed upon the Hagiological Calendar.
The music of the mass was chauted by the choir of the Sistine Chapel, and at the moment of the Elevation, the famous silver trumpets played a prelude to a chorus of several hundred children stationed in the gallery of the come. The effect of the children voices descending from the great height was very beautiful. After mass the procession returned to the Vatican in the same order, and subsequently, the great gates of St. Peter's were opened in order to permit the general public to view the decorations.

Concert by the Pupils of Loretto Academy,

One of the best concerts given in the city was the one given by the pupils attending the Loresto 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 duct with three instruments was undertaken by the Misses G Rankin, M. Fletcher, G. Dillon, M. OB Bryan, M. Goodwin and M. Beatty, two ladies being at each piano. The duct 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 little tota, handsomely dressed in pure while, with delicate flowers decorating them and each pessessing a well dressed do!" sang "Dance, My Darling Baby," while, rest decorating them and each pessessing a well dressed do!" sang "Dance, My Darling Baby," while, rest effect. Miss Teams. Receif the prest decorating them and each pessessing a well dressed do!" sang "Dance, My Darling Baby," while great effect. Miss Teams. Receif the prest decoration of the sand to entire of attraction for a decoration of the sand to entire of attraction for a decoration of the sand the control of the cocasion. The audience 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. OBry"—next sang the song "Beauty Sleer," (Arditi) with great power of voice. Miss M. Struthers following with a piano solo. "Transtoller" (tiodiffery). 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 movement's the recitation of the two leaders Miss M. Idington and G. Dillon. The song, "Wo Three," which was next sung by M



Mascagni, came next. Miss 'icorgina burke and J. Beatty presided at the jano. Miss H. Collins at the organ and Mr. W. H. Smith assisting with the claricnet. Then came scene two of Piciates, which was decidedly more attractive, and entertaining than part one. This was followed by a piano slot, "Hisberia." Loft by Miss M. Flotcher. Miss Butler next sang the song. "A Bird From ofer the Sea" and for an encore, "The Last Hose of 'summer." followed by the old fashioned pantomine. "Twelve Little Graudmotters. This was certainly the most unequalled piece of the programme. Twelve it it's darlings, so as to speak, donned with gray shawls and white caps, with powdered has and trembling hands, appeared to us in a very striking and effective way. The audience was so well pleased with this number and applicated so long for moore that it had to be repeated a second time. Masters of Conner and Moore, decised in evening dress, looking after the digner of the season of the control of

Dominion Bank.

Dominion Bank.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at its head office in thisticity on Weducsday, May 26. The new-President, Sir Frank Smith, took the Chair, and General Manager Gamble, acting as secretary pro tem., read the Directors' report and submitted the statement of the year ending April 30,197. "Dominion' stock appears to havebeen a favorite in the money market during the year—as it has always been—and as a consequence the carnings—have been well up and abreast of the Bank's past record. The profits, outside—the cost of management and possible contingencies, amounted to \$184,173 22. total of \$209.927 73. Of this sum four dividends at 5 per cent. per anum were handed the shareholders—\$180.000.00 in all—and the balanco—\$29,922.73—car reid forward. The operations of the Bank are to be extended to the Provincer of Manitobs, which is a healthy sign of its prosperous condomn Freschent. The control of the Bank are to be extended to the Provincer of Manitobs, which is a healthy sign of its prosperous condomn Freschent. The control of Manitobs, which is a healthy sign of the Bank, paid a graceful tribut to the memory of the old President—Mr. James Austin—who had meedent—Mr. James Austin—wh



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TORONTO.

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. Saggeogenaces and action of the Contract of

WE RECOMMEND

GOWAN'S HYGIENIC GOCOA

For Invalids and Children, and People of Weak Digestion. It assimilates the



Men like a good feminine listener God's delays are not Ged's denials.
Keep up your spirits by good longits.
The greatest scholars are not the

He who allows himself to be insulted rves to be so

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

The want of occupation is no less he plague of society than of soitude. Romance has been elegantly defined as the efforting of fiction and love.

We lose the peace of years when a hunt after the rapture of moments

The more powerful an obstacle the more glory we have in overcoming it. Every duty which is bidden to sturns with seven fresh duties at

Love and obedience are so close related that each may be the cause

Pleasing manners are often the color and gilding which beautify the

The more we know the better worgive; whose'er feels deeply feels fo

If to experience you join common ense, you will be sure to make you You are obliged to your imagination r more than three-fourths of you

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

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

Every man is worth just as much s the things are worth about which

It is easier to embody fine thinking, elicate sentiment, or lofty aspiration

delicate sentiment, or lo 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 are such very little ones. Gaiety and a light heart, in all virtue and decorum, are the best medicine for the young. or .ather for all.

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

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 case and discontented is disturbed by various suspicions.

narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the n 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 scaudal you give.

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

ment.

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.

DIFFRENCE OF OPINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy Dr. Thomas' Educating Oil.—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves paysical 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 inter-esting and dull tales excite the reader

Fadorn Our.—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 strongth. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmeleo's Pills.

FIRESIDE PUN.

When may a ship at sea be said not to be on water : — When she is an tire.

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 4ross, and the other is a groce.

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

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
place of another when you don't kno
how to spell the other one."

"Do you sing "For ever and for ever "asked asoulful youth, languid ly. "No," answered she, in a matter of fact tone, "I stop for meals."

"Is your house a warm one, land-lord?" 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 its tolled, and the organ says he'll be blowed first.

A gentleman asked a negro boy if ne wouldn't take a pinch of snuff, 'No,' replied the darky, very respect-fully. 'me thank you: Pomp's nose fully. " me not hungry.

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."

"Man::::a, 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 if 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: "Plesse, ma'am, the poor fellow is so bashful yet; for the present he does nothing but eat."

Practical Father: "I want to buy watch for my boy—the cheapest you ave. Honest dealer: "I'm afraid I a watch for my color, the strate a 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

Mother (sternly): "Why did you tell that falselicod to the teacher, Arthur?" "To save somebody from punishment. Mother (mollified): "I knew there must be some extensing circumstances. Who was it without the save from punishment?"

A young housekeeper was discussif with her cook the menu for a supp party. "I think," she said, "we will have some eel for the second course "How much will you want ma'am? asked the cook. "I fancy," sa

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."

weil off."

Smart Youth: "Mother can I dig up the garden for you to plant your flowers?" Mother: "Yes, dear; and here's a penny.

"m sure no other woman in and a "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 eays 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

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 energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Plensant recollections generally promote observations 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

THOUSANDS LIKE HER.—Tona McLeod, Severn Bridge, writes: "I own a debt of gratitude to Dr. Thomas Eclectric Ontor outring me of a severe cold that troubled me nearly all last winter." In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Old three a day, or oftener it the spells render it necessary.

Reference has been made to heavy shipments of Ontarto beef stockers to Buffalo and Lowa City. Chicago market reports state that Iowa is "short" on eattle, but "long on corn. From the counties of Ontarto. 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 and of this contract it is difficult to Jay, 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 raises 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 graus and future 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 marking in some parters, and sheep raising in others is largely represensible 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 specially use good beef bulls; if for the dairy, use the sone of good dairy cows and sirs having a performing history. We as Canadians, have no time to waste growing or truckling in the Dawley of the condition of wastetion in the Dawley and the condition of wastetion in the Dawley of the condit

An Ontario Bulletin speaks of the condition of vegetation in the Province:
As May opened it was considered by the majority of correspondoust 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 hive stock generally had not been turned out to pasture. Fruit buds on trees were ready to burst into bloom, and gooseberries and currants were nicely leafing. Very little sowing of spring crops had occurred, owing to the wet and rather cold weather prevailing.

and rather cold weather provailing.

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 hiled should be rich; plants will rot 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 scapsuds on westing day will supplement, to a consider able extent, whatever nutriment is contained in such soil as happens to be available.—Ladney Home Journal.

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

Cardinal Yaughan in Ro

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 Eng-

There is seldem 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 deciph. I the other get the least half of the leason earth has to give.

SCOTTS Emulsion

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

Two Sizes-30 cents and \$1 00 SCOTT & BOWNE. Relieville. Ont.

Chats With the Children.

had three frands That they we id dine with me:
But when they came I found that they
Were six instead of three.

My good wife whispered. "We at best But two can hope to dine.

Send one away." I did. The rest

Remaining numbered mue.

t too will go, the second cried. He left at once, and then. Although to count but eight I tried. There were reasuring tentional them back! my win implored :

>1 fear the third may ao.
And leave belond, to share our board. Perhaps a score or so.

The second one then straight returned As might have been expected. He with the ten, we quickly learned. Fleven made. Dejected, We saw the first returning: he

With all the rest turned round.

And there, behold! were my friends three

three
Though six they still were found.
For those of you who yet may find
My riddle too complex.
[Ill say the friends I had in mind
Wore "S' and "I" and "X."
Rilph G. Taber in St. Nichola

AN REPRESENT'S JOKE

A very amining story 1, 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 the performance for the week, and men and animals were on their way to the next town. The performing clephant was started on in advance of the others. He and his keeper were walk ing quietly alone in the very early morning. The only disturbance was the elephant sappearent 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 contable 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 obuckled, 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 FIA.

Two astronomers were observing clouds in the observatory in the State of Washington. A flock of ducks came in sight. The astronomers de cided 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 958 feet in the air, and flying at the rate of 48.8 miles an hour—almost an 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 few so high and so fast were wild duck- and they live on the wing—that is, nying more hours in the day than they were quiet. They learn to keep out of the reach of the huntsmen.—Outlook, Now York.

STEERING BY A STAR.

In the June St. Nicholas there is an article on "Steering Without a Compass" by Gustay Kobbe. The author says:

The sallors prefer not to steer by compass must have struck you as one curious fast. Here is another. A steeraman can keep his ship better on her course at night, if it be clear, than during the day. "Look ahead, got a stur, and steady her head by it." So says the A. B. of the coeun to the railor who has not yet won his degree For '5 the helmsman the stars are like the pillar of fire in Scripture. They are the hands on the dail of the might. They twinkle "good-evening" to poor Jack as he sits up aloft or stands at the helm, and wink "good-morning" and "good byo" 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 matiner who told me about measuring tha length of the cff and in shore legs by the life of endles, 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 eac if the star had moved any." He was a genuine "sea-cook," this ancient mariner, being steward of the vessel on which I was sading; and he would hob up or of the cook's galley analdships like a seal bobbing us would bob up est of the cook a galle, amidahipa like a seal bobbing u through a hole in the ice, and proce-

amideanps like a Seat tooling to through a hole in the ice, and procedute spin yarus.
When the lookout eings out, "Landhol' and has replied to the officer's "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 others.

of the compass by it."
The north star is of course as true as, or own truer than, the most accurate compass. To the "ther 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 locking 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 ectain other recurring signs, which the lemantan cu utilize, and which often enable him to dispense with the com nominate it among and who offer enable him to dispense with the com-pass altogether. For instance, if in-standing south to round the Horn, you see the "Magellanic Clouds" (oright patches in the Milky Way) directly above the slip, ohange your course for the Straits of Magellan.

HOW ELEPHANTS WORK.

How ELEPHANTS WORE.

Waters not 'Chits', 1

I daressy, my dear children, you have often seen elephants in the circus, you have perhaps seen them perform all sorts of wonderful tricks, and have heard how marvellous is their intelligence.

Have you ever heard how elephants work in their native country? In Burmah, Sam and India elephants are trained to carry great logs of wood from the place where they are folled to the saw mills, where they place them in great stacks, packed as evenly and perfectly as a man could do it. Each elephant has a driver, called a mabout, who sits upon his back, and directs his labor whenever necessary, which is not often, for the elephants are so clever they know in a moment what to 30.

When the mahout wishes to mount upon the elephant's báck, the great animal lifts his foreleg to make a kind of step, upon which the man gots, the the elephant then raises his leg and hoists the mahout upon his back. Then they co through the dense forest, the great body of the elephant breaking a way easily strough the thick branches, and when they come to the felled trees, the elephant takes one up in his trunk, if it is not too heavy, and carries it back to the 5aw mills. Sometimes they roll the logs before them by putting their great heads against them and pushing them forward, sometimes a chain is at tached to the log and the elephant draw another the same distance, and so on with about half a dc.en logs, they think they are not doing so much work that way as they would if they drew the same log the whole distance, and they are so sensitive that they must be humored in every way, or they would refuse to work at all, and perhaps kill the driver. Very oftenthey do kill men who are cruet to them, by taking them up with their trunks and dashing them on the ground, or treading on them. They are very susceptible to kindness, and grow very fond of a driver who treats them well, and will do anything he directs them too. Sometimes the mahout wants them to carry a log they think its too heavy, and they will ca

story of one of these working elephants, she says:
"I was walking through a rather narrow path in the forest, with two friends, when we heard a strange thud, thud, and orashing noise, accompanied by a peculiar grunting sound. We were rather frightened at first, and our fright changed to absolute terror upon our coming face to face with the cause of the noises we had heard. It was an enormous elephant, without a mahout, carrying in his trunk a great log

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 overy moment to be crushed under the feet of the great beast, who was grunting and grumbling over his load. Suddenly the slophant 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 wro... He thought for another moment, and then grunting deeply, he slowly turned himself round, lifting up the log to prevent it eatching in the trees, outil the stood sudways across the road. Then he began backing himself into the wood, crashing through the was space enough for us to pass him. We were too freghtened 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 huried past as fast as our trembling legs would carry us. As soon as we had gene past the elephant resumed his way, grumbling and complaning to himself about the heaviness of himself about the heaviness of himself about the heaviness of himself about the theavines of himself about the heaviness of himself about the ritill of terror."

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

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Father Sebastian.

By KATE JORDA

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-curic shops she loved to ransack in the Quartier Latin. And yet how unlike them I How mystorious its charm, how much more vaguely appealing, than any face she had ever seen.

Bite stood before it one January twilight. A rosy haze on the Champa Elysees and an amber flukering from the fire gave an entrancing magic to every feature—the gray mauve shadowed eyes, the pensive mouth, the mist of bronze coloured hair upon the temples.

shadowed eyes, the pensive mouth, the mist of bronze coloured hair upon the temples.

Margaret did not hear the countess enter and cross to her side.

"Petite Amercaine, you do love my pastel," she said, softly, laying her hand upon the girl's choulder; "I have watched you dreaming before it. Of what do you think?"

"I am wishing I could have known a woman with a face like that," was the thoughtful answer. "Perhaps she would have liked me, would have come to my little studio and sat for me. What a foolish dream, countess? The big, old fashioned hat upon her adorable head, the cut of that absurd little bodice, tell the story. No doubt she lived, laughed, loved in her little day many years before I was born."

"Poor Babeto!" said the countess.

"Oh, you know who she was?" gasped the American girl; "Babete—and what else, dear countess?"

"Listen. Because you love the satel. you shall read of it here in

"Ob, you know who saw was gasped the American girl; "Dabotte—and what else, dear countess?"
"Lieten. Because you love the pastel, you shall read of it here in lush of the twight. I have written Babette's story. I heard it a few years ago from her own lips" She paused; a mist crossed her dark, bright eyes. "Poor Babette! One terrible moment must come to all in life. She had here."
The countess moved to a corner and from the Louis Quatorze secretary took a roll of manuseript. It fluttered into Margaret's lap.

The sunset fires deepened, softened, died away in the room. The glitter and the whirl of the Champs Elysees, spreading in splendid panorams before the long windows, were by degrees veiled in shadow. A servant entered with a candelabrum where six winking lights made a semicircile. But, unware of dusk and candle-light, Margaret read on, nothing heard in the pages falling from her fingers.

And the story.

T. A long time ago an April sun as soft as the sun of nowadays was pry ing between the great barrack-like walls of old Paris. It fell upon a garden, and where one might have been least expected—at the back of a cul de sac; and having no door save that which led into the kitchen of a concierge.

cul de sac; and having no door save that which led into the kitchen of a concierge.

The graveled square was filled with flowering bushes, olay pots holding early violets, an improvised fountain, a few wooden seats. A girl leaned against the fountain, a yellow basin filled with freshly washed linen resting within the curve of her supple arm. She smiled in a sceptical way at the youth who, with arms crossed about the fountain's brim, was looking at her. He was perhaps twenty, pale, with deep, thoughtful eyes. His hollow cheek, his almost transparent hand, his black cassook, and the beretta under his arm, proclaimed him at aglance what he was: a student for the priesthood, a boy on the edge of manhood, ascetic, scholarly, and glowing with high ideals.

"You must ever be as dear to me, Babotte, as this right hand of mine," he was saying, in a voice of marvellous sweetness, a voice that in years to come, though he knew it not, was to thril the hearts of unquiet mrilitudes. "Do not think that learning and distance can ever make me forget the Babutte I played with in this very garden since we were both children, you five, I ten. Do not think that, my little sister—for you are like my sister to me."

"But why do you talk so much of God. Jules? I think a great deal

rister to me."

"But why do you talk so much of God, Jules? I think a great deal about him at church and when I am going to confession, but at other times he seems so far away, quite beyond that blue sky."—She lifted one babyish hand, smoking in the damp air from the steam of the wat clothes—"beyond the stars and moon. I cannot think so much of heaven, Jules. It is right you should; you will be a priest."

A great, inspired tenderness cam into the boy's eves.

into the boy's eyes.

"Butyou want to be a good woman,
Babette," he said, softly. "It will
only make you more lovely and gentle
if you sometimee think of holy things."

"Holy things are stupid" she nuted and her mouth was like a

pouted and her mouth was like a crimson flowr.
"Do not make me sad at heart this last day. Promise to forget what you have said."

have said."

"Forget my dreams?" cred the girl, peering into the ooxing water at the bottom of the fountain, where the splendor of her white and gold beauty shone in a misty reflection of the blue sky. "Ah, no, no, my Jules! Listen to you. The world, lovers,

brautiful clothes, they are what I long for. Do you hear me? she said, with sudder passion. "They are what I pray for and I will have

are what I pray for and I will have them I"

"Babette I"
The call was pieroing, 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, a white cloth wrapping her head, a broom of rusnes in her hand.

"What, lazy one, still dallying with the white, whilst thou thinkest the sun stand still for thee?" she shrieked advancing; "or making a mirror of the fountain, perhaps, thou minx I"
Resentment and chagrin were on Babette's childish face as she placed the yellow basin on the ground.
"I was saying goodby to Jules. He goes to college to day for years. The clothes can wait while I ambrace lim."

am."
She swept impetuously past her nother, and held out her check for

She swept impetuously past her mother, and held out her check for Jules to kits.

"Do not forget me," she said with wistful tenderness. "I have been naughty and caused you pain this last day. Dear Jules, I am sorry."

He gazed at her in silence It would be years before he looked on the sweet face again; and, oh, during the magical long days of childhood what companions, what friends they had been!

There was a tear in his large soft eyes as he took the rosary from his side and pressed it into her damp, chubby hands.

"My little sister, farewell. I will

"My little sister, farewell. I will pray for you. God keep you innocent as you are now."

He kissed old Barbara's reluctant knuckles, as she stood in stormy silence, then crossed the yard into the shadowy kitchen, out by the other door, and Barbette faintly heard his footsteps on the flight of steps leading to the street.

II.

The same garden, save that the dolor of winter made all gray. Snow ologged the fountain, the swallows cotes were empty, the hempon lines held clothes stiffened by ice into a semblance of anguished, pinioned bodies. But for these season changes there was nothing in the silent garden to tell that seven years had ambled down the monotonous perspective towards the west and oblivion.

Tick, tick, tick, tick, went the old pinewood olock in Barbara's kitchen; the fire orackted on the hearth, a big nouse cat, looking like a zbers striped ball of fur, basked in the warmest corner; the smell of simmering potation of the windowsill, where one hardy geranum flourished a searlet blossom sat old Barbara, her knitting needles flashing like small electric botts between her fingers.

Where was Babette?

Perhaps Barbara was waiting for her, for as the gate at the foot of the street steps clanged, she lowered they are stoking and looked toward the door. Then, with the light from the window full on her raised face, it was easy to see that Barbara, unlike the garden, had altered. The imperious brow had lines of pain; the eyes were stolid, not pleroing; it seemed as if the sunker mouth were shut in everlacting silence and resignation.

As the notes of the breasy hell filled the place with clamor, the cat yawned with velvet case and winked its phosphorescent eyes cariously. Custom made Barbara sottle her casp and lift a great bunch of keys from the hook over her head as she arose, but when sho opened her door she saw her visitor could not be in search of chambres meubless.

For a moment the old concierge stared at him, and all colour left her face, as if Death had passed and lisid his gray finger upon her.

"Joles," she said, tremblingly, when the tall young figure had lightly crossed the threshold: "Jules—ah, mon Dieu!"

"Father Sebastian, now, Barbara."

he said, unwinding the black searf which Lad protected his lips and throat from the raw air.

"You are as glad to see the priest as you were to see the boy, oh, dear riend?"

But B

"Where in Babetto?' he asked hastily.

Ah, where, indeed!
For answer Barbara sat down before the fire and rooked to and fro in voiceless grief.

"Do not usk me," came at length, in a bitter tone, through the firelit hush, "To think of her cuts my heart like a sword.

"She is not here?" questioned Father Sebastian, orvalning back the horrid fear his consciousness whispered to him. "She has married, perhaps? You did not hear her choice—"

"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 has cover a translad. There !" Starting up, a terrible fig-ure, which haggard age touched with tragedy, she flung out her arm toward the little window holding a picture of

the gay street.

'She has gone to that wicked Paris for which you priests pray. She is among the lost."

111.

Maurigny was retting in her boudoir. The night before she had sung
in her heavenly voice and danced
madly before the applauding multitude
filling the theatre; afterwards she
had supped far into the morning with
some of the most brilliant wits of
Paris; her breakfast at noon with the
Dun do Chantres had just ended.
She felt tired. Even Maurigny, the
restless moth so fond of the flame,
was a little weary of glitter and hom
age.

Her bronze hair over yellow pillows
made contrasting yet sympathetic

age.

Her bronze hair over yellow pillows made contrasting yet, sympathetic notes of color; her languid fingers were plunged in the cool petals of a heap of roses no whiter than her skin; a small scarlet slipper, half off, twirled at the tip of her toe. Maurigny's face was loveliest in the thoughtful moments like there. But she slid not seek them She dreaded looking inward. When she was weak enough to reflect, the picture of an old garden rose before her as it patterened on the still air; the rosr of the Boulevarde could not silence the voice which once had prayed God to keep her innocent. Maurigny rose petulantly, and half looped up her shinug hair. She would go and drive. Better to bask in the sun than eat in her heart silence. Better—

But the door opened, and, the unaccustomed figure of a priest stood on her threshold. One giance, and she stood still, her down dropped lashes lying the dusk-brown wings of butterflies on cheeks from which the rose had fied.

"I have found you at last," said the aweet voice of her old playmate. That was not changed, like his pain lined-face.

He did not unove near her, nor seek to touch her, but Maurigny felt his

That was not changed, like his pain lined-face. He did not move near her, nor seek to touch her, but Maurigny felt his burning gaze to the depths of her soul. What did the priest feel for her as she stood before him, this woman whose name is Paris was synonymous with sin? He could only marvel how the 'bok of childhood still clung to her, with the bowl of wet clothes in her bare arms. He could only yearn over her as the shep herd does over the lamb who in straying to cool waters and wild flowers cirtles to the waiting whirlpool. She was his sister, his lamb. He must save her.

"Babette, speak to me,"
The old name. She had not heard it for years. I thad a curiously troubling sound.

"What can I sav to von. father?"

it for years. It had a curiously srouding sound.

"What can I say to you, father?" she asked, very softly, placing her bands behind her back, and lifting her gray eyes to his face. "You have neard of me. What they say is true, all of it. I am Maurigny, who once was Babette; that is enough."

"That is to day, Babette," and Father Sebastian's voice was tremulous with prayer. "But to morrow?"

"My to-morrow must be the same now."

"My to morrow must be the same now."

"It will help you to a new dawn." Maurigny smiled. "It is too late." The sunlight in a patch lay between them. Across the reflected glitter from the streets, which sometimes slicked her yellow gown and some times retreated as if in fear, the young priest's voice came like a strain of sweet, disturbing music.

"What are you giving for this life Babette? Your youth, your beautiful youth. The truth hidden within you, —you are blistering it, crucifying it. Conscience—you are making it a stone. All these things you are finging away. But will you give your soul?"

He went away soon after. That

He went away soon after. That night Maurigny danced as brilliantly and sang as entrancingly as ever.

Who that looked upon her would have thought her heart beat as the rhythm of one fateful phase? "Will you give your soul?"

rhythm of one fateful phase? "Will you give your soul?"

Still her life was altered in no way, though the priest stung by a zeal and compassion which gave him no peace. sought her again and again. Hard, defiant, beating down the yearnings which rose from the remeant of good within her, Maurigny still strayed to the primores path, tried to see only the flowers in her crown, not the poison on their petals. There were times when she longed until her soul was sick for the innocence she had lost; there were others when a passion are resentment swaped her. Why had the priest come into her life with the look, the voice, that resulted her childhood? Until she saw him she had been content enough. What were the misty regrests which had troubled her only at intervale, compared to the burning disgust of her life which now sensed her with the rigor of nostagia?

And he had done this. He left her no peace. His voice was as the voice of God:

"Will you give me your soul?"

"Will you give me your soul?" She was in this mood when Father

Sebastian saw her on May twilight It was a fretful time. The Commune of 1848 was brewing; through Beosstall saw nor on May twingnt.
It was a fretful time. The Commune
of 1×1+ was browing: through
Maurigny's open windows came the
blatant volce of street orators preaching unity to listening throngs ripe for
disorder: there was fever in the discontented air; Parie was like a plague

Maurigny, at war with herself, the do in friends, hating for the moment the man who had swakened her, sat alone in her quiet room, thuking. She thought much now.

The priest came like a shadow and stood before her. She fancied the facent cleans along a meening in from the

The priest came like a shadow and stood before her. She fancied the tawny gloom sweeping in from the streets made his face so darkly write.

Oh. Babette, will you never repent?" he whispered, leaning over her, his hands clasped. "How I have prayed for you, my sister! Oh, how I have knelt the long night through before the white glory of Our Lady, and pettioned her to melt your heart and save you! Is it to be of no use, petite Babette? Are you to linger and die in sin? Oh, think of the days when we laughed under the blue sky and tried to hold the sunbeams in our haby fingers. I cannot let you go. I cannot weary, though you send me away seventy times seven."

Maurigny made no reply. Her cheeks were pressed against her palm, a hard light deepened in her shadowed yes.

"There are grime and sorrow in the

cheeks were pressed against her palm, a hard light deepened in her shadowed eyes.

"There are crime and sorrow in the sit of Paris these days. Human woe confronts the priests of God at every turn. But nothing inspires in me such tercor as you do. There is Babette. I say to myself, perhaps if Igo to her to day she may listen. At night I was awakened from a dream of our childish days when we knelt side by side in the old church at St. Sulpice. Dews of anguish start out on my brow when I think, 'If she should die to night!" Babette, I sam to save you! Some angol whispers it to me. I care not what I suffar, what it costs me, but at last, by whatever difficult path, I shall lead you back to the light. Will you pray with me now?" But she threw her head sideways with a laugh of insolence.

"You think you have softened me?" she asked, rising and letting her contemptuous eyes sweep over his spare form and inteuse face. "Listen then. I would not go back if could. Condemn my life, call me what you will, I am content. Your stupid heaven, won by prayer and fasting, I snap my fingers at. As I live I am willing to die I would not go back if I could. Do you understand me at last?"

I could. Do you understand me at last?"

"Ah, Babette!" It was a cry she was never to forget.

"Go away from me. I don't want to see you any more, ever. I am tired ol you," she said, as she might have spoken to a beggar. "You do not move me to repentance; you only make me yawn. Send another priest who has eloquence, who knows how to save souls, if it please you. But you, my poor Jules; are stupid—that's all."

The twilight was so heavy that she

you, my poor Jules; are suppid—that's all."

The twilight was so heavy that she did not see the heart break in his eyes, but she knew it was there. As he moved to the door she stood with her heads clasped behind her head in a challenging way.

"You are right. I am not great enough to save you. But I will trouble you no more. Good-bye, Babette.'

She laughed in angry scorn and said good-bye.

When he was gone she flung out her arms with an inarticulate cry of torture and self hatred. She had hut him—oh how she burt him. But had gone forever, and she would have peace.

That right abs danced were site.

have peace.
That night she danced more gaily

IV.

Paris was in the grip of the Commune. The streets smelt like a battlefield. From behind closed doors and windows quite ottizens watched the red mobs in terror. Nothing was seared then. As children destroy paper houses, they set torch to palace and prison alike. A fortnight after Father Sebastian's farewellto Maurigny the insurrection reached its clumax. The Communists in their insensest vandalism raged against heaven as well as all on earth, and the pillaging of churches was begun.

On a June night Father Sebastian, entering his house after a bitter hour spent with a condemned Communist, saw the flicker of many torches far away. The lights showed like red stare against a sky made heavy by smoke. On the moon-washed pavement the wavering gleams and rushing bodies of a great throng made a blotch of ever moving shadow.

With sudden fear and a voiccleas prayer, he stood still, his hand upon the knob of the door. He knew a Communist mob approached, and he feared—the knew not what. The hope that they paraded merely to vaunt their power departed from his heart when he heard the insurrectionist street eong flag in hoarse strickings to the sky.

What were they to destroy to-night? The church of St. Geneviews.

to the sky.

What were they to destroy to night?
The church of St. Genavieve? The
thought made hie heart stand still. It
was the only structure of value in this
quiet street. His church, which daily
he lov-d more! That to fall into the
hands of the spoilers, its beauty
blasted, its sacrad ressels descented?
A fire entered his blood and mounted

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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 locked, and waited inside.

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 caressing blessing, while in violent contrast came the tread of the mob, the mired roar of voices, the rancous cries of the song which extolled murder.

Father Sebastian listened. Yes, they were coming to the church. Could he soften them? Could he turn them back to peace?

But when the smoking and orange-flamed torches filled the place below him with an infernal radiance and great moth like shadows, he realized he had a drunken mob to deal with. They resele before him, fresh from the plunder of some wine shop, waving empty bottles over their heads.

"Come," they cried, "and we will let you keep your skin; but we must have the church. It will make a pretty fire."

He pleaded with them, as he stood with out-flung arms, an earnest, yearing figure. Oh, the marvellour voice and its awakening power! Some hesitated, vaguely touched. A few terrorised by his picture of God's wrath, drew back, shedding maudlin chars. But the mass swept on relentlessly. Father Sebastian had fleeds to deal with, and soon, with despair, freezing his blood, he knew it truly.

"Come of the mass swept on relentlessly. Father Sebastian had fleeds to deal with, and soon, with despair, freezing his blood, he knew it truly.

"Come down, and we will let you go. Your locked gates cannot keep us out," they yelled. "We will hatter them to the ground. We are five hundred, you are one. Come?"

"Brothers, in the name of your mothers, your little ones, spare this

come?"
"Brothers, in the name of your mothers, your little ones, spare this holy place of worship. For such sacrilege no penauce can ever atone. Oh, fear the wrath of the Almighty God!" came the shrilling, insistent voice over the heads of the multitude. "Will you come down? Will you open the gates?" was the relentless err in answer.

"Will you come down? Will you open the gates?" was the releatless cry in answer.

"Ah, Jesus, touch their hearts? Prevent this orime against the Host!" the priest prayed in a loud voice torn by sobs.

"Will you come down?"

"No! Euter, and the ourse of heaven will follow you all your days."

They shattered his body with bultets. But as he died he saved the bluod on the steps awed even his mur deters. He was found where he had fallen, his face seemed a part of the marble which pillowed it. Lis lips wore a smile. Before the altar where he had so often served they laid him, latting white flowers hide the bullet marks in the throad, and St. Genevieve could not hold the throngs who came to hear the Requiem Mass and look on the young martyr's face.

Among them was a mysterious woman, young, graceful, her face closely veiled. She went to the coffic's side and knelt down with close shu swes; she could not look upon the Mps which never would plead with ler again.

"Forgive, forgive!" her heart cried.

"Forgive, forgive!" her hear; cried. as she crouched in unavailing agony,
"I hurt you so, and sent you away—
forever. You said you would lead me
back, by whatever difficult pat., and
you have, by this saint's death. On,
a bitter price to pay for the ransom of
a soul—a bitter price!"

The story ended here.

The story ended here.

A diargaret continued gazing at the paper even after the last word. Something crowded into her throat and hurt her. There was a miet over her eyes, so that she could scarcel, see the pastel looking down at her with the old, inscrutable gentleness.

"And, now, you know the story of Babotice," said the counteess that night at dinnes.

Margaret was thoughtful.

"She is dead, of course? This is all so long ago."

"No; she lives to-day. Some time you shall see her, my dear."

That night a famous monk presched at the Madeleine, and the countees took Margaret to hear him. The American girl loved the gray, Attic temple; she was never weary of its starry candles, the shrines lining the sides, the flasting chant and enwrapping incense.

This nighthe church was respiend—

sinces, the firsting chart and enwapping incense.

This nightthe church was resplendent. They entered to a chorus of music which seemed fitting only to echo through the arches of heaven.

One of the plainly olad women who served as vergers led them to seate near the altar. She was alert, though bent, her white hair showing under her netted cap, her eyes dim with age.

She nodded and smilled to the countess, and afterwards stood in the airle beside them. Margaret, her soul calmed by the peace, sat in a dream and scarcely looked at her. But when ail knelt in prayer, and a chorus of famous voices from the choir sent a "Gloria" pealing to the great dome, the little woman standing beside Margaret sang it from first to last in a heavenly semi-tone, a penetrating, whispering voice threading every sweep of the song, the most difficult phrases, the most glorious heights. It was as if an ecstatic spirit repeated the anthem in Margarets car. And so through the whole service, the woman with meekly crossed hands ang all in the same bodiless, rapturous way, her ravished eyes upon the aliar.

After the Benediction, Margaret saw the lined face turn again to the countess and grow almost young with a smile that vaguely sirred her heart, as if reviving a memory.

"Give her your violet," whispered the countess, as she took the woman's hands and spoke to her. "She is so fond of flowers, poor dear."

And Margarot did, even pinning the flowers herself in the folds of her shawl to an accompaniment of the sweetest thanks.

"On what a marvellous voice she has still," the girl said, as they went down the crowded aisle towards the great doors framing a distant view of the glittering Place de la Concorde. Its sweetness stays with me. She must have been some famous singer in her far away youth, dear countees."

The countless looked wistfully sym. "You have seen Bakette me hild."

athetic. "You have seen Babette, my child." _" Lippincott's"."

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILLOUS DE-RANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmeleo's Pills. They us only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all billous matter, but they open the excre-tory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the bilood 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.

When the ancients said that a work begun was half done, they meant that we ought to take the utmost pains in every undertaking to make a good beginning.

FATRER CONNELLY'S JUBILEE. Ronored by ills Hestings Congregation and the

PRIFERENCE OR, May 29.—The esteem in which Rev. Father Connelly of Hastings, is held was testified to yesterday when he celebrated his silver and was the recipient of an

array of presents. The priests of the diocese presented Rev. Father Connelly with a hand-some silver chalice, accompanied by the following address, which was read by Rev. Father Conway, of Norwood : To Rev. M. E. Connelly, Pastor of Hastings:

On this remarkable day in the life of your priesthood, the confreres you have known these many years, gather around you, to offer their congratulations and mare in the joy that this

auspicious festival brings.

Our hearts united with yours during the holy sacrifice of the Mass in acts of praise and thanksgiving to God, to whose altar you came for the first time, a priest twenty-five years ago, with the words of the Psalmist on your lips :

'ntroibo ad altare Dei; Ad Deum qui lactifical juventutem meam.

The fervor with which you then uttered these words of confidence to day returns in all its strength and sweetness, so that you realize what every true laborer in the Lord's vine-yard must feel, that " to serve God is to reign."

The generous sacrifices in early youth of home and friends, the ard ous labors, the solitary hours, the struggle against nature, in the life of a man who belongs entirely to God, all these are in some small measure repaid by the happiness and consola-tion which this feast brings. Surrounded by many of your confreres of this and other dioceses, your old and tried friends, who have assembled to join with your beloved flock in wishing you a thrice happy jubilee year, your heart must be aglow with gratitude to the loving Providence that blessed the years of your priestly nessed the years of your pressity career, so that to-day, more than ever, you feel the full force of Our Lord's words of invitation to serve him, "Come to Me, for My yoke is sweet and My burden light."

From your beautiful presbytery here in Hastings, which your taste and energy and the spontaneous help of your people have built, you may look back with grateful feelings at the back with grateful feelings at the many works that have prospered under your wise d'ection. In the parish of Victoria you will always be remembered in the pretty church you there erected, whilst your name will ever be associated by the parishioners of Emily with the magnit ent presbytery which adorns that parish. But above all these, above all earthly considerations, are the many Christian virtues you have sown in the souls of those entrusted to your erre, not only by preaching and teaching the Word of God, but also by your own exemplary, editying life.

presening and teaching the Word of God, but also by your own exemplary, edifying life.

We who have known you in the intimate relations of friends and fellow workers during those many years can fully testify to your worth as a man of strict honorable principles, a firm and constant friend, a true bro ther in the doing of acts of kindness and chartly, in the dispensing of services regardless of the inconvenience attached to them, and in the ever-ready and obliging manner of their performancs. The solid virtues of aithfully practiced for your own personal sanctification, your seal for the souls of your fellow-nen, your noble ambition in giving a generous hand, during these past years of your life, are safe piedges for an auspicious futter.

future.
We desire to emphasize our congratulations and expressions of esteem on this joyous occasion, by asking you to accept these gifts, the offering of your brother priest who pray that our Divine Master may prolong your usefulness, that His bountful hand may make your future years as fruiful as those of the past and that you may see

The League of the Cross Dramatic Club, of St. Mary's Branch, gave their first performance on Monday evening, in St. Andrew's Hall, to a packed

house. The drama on the occasion was "The Social Glass," and was under the patronage and presence of Vicar General McGann. The performers one and all ought to be congratulated on their success considering that most of them had never laced an audience before. and it must be said to their credit that they were as good as some professionals we have seen. Miss Lena Swift made an ideal Mrs. Thornley. This lady is gitted with a fine presence and dramatic talent, her clocution being almost perfect. Miss Annie Crowly as Nellie Nettleby was a great hit. She acted the parts as very few would have done, and all hope to see those two ladies again at some early date. Charles Thornley was impersonated by Mr. Win. Henry and James Whelan was the William Holls. Both gentlemen should continue in the dramatic career as they both showed great apitude and are also endowed with good appearance and intense dramatic power.

The parts of Harold Hadley, Mr. Slater and Mrs. Parley were each well represented and a help to the success of the evening. Bob Brittle was taken at a few hours notice by Mr. Yurray being taken very ill, and it must be said that he was the life of the drama, and no better Bob Brittle could have been found. Last bur not least Professor O'Brein our well-known phrenologist undertook the heavy part of Mr. Farley, the hotel keeper and neeless to ay he was perfection. To him is also due the credit of the whole performance as he trained almost every member of it and he ought to be gratified at the great success they all achieved. Father William McCann, the chairman also comes in for his share of success, for he was indefatigable in seeing that everything should have gone off without a single hitch in conclusion the club should take courage and give another performance at an early date when we are sure they will fill the hall and ennourage others into the good cause they them selves are embarked viz. the abstinence from Fquor. The orchestra which was organized for the occasion also contributed to no small degree to the ple

C. M B. A. Picpic.

C. M. B. A. Picele.

Branch 26 of the U. M. B. A., Montreal, held its regular monthly meeting in their new quarters in St. Patrick's Hall, St. Aloxander street. After routine business had been transacted it was decided to hold a picnic at Bushing's Grove on Dominion Day. It was also decided to inaugurate the new quarters of the Branch by an open meeting on Monday, 31st May. The committee reported having made all arrangements, and the programme will include addresses by Bro. Hon. Joseph Curran and Chancellor Joseph Curran and Chancellor Joseph E. Morrison. Bro. James G. Shea will have charge of the musical programme, and will be assisted by Mrs. George Turner, Miss McGowan, Miss Reynolds, Miss N. McAndrew, Mr. J. Deegan, Mr. A. Timon, Mr. D. Kelly, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. M. McCarthy, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. M. McCarthy, Mr. Delcourt, Master J. Shea, Young Ladies' choir of St. Jean Baptiste, Branch 26 glee club and others.

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, Alexander street, last evening, and was made the occasion of a very enjoyable entertainment given under the direction of the members of the joyable entertainment given under the direction of the members of the society. Mr. M. Sharkey presided, and there were also on the platform Rev. Father Quinlivan, Rev. Fathers Lussier, Driscoll and Fallon, the resident grand officers of the Association, the presidents of the sister branches and other sister societies.

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

An address was delivered by Mr. Jur-An address was delivered by Mr. Jur-

on this joyous occasion, by asking you to accept these gifts, the offering of your brother priest who pray that our Divine Master may prolong your user fulness, that His bountiful hand may make your future years as fruitful as those of the past and that you may see "A green old age unconscious of decays."

Signed on behalf of the clergy of the Diocese of Peterborough: "P. D. Laurent. V.G., W. J. McCloskey, E. H. Murray, D. O'Connell and P. Comway.

The address was encaed in a frame and was alshorately engrossed and and illuminated, the skilful work of Mr. Wm. Pringle, of the Business College.

Mr. John Coughlin, reeve of the Suffers of those who had contributed to the success of the Association up to the safety invested and properly managed "Thespacker referred to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the safety invested and properly managed and and illuminated, the skilful work of Mr. Wm. Pringle, of the Business College.

Mr. John Coughlin, reeve of the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific to the self-securific to the success of the Association up to the self-securific that their money was being after increase to the section to the self-securific the self-securific the college.

Mr. John Cloughlin, reeve of the self-securific the self-securific the self-securi An address was delivered by Mr Jus

The League of the Cross. St Paul's Branch, hold their regular meeting Sunday last Vice President Mr. Slubbs, in the chair, there being a good attendance. The Committee on Baseball reported that they had a team, and they have already signed seventeen members. The following officers were elected in the team: Thomas M. Harris, manager. Thomas Kelly, secretary; Jamos Stuart treasurer.

Any Catholic young man can join the team by first joining the League of the Cross.

team by first joining the ready.
The Rev. Father Cline then addressed the members on total abstimence, relating many facts which he had seen by interporance.

many facts which no have seen perance.

Messra, Daly, Stubbs and Kelly gave short and interesting addresses.

The meeting adjourned to meet Sunday, June of the at 40 sharp in St. Ann. Hall, Lower street.

Men. young or jid, are invited to attend our meetings.

Thousas M. Halber.

Hecording Scoretary.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 4, 1897.

Receipts of grain on the street this mering were fair.

Wheat—Eisey one load of white selfact at 75c; I load of red at 73c, and 1 100 bushels of goose at 62dc.

Chats—Firm 200 bushels selling at 25c.
Peas—Firmer; I load selling at 45dc.

Hay—Steady; 10 loads selling at 45d at 45dc.

\$13.	- 1 2 1
	\$0 00 0 00
do red 0 74 do goose 0 62	0 623
Buckwheat 0 321	0 00
Liye 0 313	0 00
Oats 0 2	0 25
Peas 0 45 Barley 0 25	0.00
Hay11 00	13 00
Straw 6 00	7 (0
Dressed hogs 6 50	6 70 0 10
Eggs, 0 09 Butter, 'b rolls 0 10	0 10
do tubs, dairy 0 09	0 12
Turkeys 0 10	0 12
Ducks 0 60	0 80
Spring larbs 3 00	0 00 5 00
Mutton	0 08
Beef, foro 21	0 05
do hind 6	0 08
Veal 43	0 06

Montreal, May 31—Grain—The mriket is dull but prices are steady. Prices her range about as follows:—Wheat—No. 2 hard, nominal; pear, per 60 lbs, in arer, 40½ to 50½ oats, No. 2 in store, 266 to 25½; rye, No. 2, 39c to 40c; barley, read, no quoted; buckwheat, per bushel, 25½ to

36c.
Flour—Two cars of Manitoba flour wers sold on European account and from the domestic trade there was a fair consumptive denand for apring whoat grades, but the Outsto produce seemed to be almost neglected. Values ato: Spring wheat pates \$1.25 to \$4.50; Manitoba strong Lakers, \$1.25 to \$4.20; Manitoba strong Lakers, \$1.25 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.75 te \$3.90; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.50 to \$1.90;

Meal—The market was quiet to day and dealers say that there is no quotable change in values. Rolled in bris, \$2 80 to \$2 90, and in bags, \$1 40. F.ed There appears to be a fair amount of business in grogress Values hold quite firm. Bras is quoted on the basts of \$9 50,

firm. Bran is quoted on the basis of \$9.50, and shorts at \$10.50.

Chesse—On spot to day the tone was quite decidedly week, 80 beins the price paid for the 1,500 Franch cheese arrived by boat and rail, while offer of finest western goods at \$10 were regarded with indifference. Shipments of cheese from Montreal are knowned by with the exports a year ato. It also to the extensive the shipments thus year are tuning aboad of last, but others estimate that there is a slight difference the other way. Up to date the shipments the other way. Up to date the shipments in round numbers are about \$60,000 hexes, comparing with a movement during the corresponding period last year, variously estimated from \$0,000 to \$0,00. There were seven seamers during the week, and Liverpool will get most of the cheese send.

Butter-There is a moderate demand at

Eggs—The market still keeps in pretty much the same groove, with prices about steady at 9c to 94c.

stady at the to \$10.

Provisions—The feeling is steady, but on the whole husiness does not amount to a great deal. Values are:—Heavy Caneda short out, per bri. \$13.50; heavy Caneda. It or compound lard, 50 to 50: * xtra pure, 63c to 73c ; fiest kettle lard, 73c to \$1c.

Frethold Loan and Savings Co. DIVIDEND NO. 75.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at transfer of six per cont. per annum on the Capitalistic of the Company has been declared for a six per annum of the continuous six per annum of June next at the office of the company, corner (vitoria and Adelaide street, Torouto. The trafer books will be closed from 17th to the Sixt Ma both daws inclusive.

Victoria and Adelaide streets, or the Sist May, both days includes. By the closed from I'lls to the Sist May, both days includes. By the Sist May, both days includes. By the Sist May, both days includes of the Markelolders of the Company will be seen to be supported by the Sister May, for the purpose of receiving the annual report, the election of directors, etc.

By order of the Board,
S. C. WOOD, Managang Director-Toronto, 21st April, 1897.

Spencerian Pens.



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A half rote than a year ago, and thing to the out in any greys and thing to the conditions of these conditions.

How Old are You?

It makes no difference whether you answer out the conditions of the conditions of the conditions.

It makes no difference

outside these cannon of the makes no difference of tam flas disadrate and the flash whether you answer or Aye II it was a first the better me har was restricted. It is always true that looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a "oman's heavity and always are set of age upon a "oman's heavity and always are set." beauty \$\varepsilon\$) deeply, as gray hair. The heir roses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

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