Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

	available for				yhich									kemplair détails			
	se bibliograp				any			exem	plaire	qui so	nt pe	ut-être	unique	s du po	int de vue		
	images in ti													er une in			
	cantly chan ed below	ge the usua	i method o	t tilming, a	ire									ne modif			
cneck	ed below							cı-des		noge r	norma	ile de 1	ilmage	sont ind	liqués		
								CI-Ges	130 U S.								
	Coloured co	vers/						\Box	Color	red pa	iges/						
\Box	Couverture	de couleur						Ш		de cou							
									,								
	Covers dam							1.7	Pages	damaş	ed/						
	Couverture	endommag	<u>ée</u>					$\mathbf{\nu}$	Pages	endon	nmagé	es					
_									_								
	Covers resto							1					minate				
	CCTAMAM	restauree e	t/on batter	104					rages	restau	rees e	t/ou p	elliculé	es			
	Cover title r	nisune/								decol	nured	stain	ed or fo				
	Le titre de c		manque					И						piquées			
														hidaees			
	Coloured m	aps/						T. 7	Pages	detach	ed/						
ш	Cartes géogr	aphiques e	n couleur					Ш	Pages	détach	ées						
									/								
\Box	Coloured in							\Box		throug							
	Encre de co	uleur (ı e. s	utre que bi	eue ou no	re)			LJ	Trans	pareno	•						
$\overline{}$	Coloured pl	eres andios	disservation					·/	/	4 -							
1 1	Planches et/									ty of po të inëgi							
										e mega		ш	ession				
$\Gamma \mathcal{A}$	Bound with	other mate	rial/				- 1		Conti	nuous	pagina	ition/					
$\boldsymbol{\nu}$	Relié avec d	autres doc	uments				- 1			ition c							
	۷																
\square	Tight bindin		e shadows	or distortic	m		- 1			les indi							
	along interio La reliure se		anna da Pa				,		Comp	rend u	n (des) inde	×				
	distorsion le				. 14				T.ela .	on head	4						
										re de l'o							
	Blank leaves	added dur	ing restorati	on may ao	Dear						en tet	e piue	ient.				
	within the ti						f	<u> </u>	Title 6	age of	issue/	,					
	been amutted from filming/						Page de titre de la livraison										
	ll se peut qu																
	lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,									n of is							
mais, forsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées								┙.	Titre o	le dépa	wt de l	la livr	Bison				
i	pas ete tilmé																
							I	Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la fivrarson									
							•	ш,	Genter:	das (b	WT 1001	(des)	GE 12 111	rraison			
	Additional c	omments·/															
ш	Commentair	es supplém	entaires:														
	em is filmed																
	ument est f		x de réduct		cı-desse	ous											
10X		14X		18X			22 X				26 X			30×			
						\mathcal{A}				Ī	\neg	Т					
4			ليبليب		LL.							_1	\perp L				
	12X		16X		20	0x			24 X				28×		32 X		

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.-No. 14.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE RESURRECTION

[WEILTS FOR THE REGIST

(Watter to The Reserva!

Easter is the poyous mystery of the faith. "Gaide et L. tare," rejoice and be glad is the note to which all its music is set. Christmas is ineffably sweet and fills the soul with that happiness we are went to wish each other, and all the world, on the aninversary of Christ's birth. But we must bend down to look into the lowly manger, where He is laid, whilst Easter bids the eye and the heart turn unwards and seek He is laid, whilst Easter bids the eye and the beart turn upwards and seek their love in the skies It is a great difference—humility, lowliness, self-denial are good and holy and necessary—hut only because of our fallon estate. The true attitude of man, the anthropos, is upward, and we descend only that in due time and circumstances we may due time and circumstances we may spring above and beyond the things we now know, and speed off to that contro where is eternal rest and life and liberty bosom and embrace of God.

And it is because Easter interprets

And it is because Easter interprets and satisfies this aspiration that we love it so much. Poverty is a cross, sickness distressing, but the real humiliation is death. God did not make death. It came in because of sm. It is not a positive something by itself, but only positive something by tself, but only the giving way of that power by which body and soul are held together. The body is not destroyed, the soul is not destroyed. They are merely cleaved apart, as the oak may be split by the lightning, or the rock by the earthquake; and in their severed state, both are con-demned to suffer, the one the corruption of the tent, the other a privation of all of the tomb, the other a privation of all ibe perception and enjoyment, till when they shall be made one gain. Oh! how all nature from death; not for its pains

That spirit was madeforimmortality, and cannot bear to be crushed, it is a spark from the blaze of being and cannot help wishing to shine. Why should the uncouth bully which men call death have power to extinguish it? He has not, thank heaven, any such power. His action is indeed very terrible. Wherever he moves he frightens. His grape is strong and merciless, and ignominous too, but only for a time. It is grape is strong and merciless, and ignominous than he has mot and ball the bettom of the abyss, and over call the bettom of the abyss, and over call she bettom of the own which whose rightly breathes shall enjoy terral life!

The is why Easter has so peculiar a character amongst all the foasts of the year, and its mysteries are so transporting that in thinking of them we unconsciously forget all else but the unspeakable glory to come. Twas for that glory we were born. Every bone and muscle of the body, and every aspiration of the soul alike points to it. It is the strength of our weakest moments, the comfort of our suffering, the inspiration of all that is noblest in our nature. When shall we shake off this cumbering mass that holds us down to the earth, and speed away to the amaranthine fields where the flowers do not wither and the grass is always green?

Disease, weakness, decay and deathhey may be good enough for the unthinking beast of the field. Enough for him that he can eat and drink and sleep, and then drop unnoticed out of a life hover reflected upon, and mingle with the earth from which he sprang.

But God has breathed into our clay, and made us a living soul, contemplating to day, indeed, but also remembering with the earth from which he sprang was a sum and death in the feath of the work of

multiplied, and the leaves fall, and the grass is withered, we are not cutirely each down, because we know the spring seconing, to take a glorious reveige upon ravaging winter, and restore the interest of the world. But alast it is not the same tlowers we knew and tended hast year, only something his other, to which we can't take as we were wont to the old ones. Spring is but a reproduction, and as there can be no friends like the old ones, which it can't bring back, therefore is there always a tender medianchly, a saduess even in our welcome to it. But glorious resurrection gives back exactly what death had thought to destroy. The monster bailled, growing in impotent malice, beho'ds his late victum, not free and safe only, but immeasurably elevated and transformed. The once heavy stop now treads the light sir, and feels no distance. The material body passes through stone walls without oncountering obstacle, and the exulting spirit can scarce keep back the day when, by ascension, it is to take powers of the word of the same of the sam

To the Editor of The Register :

Irishmea in the Battles of England.

To the Editor of The Register:

Sim—I agree with your comment upon the article from The Canadian Military Gazette as far as it goes. But really the writer of that article presents the entire matter very foolishly. He should not mention in a breath the Irish, Scotch and English regiments of fifty or sixty years ago and those regiments, so called, of the present day, In the old days the Irish were very largely mixed in with the Scotch and English regiments; and I believe I will be full borne out in saying that at least haif of the second of the Irish second in Irish soldiers. The Sotcham and The Military Gazette changes are the Irish second Irish men who supplied all the dash in the Irish second Irish men who supplied all the dash in the Irish second Irish men who supplied all the dash in the Irish second Irish men in the Irish arm yith an tere wore in the days of the "Faug an Ballaghis." Emigration to America which England set going "with a vengeance," has deprived Four-laud of many a gallant Irish soldier. The Irish used to be altogether to numerous to allow of keeping them all together in distinctive regiments; that condition of things has been and is decreasing. Although there were Irish men in the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai—and I need not say that they distinguished themselves above their comrades—still the representation of Irishmen in the Scotch and English regiments now containt the majority of the Irish transitien Fusitiers. He should have sairt the 87th Ro. al Irish Pusiliers. He should have sairt the 87th Ro. al Irish Fusiliers—the Irish used to say a word against the Scotch; what I do say is that in the days of England's military glory the Irish we thick in almost every regiment and must share the credit accordingly.

Late Mrs. Parnell.

Dublin, April 2.—The romains of Mrs. Dublin, April 2.—The romains of Mrs. Delais Tudor Parell, who died at Avondale, on Saturday from burns received from the igniting her olothing while stiting before a fire, were removed yesterday, from Avondale to Glasnevin contry. The body was encased in all oak codin with brase mountings. The body was encased in all oak rego was followed to the Abelian of Avondale. In Dublin a vast concourse awaited the arrival of the body and walked in procession to the comelerated beside the grave of her distinguished son, Charles Stewart Parnell was burned beside the grave of her distinguished son, Charles Stewart Parnell, when ye was the placed upon the prave. The Parnellies members of the Bouse of Commons sent a wreath bearing the inscription: "To the memory of its dead mether, from his faithful surviving colleagues."

way ron back of its own accord, the area of the sopulchro drop helpless part, and the earth all round, far and ride, tremble with excess of joy as it lives the risen life.

"Oh grave where is thy victory! Oh death where is thy sting!"

And as befits rational beings it is lesurrection, not reproduction. When the many or what we postically call the all, comes round, and the sun weakens is beams and the hours of darkness are

PEACE CALLS TO POPE LEO

The Head of the Catholic Church May Present War Between America and Spain

Lonnon. April 1—It is announced here that the Pope will in date between Spain and the United States, both governments having accepted him. The Daily Mail in its second edition publishes a special despatch from Madrid, dated mainght, confronting the announcement of the Pope's offer to mediato. The Westmuster Gazette this afternoon commenting upon the Pope's prospective mediation between the Spainards and the Cubans says:—Securing the mediation of the Pope reflects infinite credit upon all parties. The tension of the last few days has shown what a strong man the Americans have in their President. With a weak man it is certain that by now the United States would have been swept into war. The St. James' Gazette this afternoon says:—The Pope's mediation clears the air. It will onable Spain to make further concessions to the insurgents without sacrifice of prestige." A special despatel from Madrid this afternoon says remainer Sugasta this morning expressed the hope that "peaceful considerations would influence the American politicians," declaring that the Pope's mediation is "practically the last chance of averting war,"

STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATEMENT IN THE HULSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, in the House of Commons to day askee if the report concerning the selection of the Pope as mediator in the Cuban difficulty were true Mr. A. J. Baifour, the actung Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Government had received a report on the subject from Madrid, but it did not bear out the statement in detail, and if the question were repeated to-morrow he would be in a position to give fuller information.

The News Confirmed.

The Vatican refuses to publish the text of the communications which have passed between the Pontiff and Madrid, but the statement that His Holiouses has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of hostilities in Cuba is confirmed. The Osservatore Romano, reviewing the situation unefficially asys:—"We must regard America's demands as excessive, especially as Spain has proposed to submit the whole administration question to the Consular Parlament. It is difficult to perceive on what prefext Washington could declare war, even if so disposed, and we have confidence that the wisdom and moderation of President McKinley, with the practical common Sense of the Americans, will avert the horrors of war."

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

AN ARMISTICS PROPOSED.

MARIDA, April 4.—Events are moving rapidly, and the best informed people here believe an armistice between the Spannards and Cobans will be proclained within two dury to the Queen Regent. The state of t

LONDON, April 4—The correspondent of the Associated Frees saw Senor Moret at the Colonial Office last ovening. He confirmed the autouncement made of the Pope's mediation between the Spain and the Cubans and added that the suggestion did not come from the United States Government, but from Rome direct The Minusterial Globe in a leading article to-day assumes an attitude of reserve, saying:—"The Papal mediation is satisfactory, but the Government must not discontinue its preparations for the worst. The good offices of the Pontiff are admitted, but Spain can never countenance ker rights being ignored."

The citizens of Brantford, irrespective of religion, were deeply pained on learning of the domise of Mr. Arthur Savage, which occurred on Saturday, March 20th. The deceased was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of this city, having lived here over

a period of 5 years during which time he held the responsible position of R and Master on the Bud't and God-rich Division of the Grand Trunk Railwey, and by jis ability and fathfulness in the discharge of his duties carned a high place in the confidence of the management of the road. The late Mr. Savage was often requested to offer himself for public office, and would have filled such with credit at distinction, but being of a returing disposition and engressed in the discharge of the duties of an onerous position, he was unable to accept the honor many times profered him. While the subject of this skotch was widely known among all classes, the parisinoners of St. Basil's, appecially mourn his loss. He was prominently identified with avery move ment to advance the cause of religion and took a deep and abiding historia in the such as the subject of t

labored in advancing the interests of our association and promoting its noble sims and purposes,
Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 5, C. M. B. A., avail ourselves of this the earliest opportunity of the said out and a second of the said out the said out was recorded, to testify to the respect and esteem in which we held our decessed brother, whose departure from this early sphore we deeply mourn, and whom we had learned to revere for his many christian virtues, his exemplary character, and many deeds of unostentations charity. The late Brother Savage was foremost in all that tended to the advancement of religion, being one of the pillars of the church in Brantford from its earlied says, and could his lips now speak, and the humility of his heart had been to be compared to the Church in Brantford from its earlied says, and could his lips now speak, and disclaim such a title, yet us his C. M. B. A. brothers, it is neleanched pleasure to pay this melanched pleasure to pay this melanched, pleasure to pay this melanched, his widowed mother Raward Savage, his widowed mother Raward Savage, his widowed mother and heartfelt sympathy. While one whom they dearly loved, they enjoy the consolation of knowing that the priceless example of his well-speak life still lives, and well-speak to the braich edward in mourring for a period of one month as a mark of respect to the memory of our decessed.

Richard Power, President.

W. B. Schuler, Scerekery.

RICHARD POWER, President.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The Christian Guardian, apropos of something we wrote some weeks ago, whilst admitting that we denounced formalism in religion, goes on to say "Yet THE REGISTER SCOMS to US write more enthusiastically about Lent than about the Cross of Christ." This than about the Cross of Christ." This is the first time in our life we have seen The Guardian, and naturally we are slow to find fault with its style of writing. But there is a contradiction in the above ortract which puzzles us not a little. Enthusiastic about Lent and not about the Cross! We had always thought the two things were the expression, in different words, of one and the same idea. What does The Guardian mean by the

What does The Guardian mean by the What does The Graardian mean by the Cross? Not surely the material frame on which our divine Redeemer chose to die. Of that we were neither speaking not thinking when we wrote the article. Our veneration and use of the Cross must be known in The Guardian office. Nay, we can hardly hope that this pious paper has not, under the united pressure of zeal and imperfect knowledge, joined in the stupid cries sometimes raised against us in consequence.

But there is a second meaning of the

crete kind of way, the sufferings of our divine Master, just as we say Lamb to bring out His ineffable innocence, mildness and submission. And finally, following Christ Himself—"Take up your cross daily and follow Mc"—we use it as the best means of picturing forth, by one word, the struggle and warfare with passion and sin, in which, amid fear and trembling, we have to work out our salvation.

Now. Lent is simply the s-hool of the Cross, considered in either of these last meanings. In every verceise of that holy season the first object presented to the senses is the Cross itself; and this, as a means of helping the preacher to quicken and deepen the knowledge of his hearers as to the frighti'il price our dear Lord paid for the ransom of our souls. This, first and last and all the time; but secondly, and as a natural, necessary corollary to this awakened knowledge, the Cross is used to remind us of what He said: "Unless you take up your cross daily and follow Me yo are not worthy of Me." This, with iteration and reitoration, to make it sink to the depth of hearts, and take root there, and grow to be the rule of life, so tiat all may be zealous in "crueifying their fiesh with its vices and concupisences" is the burden of the Leuton extortations in every Catholic church. And how, in the name of common sense, The Guardian, or anybody else who knows what he is talking about, can say that this is not "evertual in the property of the result of the struggle of the control of

the loss, as attended for returnal men'ty sceme their obedience, most be given and applied in a way they can rea tionally accept, or they can tea easier that all. To break a horse or an exist a good, and a hard strong enough by these metruments to curb and subdue the brute. But man must be approached through the reason to do. For nobedy an even begin that of which he has no knowledge. But as all the world is aware a notion of the thing to be done is by no means sufficient. He needs instruction, at almost every step, in the way he should do it, or he can't, or won't, do it at all.

at almost every step, in the way he should do it, or he can't, or won't, do it at all.

Now the Church meets this twofold need of our nature, first by a definite faith, having all truth, and secondly by laws and rules to guide the will in the application of that truth to conduct. And so in meeting it shorts on rigid scientific lines. No master ever threw a Newton, or even an elementary grammar to his class with the remark, "Now boys, you are mathematicians and writers in both theory and practice, i can do no more for you!" And no preacher should be guilty of the greater absardity of supposing that even if his people had faith—which never yet came from a book they are not still in need of direction, and counsel, and guidance by a wise diveigine. If he is a teacher all, and not a fraud, a veritable pastor able to lead his flock, to proper pastures, and the unremitting in his labors, to set his people had all his knowledge, and zeal, and be unremitting in his labors, to set his people on a bigher plane, and keep them altyancing.

And if he is to do this at all, at is not.

Palm Sunday at the Cathedral.

Paim Sunday at the Cathedral.

On Sunday last an unusually large congregation filled St. Michael's Cathedral. Soleum High Mass was celebrated by the Rov. Father Ryan, assisted by Father Treasy, deacon, and Mr. Arelling, sub-deacon. His Grace the Archibabop blessed the palms, which were then distributed to the members of the congregation. The Archibabop addressed the people on the importance and signification of this coremony. It carried the mind back to the days of the Saviour. It was a positive proof of the historic church bearing winces to the life and doctrines of Christ. If Christ had entrusted the propagation and exposition of his teaching to the Bibb is would long since have been forgotten, and his own name would have passed away from the memory of man. On the contrary He established the living church, and in this church His ife, mission and doctrines were handed down to posterity and so through the action of the church. His representative on earth, His name and His labors were as freah to day in the hearts of men as when accompanied by the adorning multitude He entered the city of Jerusalem. His Grace spoke for upwards of twenty-five minutes in a strong clear, resonant voice which was hard in every part of the church. Afterwards the procession was formed and proceeded down the middle sisle, the sanctuary boye and priests singing the "Pacif

BUNGARANGANUNUNAK be Motherland England Replaced on Scotland

Armsth.

A cable message from Brisbane. Queensland, says: The Hon. Sir Arthur Palmer, President of the Queensland Legislative Council, died on March 20 Born et Armagh, Iroland, in 1819, the deceased emigrated to New South Wales in 1888. In 1866 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, and subsequently occupied several Ministerial posts until he was appointed president of the Legislative Council in 1891. On more than one occasion he acted as auministrator of the colony during the absence of the governor or an interregum.

Very Rev. Canon McKenna acknow-ledges a generous subscription of £10 from the Mest Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Glogher, and gives a truly pitishe description of the condition of his parish of Pettigo, a few miles from the Donegal scaboard. It is the same sad cry that is echoing all over Ireland with maddening monotopy. The crops have falled, the people are staving. They have no food for this year, and they have no seed for the next. The distress that threatens them is even more terrible than the distress, acute though it be, which they at present endure.

Dablis.
We are sorry to have to announ e death of the Rev. John Norto the death of the Rev. John Norton, SJ., Dublin. Although in his 77th year, Father Norton's energy and vitality were so marked that the news of his death will come as a painful shock to his many friends. Father Norton same of a well-known Dublin S.J. Dublin.

shock to his many friends. Father Notton came of a well-known Dublin family.

The Evening Telegraph of March 20 eays: I was a privileged passenger on the first electric car to enter the centre of Dublin folly, writes a representative of The Evening Telegraph, an event which took place this morning a few minutes after seven. The officials of the Tramway Company had kept the fact very quiet that they intended to make their informal trial rip to-day before ordinary people were about, but, having got the necessary hint, I was on the ground in good time, and had the distinction of being the only anofficial passenger on the first electric car that was ever electrically propelled into O'Connell street. We passed under the lee of Nelson at 7.10 am exactly, and negotiated the intricate and difficult wires at the turn with the greatest case and success, much to the delight, evidently, of the experts on board. Early as the hour was, there was quite a crowd on the ground, partly composed of the company's men, working on the necesary changes in the line at the turning out of Earl street, but principally of the experts on board. Early as the hour was, there was quite a crowd on the ground, partly composed of the company's men, working on the necesary changes in the line at the turning out of Earl street, but principally of the experiment way to work, with the inevitable sprinkling of the sarly population of differens. Following the pioneer car, which, appropriately, was one of the company's own Dublin-made craft, came a weather-besten and advertisement-covered vehicle from Ballabridge, and after that again three other carriages, all making the journey in good style. The experiment was most successful, and gives every promise that early next week the electric service on this line will be in full working order from the Pillar to the Bull.

Kerry

Distress is too mid a word to describe the condition of things at

next week the electric service on this line will be in full working order from the Pillar to the Bull.

Kerry.

Distress is too mild a word to describe the condition of things at Sneem, in the County of Kerry. Abject, hopeless misery is the more accurate description.

The death took place at his Co. Limerick residence, Kilballyowen, of The O'Grady, an extensive Irish landlord, on whose estate at Herbertstown the Plan of Campaign was first adopted. The title and estates got to the brother of deceased, Colonel O'Grady, o' the 2nd Battation Connaght Rangers.

Ireland failed to win the football match against Wales at Limerick on Ghampion country, Ireland has been forced to resire to a backward position of champion country, Ireland has been forced to resire to a backward position on one more. The Welshmen clearly proved themselves not only the superior team, but one of the very best the Principality has ever put in the field. Their forwards were too strong to let the Irishmen play their characteristic rushing game to the desired extent, and then their backs, showing all the wonderful combination and brilliancy which have become synonymous with Welsh football in recent years, were very much superior to the Irishmen. Of course, the Gruynn and Allen—and from the regrettable injury to Purser; but these are the fortunes of war, which muse borne with the best grace possible. The immense crowd present, if they did not see what they most desired—an Irish win—as any rate saw a spendid match.

Operation has been revived in Mayo by Mr. Gerald Balfour, whose devices are the devices of his brother. Mr. Balfour has undertaken to silence Mr.

William O'Brion by force and has issued a Castle proclamation which has been published in Westport. It prohibits the holding of a meeting at or near Westport on the ground that some anonymous informant of the police consider that the effect of the meeting would be to denounce "the occupiers of evioted farms salled landgrabbers," and also "the occupiers of grazug farms, and to inote lawleesness and disorder, and that the meeting would be calculated to disturb the public peace."

Tipperary has lost one of the most

Tipperary has lost one of the most distinguished members of its aristocrasy in the person of Sir Mark Tuite, who died at his residence, Killuane House, in the vionity of Nenigh, after a comparatively brief illness. The deceased beronet, who was in his ninetieth year, was formerly a captain in the 10th baronet, who was in his nineticth year, was formerly a captain in the 10th Foot, and served with distinction, but for nearly forty years past he had applied himself assiduously to the perfection of experiments for the production of flying machine mechanism and other inventions. He is succeeded by Morgan Henry Paulet, a nephew. Sir Mark became a convert to the Oatholte religion some years ago, and was as aradent worshipper of the faith up to his death, which was consoled by the rites of the Holy Church.

Waterlord.

Deep and widespread regret has been occasioned in Lismore and neighborhood by the death of Mother Gertrade Quinn, of the local Presentation Convent.

The parish of Davidstown, and Co. Wexford gen rally, his been cast into gloom by the announcement of the unexpected death of the Rev. Father Keating, the good and saintly paster.

ENGLAND.

A New Catholic Cinb in Londo

The Duke of Norfolk laid the foundation stone of the new Catholic Hali and Olub, Westminster Bridge road, which is to be erected and fitted as a social and recreative institute in connection with St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Hitherto this side of the work in connection with the eathedral, h... been carried on at the Catholic Institute and Newman House Society. Some time back a plot of land in Westminister Bridge road, and close to the cathedral, was secured by the Chapter, and it was decided to creet an institute upon the site in which the work done by the existing institute and society could be carried out. The total cost of the building, etc., when creeted, will be about £14,000, of which sum £7,000 will be a debt upon the contract.

The Cathelic University Question

The views of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London in favor of a Catholic University for Ireland are supported by opinions from other members of the Anglican Episcopal Bench published in The Sunday Times.

The Bishop of Hereford writes :

Times.

The Bishop of Hereford writer:

"Believing, as I do, that the one trae way of turning Ireland into a loyal, contented and happy portion of the Empire is by the method of Home Rule in all internal affairs, I hold that she ought to be given a university which will satisfy the common sentiment of her people. Moreover, I know no influence or likely to promote the growth of a reasonable and tolerant frame of mind among Irish Roman Catholice as that of a university education, and consequently I desire the ramoval of any obstacle which ahuts our Romanists from sharing in this adnession, and a done consider it either just or politic to impose our will upon the Irish people, over-riding their own in such a matter. Bo far as I can judge, many English people who are not very familiar with university life and influences seem to be unduly alarmed by this proposal to give the Irish the kind of university that desire. It may reaseure them to read a definition of such a university by the greatest Roman Catholic Englishman of our day—Cardinal Newman. 'A university, he said, 'in its idea and in its purpose is a place in which the intellect may safely range and speculate, sure to find its equal in some antagonistic activity, and its judge in the tribunal of truth. It is a place where inquiry is pushed forward and direcveries are made and perfected, and rashness is rendered uncounce, and error exposed by the collision of mind with mind and knowledge with knowledge.' As I understood Mr. Balfour, his aim would be to establish an institution which would correspond in some dagree to this description, and if he succeeds in the attempt, and it becomes a real Alma Mater of the Irish Roman Catholics, he will have conferred a great boou upon Ireland and done good service to the Empire."

attempt, and it becomes a real came. Mater of the Irish Roman Catholies, he will have conferred a great boon upon Ireland and done good service to the Empire."

The Bishop of Bochester says: "I quite agree in the main with the views of the Archbishop of Canterbury which you quote on the subject of a Boman Catholie University for Ireland. I think that the proposal is

just because it accords with the feelings and principles of the great majority of the population of Ireland, and I think it is politic because one of the great mistakes of the past has been to throw the priests and the leaders of the Roman Catholic community into necessary alliance with the opponents of the Imperial Government."

The Bishop of Manchester says: "I mittely agree with the Arabbishop of Canterbury with respect to the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland."

The Bishop of Wakefield states that he is "in onlire agreement with the views of the Arabbishop of Canterbury with regard to the Roman Catholic University."

SCOTLAND.

it Patrick's Day in Sectional

SCOTLAND.

SI Patrick's Day is sectional

The Irish national festival was this year duly honored by Irishmen all over Scotland, but more particularly in the West. At Dunbarton a large meeting of Irishmen and women was addressed by Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P. Mr. Jeromiah Jordan spoke to a great gathering of Ocits in Paisley. In Partick, for the first time for many years, the Irishmen foregathered, and a bappy ovening was spent. On this occasion the people of Partick presented the Very Rev. Canon McFarlane, the rector of the parish, with an address and substantial testimonial, for which he returned his heartiest thanks. The Conan has just returned from an extended tour on the Continent, whither he had gone in search of health. In Glasgow there were several gatherings, the principal being that held under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Itlebranas Bentif Society. On Wedneeday evening Councillor John Ferguson delivered a lecture on "The Boyne to Vinegar Hill" in the City Hall. Mr. Michael M'Oartan, M.P. presided, and delivered a surring address on the '98 celebrations.

FROM PAIN TO HEALTH

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF JOHN HENDERSON, OF DESERONTO
JUNCTION.

most Helpless From Scialic Ehenmatism, the Effects et Which Shattered His Con-stitation—He Thought Death Not Far off When Friendly Ald Placed Within His Eesch the Means of Becovery.

Resch the Heans of Recovery.
From the Description of the Children of Richmond, about half a mile from Descronto Junction I is was said that but very little hope was entertained of his recovery as he continued to steadily sink under the disease with which he was stilicaed. Farmers coming in to Descronto market, when asked how he was stilicaed. Farmers coming in to Descronto market, when asked how he was, shook their heads and stated that the worst might soon be expected. That he should have subsequently recovered was therefore a cause of joyful surprise to his many friends in this district. Hearing that his recovery was alleged to be due to the use of Dr. Williams Pink Fills, a reporter of the Tribune set on the continuous of the conti

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN

Preaches to an Irish Regiment on St. Patrick's Day.

Patrick's Day.

Halipa, March 17.—This was probably the greatest celebration Halifax has ever had of St. Patrick's Day; not in many years nave we had a parade of an Irish regiment, never before have so many green ribbons and shamrooks ocen worn; never before have there been such orowds on the streets, and never before have there here never before have the lirish socioties turned out in such force. It was Irishmen's day in every sense of the word.

The day dawned dull, but the weather remained fine until after the procession got in church, when there was a snow storm. But the walking was uncommonly good for the season of the year, the warm weather of late having dred up the streets.

From early morn the shamrook was conspicuous on the streets; there were an immense number of the green emblems, and there was such a demand that the shops did not have a sufficient supply. Green ribbons were worn on many breasts, and thousands of the fair sex displayed Ireland's national color, many horses were decorated with green, and flags were flying from many housetops. The crowds on the streets were very large, and after the Leinsters arrived a St. Mary's there was a blockade for several minutes.

Long before 9 o'clock this morning

Mary's there was a blockade for several minutes.

Long before 9 o'clock this morning crowds began wending their way up flottingen street toward the Wellington Barracks to "escort" the Leinster Regiment to church. Early this morning everything was in readiness for the parade to St. Mary's Catheral. At 9 c'olock the whole strength of the regiment formed in the Barrack, the band playing St. Patrick's Day. The march to the Cathedral was enlivened by the bright tunes of the brass band and fife and drum corps. All along the route large crowds had gathered to see the parade. Every available window and doorway was filled. The route taken by the regiment was Gottingen to Cogswell to Brunswick to Jacob to Barrington and Spring Garden road. Among the several airs played by the band were: "Harp That Once," "The Weating of the Green," and "Branigan's Band." The fife and drum corps layed several Irish airs. The two bands played alternately, and as soon as one band finished one at the other band would commence another.

Col. Glancey led the parade on horseack. At Cogswell street the two com-

as one band finished one air the other band would commence another.

Col. Glancey led the parade on horseback. At Cogswell street the two companies which are stationed at the Ghois Barracks fell in behind and thus lengthened the procession. Every man in the parade wore in his cap a shaurock sent from the old country. The drum-major's staff and the instruments of the bands were trimmed with green ribbon.

As the regiment passed St. Mary's Hall the St. Mary's Young Men's Society, who were forming up, opened ranks and the regiment was met at the Cathedral by Gon. Montgomery-Moore and staff.

Chaplain Morgan, of the Leinster Regiment, officiated at Low Mass and Archbishop C'Brien preached the sermon.

mon.

ARCHBISHOF O'BRIEN'S SERMON.

The Leinster Regt. had the honor of being addressed by Archbishop O'Brien, who delivered a most eloquent sermon, and was listened to with rapt attention. His sermon was not a panegyric on St. Patrick, though incidentally referring to Ireland's patron saint, but his address was most appropriate to the military gathering, full of beautiful similes, and was delivered in the Archbishop's usual able manner.

manner.

The following was the full text of

"The life of man upon earth is a warfare." (Job. vii., 1.)

"The life of man upon earth is a warfare." (Job. vii., 1.)

More than 3000 years ago the words of my text were spoken; and although during the interval many and fareaching changes in the social, political and religious life of nations have taken place, these words of Job are as true to-day as when first uttered. The nature of man remains cesentially the same, despite accidented changes, the more or less of polish and refinement cannot destroy the link which binds together the human kind, nor break the circle within which all human lives must be run. The rude cavedwellers of distant ages, the nomadic tribes that pastured their flocks in the dawning years of the world, had the same nature, and were made for the same mature, and were made for the same canture, and were made for the same canture, and were made for the same med as the most cultured inhabitants of our greatest modern clitics. This is a fact which we too readily forget, and hence we come to think that words spoken of human nature, or laws of restraint applicable to it centuries ago, may be disregarded to-day. In this we fall into a grievous error. Yesterday, to-day and to-mor row human nature is the same; the same danger confronts it, it is assailed by identical temptations, and it requires the same sustaining power of graces to conquar in the warfare, for it is true in more senses than the one that "the life of man upon earth is a warfare."

Let us consider for a few moments what is involved in the feet of our ex-

Let us consider for a few moments what is involved in the face of our ex-istence. We find ourselves on this

carth to-day; but we know that a few years ago we were not here; and we are absolutely certain that in a few years hence we shall be here no longer. We did not come into this world through any act, or choice of our own, and we shall be obliged to quit it whether we wish it or not. The regularity with which men come and go proves to us that a law, not chance, must govern their movement. If there is a law, there must be a law giver, and we thus at once apprehend the fact the. we are subject to a higher power than our own. In other words, we are under orders—marching orders, if you will—and should obey the well understood wishes of the great and universal Law Giver, or the Almighty God.

Not only as recards man are the

God.

Not only as regards man are the workings of law visible; they are seen throughout all creatures on the earth in the sea, in the air and in the wonderful movement of the stars and planets. If therefore law prevails to regulate and govern our birth and death, as well as all the parts of visible creation, there must also be a law by which the actions of our lives should be moulded and guided, for surely in elligent actions should not be the only disordered ones in this law-governed world. As a matter of fact there exists such a law, a precise and definite one. It was first written by God on the human soul and spoke through the voice of conscience; it was more fully written out later on, on tables of stone, and spoke through the voice of conscience; it was more fully written out later on, on tables of stone, and spoke through the commandmens, finally the fulness of perfection was given to that law by the teachings of our Saviour, Jesus Obrist, and it speaks to the world t-day through the organization instituted by our Lord to preach His message to all mankind. He fitted that organization for this sublime deatiny by ensuring it a perpetual succession of authorized ministers, with one visible head whom He constituted His Vice-Regent on earth, to whom He guaranteed immunity from doctrinal error and victory over all the powers of hell. If was a living organization compared by St Paul to a human body which has mar, members, but only one head; thus it has unity of teaching, with adaptability of action and permanence of life, developing and growing, but always on the same lines, and in the same spirit. Hence it constitutes a grand army, with its companies, its battalions, its regiments, its divisions, its officers of various grades and its Officers him in the sacraments and the form of this darkness; against the world embracing campaign. But it does not fight with turret ships and huge cannon; rifes and bayonets are unknown to it. Its sword is the word of God; its breastplate is justice, its belt struth, and its shi

for change in these would mean dissolution of that army, and Christ has guaranteed that there shall be no dissolution thereof.

Amonget those who labored and toiled to carry the spiritual warfare into lands not subjected to Christ was fix Patrick, whose memory and deeds we celebrate to-day. Having been duly commissioned by the Pope of Rome, the Commander-in-Chief of Christ's kingdom on earth, he went to Ireland, kindled the light of Fatish, which has ever been extinguished; taught God's law, which has ever been held in reverence; organized parishes and diocesses, like so many companies and reciments, and set over them officers, priests and bishops, who have through trial and persecution ever stood true to their colors, have ever been loyal to their commanding-officer, the Pope.

All admit it was a worthy and a noble act on the part of St. Patrick to evangelise Ireland; and equally all admit that it was praiseworth you the part of the people of that day to accept his teachings and to become smolled in the grand army of the church. Shall it not be noble and praiseworthy in their descendants troontinue to hold his teachings in aupreme reverence, to direct their conduct by them, and to pay a ready obedience to their spiritual head on earth, as St. Patrick enjoined on them? He was a true soldler in Gods, earthly kingdom; he knew the value of obedience; he knew that it was uot only a duty, but slato, the cally safe-guard in the spiritual warfare which Christians

are called upon to wage. For the religion of Christ is essentially one of authority, whilst there is not and cannot be any contradiction between it and science yet its truths are not the deductions of science; they are not theories assumed from analogy, and afterwards proved by some scientific demonstrations. Its code of morality is not a digest of acts of parliament, nor are its sacraments the devices of a priestly order. Let it be well understood—the Christian religion is not one of compromise, not of

well understood—the Christan religion is not one of compromise, not of, "I think;" nor "in my opinion, nor I hold, nor has it been left to teach man to make it for himself, nor has any choice been left to markind in its regard. It has been imposed upon the world by the wild of God, and is propagated by the voice of authority speaking in God's name, and endued with a divine power. "as the Father hath sent me, I also send you "John Xx, 21) ann elsewhere "Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every orecuture. He that believeth and as baptized shall he saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemnated," (Mark xvi, 15, 16.) These words and many similar once spoken by our Divine Lord, clearly establish the fact, that Christianity is founded on authority, is propagated by it, and by it alone expounded.

For this reason St. Patrick strongly impressed on the Irish people the duty and Lecessity of unquestioning obedience to the commands and decisions of the Roman Pout if Hopointed out that as successors of St. Peter, the Popes succeeded to the headship of the Church, just as the heir to an earthly throne succeeds to the rights and percegatives of his predecessor. Men die but principles live on; with the death of a general neither the right of commanding nor the obligation of observing discipline ceases; another takes his place and wields the same authority. What the position and power of the Popes were in Christ's grand spiritual army St. Patrick taught by showing what St. Peter had been. To him our Divine Lord gave the plenitude of spiritual power and the fallest authority to rule, saying, "Thou art.Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gase of hell shall not prevail against it, and I will build my church and the gase of hell shall not prevail against it, and I will build my church and the gase of hell shall not prevail against it, and I will build my church and the gase of hell shall not prevail against it, and I will build my church and the gase of hell shall not prevail against i

of invincible Faith in God's revealed word.
You are here to day to honor his memory. That is well, that is praise-worthy. You have made a grand parade, you wear the Shamrook, you assist at Mass. All this is indeed praisesworthy. But my dear friends, this is not enough. The Saint seak God's glory in your lives; and that you een give only by practising faithfully and manfully the religion he taught. You belong to the glorious army of Christ's spiritual kingdom; you belong also to the army of a grand earthly Sovereign. In this latter army obedience is the primary duty of officers and men.

"Theirs not to reason why,

"Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do or die."

Theirs not to reason why.
Theirs but to do or dio."

And what is the penalty of desertion, or betrayal in the face of the enemy? Death—a traitors death. Now as soldiers in Christ's army you are in a continual warfare against evil. There is no truce, not even for an hour. You must have on your aprintual armor day and night, and must be ever standing by your colors. You are always in the face of the enemy. Hence every fall from virtue, every disorder in thought, or word, or action, is desertion and betrayal of God's cause in the presence of the enemy. Think of this, and surely the thought will move you to beg of God grace and strength to do right. The Apostis criesout; "Besober and watch, because your adversary the devil goeth about seeking whom he may devour. Whom resist je strong in Faith," —(1 Peter v. 8, 9.) Yes, strong in Faith; through it alone can man find grace and strength to conquer the devil, the world and the flash.

The sourcrust PRECORSION.

THE SOCIETIES' PROCESSION

The societies made a grand turn-out of between 700 and 800 men in line, and with the bands of music, the handsome banners, the members in

black clothes, silk hats, adorned with shamrooks, and wearing green and gold sashes and badges, it made a

gold sashes and badges, it im most inspiring display. The procession formed up a Drill Shed, and at about 10.80 m ed off in the following order:

Marshal--Wm. Broydrick. ▲ids--R. Taple, J. Brown.

Aids-R. Taplo, J. Brown.

ST. PATRICK'S BAND.

Brian Boru Sword, carriod by John Kennedy.
Charitable Irlah Society.
Carriage containing Thomas Shaw, oldest momber of the Society, 98 years of age.
Marshal—Thos Grady.
Aids—W. Power, G. Power.
68 RD BAND.
St. Patrick's C. T. A. and B. Society.
Marshal—Thos. Walsh.
Aids—W. Spruin, A. Murphy.
HIBRANIAN FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

HIBRRNIAN FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

Harp carried by Jas. McDonald. ary's Young Men's C. T. A. and B. Society.

Society.

The Charitable Irish Society turned out more members then for some time, St. Patrick's, also had a large number while St. Mary's had the large set representation in the procession. With Irish airs by the bands and banners flying, they proceeded along Barrington, St. Paul's, Argyle, Jacob and Brunswick Streets to St. Patrick's where High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Daly, with Rev. G. Murphy as deason, Rev. Father Cole, subdeason, Rev. Father Cole, subdeason, Rev. Father Cole, subdeason, Grove Stater Cole, subdeason, Grove St

wood and Daly, descons of honor; Archbishop O'Brien was present.

Rev. Father McGarthy preached a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint, one of the best heard in years. He delivered a thoughtful address on the life and labors of the Apostle of Ireland, giving an impressive account of the mission of the Apostle of Ireland, giving an impressive account of the mission of the Apostle to that country. The most important work accomplished by that devoted man and his followers was described, and the high stage of civilization and religious culture attained by the Irish people through their efforts, made that country envied and praised among all the states of Europe. The varied panorams of suffering and prosperity presented by different stages of Irish history were dwelt upon, special mention being made of the severe penal laws which had so depressing an effect on the people, the famines by which the unhappy country hander so when the well being of the people. He stated, and the baleful and obnoxious system of the land laws, which still had their marked and injurious effects upon the well being of the people. He sketched the life of St. Patrick, and asked all to prastice the virtues of Iraland's sportle. It was a most brilliand effort and listened to with rapt attention. land's apostle. It was a most brilliant effort and listened to with rapt at-

The procession afterwards reformed proceeded through the principal is to the Drill Shed, where they reed after giving cheers for the n, Ireland and Nova Scotia.

Quiesu, Ireland and Nova Scotia.

The Charitable Irish Scotety dinner
was largely attended, and among the
gueste were Gov. Daify, Gen. Moore,
Archbishop O'Brien, Premier Murray,
Mayor Stephen, Atty.-Gen. Longley,
Mev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Dr. Gordon,
Col. Clerke, Capt. Colborne, Col.
Irvine, and others. The Leinster
Band and the Irish pipere were present.

A Notable American Convert.

Naw Youx, March 28.—Another notable convert to the faith has been made in the person of George M.P. Browns, who was formerly a minister of the Methodisk Episopola Church and whose conversion is said to be the direct result of a recent mission to non-Catholics hald in the Church of the Paulist Fathers at Flity.ninth street and Columbia avenue.



unless the

Discovery and was furred.

You want to read the entimonies and
the photographs of many mateful paterior and the photographs of many mateful paterior and the photographs of the photographs
as each for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense
dical Advisor. Resides telling about
se cures it tells about the home-treatnt of all diseases. Over goo illustrais. Send at one-cent stamps, to cover
to of customs and mailing only for pacovered copy. Cloth-covers to stamps.
Ireas Dr. E. V. Pierce, Bushlo, N. H.

Б№ Domain of WomanTAI.KS BY "TERESA"

at an hour ye know not the Sou of Man cometh."

In the parable of the wise and foolish virgins, besides the application that is generally overlooked. The lamps were typical of faith, and the oil of prayer. If prayer is not constantly and almost unceasingly used to fill the lamp of faith, the lamp goes out, or burns but dimly. "onstant watching is necessary if we would keep our lamps burning brightly, and preserve our faith from the assaults of the evil one, especially in these days of too great laxity and araclessness. Well onough if we keep our minds and hearts prepared for the coming of the Great King for Whom all Chistians worthy of the name are watch and longing. But is there nothing e'pe that we should do best les watch and pray? If we knew that a great prince intended at some time to visit our house and we were uncertain of the time of his coming, should we u.t be nuxious to keep everything neat and clean, to have all our belongings looking their best; should we not pollsh our aliver, and wash our ornaments, and sweep and garnish and decorate in silver, and wash our ornaments, and sweep and garnish and decorate in honor of the expected guest? How homiliated we should feel if the noble visitor found everything in disorder, no preparation made for his coming, per-

propassion misco for his coming, per laps no chair for him to sit upon, nothing to show our respect or esteem!

And yet, how often does this happen in Catholic families! They are likely at any moment to be visited by a guest shall bow, and every heart tremble when he comes in majesty in the glory of the heavens, to gather His elect together and to scatter the wicked. Of God I how can any of us, sintul, miserable creatures that we are, think of that terrible day without trembling? And yet, that very judge comes almost and the control of the creatures that we are, think of that terrible day without trembling? And yet, that very judge comes almost with His Sacred Body and Blood for that last dread appearance before the tribunal of God. What should be our preparations to receive Him? The whitest, finest lines; the costilest lace; silver and gold are not worthy of His Majesty, before whom the glory of the sun is darkness. How do we receive Him? Alas! there is but too often little or nothing in our preparations to abow that we even remotely, consider the greatment of the property of the same and the proparation of the property of the same and the proparation of the property of the same and the proparation of the property of the same and the proparation of the property of the same and the proparation of the property and bareness of the poor; few know better than I what proverty means. The lowliness of the sons of men; He reposes as gladly upon the bare table of the poor as upon the richly furnished altar in the chamber of the well-to-do; surroundings are nothing to the shift property and bareness of the poor; few know better than I what proverty means. The lowliness of the sons of men; He reposes as gladly upon the bare table of the poor as upon the r A supply of costs after anointing. the ablution water to the communicant A supply of coston used by the price after anointing. A linen napicin for the prices's use, and a linen communic cloth, both hem-stitched. A glass bottle with screw top, for a supply of holy water. A silver handled, holy water acadles. These candles are rubrical and can be blessed. The whole outlie is packed in a quarter cut oak cabinet highly polished, coramented; with metal work, with a foliated cross upor the lid, and lined with purple satin. If must be expensive? Not at dill, ever the poor may purchase it; the price is 18, and the terms are, one dollar down and the behance at 200 per week, or grawards, with immediate possession.

of the clergy of the United States and Canada. It behoves every Catholic whose love for Our Lord is what it should be, to make some effort to possess this beautiful service, which is worthy of the Guest in Winsse hours it is to be used. All may excroise a little care and self denial for a short time; and be assured that the greater the offort we have made to show the lowe we bear to the Blessed Sacrament, and the honor we deem it to be visited by such a Guest, the greater will be the graces we shall receive. Besides the knowledge that we are always prepared for the coming of the Prince, there is the comfort of certainty that any sudden emergency is provided for; that everything ready, and will not be worried by omissions, or irreverences. A small table should be kept in readiness, and an placed in the box, ready to be spread upon the improvised altar. "Watch ye therefore, any pray, for tan hour ye know not the Son of Man canada. It behoves every Catholic whose lays for Our Lord is what in

The Adoration of the Cross! The most touching and beautiful service of the bereaved Church will take place to-morrow, with all the secompaniments of despest grief for the cruel death of the Saviour, and the agony of His Rieseral Mother.

the become with all the accompaniment of despet grief for the cruel death of the Saviour, and the agony of His Bleesed Mother.

Thank food for the Catholic Church! Let us thank Him in our immost souls for that splendid mountment of His Meroy, wherein the intensest love of Christ, and realization of His awful sacrifice is alone to be found.

Let us pray earnestly, fervently, as we kneel to kiss the Crucilix, and mingle our tears with those of the Immonilate Mother, that God, in His infinite goodness will be pleased to convert our poor brethren, who give up the day of mourning to unseemif feasing and merry-making, and with a few exceptions, give scarcely one thought to the awful meaning of the name "God Friday."

Therea.

Another French Literary Convert.

Another literary Frenchman, M. Edmond Harancourt, is, like M. Coppes and M. Huyamans, supposed to be desirous of permanently making peace with the Church, M. Harancourt, who wrote the postic "Princesse Luintaine" for Sarah Bernhardt, and tried his hand at a new version of the old story of the Grande Chartrouse, near Grenoble, in order to compose the concluding portion of his play wherein he shows the libertine teneind by remores and anxious to save his soul in the quietude of a cloister. The play has, no doubt, a deep relious signification, but it is produced with "timinings" only too palpably intended to pander to sensual tastes. M. Havancour's calls his play "Juan de Manara," to distinguish it from "Don Jana de Marana," a production so mercicesly satirised by Thackeray in his "Paris Sketch Book."

TAKE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS

Lemaitre's **Pharmacy** 256 Queen St. West

Domestic Reading

It has long been a common saying at no woman can be a lady who It has long been a common saying that no woman can be a lady who washes and scrubs. Well, if purpose gives character to a ticon (and we all agree that it does), then if it is unladylike to wash and scrub, it must be much more unladylike to have clean bouch more unladylike to have clean dishes, clean houses, or c'an clothes. O, Pride! what a blind liar you are!

Let all who have a devotion to the Immaculate Conception put themselves in a special way under St. Avne. It was St. Anne who opened, in the secret colemnities of that everblessed mystery, the everlasting jubilee of Jesus, and it was within her wumb that God granted the first and completest plenny indulgence in the world.—Father Faber. Anne. in the

Even immoral people have an innate respect for real piety; they detect
only sham religion. The modest and
unobtrusive piety which fills the heart
with all human obarsties and makes a
roan gentle to others and severe to
himself is an object of universal love
and veneration. But mankind hate
show, pretence, selfsheness, when they
are veiled under the garb of piety;
they hate cant and hypooris; they
hate quacks in piety; they love to tear
folly and impudence from the altar
which should be a sactuary only for
the wretched and the good.

A formal politeness chills the affections and repels those who would naturally be drewn together; so also does an assumed manner which is insincere. The courtesy which ranks so highly, and the lack of which is often deplored, is the natural and graceful expression of a kindly feeling. But it is tender and easily crushed; it is delicate, and must be nourished and cherished, or the rade storms of life will sweep it away. Let us protect and honor it as it deserves, and it will in its turn protect and preserve for us some of the dearest and best possessions that life has to offer.

Beware of three women—the one who does not love children, the one who does not love children, the one who does not love flowers, and she who openly declares she does not like other women. There is something wanting in such, and in all probability its place is supplied by some unlovely trait. As Slaksepsers says of him who has no soul for music, such a woman "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils," and a woman intent on those is ten thousand times worse than any man could be, for, standing higher, she can fall lower. Men may smalls and jest a little over the tenderness lavished on a baby, but, after all, the pratite every womaniy woman involuntarily breaks into at the sight of the tiny beings is very sweet to masculine ears. It was the first language they ever knew, and, in spite of the ject or smile, the sweetest on wife's or sweetheart' sips. They may laugh, too, at the little garden tools, which seem like playthings to their strength; but in their hearts they associate, and rightly, purity of character and life with the pureuit of gardening. And as for the woman who does not cam for her own sex, and boldly avows it, she is a coquette pure and simple, and one of the worst and lowest type, too, as a general thing.

WHAT ALLS YOU?

WHAT AILS YOU!

Cold in the Head? Some Successing! I take Over the Kyes! Disquesting Dropping in the Threat! Headeache!—II May Hean that Seeds of Catarth Have Been Sewn—Dan's Seeds of Catarth Have Been Sewn—Dan's Neglect it as Hour—Dr. Agnew's Catarth Powder will Give Boilet in 10 Minutes.

Assisted to a sure and the solid as 10 Minutes.

"I had chronic catarth for a number of years. Water would run from my nose and eyes for days at a time. I tried many curse without any permanent relief. I was induced to try Dr. Aguew's Catarrhal Powder. It cured me and I have had no return of the malady. I find that for a cold in the head it gives aimost instant relief. I would not be without it and I recommend it most heartily." C. G. Archer, Brewer, Ma.

Pure BAKING Gold

Makes the finest cake in the world-you use less Makes the nnest cake in the world—you use! quantify than most other baking powders—and cake will be lighter and of finer texture and will retain its freshness longer than when any other powder is used—no adulteration with ammonia or alum—at all grocers.

- IN TINS ONLY -

UNCONDITIONAL

ACCUMULATIVE POLICY

Confederation Life Association

OF TORONTO

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTION from the date of issue.

IT IS ABSOLUTEALY AND AUTOMATICALLY MONFORFEITABLE after two years.

Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office or any of the Campany's Agents.

J. K. MACDONALD,

W. O. MAODONALD,

HOW TO SEE THE POINT

AND PLACE IT.

Atlon without Rules of Grammar.

LACONIC PUBLISHING

A book of 40 pages, which teaches pun-rapidly by example. Many people who have English, Lain and Greek Grammar are very and slovenly punctuators. This book is in able to all writers. By mall, 20 cts. CO., 123 Liberty St., N Y.

Empress Hotel

ner of Yonge and Gould St.

TORONTO -Terms: \$1.50 per day. Electric Cars from the Union Station every Three Minutes.
RIGHARD DISSETTE - - PROPRIETOR

WINDOWS

BT KING ST. WEST, TORON

CHURCH

Robert McCanaland

Stained Glass Co. LIMIT

F. B. GULLETT & SONS.

740-742 YONGE ST. A for departments

CHARLES J. MURPHY

Ontario Land Surveyor, &c.

TORONTO

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER WORK

John Hanrahan.

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET,

TORONTO.

ASTRINALISTS. CURES

nacaress will mail Trial Bottle
Dr. G. Tatt Bros. Med. Co.,
186 West Adelaide Street,
Toronto. Optistle

The Catholic Zegister

ASTHMA so that you need not six All Night's septing for the for fear of sufficient receipt of name and

id & Bay St

urveys, Plans and Description perties, Disputed Boundark justed, Timber Limits Mining Claims Located

Frofessiounl.

THOMAS MULVEY.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PRUCTOR in Admiralty. 11 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto. OFFICE TELEPHONE 2280.

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE 3343

FOY & KELLY.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Offices: Home Savings and Loc
Company's Buildings, 80 Church Stre

J. J. For, Q.C. Таминона 796

MCBRADY & O'CONNOR,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, RTO., Proctors in Admiralty. Rooms 67 and 68, Canada Life Building, 46 King 8t. West, Toronto.
L. V. McBrady. T. J. W. O'CONNOR.

J. T. LOFTUS.

DARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, Etc. Offices: Room 78, Canada Life Bailding, 40 to 48 King Street West, Toronto.

TRIMPRONE 2410.

HEARN & LAWONT,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROC TORS in Admiralty, Notaries & Offices: Toronto and Totteniann, 47 Canad Life Building, 46 King St. W., Toronto Bond's Block, Tottenham

ward J. Hearn, John Lamont, B.A ce, 255 Spedina Avenue, Toronto. Toronto Telephone 1040.

ANGLIN & MALLON,

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR IES, &c. Offices: Land Security Chambers, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Vic-toria Streets, Toronto. F. A. Anglin. Jas. W. Mallon, LL.B

TELEPHONE 1968.

TYTLER & McCABR. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, MTO. Offices: 9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Money to Loan.

foney to Loan. Ers. O. J. McCarr. Telephone 9096.

CAMERON & LEE

DARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, sec. Offices: Rquity Chambers, or Adalaide and Victories Streets, Toronto, Bolton and Oakville Ont. Telephone 1888, D. C. Camerow, B.A. W. T. J. Lez, D.C.L. MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR-IES PUBLIC, Etc. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebec Hank Chambers, 2 Toronto St. Toronto. A. C. MACDONELL W. J. BOLANI JOHN T. C. THOMPSON Telephone No. 1076

Latest Styles

Printers' art

499 YONGE ST. and will be pleased to see any of I friends and customers.

GEO, WESTON

WE WANT YOUR WORK

to have it if **GOOD WORK** LOW PRICES

PROGRESSIVE

of EVERYTHING NOTHING TOO SMALL

No such Printery in ye West and no such Gypes since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now has *

The Catholic Register JOB DEPARTMENT

40 LOMBARD ST.

TELEPHONE 485

The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST

Gatholic Register Dig, and Dub. Co of Coronto. Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, - . \$2.00

Ameroved and recommended by the Archbishops

ADVEBUISING RATES

When changing address, the name of 1

No paper discontinued till arrearage is purious of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents ued till arroarage is paid

TRAVELLING AGENTS : ICA MENGO. AN. ESST MR. W. A. NEVEN, West CITY AUGNT: Mr. Lawrence O'Byrne

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

Galendar for the Week.

April 7—Maundy Thursday, 8—Good FRIDAY 9—Holy Sacveday, 10—Easter Sunday, 11—S, Guthlake, 12—S, Sabas, 13—S, Hermeneglid.

The Ontario Educational Association will meet in Toronto on Tuesday, the 12th, for the annual convention, which will continue three days. There are will continue three days. There are many very important subjects on the agenda paper; but the most important, to our mind, is one by Dr. John A. MacOabe, of Otta.wa, on "The Perconality of the Tascher Re-appearing in the Pupil." If Dr. MacOabe, with his characteristic theoroghness, goes into the depths of the problem suggested by the title of his paper, be caunot fail to interest every parent in Ontario and every advocate and critic of our public school system. school system.

American exchanges contain lengthy notices of the lectures of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, who is making a tour of the principal cities on the other side, speaking on the present state of American literature. There is no doubt that Dr O'Hagan's mature viows on a subject which is one of considerable pride with the Americans, have completely captured tham. The newspapers are all apprethem. The newspapers are all appre-ciative and the lectures well attended. Twenty-five of the series have already been delivered in the principal cities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and

Kentucky.

An honest man is the noblest work of God; and all men are jealous of their patent of nobility in this respect. What, then, must be the feelings of honest men in the employment of the Government at Ottawa, after the extraordinary discussion that arose one day last week in the House of Commons over a proposition to bring government employes, or civil servants, under the law as appled to the "common people" for recovery of debts. The sum of the talk flung across the floor of the House represented the civil service as a body of vapid "bills," men, indeed, who must have lost not only the manly virtue of konesty but also the shame of dishonesty; and all in the vain and ridiculous effort keep up the appearance of "fashion." That is just about what was said. It hits the honest men among them severely; but, after all, the discussion was simply in line with the debtor's act, which exempts government wages from the legal process to which all other wage. was simply in line with the debtor's act, which exempts government wages from the legal process to which all other wage-earners are liable. Mr. Fitzpatrick went the length of suggesting an "implied contract" between the government and its employes that the latter are, by some time-honored custom, a privileged class. That means privileged in the eye of the law to be dishnoses. Without entering at all upon the righteousness of distress and imprisonment for debt, the Ottawa civil servants ent for debt, the Ottowa civil a ment for cook, no Otherwa civil soverative who are paying their way like men must feel aggrieved by the implication of dishonesty contained in their exemption from the law governing debtors, and, although some of them may deserve it, they ought to feel doubly aggrieved by the character of las week's discussion in the House o

Mr. Mulock has introduced in the House of Commons a bill to restore postage upon newspapers. No doubt the measure will pass It abolishes one of many inexcusable phases of govern-ment subsiding of newspapers in Cau-ada. There is no reason why the proada. There is no reason why the pro-duct of the newspaper presses should be carried free of charge in the mails in carried free of charge in the mails in preference to the output of the shops and stores. It is said that the "favor" has helped the public to obtain larger supplies of useful knowledge; but this is easily disproved. There is a heavy rate of postage in England; yet English newspapers are larger and "heaper than Canadian publications. Subsidizing the Canadian press has not elevated or improved it. But a still worse form of the hours evil, as far as newspapers are

form of advertising "patronage" for exclusively partisan sheets. There are scores of papers simply living upon government pickings, which means that they are quartered upon the people just like the gang of charter-monging capitalists who, in return for campaign capitalists who, in return for campaign funds supplied to a political party, would grab all the undeveloped resources of the country. It is our opinion that if the postage rate affected only the partisan sheets it would not be imposed. It will mean, we are told, a reduction in the rate on letters from 3c. That is an indication of how the common people are taxed for the maintenance of partisan lighting forces.

Mr Mulock should be called upon to give absolutely convincing reasons why the rate of interest on deposits in the Government Savings Bankis to be reduc stands the credit of the country and th stability of social order in the state This is a very important matter, and is most important in Canada for various most important in Canada for various reasons. There is little in the manner of living adopted by the great majority of our people to promote the virtue of national thriftiness. The general run of clerks and business men live up to their last dollar, and cerry all the "style" that that dollar can purchase, if they do that people are not go head over ears in debt. Canadians catch this vanity from their American neighbors. The Canadian workingman who is putting by a little money for old neighbors. The Canadian workingman who is putting by a little money for old age or the advancement of his children, doserves every encouragement on ac count of the poculiar difficulties he ha to contend against. There is much rea son to fear that the threatened intention of the Postmaster General will have a bad effect. There are a hundred and one ways in which the Government can save more money than it will rake off by contracting the rate of interest al-lowed upon the deposite in the Post-office Savings Bank of the money of the industrious working class. Mr. Mulcok should be given a hot half hour when he brings his proposition into the House. of the Postmaster General will have

Generally speaking the newspapers are pretty reliable. There is no reason why they should not be so. A trained reporter is a trained listener, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he is an impartial recorder. It may happen in rare instances that he is entirely ignorant of the subject of the lecture, speech, or discussion which it is his business to report. But even in that event his trained intelligence helps him to pick out all, or rearly all, of the to pick out all, or nearly all, of the interesting statements of the speaker or speakers. Newspapers are sometimes in the habit of taking reports from amateurs, and much of the inaccuracy amateurs, and much of the inacouracy to be complained of happens in that way. The amateur is occasionally known to bring a motive to bear upon the opportunity given him by the paper. Last week we made a reference to a report of a locture by Prof. Clark, where there was no room to imagine anything like a motive for misrepresentation, even if the report was the work of an amateur. Our criticism has brought out more than one contradiction of the newspaper report; but is it not strange that the report itself would otherwise not have been corrected at all? We are quite confident that would otherwise not have been corrected at all? We are quite confident that every intelligent Catholic who read it formed, at once, an opinion unfavorable to Prof. Clark, although he has been re-garded always as a libe.al-minded and garded aways as a noe.at-minded at cultivated Christian gentleman, seems odd enough that a sharp criticis should secure the contradiction, whe the harm had all been done by the report upon which the criticism we alone based.

We are assured that Prof. Clark in his ecture did not speak of "Romanisor the "decline of Romanism." If himself, did not read The Mail an himself, did not read The Mail and Empire, the extraordinary misrepresentation of his words could not have escaped the notice of all his friends and admirers who heard the lecture. But if he, or they, read they did not take the trouble to correct. A critic comes along and declares that such phraseology in the mouth of Prof. Clark would stamp him a vulgar speaker. Then they see the effect of the incorrect report. Immediately mere than one contradiction him a valgar speaker. Then they see the effect of the incorrect report. Immediately mere than one contradiction is forthcoming. We hardly needed the reminder that Prof. Clark is not in the way of speaking disrespectfully of the Roman Catholic Church—we like to use both the titles, to proclaim the central as well as the universal sphere of the OneApostolic Church. Our correspondent continues: "Prof Clark did not speak of William the Clark did not speak of 'William the Silonb's as no poponent of the Roman Catholic or any other Church, but spe-cially as contending for religious lib-city." However, it would further ap-pear that "William the Silenb" is beside the question altogether, as the lecture was simply on "History and Litera-ture." The Mail and Empire must be suffering from some strange delusion.

es to keep silent about On Monday last it was at it agai declaring for the second time that Prof Clark lectured on "William the Silent." The World gives a totally different ac-count of the lecture from its title to its conclusion, so that we are driven to sympathize with Prof. Clark, who seems sympathize with Prof. Clark, who seems to be the victim of a persistent, practical joker. For ourselves we cannot think that we have not done Prof. Clark a genuine service. It is not possible to question and verify everything in the newspapers before making comment upon some point affecting public or religious sontiment.

A note, which we take it expresses Prof. Clark's conviction, informs us that he is in agreement with the Archbishop of Cantorbury and the Bishop of London, whose declarations in favor of a Catholic University for Ireland were quoted in The Restrike last week. This is only what we would expect. If a man believes in higher education for the batterment of the world how can the betterment of the world, how car the betterment of the world, how cat be advocate the application of it upon lines involving religious exclusion? Al most the entire Anglican opiscopa bench gives public support to the de mand of the majority of the people of Ireland for just treatment in the master mand of the majority of the people of Iroland for just treatment in the master of univorsity education. We can conceive of no reason why professors of of Trinity College, Toronto, being posted on the question—as Prof. Clark with his old country experience, no doubt, is—should hold different views. Nor is where any reason why, holding those views, they should not give public expression to them. If Prof. Clark would give a lecture on the history of university education in Great Britain and Iroland, we have not the slightest doubt that it would be duly appreciated by the public and would improve local public opinion touching an important question of the day—the just demand of the Catholics of Ireland for the establishment of a university that would be lishment of a university that would be Catholic in the sense that Trinity Col-lege, Dublin, is admitted by its own professors to be Protestant.

French and Irish in Canada

Several correspondents have written Several correspondents have written to the editor with regard to the recent attack of Israel Tarte's paper, La Patrie, upon the Irish clergy and people, to which reference was made in last week's REGISTER The general applino seems to be against dropping the incident, and in favor of war against the Tartes. It might, perhaps says a useful public purpose. haps, serve a useful public purpose take a hand in what The Globe is f of styling the "the persecution of Mr. Tarte;" but even if we had the time and the available space for pursuing in our columns the record of the Minister of Public Works, we would still consider the occupation beneath us. The issue raised by Mr. Tarte's paper cannot be said to have any ments. Mr. H. J. Cloran, of Montreal in his reply to La Patrie, hit the nail upon the head when he said that the statements made in that paper "reveal a latent power of race prejudice, which is simply astounding, and if nursed in any degree would certainly prove most injurious to the best interests of a mixed community, such as ours." Me. Cloran is quite of our mind when he goes on to say: "I should, however, fail to notice the cruel injustice and calumny exhibited in this outburst if not that it is the editorial utterance of a newspaper which pa for the official mouthpiece of tor the official mouthpiece of the Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada."

Canada."

We can quite understand Mr. Cloran recalling with pride the past relations of Ireland and France. But Ireland and France of the present time are on a somewhat different footing. Although the present Irish on Paris—composed as it is of Irishmen born as well as the descendants of the old exiles of the days when France gave an asylum to the hunted Gaels is numerous, influential and patriotic in the highest sense of the word, nevertheless Ireland as she now stands be fore the world is not the Ireland of fore the world is not the Ireland of 100 or 150 years ago. Granted the strength of the mutuat ties between France and Ireland, retained (and greatly strengthened of late) by societies in Paris like the "Fra ties in Paris like the "Franco-Iriah Committee" the "Association Artisti-que et Litteraire de St. Patrice," by the Iriah College and by the social power of contemporary celebrities of the Franch Republic of Iriah held in the descent, who are highest respect by the French nation. Such fraternal links between France and Ireland can never be broken. But the moral strength and growing power of the Irish race outside the British islands is no longer prominently as-sociated with the Irish colony of

France, great as it is, or

sister colonies in Austria and Spain. The hope of Ireland depends on the sea divided Gaels of the British colonial empire and the United States of America. We do not criticize the institutions of government in continental Europe, but we believe that the advancement of true democracy is essentially the work of the British colonial empire and the American republic. No one questions—because the proof is before all men's ayes how great is the influence of the Irish race in this movement. Therefore, although Irishmen love and respect the noble French nation, their national relations have permanently been altered by the progress of events, and by the modern direction of political thought. But the newspaper that this evolution has awake enmity botween the Irish and the French, or, as La Patrie puts it, made the Irish in religion and politics the worst enemies of the French, does not know what he is talking about. Mr. Cloran is right in putting it downalice, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ported in the press, is right in endorsing Mr. Cloran's words.

The Pope's Influence for Peace

It must depend upon the American people whether they are to be spared the misery of a war with Spain by the good offices of Leo X'II. The victory might be but a question of time with the Americane; yet it would be a miserable war even for the victors, no matter how long or short the duration of hostilities. There is only one opinion held concerning the Pope's intervention. It is, or ought to be, entirely satisfactory to two nations who cannot be suspected of any reckless wish to engage in war, and between whom European courts cannot with good grace come in. The Spanish Government openly hails the section of the Holy Father with plea-Spanish Governm sure, and the whole world believes that President McKinley and his Cabinet are honestly solicitous for peace. Formerly people used to com-plain that when kings fell out they called upon their subjects to do the fighting, instead of going into the ring themselves. Not all wars are the work of kinge; but as a general rule when the people of a nation force on the fighting they are moved by a high and generous sentiment. The is the case with the people of the United States. They have been led to believe that Spanish rule in Cuba is bloody tyranny, and they want to see the Cubans free. They, or the Senators and Congressmen who speak for them, think they cannot trust for them, think they cannot trust Spanish promises to give the Cubans as free a government as England has bestowed upon her colonies. The intervention of Pope Leo should relieve them from the necessity of having to trust in Spain. There is no man living who is a more devoted lover of liberty—of true democratic of liberty—of true democratic y—than the great Pontiff who sits in the chair of Peter; and there is no nation in the world where this truth ought to be more widely known than the United States. If time for thought and an honest effort to arrange a permanent peace is now allowed, the American people will not be placing their trust in Spain but in be placing their trust in Spain but in Leo XIII. This is the aspect of the Pope's mediation that should recommend is in the United States. This is the advantage the Holy Father possesses over any sovereign among

John Radmond's Hopes for Ireland.

the European courts

Mr. John Redmond has an article in the April number of The North American Review, on "Ireland Since '98," which is dignified by the clear presentation of a great mass of telling presentation of a great mass of telling facts. After stating that "the immediate result of the insurrection, as it had been the undoubted object of its real authors, was the union of 1800." he quotes the declaration of Charles Kendal Bushe, afterwards Chief Justice of Ireland, that the union was "the denial of the rights of nature to a great nation from an in-tolerance of her prosperity." The greater part of Mc. Redmond's article taken up with showing that the in-tolerance by which the union was carried worked its purpose to the full. The political, social and financial im-

England, Belgium, France and Nor way marched onward. But in spite of every adversity there has been some little progress, corresponding with the slow way that has been made politically by reason of the sacrifica labors of the men of '48, '65, '67 and contemporary statesmen. Mr. Red-mond thinks there is no room for despair; and certainly if his own later policy remained in line with his faith in the triumph of his country's cause the reasons upon which his confidence cests would appear brighter and immediate than they actually look One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Redmond's article treats of the century's struggle for religious equal-ity. Catholies were promised emancipation under the promise was deliberately broken by its authors "They not merely neglected promise was deliberately broken by its authors "They not merely neglected to effect emancipation, but they active ly opposed it. Nor did their succes-sors change their tactors till the very last, when the fear of civil war, as th Duke of Weilington himself admitted compelled them to do so."

A Guardian of its Own Foolish ness.

The Christian Guardian makes w re are bound to declare an unfair reference to our answer to its vari about the alleged Mexican "Raffl It professes to find the reply too long, and quotes it in such a way as to pullify the force of what we said. Our object in replying to The Guardia was to reach its readers. We expected that it would in due course tell the Methodists of Canada that there is no such place in Mexico as the city in which the "Raffle" was declared to have taken place. There is plenty of reason to suppose that the mis-spelling of the name was not an accident. also expected The Guardian to credit us with having said that the language of the notice alleged to have been of the notice alleged to have oven read out publicly in church was plainly satirical and maliciour. Both these points have been carefully suppressed. What are we to think of The Guardian?

Is War Inevitable?

The latest news from Washington forecasts the temper of President Moforecasts the temper of President me-Kindley's message, in terms that would admit of little hope for the pre-servation of peace, unless by a com-plete submission on the part of Spain

e will of the American Repu It is scarcely to be expected that the Spanish Government can tacitly admit the right of the United States to banish its power incontenently from the Cubar colony. If, as is reported, the policy of President McKinley favors armed intervention, it means that Spain will be put in a corner from which escape is quite incompatible with dignity.
This is too bad an example for a demo-cracy like America to give mankind. The American people should be the friends of peaceful arbitration. friends of peaceful arbitration. They see Spain willing to give way as far as possible, willing to submit the whole question to the Cuban people them-selves, or to an international com-mission. Naturally enough the Ame-ricans can have hitle knowledge of kings and courts, and their senti-ments might meet with scant sym-pathy indeed from any European ruler vailable as a mediator. But they have no reason whatever of that kind for distrusting Pope Leo. The policy of Spain all along has made it evident to the world that the Cubans may be made a free people without further re-sort to arms. The moral power of on is sufficient to free them; and it is the duty of America to score a moral rather than a savage victory under all the circumstances.

China in Evil Plight.

According to the statement the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Mr. A. J. Balfour, Eng-land has quite abandoned her notion of preserving the territorial integrity of China, and is now trying to pick up for lost time by making grab for grab with Bussia and Germany upon the property and belongings of the Celes-tial empire. Mr. Balfour, with tears in his voice, said that England had tried to persuade Russia of the iniquity of robbing the poor Chinaman without of robbing the poor unmaman wisnous excuss or provocation; but Russia could not be made to see any wicked mass in it, seising upon Pori Arthur, the maritime approach to Pekin, and and all the process of the provided the provided the provided the passes of the provided the provi The political, social and financial importance of the country was destroyed, and Ireland was effectually hared Bear upon the antire division of Manfrom participating in the progress of Rurope. The adverse conditions imposed upon her held her back, whilst balance matters." It is to be hoped

that the charming consistency of this transaction will not be lost upon the abandoned believers in Confucius. If their effete morality never taught them that two wrongs make a right, the example of Christian England will at last strengthen their understanding. The morality of the case is as simple as A B C. Suppose you should find a robber throttling an old man by the wayside, and pulling away his wallet, and you should waste quite a sermon on honesty upon the footpad, what would then be the next thing for you, would then be the next thing for you, as a Christian defender of right, to do for the relief of that unfortunate old man? Why, go through his pockets, of course, after the robber had taken himself away! This is exactly taken himself away! This is exactly
the sort of "relief" which Eogland has
afterded to China. And the ond is not
yet. The Celestial is still in the way
of two or three more representatives of
European justice. France will come
along in a little while, and, finding
China's wallst and lease change groe China's wallet and loose change gone, will strip off the yellow jacket; then Italy will further relieve the distressed Tartar of his red shirt, and probably Austria will skin him for his hide and Certainly; because according to Mr. Balfour's convincing argument it is absolutely essential that things must be balanced somehow.

New Books.

We have just received from the pub-lishers a copy of Walter Locky's latest work, "Perc Monnier's Ward," a novel. The plot of this tale takes on onto three changes of scene. We have work, "Pere Monnier's Ward," a novel. The plot of this tale takes on into three changes of scene. We have the que'l life of Pere Monnier's prespect among the Adirondacks. We are introduced to the glens of the North of Ireland, and again made acquainted with the scenes of street life in New York, and the schemes of the ward politicians. The part of the book which has the greatest charm for the reader is that which describes the simple and beautiful life of the venerable Pere. A certain spell of holiness and peace hangs over the old presbytery which one is unwilling to shake off, and the swift transition to stony streets jars upon the nerves. The writer had surely some oft-regarded scene before his vision when he wrote: "The house and church were surrounded with trees; the lordly pine that winter could not disrobe of his fluery; the common but lovely maple; the deep blushing mountain ash; and here and there the langhing illass ying with one another which should be most lavish of loveliness. Birds had here found a restful nock, and returned each year, the swallow to the eaves, the robin to fill the maples with song, the yellow bird to taunt with his wistful notes the caged canary, and many another warbler to bland hay with the harmony of the woods."

The best work of the author is found in the picturing of this quiet nock—in the character of the lovable Pere Monnier—and the skilful touches with which he gives us Napoleon the 'man of all work" about the house; Anna, the talkative but motherly old house keeper and Generic matter. Anna, the tankative but motherly old house-keeper, and Genevieve, the pretty little ward of the Pere, who afterwards comes so no.ar to breaking his heart by her wilfulness. To appreciate this the reader should see the book itself. We are tempted to believe that in his sketch of the Pere and of his quiet home, the writer. sketch of the Fere and of his quies home the writer was unconsciously giving us a pen picture of himself and of his own home embosomed in the swelling Adirondseks. The reader will be glad to meet in this book also some old acquaintances in the persons of Capy and the inimitable Billy Rattons. some old of Cagy

some on acquantsances in sin personas of Cagy and the inmitable Billy Buttons.

In his change of scene to Ireland the author is evidently not at home, and not knowing well whereof he speake, the picture we get of the old land is neither well-painted nor attactive. Indeed the question rises in one's mind, why should we get at all this long digression to Ireland, giving the whole history of a man who has nothing whatever to do with the thread of the story, except that he happens to be father to the villain of the plot. Of course the sketch we get of Fortune Sanior gives the author a chance to hit vary hard at the Irish-American ward politicians, and the bossee who while yet obscure and needy are extravagantly Irish in their ideas to eatch the popular vote; but when they rise above the need of it, suddenly they turn their beoks on their deluded followers, affect style and Anglomania, and looking to their family recording their surfacion after all.

The picture we get of Irish-American politicians is by no means flatter.

Scotch-irish, and not of mere Irish extraction after all.

The picture we get of Irish-American politicians is by no means flattering to them, and we hope for their sakes it is a little bit exaggerated.

On the whole, we prefer Walter Leoly in his short "Alirondack Statches," to Walter Leoky in all the glory of a thirteen-chapter novel. He is evidently an amateur at this last and hasn's enough genius in detail to compensate for a rather commonplace plot, not over-existifully handled. However, it will do saybody good to make the acquaintance of Pere Monnier. The author is to be congratulated on his push and energy, and his efforts have been successfully seconded by

the publishers. The book is beautithe publishers. The book is beauti-fully cloth-bound—a dream in greon and white and gold. It is got out by Messrs. Benziger Bros, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. Price, one dollar and twenty-five cents, and re-flects great credit on this enterprising

lioly Week.

Waitter Fox Tils Reported!
Upon an ass's colt Ho rode,
Their garmouts on the ground they cast,
In royal progress on In passed.
From Low they cut the dark green
While swelled the six and the green

psalm— Hosanna! praise to David's Son His glorious course He has begun!

In glorious course ite has begun!
To Sion's City doth He ride
Surrounded by the country's pride,
Burger great and soldier strong,
Stordy peasants join the throug,
All lead aid and house bring
To Him they follow—Sion's King;
Jerusalem one vide the gate
Your King now councth in His state!

Upon His head Ho wears no crown, Naught resteth there save locks brown:

brown;
His brow they see is wisdom's seat,
Of all things great the emblem mose
His eye so mild is round Him cast.
He knows this triumph is his last,
Till death by him be overcome
And he be risen from the tomb!

He knows His passion must begin The Cross shall claim Him for our si But ere this passes, He would leave, To comfort those who for him grieve. His body and His blood divine—Love's great token, love sublimo—O wondrous nower. completent!

On Calvary's height the gathered crowd Make dense the air with curses loud; Their Victim meek they drag slong dense the air with curses loud; Viotim meek they drag slong down by cross, and bound with

thong.

They lift Him on the rude wood high
And Christ their King they crucify;
The sun grows dark, the dead awake,
All earth and nature;protest make.

The sun uprose at Easter dawn Upon the resurrection morn, with joy it danced shove the hill And gladdoned every wakening rill. Each opening bud and blossom swite fragrance sent its Lord to greet; Christ is arisen as Ho said And Death's forever captive led.

Then Hallolujah! praises sing.
To Him the conquering risen King;
He rules to-day she Viotor great
Enthroned for ever in glorious state.
The scopter in His hand He bears
The crown upon His brow He wears,
Hosanna! Sing forever more
Christ triumphant to adore.

M. L. H M. L. H.

C. Y. L. L. A. Notes.

C. Y. L. L. A. Notes.

The weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association was held at the home of Miss Clars, Crawford, at., on Tuesday evening. After a short business meeting, the study of Dante's "Inferno" was resumed, the fourteenth caato being taken up for discussion.

Miss Soucie gave a reading "The Six Queens of Henry VIII.," and read extracts from the "Literary Datective Library," to recall the authors, all of which proved quite an interesting take for the members. Miss Hart and Miss Clark contributed enjoyable piano numbers to the evening's enigration.

ment.

A full attencance of the members is requested at the next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Miss O'Rourke, 67 Denison avenue. Final arrangements in connection with the At Home to be held in St. George's Hall on the 19th of April, will be made on that evening.

Street Cars to the Cemeteries

Street Cars to the Cemeteries.

It will be of interest to our Toronto readers to know that the new street car line, running up Avenue road and along St. Clair ave. into Reservoir Park will take Sunday visitors to St. Michael's cemetary within a few steps of their destination. The Metropolitan street railway company it is also understood will give 2c. fares to all the cometeries on Sundays.

Catholic Truth Society.

Catholic Trath Society.

The Resister is asked to recommend its readers in Toronto not to mise the musical and literary entertainment, anounced for Thursday evening, the 12th, in St. Vincent's Hall, under the auspices of St. Michael's branch of the Catholic Truth Society. Rev. Dr. Treacy will preside, and Dr. Dwyer, medical superintendent of St. Michael's Hospital, will lecture on "Phenomena of the Brain."

Easter Clothing.

Easter Clothing.

Special lines in suitable goods for Baster are now being offered at Oak Hall, King street east, Toronto. They range in price from the outfit of the boy at \$4.00 to the dimensions of the man, at \$10.00. The patterns are all new, and the material of this year's woof and welt. There is not a generation the shelves and counters of Oak Hall that is not good value for the sum charged. No record price; no shoddy; but plain and honest dealing all the time.

There are so many cough modicines the market, that it is sometimes fincil to tell which to buy; but if we six a cough, a cold or any afficient of a streak or lungs, we would say ickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those he have need it think it is far ahead he have need it think it is far ahead he have need it think it. It is far a head he have need to the market when the six and the have needed.

EASTER IN TORONTO

How the Feast will be Colebrated in the Catholic Churches of the City.

BT. MICHARL'S CATHEDRAL

87. MILIARL'S CATHEDRAL.

As announced elsewhere His Graco
the Archbishop will be present at High
Mass and Voceren B. A. Alchands Cath
dorse and the Archbishop will be
odral on Sunday. The A. Alchands will
preach on the subject of the Royal
tion at the High Mass, which will use
tion at the High Mass, which will use
tion at the High Mass, which will use
to colobrated by the Rector, Roy. Frank
Ryan, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The music for Easter Sunday will
be Haydns lith Mass. Offertory solo
by Miss Chapfin. The other solciats
will be Misses Flannigan, Foley, Alico
McCarron, Maud Banks, Mrs. Kahnert,
and Messre Dorham, McNamara, Stack,
Russill and Egan. Musical Vespers in
the ovening. Organist, Mr. Dinnelli.

Russill and Egan. Musical Vespors in the ovening. Organist, Mr. Dinelli.

RASTER VUNIC AT N. DINEL'S.

An olaborate programme has been prepared for Easter Sunday under the direction of Rev. E. F. Murray. Octnod's Mosse Solomelle will be rendered by the management of the control of the contr

st. MARY S CHURCH.

St. MARY S CHURCH.

Elster Sunday in St. Mary's Church will be celebrated with masses at 7, 8,30, and the High Mass at 11. At 7 o'clock the Boys' Choir will sing Webbe's Mass in "G." At the Offertory "Regina Coell," Communion "Haec Dies," English hymns at the beginning and at the end of Mass. At the 11 o'clock mass the cormon will be preached by Vicar-General McCann. The music will be Mczart's 7th mass with orchestra. Offertory Regina Coeli (Wiegand) Evening grand musical Vespers, (Morcadante) and sermon in aid of Altar Society.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

mon in aid of Altar Society.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Thore will be low masses at 7, 8 and 9 o'coloc (Childron's Mass). At 10.80 o'clock Solemn High Mass, Rav. Father Wynn, celobrant, Rev. Father Grogan, deacon, Rev. Father Jones, sub-deacon, Rev. Father Grogan, deacon, Rev. Father Grogan, deacon, Rev. Father Grogan will preach.

The choir will render Murcadante's Mass with full orchestra. Mr. Holmes, the popular organist of the church will preside at theorgan. The director Mr. Cosgrave will lead the choir. The principal soloits will be: soprance; Mr. Cosgrave will lead the choir. The principal soloits will be: soprance; Mr. Cosgrave will lead the choir. The principal soloits will be: soprance; Mr. Cosgrave will lead the Choir. The principal soloits will be: soprance; Mossrs Trayling and O'Donoghue.

In the ovening at 7.20 o'clock solemn musical Yespers, sermon and Benedictorist Fathers who gave the much capture of the soloits fathers who gave the much captured of and successful Mission in St. Patrick's Church last November. Rev. Father Jones vill remain a few days as the guest of the Rev. Father of St.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

CHUCCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

The name of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes on Sherbourne street is firmly associated with good music, especially at Christmas and Easter. Next Sunday will be no exception. At the High Mass, which will be celebrated at 10.46, the music will be Marzo's Mass, which halb be celebrated at 10.46, the music will be Marzo's Mass, which halb been heard only once before in Torouto, in this church. All who heard the Mass then will remember its spiritual inspiration and deep devotional influence. The early Massos at 7 and 9 will be celebrated by the Rector, Rev, James Walsh. Rev. Father Roach of St. Michael's College will be the celebrate of the High Mass Father James Walsh will be the preacher Father Grogan, C.S.S.R., will be the preacher at the Vespors which will be the preacher at the Vespors which will be said by the Rector.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, POWER STREET.

ST. FAUL'S CHURCH, FOWER STREET.

This beautiful church is always crowded at the Exter Masses, and communicante from so large a parish are a
multitude.

There will be four Masses,
at 7, 8, 9, 90 and 11. The pastor Rev.
J. L. Haud will preach at the High
Mass. The music will be "Farmers'
Mass B Flat." Lambilloties "Regins
Cooli" and the "Hallelujah Chorus"
(Kesstala) will be sung. Organist, Mes
K. Rigney, Director; Harry Troman.

C. Rigney, Director; Harry Troman.

St. Helen's DUNDAS STREET.

The Easter Masses will be at the sual hours at and 10.30. This hurch which is truly a centre of devoto, has been greatly beautified by its calous patter. The altar has con chastely decorated and new latenes put in place; one of St. Authony guiffes an especial devotion in the artish to the "Wonder-worker of Padua." he children's choir will sing at the rat Mass and the church choir at the ligh Mass. Vespers at 7.

THE GREEK-CAPROLICE.

THE GREEK-CATIOLICS.
St. Vincent's Hall (Syriam Catholics).
Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father
Macarios. Mass at 9.30. The service
will be of a special character in honor
of the Resurrection. On Easter Monday
Mass will be celebrated also at 9.30.

ST. PETER'S, BATHURST STREET.

Raster Masses at 8.80 and 10.80.
Sermon on the Resurrection by the castor, Rev. L. Minchan. SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Easter Masses at 8 and 10.80. The unio will as usual be classed with the set in the city. Musical Vespers in the

ng. St. Cecilia's Church.

Saster Masses at St. Cecilia's will calebrated at 5 80 and 11 o'clock. The will be special music. The sermon the last Mass will be presched by 7 aless Mass St. Dean Be

New Clothes For Easter..



EVERY Spring we show something to the fresh and bright after the dark colors of Fall and Winter goods, but this season we have surpassed our best previous efforts in the gathering of bright, fresh, new colorings and patterns for the coming

season. Among the following list will be found something to suit every taste in style and color, size or price:

Men's Fine Covert Cloth Brofers. Deartfully made and finished, Ital-

Boys: Covert Cloth Receivs, beautrully made and finished, Italian Hamas, to ht ages 11 to 17, \$600, for ages 7 to 10.

5.00
Boys: Serge Receivs, twilled, linnig, base on black buttons, to fit ages 4 to 10, \$200 and
Boys: Fawn Venetian Spring Overcoats, l'aimer's satin linnig, 5,00

for ages 10 to 14

Young Men's Fluest White-ord Spring Overcoats, Italian Image, 5,00

Young Men's Covert Cloth Spring Overcoats, Italian Image, 5,00

Young Men's Covert Cloth Spring Overcoats, box back, fit front, Italian Image, 5,00

Young Men's Covert Cloth Spring Overcoats, box back, fit front, Italian Image, 5,00

Young Men's Covert Cloth Spring Overcoats, box back, fit front, Italian Image, 8,00

Youths' Long-Pant Heather Mixed Tweed Suits, single 5,50

Youths' All-Wool Long-Pant Tweed Suits, single 6,50

Youths' All-Wool Long-Pant Tweed Suits, single 6,50

Roys' Flue Black Western

with bruided ancho, silk tie deep collar with bruided ancho, silk tie deep collar with bruided anchon around collar, braid and a choir in front, special at ... 2,00 Boys' Canadian Tweed Three Piece Suits, brown pinhead check pattern, good linings and well made, size 27 to 32. 3,50 Boys' All-Wool Tweed Suits, three pieces, single or double breasted coats, neat dark patterns ... 5,00 Boys' Fline All-Wool Rough Tweed Suits, dark color, two-Boys' Fline All-Wool Rough Tweed Suits, dark color, two-Boys' Rowsin Rough Suits same Roy' All-Wool Blookh Suits and Roy' Rowsin Royal Blooks Suits same Roy' All-Wool Blookh Suits and Royal Blooks Suits

OAK HALL, CIOINIATS 115 to 121 King St. E., Toronto

will be the preacher at Vespers, which will be sung at 7 o'clock. The Dean will say Mines at Weston at 0 o'clock.

5t. Joseph's Gunuch, Lesens st.
Rev. J. J. McEntee will celebrate the High Mass and preach on the joyful subject of Easter in St Joseph's Church, Leelle street on Sunday. The music of the mass will be Kalliwoda in A. The hour is 11 o clock. Lambilotte's "Rejina Cooli" will be rendered. Mrs. Casey, Miss Jenuth Murray, Miss Prout, John Hart and Richard Hart will be the principal soloists. Musical Vespers at 7.30. Miss Murphy, organist.

5t. Joint's Gunuch Asst Todonyo.

7.30. Miss Murphy, organist.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH EAST TODONTO.
Order of Service. Holy Thursday,
Mass at 8 o'clock. Devotion and sermon
at 7.80 pm. Good Friday morning service at 9 o'clock. Devotion and sermon
at 7.80 pm. Holy Saturday morning service followed by Mass at 8 o'clock. Easter Sunday High Mass, sermon and collection at 10 o'clock, churching and applisms after Mass. Vespers, sermon and Bauediction at 7.80 p.m. Confessions will be heard on Wodnedday and Saturday ovenings at 9 o'clock. At the Wood-bine, care meet the King street oars revery quarter of an hour for East Toronto. Round trip, when tickets are bought at the depot, 160. Come early to the service so as to procure a seat.

A Timely Word to the Farmer.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:

To the Editor of The Catholic Register:

DAR SIR—Now that spring is approaching farmers will be making up their minds what is the most profitable crop they can put in the ground. I would therefore recommend them to give a fair portion of their land to flax culture if only carefully attended to. The land should be of a friable nature and with a light cost of manuer they can safely calculate on a fair crop. One and a superior of the cost of manuer they can safely calculate on a fair crop. One and the cost of the cost o

Just Ask—We'll Send

Dunlop Tire Book

Il be pleased to receive a postal card every reader of this journal. Address

American Dunlop Tire Co.

THE APRIL .. The Delineator is called the NUMBER OF The Delineator Spring NUMBE

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Coronto da

is cts. each

33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont





Cures White You Sleep Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh

an important change has taken place in the of the air passages. While formerly it was the ely on internal medications in this tre timen dications of medicines to the diseased parts

Ir passayes.

Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, free. For sale by all dru Inited States and Canada.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York

Slavery Abolished!!

Release at last from the racking torture-some pairs of rheumatiam, lumbare, and neuralics. POLYNICE OIL commes, you to free the fetters. The real and general discovery of a French scientist gadly sought for, and has been used in such implicate as the Bellevine, of New York. Philadelphia: and Mary and Joseph of Baltimore Class this not and to the country or one of the country of the country of the with RHEUMATISM, Lumbogo, Solatica Neuralia, Dyapopaia and infi mustacy dis-sease.

Polynice Oil

Paris, fifty cents per bottle t of price in a money orde

DR. A. ALEXANDRE from Paris, 1218 G. St., N.W Washington, D C.

Auction Sales

Auction Sale of

Household Furniture it will be to your advantage to interview us. We make a specialty of this business, and have with us the best and most experienced auction talent. Every astisfaction curamneed.

The Canadian Warehousing Auction Co. Telephone 2689, nce Telephone 2544, can be left at

The Foram Pharmacy, 395 Yonge St. or 381 Berkeley St.

Gentismanly conduct and prompt settlements are our principal features, together with the assistance of the experienced staff and sound, judicious advertising.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

Incorporated 1855

Paid-up Capital . . . \$ 2.690,000

Reserve Fund 1,150 000

Total Assets 11,400,000

Office : Company's Buildings, Toronto St.,
Toronto.

Toronto.

POSITS are received at 3j per cent. interest, paid or compounded half yearly.

EMENSTURES leaved in Currency or Starling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or England: Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debatures of this Company.

Company.

CENT ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current; pates and on faverable conditions as to

ourrent races—repayment, regardered Municipal Debentures;
J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Direct

CONTAINS THE NEW INGREDIENT OOTENAY PILLS BLE

PRICE, 25 CENTS

THE S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

\$100 REWARD

R. RYAN, R.A.C. Gorrie Point, Ont.

McCABE & CO. UNDERTAKER8 AND EMBALMERS 388 QUEEN STATET EAST

FAIR STAR

maiden whose charming cos-tumes look partic ful by aid of the 'OR SLIGHT FIGURES this m

MANUFACTURED BY

The Crompton Corset Co'v

St. Michael's College

the special patronage of His Gra-blahop of Toronto, and Directed by the Basilian Fath

FULL CLASSICAL SCIENTIFIC AND

COMMERCIAL COURSES Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-professional Certificates. Terms when paid in advance:—

For further particulars apply to Ber. J. R. TEXFY, President

CHURCH LOANS

Made in connection with ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

Manufacturers' Life

Insurance Company Head Office, Toronto
J. F. JUNKIN, Gen'l Manager

MONUMENTS.

J. HAZLETT, 454 YONGE STREET

For Latest Designs, Best Material and Workmanship at Lowest Living Price, Telephone 4520.

Nutritious, Healthful. COWANS HYGIENIC COCOA absolutely pure. It builds up and angthens the system, Sold in time only —by all Grocere.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D.

62 Queen Street East

Eye and Ear : : : Surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital.

DR. JAS. LOFTUS. DENTIST.

Cor. Queen and Bathurst Ste., Toronto Telephone 5378

Stammering Write for Chronic Cured.... 76 Bond St., Toronto.

D. E. EDWARD ADAMS, "HOMOKOP 557 Yongs Street, N.E. Cor. Welles Specialties—"Diseases of Siomach and Bo "Network System." House—9 to 19 a.m.," p.m. Telephone 1100.

Chats with the Children ***************

A QUEER LITTLE CORBLER. eer little oobbler, I've heard people

A quoer little cobbler, I've heard people
say,
Sat stitching and stitching the whole
live-long day.
"It is very hard work, but no matter,"
quoth he;
"For the shoes of the people depend

"For the snoes or the pupper me.

'Though the leather be tough, there's but one thing to do.

'I'll pull and I'll push till the needle goes through!"

Goos through!"

His queer bittle wife came and coaxed him: "My doar,
"With leather like that it will take you a year."

And the folks in the street stopped and said: "My good sir,
"You may pull and may push, but your needle won't stir."

But the cobbler stitched on: "And whatever I do,"
He said, "I shall work till this needle goos through!"

He sat on his bench till it verged "pon night; His wife lit a candle and brought it for

light.
"'Tis is at times rather hard," with a sigh remarked he,
"That the shoes of the people depend

"That the snows to the pupper mupon me,
"But since it is so, there's but one thing
to do!"
So he pulled—and he pushed—and the
needle went through!
—Kate Cameron, in April St. N icholas

THE BAND OF MERCY.

THE BAND OF MERCY.

I am sure all the cousins are fond of animals, and that they are always kind to them. Who does not love a cute little puppy, with his loving, wheedling ways, his fondness for romps, and his queer habit of getting seared at nothing, just for all the world like a baby afraid of the dark.

And a soft, fluffy little kitten, tearing around after speols of cotton, dancing up the legs of the table with her paws turned them, running after her tail; or cuddling up on her little master or mistress's shoulder, purring her pleasure and delight at the warmth and caresses; is there any little boy or girl who has never had such a pet, or who would be cruel or neglectful to either?

I hope not many. Certainly none

to either?

I hope not many. Certainly none of the cousins would be cruel to their pets, I am sure, or ill treat the tiny, adpless little beings who are so sensitive to pain, and so loving and grateful in return for kindness.

sitive to pain, and so loving and grassful in return for kindness.

But there are, I am sorry to say, very many grown up seoply who says erusal to animals. They do not care how much pain they inflict upon the poor dumb creatures who cannot retailate upon their persecutors.

Now I do not want any of my little cousins to grow up like that, selfish and thoughtless men and women, who cannot see anything beautiful or lovable in God's dumb creatures, whom He has given to us to help us in doing our work, and to make the world happy and joyous, and whom He intends us to treat kindly and mercifully.

intends us to treat annual fully.

So I am going to form the cousins into a "Band of Meroy." We shall each pledge ourselves to be just, kind, and merciful to every living creature, human beings also; to treat animals kindly and gently, and to protest against creaty whenever we may see the property of the state of th

human beings also; we have hindly and gently, and to protest against cruelty whenever we may see or hear of it.

Those who wish to be enrolled must send me their names and addresses, together with five earls in stamps for a badge. The badge is very pretty, and makes a nice brood or buttonhole ornament. It should be worn to school and all enquiries about it answered by explaining it smeaning, you will thus get others to join.

The members residing in Toronto will have the chance of competing for a handsome silver medal every year, and those living in other towns will have a competition for a beautiful book; either "Black Beauty," or "Beautiful Joe" whichever they choose. Hurry up, cousins, and sand your names in, the more names we have the sooner we can start these competitions. You are not obliged to send

the sconer we can start these competi-tions. You are not obliged to send for a badge but if you wear one you can get your schoolmates to join, and I will give a story book to every boy or girl who sends me ten new

boy or girl who sends me ten new names.

I hope the teachers will help by explaining to those of their pupils who may not have seen this. The competition for the silver meds! will result in a sum of money for the church in the parish of which the successful competitor resides. Mambers need not necessarily be subscribers to the "Register," all information will be sent to the various school teachers who can inform their pupils of what is going on. The first girl or boy who sends his or her name for enrolment, and for a badge, will receive a handsome jewelled card for their prayer-book.

Cousin Fl.O.

OUR CAT,

Many years ago, while residing at the "North End," Boston, I was the possessor of a cat, which my brother, who was master of a brig bound to Havana, prevailed upon me to give him, and just before exiling pusy was taken on board of the vessel then laying at one of the wharves not far away.

window-sill, and upon being admitted gave many evidences of joy at being once again at home. My first thought was that my bro-

gave many evidences of joy at being once again at home.

My first thought was that my brother had arrived with his brig, and pussy, recognising the old land marks, had found her way back to us, but a diligent search along the wharves failed to discover any signs of the vessel, and it was not till several weeks had passed that I heard of her arrival at Portland, Manne.

Upon interviewing my brother in regard to the eat he informed me that he lots the while in Havana, and was much surprised to learn that she had returned to Boston. But the mystery seemed to be explained by his recollecting that there was a Boston bound vessel laying near by, in which puss had probably taken passage. C. G. D. in Our Dumb Animals.

AN ARABIAN PROVERS.

He that knows not, and knows not at he knows not, is a fool; shur

him.

He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple; teach him.

He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him.

He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise; follow him.

ACROSTIC

Accountry we all love; a city in the same; another city; what this puzzle will be if you don't find it out; another city; a city; something you do not know; a city. Initials read downwards give the name of a famous old

Decapitate to satisfy and leave a legal agreement, decapitate again and leave comfort.

Answers to Puzzles, March 24th. 'ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

The landlady put two guests in room No. 1; then she put guest 8 in room 2; guest 4 ir room 8; guest 5 in room 2; guest 4 ir room 6; guest 5 in room 6; guest 8 in room 7; guest 9 in room 6; guest 9 in room 9; guest 10 in room 9; guest 11 in room 10; guest 12 in room 11; then she went back to room 1 and fetched guest 18 and put him in the last room, so she accommodated 18 guests in 12 rooms, each with a separate room. The N

> PUZZLE. Oatholic Register.

1. A Don-key.
2. A Centipede, because it would always come in 96 feet ahead.

MARKS.

One cousin who sent four correct answers, gave no name and address, so they could not be registered.

Lottie Onsome 2; Florence McOarthy 2; Martina McGoey 5; Jennie O'Malley 2; Mary G. Murphy 1; J. A. Doyle 2; (I will look through your letters and make tr right) B. J. Murphy 8; T. Boland 2.

Another letter from the cousin who gives no name; I cannot record these

Another letter from the cousin who gives no name; I cannot record these marks.

What has become of the boys? They will be left behind if they don't look out.

Oakey Hall and Wife Become Catholics.

On Friday, the feast of the Annun ciation, or Mayor and Mrs. A. Oakey Hall of New York, were formally received into the Church, in the church of St. Paul the Apoetle, Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, by Rav. Father George M. Searle.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have both had leanings toward the Catholic Church all their 'dives, though Mr. Hall was reared a Presbyterian and Mrs. Hall an Episcopalian. They were converted to the 'hith about a year ago, largely through talking with Father Searle and reading his book, 'Plain Facts for Fair Minds.' They have since awaited a favorable opportunity of making the formal change, and meanwhile the ex-Mayor has written articles in support of Catholic dootrine.

10000

Pol Plancon

and Others

[The tollowing article was written ple of weeks ago.—En. C. R.]

In high spirits, despite the dark clouds above and the damp sidewalks below and the wet weather every-where, we sallied out for the Armogreat Piancon, the worl l's great basso, and would that not be recompense sufficient for any number of moon-veniences arising from the ill-humor of Pluvius, the unetable god of the upper regions? So on we hurried until the lighted windows of the Armories loomed in sight. Here we until the lighted windows of the Armories loomed in sight. Here we found the square bordered with car-riages, each depositing its burden of the fair and the brave. Round the door, only one side of which was open to admit the eager waiting throng, was crowded a mass of people pushin and jostling each other in their eage ness to enter, though why they shoul push and jostle was a mystery, when as one man was heard to remark, each had his ticket and his seat reserved. However, by degrees, the anxiety was rewarded, and each entered the charmed precincts, Entering the bare hall, where our tickets were hurridly checked, we removed our wraps, and found ourselves still out off from the main hall by dark curtains which confront-ed us gloomily; these were raised, and the crowd surged through. Seats were found, in many cases midst great , and we could now look our leisure; our Mecca was onfusion, and we

And what was the scene on which And what was the scene on which our eyes rested? We found ourselves in a vast barrack-like edifice, the red brick walls of which stretched straightly and barely before us. At regular intervals, and in regular rows, were lines of doors below and lines of semi-circular windows above, with a line of complete the line of the semi-line the s semi-order are unlows above, with a line of openings, looking like small port-holes in the side of a ship, be-tween. Over each door, with me-chanical precision, was the motto "Grenadier K" or "'Il blander J," twenned. Over each door, with mechanical precision, was the motto "Grenadier K" or "Il hlander J," the whole being very suggestive of the different quarters in which the acoutrements, and perhaps les cheveaux, of the above-numed bodies are lodged. Above the electric lights shone whitely and ghastly, and chill blasts from the many open doors were rioting everywhere. Row after row of plain wooden chairs ranged on the plain brick floor were ungoestive of anything but incury, and taking our tone from our environment the mercury perceptibly fell, and one almost shivered. However, remembering the treat that was sure to come, we braced up and tried to see the bright side; to find the oasis in the desert. We found it, right in the centre of the longest side of the building, and right before where we fortunately found our seats was the platform, gaily backed by: arriet building, and right before where we fortunately found our seats was the platform, gaily backed by: arriet building, and garnished round the balcony with a pattern in red and white. Opposite to this, but behind us, was what, I suppose, we may oall the Government box, since Sir George and Lady Fitzpatrick were in it, and this also had a valence of red, white and blue adorning it. These were the only bright spots, but we made the most of them.

Having attended other functions, held under military auspices, in other lands, the glamor of which was not yet dead, we had raised up visions of similar glories here. We remembered two walls draped from celling to floor with soft hangings of bright and waried from the luxuriant palmetto and other tropical foliage, and we saw in fancy the military oast of scarlet with facilitary and the second of the martial band, as the deep-throated brass instruments gave forth their sones, and all and everywhere was pleasurable excited.

while the ex-Mayor has written articles in support of Catholic doctrine

The Church in South Africa.

The development of the Catholic Church in South Africa proceeds steadily. In the the Natal Viceration, while is under the jurisdiction of the Right Rev. Blabop Jolivet, O.M.L., there are as many as thirty convents—sixteen of Trappisition mus., four of Angustinian nums, three of Right Cross nums, two of Damindon must four of Angustinian nums, three of English of Angustinian nums, three of Angustinian nums, three of Angustinian nums, three of Angustinian nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross nums, two of Natural nums, three of Holy Cross n

over their bare shoulders and covering with them the dainty bodice and flowers that took so long in the arranging But appearances had to be secrificed at the demand of the chilipy presiding deity, and even the men in many instances re-denned overceate and sometimes muffler and hat.

After much confusion in fluding seats the audience was at length placed, not, however, before the performance had begun, for when the first chords of the nocture—Chopin—were struck, the crowd was still surging down the aisles. We heard little intermittent tinklings and gurgings from the piano, ease the museican rise, bow and disappear, and the first number was over. Next, a tall, graceful lady, Madame d'Alvigny, appeared on the platform looking very lonely midst the surrounding void. Though she must have felt odd, she rose to the occasion and sang in a warm sympathetic voice, between a contrate and mezze-soprano, two songs, "Let Night Speak of Me" and "Lee Adlust." The artist was applauded and recalled, though not rapturously. The audience were not yet in the proper receptive temperament. A vrolin solo, "Rhapecidi Hongroise," by Hausen, was then given by M. Ernest du Dumaine. This was the first thing that brought that "silone deep as death," which proclaims that the performer commands his heavers. This was beautiful. We know nothing of technique, but we know nothing of technique, but we know nothing of technique, but we know that the rilliant runs and del. ate flutings, like the pipings of little birds, gave great pleasure and the clever player had to give another exhibition of his skill. After this came the star, the expected one, Plancon—the only Plancon—stood before us. And what id generally recognized as the poetic appearance; but, no, nothing icose or shagy here. Massive is the only word that describes him. Massive head, massive chest, and when we had heard him sing, we added massive voice. In evening dress, with vast expanse of white vest and lavender kid gloves the great Frenchmen appeared smilling and bowing before us. "One and we thought we had quite a stock—failed to enlighten us. Nevertheless, we knew it was grand and sublime. This was followed by "Gouplets de Vicleain," and in response to a grand recall, the master gave "The Palms." This was a great favorite, and at one of our party tersely explained, "The palms? Oh, you know; it tells all about Palm Bunday." So we heard the sublime music and imagined the hosanse and benedictions. When the app'auce which followed this had sub-sided, Miss Beverly Robinson, with Mrs. Blight at the plano, and a coldier-lad as trumpeter, gave the military ballad by Bevan, "Soldier Boye of England." We never heard Miss Robinson sing better. She sang with spirit and clear enunciation and her upper notes especially were very musical. In response to a decided emore she gave the beautiful and ever-popular "Killarney."

In the second part of the programme

sne gave the beautiful and ever-popular "Killarney."

In the second part of the programme M. Ernest du Demaine and Madame d'Alvigny gained fresh laureis, while Mr. Hubert de Blanck won the appreciation which was lost in the first part. In his Bhapsodie No. 2, from Linzt, he drew from the piano great chords, bell-like chimes and wonderful chasing of notes in a frantic race. He was enthusiastically recalled. Miss Frances World, evidently a great favorite, gave in a full, rich sopranovice, two songs for which she received a recall and a handsome bouquet of roses.

voice, two songs for which an erceeived a recall and a handsome bouquet of roses.

Twice in this part the great baseo appeared. In "Le Voyageur" and "Couplets Bacchique" his great runs and wonderful trills were a revelation, and here, how we wished we were French if only for a night. Away amongst the crowd we saw Mituniand and hands clapping high above his head, like a pleased child, and we knew that he understood and we envised him. Did you catch any of the words? I saled one at my side. I thought he said something about la bonne soeur, did you hear it? "I did not hear that at all" was the answer I received with emphasis on the "that." We hated to think we had been deceived, and yet how account for this diversity of opinion; it would be heresy to think the enunciation of the great singer at fault, so we therefore attributed the misunderstanding to the acoustic properties of the building, though to do them justice they are said to be very good.

But it was in the great finish, when Plancon in "Lee Deux Grenndiers yave "La Marseilliaise," that we were repaid in full. When the great singer in an attitude bespeaking every noble emotior, that oan inspire the patriot, with hand raised at the last in great, grand dramatic climax, and with hem wet glorious of voices song this ". «tital song, then this great magnetism appeared at its fullest, and audience

Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Greate and Maintain Strength for the Daily Round of Duties.

TAKE THE PLEASANTEST JOHN LABATT'S THEY are Pure and Wholesome ALE AND PORTER

TORONTO - - James Good & Co., cor. Yonge and Shuter Sts MONTREAL - P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De Lorimier Ave. QUEBEC - - N. Y. Montreull, 277 St. Paul St



THE DOMINION BREWERY CO.

LIMITED,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. QUEEN ST. EAST. TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CHLEBRATED

White Label Ale, India Pale & Amber Ales, XXX Porter.

Our Ales and Porter are known all over the Dom that all the Corks have our Brand on.

ROBT, DAVIES,

WM. ROSS,

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER

WATERLOO,

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt."

Dremier **Brewery** of Canada



One of the most complete breweries on the continent—capacity 165,000 barrels an unit of the most modern and the continent of the most modern and the continent of the most modern and the control dynamo for lighting brewery and running several motors—a large water filter, capacity 2000 gallone per hour, through which water, after passing, is absolutely pure, and is used in all brewings, so do unimproved facilities enable us to guarantee perta have a modern and American experts have modern and the control and products equal to the best in interest and products equal to the best in the control of the co

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LIMITED)

The Cosgrave Brewery Co.

Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO

ALES AND BROWN STOUTS.

ed from the finest flat and best Ba and of Hops They are highly reco mended by the Medical faculty for their purity and strengthen-ing qualities.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St

TRLEPHONE No. 264. T. H. GEORGE

WEOLEGALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN..... **W**ines, Liquors, Etc.

699 Yonge St. Toronto, ont.

The Celebrated East Kent Ale and Porter

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE LEADING PHYSICIANS OF THE CITY. Telephone 2100

and singer found themselves beyond control. Thunderous applause resulted in the repetition of this magnificent rendering, and then Plancon howing and smiling disappeared, while the rafters still rang with shouts and plaudits.

A well balanced and rendered chorus by the chorus of the Queen's Own Eilles, followed by the national anthem brought this entertainment of many aspects to a close.

M. L. H.

GEO. J. FOY

Wines, Liquors. Spirits & Cigars, 47 FRONT STREET E. PORONTO.

MARSALA ALTAR WINE

SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS

TILES, GRATES. HEARTHS, MANTELS.

RICE LEWIS & SON.

COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO.

lilusic

INSTRUMENTS

Arry everything found in a
FIRST-CLASS MUSIC AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
SUPPLY HOUSE.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.

158 Yonge Street Toronto. Can-

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH

BREAKFAST COCOA

a the following Distinctive Meritals DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
TO THE NERVOUS OR
DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITUTE QUALITIES
UNRIVALLED.
IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY.
spared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited,
Homosopathic Chemiata, Londen,
England.

MONUMENTS

For best work at lowest prices in Granite and Marble Monuments, Ebiets, Forts, etc., call on or write to the Mciatesh Granite and Marble Co, towerse

OPPICE AND SHOWAGON, 524 Young St., City FAOTORY—Young St., Deer Park, Opp. St. Michael's Cometery. High class work at low prices a specialty.

F. ROSAR, Sr. UNDERTAKER,

SO RING ST. RASE,

J. YOUNG, Undertaker & Embalmer

The Girl He Left Behind Him

The good ship Tamer was bearing up Channel before a brusk south-west wind. The passengers were gathered on deck, conversing in littig group, as they stood watching the groen English shores, lying bright and still in the afternoon light. But some stood apart from the rest, leaning over the eight of the content affail, gazing with fixed over and thoughtful face. He was a man of about forty-five yearn of ago, of somewhat spare build, with an ampide the stape of somewhat spare build, with an ampide created a bounthing of sadness in his eyes at the moment, as though the prospect of again setting foot on his raitve land, from which he had been absent for many years, was not wholly one of pleasure. It was not only the green English shores that he saw as he gazed from the vessel's deck; all day, ever since the ship had passed Plymouth, a vision, summond up by the memories which the thought of that town brought back, had been feetings before his eyes. He saw so that the saw was with a garden aloping to the eas. In the soft twilight of the June day, two days with a garden sloping to the eas. They were bidding each other farewall with many protestations of undying love and constancy, spoken from the leart in the case of both. Circums that the saw and the grid had intended. Grorge Herder had then looked for ward to returning to England with somewhat different feelings from those were entitler gloomy nor misanthropic day the Tamar dropped anchor of his beythood before finally settling in the strength of his constancy and active the first of the same and solve the was coming bear with in deeper sentiment in his heart than a desire to that of his britts. And yet a dimner gathered in his eyes as the peace and supplying them George Herder on the feel of the more day to the the proposite and other day that now cited for him in the active of his beythough before finally settlement on board of the proposition of the performer were entitler gloomy nor misanthropic day the Tamar dropped anchor of his beythough the form the same and

land of his birth. And yet a dimness gathered in his eyes as the past came back upon him, and his memories were neither gloomy nor misanthropic. On the afternoon of the following day the Tamar dropped anchor off Gravesend. Most of the unmarried men on board went on shore at once, and amongst them George Herder. On reaching London, he took a cab, and gave the man the address to drive to. He was set down in Hereford road, Bayswater, at a house in a terrace. He gave the servant who opened the door his name, and following her upstairs, entered the room into which she showed him. As did so, a man rose from the table at which he was seated, glanced for a moment at the stranger, and then came quickly forward and grasped him by both hands.

"George, old may, it is you. Wel-

hands.

"George, old man, it is you. Welcome back to England. But I can't tell how I feel at seeing you again, old fellow!

Did you get my telegram ?" asked

Herder.

"Yes, I got it. I have been talking to my landlady, and ahe can let you have a bedroom here, if you like, and we can share this room in common. The arrangement might suit you for the present, at any rate. What do you say?"

"It will do can't."

we can share this room in common. The arrangement might suit you for the present, at any rate. What do you say?"

It will do capitally," answered Herder. "It will be convenient our being together, for we have much to say to each other. I'll need to be piloted about London, too; I've forgotten my way greatly, and I find many of the places changed."

"I thought of that too. I'm not very busy just now, so we can have a good deal of time together. I shall be free every afternoon by four o'dock." Fred Hammond held a position of some responsibility in the Givil Bervice. Next day, George Herder's time was chiefly occupied in looking up the few friends in London with whom he had kept up an acquaintance by correspondence. Hammond and he had finished dunner in their lodgings, and had produced their pipes, when the former said: "I've got an engagement for this evening, which it's too late now to think of getting off. Some very good friends of mine, who live in a caute close by, have a sort of musical party and conversations. I am on quite such terms with them as to be able to use the freedom of taking you with me, if you care to go. I can't promise that you will be greatly interested among a lot of people who are strangers to you; but we need only stay an hour or so, and it may be less dull than staying here by yourself. However, if you don't feel inclined for it, you must try and flud comething to amuse you until I come back, and I'll get away as soon as possible. There are two or three of this month's magesines on the table yonder."
"I don't mind going with you for a short time, if you can use the liberty of introducing me to your friends," said Herder.
"All right, then; we will finish our pipes, and it will then be about

id Herder.
"All right, then; we will finish ar pipes, and it will then be about

An rigar,
pipes, and it will then be some
e to fix ourselves."
frs. Noroott entertained a sufficient
aber of gueste that evening to fill
Arawing rooms comfortably with-

.

an effort to appear calnier than he really feit.

"Ah! I thought you would like her," answered Hammond. "The music is simple enought but whatever Mrs. Vallance plays is played in a way you don't often meet with."

"Vallance ! Are you sure that is the name?" asked George, and the disappointment in his voice was evident.

disappointment in his voice was evident.

"Perfectly," replied Hammond a hittle surprised, "I know her very well. Why do you doubt it?"

"Oh, it's of no consequence; I suppose I was mistaken; but it's very strange." The last part of Herder's sentence was spoken in an absent, half-musing way, as though the speak-rhad g-your auddenly uuconscious of his companion's presence.

"What is strange?" said Hammond.
"You seem greatly interested in Mrs. Vallance, George. What is the mystery?"

"You seem greatly interested in Mrs. Vallance, George. What is the mystery?"

"Have you known Mrs. Vallance long, Fred?"

"Yes, and I have the pleasure of knowing her very intimately. There is somewhat of a little history connected with her."

"Is there? Would you mind telling it to me, if it is not a private matter?"

"Certainly, if you wish; it is no secret. But we can't talk here. Let us find Mrs. Noroott, and make our adieus."

"I can tell you what I know of Mrs. Vallance," began Hammond, when the two men had reached their lodgings, and were again seated, each in an easy-chair, at the open window, for it was summer-time, "in a few sentences, for it is after all a simple enough story. When Mrs. Vallance was a girl of twenty, she was engaged at Plymouth, where she resided, to a young fallow a few years older than herself. Unfortunately, however, he had not the wherewithal to Jeep a wife, and, with the hope of increasing his worldly circumstances more rapidly, he resolved to emigrate to Australia. He was to return in a short time and take the girl out with him. In Australia he started sheep farming, I believe; but his success was by no means so rapid as he had hoped for. Anstralia he started sheep farming, I beliave; but his success was by no means so rapid as he had hoped for. Years passed on, and still there seemed no prospect of his being soon able to return to England. At last the girl recieved a letter in which her affianced lover—whose name I never happened to hear—stated that he could not possibly say when he would be in a position to fulfil his promisee

to her. Under these circumstances, he could not ask her te wait any longer for him; and he therefore released her from her engagement. Well, the girl was sad, and depressed enough for a while, they ray, but by and by she seemed to get over it. About this time, Mr. Vallance, an old friend of the father's, came a good deal about the house, and it was soon evident that he was attracted by the daughter. Vallance was a partner in a long-established mercantile house in London, and was reputed to be rich. He was a kind-hearted and estimable man in many ways. The parents looked favorably upon his suit, and when he preposed for the daughter's hand, she accepted him. They were married. Mr. Vallance took a handsome house in London, and made a kind husband and a generous soon-in-law. But this prosperous condition of things did not last long. In little more than two years after his marriage, the house to which Vallance belonged, to the astonishment of the mercantile world, stopped payment. The affair made a considerable talk in the city at the time. Nobody seemed to have anticipated the firm's fallure, and I don't think Mr. Vall.nce could have had any thought of the possibility of such a change in his circum stances when he married his wife, from the way he took the matter to Leart. He never recovered from the shook, and in a year after the firm had suspended payment he died. His widow was left almoct entirely dependent on her own exertions for the support of herself and her two young children. She removed to Plymouth sgain, began to give music lessons, and in this way has maintained her self and family ever since; and very nobly she has done it. It was shortly after her husband's death that I became acquainted with her. I have given you the most favorable version of her story. As regards the engagement with Mr. Vallance, there were not wanting people in Plymouth who hinted their doubts at the time as to whether she had ever received such a letter as I have menioned from the young fellow in Australia. Gossps said that she l

"Was that the general report?"

"Well, it was not uncommon to hear the matter talked of in that

way.

"And what is your own opinion?"

There is no lady of my acquaintance for whom I have a greater repet and liking than for Mrs. Vallance," answered Hammond: "and J would not believe anything unworthy of her. But it is perhaps too much to expect from average human nature, and I don't ciaim anything ideal for Mrs. Vallance, that a woman should be able to keep up a strong affection for a man away in Australia for a number of years, and under the cheerless conditions I have described, with nothing to feed it on but an occasional letter. No doubt, the girl's sentiment lasted longer than the young man's. Possibly, she may not have received such a letter; and what Mr. Vallance ould offer her, everything that is pleasant and attractive to a woman, may have had its effect. Her father's worldly circumstances, too, which were latterly not in a very prosperous state, would very likely have an influence in the matter.

There was a short pause, during which the two men unfed their vines way.
"And what is your own opinion?"

istate, would very likely have an in fluence in the matter."
There was a short pause, during which the two men puffed their pipes in silence. Then Herder said: "I think a life spentas mue has been has at least one advantage over yours, Fred—it is not so apt to make a man become so rapidly sceptical about everything, as one passed in cities; not so prone to think that people are much the same everywhere, or so content to assign the least noble motives for human sation. Now, in this case of Mrs. Vallauce, I am able to inform you that both common report and yourself were wrong, at least in one important respect. Miss Maurice—that was the young lady's maiden name, I think, though you did not mention it—did receive such a letter as you desoribe, from her friend in Australia; a letter, too, that released her completely from her engagement."

ment."
"And how on earth do you know all this?" asked Hammond.
"For the simple reason, that I am the young fellow that went to Australia."

Australia.'
"You, George!" exclaimed Hammond, starting from his chair, and staring in his companion's face. "How is it I never a word of this before? I thought we knew most of each other's affairs, as young men."

fore? I thought we knew most of seach other's affairs, as young men."

"Well, Ered, for a yeav before I became engaged to Miss Maurice, you were in Germany with your mother and sister; and I was away, you know, before you came back. I never mentioned my acquaintance with Miss Maurice to you; I was rather a My and shamefaced fellow, somehow, about that sort of thing, and I did not tell even so close a chum as you about it, though I was on the point of doing so when I started so suddenly for Australia. After that, I felt the less inclined to write about the subject; my prospects were so rague and uncertain in every way."

"It was rather strange, George, that I never heard your name mentioned in the matter, and there was nothing to make me think of connecting you with Miss Maurice's friend. You knew Mrs. Vallance again, then,

tonight? I could not think what made your manner so odd."

"Yes, I knew her. She is much changed, of course, though not more so, I suppose, than was to be expocted. I left behind me a girl of tweuty, with a bloom on her cheek like a Juno rose, and eyes like sunshine. Both ihe rose-rod and the light in her oyee have faded; but she is still Kate Maurice, the same sweet-looking woman! knew long ago. One thing only made me hesitate tc-night as to whether of the same as the still don't understand it yet. I heard in Austrela that the man After all, and I don't understand it yet. I heard in Austrela that the man Mies Maurice married was a Mr. Ewing; but I suppose there was some mistake about the name."

"It was a mistake," said Hammond; 'but I can see how it probably occurred. The title of the firm of which Mr. Vallance was a junior partner was Griffith & Ewing, Your informant must have heard that Mies Maurice married the junior partner, and concluded that it was Mr. Ewing, or the story got mixed up in some such way."

"And I suppose that letter of yours expressed the real state of things with you at the time."

"Exactly; you have got the gist of the latter quite correctly. When I wrote that, I saw no prospect for years to come of being able to marry. When things did at length take a turn in the right diffection with me, I made fair progress. And now, though I am not a wealthy man, I have as much as I have any right to expect."

"Well, George, how is this little story of yours to end?" and as Hammond spoke, he looked quietly into his friend's face, but with not little curicosity.

"Ah, how?" answered the other, and the friend's again for a while relapsed

interest lace, one want nor are consist.

"Ah, how?" answered the other, and the friends again for a while relapsed into silones.

"Is Mrs. Vallance staying in Loudon for any time, do you know?" inquired Horder presently.

"She has been paying a short visit to Mrs. Norockt, and is to return home in a day or two, she told me," replied Hammond. "When do you think of going to Plymouth yourself?"

"This is Wednesday; I think I shall go on Friday or Saturday. When I shall go on Friday or Saturday. When I have got my things out of the ship and arranged one or two small matters of business, I shall have nothing further to keep me in London, and I am anxious to see my old aunt. She is almost my only relative now left. I was a favourite of hers, you remember."

"I think you are perfectly right in visiting her at once, 'Hammond answered quietly.

The Friday evening following found Herder at Plymouth. Early next morning, he visited his aunt, and one or two old friends, and then made his way in the direction of the honse in which he had spent his boyhood. I lay two or three miles out of the town, among fields and low hills, and Herder found it again without difficulty. A few villas had sprung up in the neighborhood, but otherwise the place and the surroundings were little altered. Time had been less busy in this part of the vicinity of Plymouth than in most others. George walked round the house, stood gasing over the low garden wall for a while, and then strolled away in the direction of the hills in the rear. By and by he came fully back upon him now, and he recalled point after point in the landscape. As he followed the windings of the stream, he felt himself once more on familiar ground, and he almost forgot for the moment the years that had elapsed since last he trod these same paths. He had fallen into the sort of reverie which the circumstance maturally induced, when he reached a point where the stream widened into a little pool, with an overhanging rock on one side, and on the others a close line of willows, whose d

"Good sport this morning?" acked

"Good sport this morning."
Herder, accosting him.
"Not first-rate;" and the speaker lifted the lid of the small creel that lay on the grass beside him, for the stranger's inspection of the morning's

lay on the grass beside than, for the stranger's inspection of the morning's take.

"This used to be a good spot, and this is not a bad morning either; a little bright, perhaps," continued. Herder.

"The river isn't so good as it was once, I think, sir; at least if all the stories old fishermen tell of it are true; but I dareasy these old chaps either forget or exaggerate. I get a good lot of fish sometimes, though generally higher up than this. Do you ever fish here, sir? I never saw you.

"I did once," answered George; "I think I know every yard of it from this to Brigend Inn. Is the inn still to the fore?"

"O yes: I suppose it would be old

"O yes; I suppose it would be old larley who kept it when you were a one; it? His nephew Fred, has it "O yes; a suppose a war were a boy, sir? His nephew Fred, has it now."

"Ah! so old Dave is gone."

The two fell into conversation about troul-fishing and all pertaining to it In a little the youth left the pool, and moved slowly up the stream, Herdor walking by his side—a frank, bright, intelligent boy, who goesiped on with the open-hearted freedom of an English youth. What was it in the tones of his voice, every now and then, that puzzled Herder with a fant sonse of familiarity? He looked more narrowly at his companion's face, and as hold so, another face came slowly back, and filled his mental vision. A strong desire to learn his young companion's name possessed him, and he asked it. "John Vallance," was the answer. "May I ask yours sir?" George seen.3d to hear the words with no feeling of surprise, but he was consolous that his interest in the youth beside him deepened with the confirmation of his suspicion. He heustated for a moment; and then told his sur-name.

heatstad for a moment; and then told his sur-name.
"Herder," repeated the youth; "I know that name. There's an old lady, Miss Field, who lives near us, a great friend of my mother's who has a nep-hew named Herder. She often takes of him. George, she always calls him. But he's in Australia; been there for ever so lone."

hew named Herder. She orfen talks of him. George, she always calls him. But he's in Australia; been there for ever so long."
Herder did not answer; the two resumed their talk upon fishing and from that it turned upon other subjects. Herder encouraged young Vallance to talk and gradually drew from him the leading particular, of his life. He spoke of his mother, his eiter Katy, himself and his school-life, freely and anconstrainedly, for there was nothing to conceal.

The two had now reached the Brdgend Inn, a small, old-fashioned-looking hostelry, frequented by anglers, standing close to the bank of the stream, where it was crossed by a rustic wooden bridge. Herder and John Vallance entered the cool, little, sanded parlor, and George ordered some refreshment. The host brought them cold meat, bread and cheese, and a jug of beer; and off these simple viands the two made a merry lunch viands the two mades and the viant for a merry lunch to the companion: "It's time I were making my way to Plymouth spain. There used to be a short path back to the town from here, across the hills. But I don't think I could find it myself, now."

"Yes," answered John; "I can put you upon it in a few moments. I shall keep along the river for a bit longer, I think. There's the road, sir. Keep straight ahsead, and it will take you into the town."

"I am to be in Plymouth for a few days longer," said Herder, "and I loope we shall see each other again."

"Yes," answered John; "I can put you also it is town and the part of the

boy heartily.

The two new friends parted very cordially.

Before Herder reached the town again, he had resolved to visit Mrs. Vallance. When he had parted from his sunt in the morning, she told him he should do so, and he had answered her with a half-promise, not himself certain that he wished to follow her advice immediately, though the intention of making himself known sconer to later to Mrs. Vallance had been in his thoughts since his conversation with Hammond. The events of the morning had had the effect of quickening his intention. He knew the octage in which Mrs. Vallance lived; he had been directed to it by Miss Field, and he had to pass it in returning to his runt's house. He rang the bell; and instead of its being answered by a servant, the door was opened by Mrs. Vallance herself. The single maidservant. Brought thus enddenly face to face with Mrs. Vallance, George was for a moment taken somewhat aback, but in the next he felt almost certain that he was recognised. A

face to face with Mrs. Vallance, George was for a moment taken somewhat shack, but in the next he felt almost certain that he was recognized. A quick, slightly startied, half-doubtful look came into Mrs. Vallance's face.

"Mrs. Vallance's he said, "do you know an old friend? His voice confirmed her recognition.

"You are—George Herder," she answered in a low voice, which, despits the effort made to control it, trembled. She led him into a little sitting room.

"You know me again very quickly, Mrs. Vallance," George began in a rather hurried manner; "as quickly as I did you. I saw you the other night at Mrs. Norocity."

"Were you there? How did I naver see you?" Her voice was still not very firm.

"Easily enough; I was with Fred Hammond. We did not stay long, and I kept a good deal in the background, for I knew no one. I did not see you till just before we left, while you were playing."

The meeting might have seemed to a casual onlocker a very ordinary one, and to one of an emotional nature, who was aware of nothing further than that the two were old friends, less cuclina than the cocasion warranted. But Herder was an undemonstrative man, not through sluggishness, but through shyness of temperament; and Kate Vallance's life had been such as had tended to subdie in her the outward expression of smotion. George Herder marrasted this istent re the cive for events of his colonial life; and Kate related her history since the two had parted. And thus it was that, with old memories, was do to me wife, stirring in the heer't cach, the swo met and salted with secreely the expressed warmth of old friends. By and by, Katy Vallance, returning from afternoon school, en

tered the room, and was introd coed to the stranger.

"You will stay to tea with us, Mr. Herder, will you not, and wast till John comes back?" Mrs. Vallance said; and Groege consented, although he was due at his aunt's to six o'clock dinner.

John Vallance's sport improved as the day wore on, and he lingered late by the river. His mother and sater, with George Herder, were standing in the verandab of their cottage, awaiting his return, and John saw, as he drew mear the house, the third figure of the party. The sight somewhat surprised him, for visitors of the male sex were not frequent at the cottage; but his surprise him, for visitors of the male sex were not frequent at the cottage; but his surprise dhim, for visitors of the male sex were not frequent at the cottage; but his surprise was increased tenfold when he made out the figure and face of his friend of the morning.

"John," said Mrs. Vallance, when her son had approached, "the is an old friend of mine, who tells me that you and he have already met. He is the nephew of Miss Field, and went to Australia many years ago, as yon have heard her tell. His coming back has taken us all by surprise."

"Why, when I mentioned Miss Field's name this morning you never said anything I' said John.
"No; I must ask your pardon for that little deception," said Herder with a smile. "I was not sure at the time that we should meet again so secon."

There seemed to John Valiance to be not a little mystery about the stranger, but he was contant to leave events to explain themselves. Herder staid a short time after tea at the cottage, and then took his leave. A day or two after he was there again with his aunt. George found humself lingering in Plymouth longer than he had intended. His aunt pressed him to extend his viet, and he fell in very readily with her wish. Soon John Vallance and his sites became accus, tomed to the sight of Herder's brown beard, and kindly, sun-brouzed face, at their home, and the friendship between George and the young people grew and ripened.

Herder had been more than a month at Plymouth, when one day he made his way to the Vallances' cottage with a fixed purpose in his mind. He found Mrz. Vallance sitting alone in the little garden in front of the house. George came direct to the matter. "Kate," he said quietly, but not without a tremor in his voice, "I don't know whather I can offer you the same cort of love as I did long ago. I suppose a young fellow's love is necessarily somewhat different from that of a middle-aged man's, but I can promise the true affection of one who has not thought of any other woman since he gave up hope of you. Can you accept it? I am going to London to morrow to write and arrange matters with my business men in Australia. I have said in England about as long as I had intended. Am I to return to my bush-life or to remain here for good? It depends upon you."

Kate Vallance placed her hand in Herder's. "Then I think we should all like you stay, George," she said.

It was but a few minutes afthis that John and Katie Vallance returned from an afternoon's walk.

"John." said Herder, with his hand on the toy's shoulder, "step-fathers are not always represented as popular people, either in books or in real life. But suppose I were to become yours would we be the worse friends, think

John, with simple heartiness; "I have never known a father, and I will gladly take you for one."

"And Katie," continued Herder,

mever known a father, and I will gladly take you for one."

"And Katie," continued Herder,
turning to the girl, and drawing her
to his side, "I know you will say the
same as John."

Next morning Herder was in London, and in the evening of the same
day found himself at Hammond's
lodgings. Fred listened to his friend's
brief statement with a quiet smile,
Whan it was finished, he said: "A
month sgo, you remember, I asked
you how your little story was to end,
and you gave me but a doubtful ax
wer. I had my own thoughts at the
time, though I did not venture on
prophecy. You have answered me
now in the most satisfactory way. I
congratulate you, decrye, most heartily; and all I ask is, that you let me
be your 'best-man."

Pile Terrors Swept Away.

Dr. Agoew's Cintment stands at the head as a reliever, heat— and sure cure for Piles in all forms. Les application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days application according to directions will cure chronic access. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents.

Joined the Church.

Mrs. Mary Usley Robbins, widow of Judge Chilion Robbins, who was judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Free-bold, N. J., has formally renounced the creed of the Epiropal Church and received the Epiropal Church and reseived baptism as one that the Court of the Epiropal Church and the Epiropal Church and the Epiropal Church and the Church Campbell, R. J. president of St. John's College, Fordham.

Oan RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Ence Born berry, Tuncations, writes: "I am please to say this Da. Texons: "I am please to say this Da. Texons: "I am please is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it does not be say the pro-boun using it have always, and externally you have always, and externally room to me, I is on family medicine, and I stake gree

To the Editor of The Catholic Register. Dear to —Permit me to call your attention to the following editorial which appeared in The Register of 24th Feb., just previous to the general

24th Feb., just previous to the general elections.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PARTY FEFLING.

Among the candidates in the field in the provincial campaign there are many broad-minded mens, who stand more for fair play and equitable dealing than for more slavish party fidelity. Among these there are such men as Mr. Stratton, of West Peterborough. Political contests are aiways dignied by appeals to broad public opinion rather than party feeling.

Having known Mr. Stratton from is boyhood I know well the correctness of the above complimentary reference to our able and popular representative. Allow me to here refer to the vacancies in the Ontario Cabinet owing to the defect of two of its ministers

to the defeat of two of its minister and in this connection to respectfully name Mr. Stratton for a portfolio. It must now be well known that Mr. Stratton's popularity, ability and faithful representation have placed and maintained West Peterborough, Stratton's popularity, ability and faithful representation have placed and maintained West Peterborough, naturally a strongly Conservative constituency, in the list of ridings sending government supporters. And if it is not so well known, I have personal knowledge that his influence and efforts have had no little share in retaining adjacent constituencies in the same position, and I have no doubt that if circumstances had permitted Mr. Stratton entering the Victorias at the last election they would not stand as they do now. It is an open secret here that the factious opposition he met in West Peterborough—for there was no hope that he would be defasted—was for the purpose of keeping bim out of neighboring constituencies, so much do even his political enemies respect his influence, espacity for organization and platform effecti eness. In this respect and in view of the fact that is generally conceded that the circumstance of the eastern and central portion of the province not being more fairly provided with cabinet representation accounts for the lesses the government sustained in the recent elections in this section. For this reason Mr. Stratton's appointment to a portfollo would be a source of strength to the government, for as is an admirable campaigner. But there are other and more important reasons why Mr. Stratton's selection as a Cabinet Minister would be in the interests of the province. He is whe interests of the province. He is whe interests of the province. He is whe interests of the province the representative this riding has ever had, would, since the possesses the essential qualificaand energy to fill the position. A man who has made the most painstaking, most capable representative this riding has ever had, would, since he possesses the essential qualifications, certainly make a similar success in the larger field a Cebinet position would open. Mr. Stratton would Teel under the control and Eastern portion of the Provinca, and I can on behalf, of the class represented by the readers of The Research attest my firm belief that he would be acceptable to them. Mr. Stratton is recognized as a Liberal in the true sense of the word, broadminded and with a sense of justice and fair dealing which have made his relations with all classes, creeds, and anadoss of political opinion of a very cordial character. He deserves well of all classes because he has been fair and just to all classes. This is to my mind added reason why Mr. Stratton's selection for a portfolio would bring strength to the Government both in relation to the province, especially the Central and Eastern portion, and also in relation to its capacity for effective—relation to its capacity for effective particular and Eastern portion, and also in relation to its capacity for effective particular and Eastern portion, and also in relation to its capacity for effective particular and Eastern portion, and also in relation to its capacity for effective particular and Eastern portion. An Old Busscansen.

Paternonouch, April 4th, 1898.

PETERBOROUGH, April 4th, 1898.

A Successful Mission.

A Successful Mission.

St. Andraw's Wast, April 4.—
(Special.)—A very successful mission, given by the Redemptorist Fathers, Beanian and McPhail, closed on Sunuday, March 27, having opened on the 20th. The announcement had been made in due time by the worthy paster, Rev. Father William Macdonald. Despite the bad state of the roads the opaning was largely attended, any with the good weather prevailing the whole long week, gave the desired privilege for all. Far and near the people availed themselves of the graces and blessings promised them, by faithful attendance at the sermons, morning and evening. The large, spacious church was always well filled. The instructions so ably given by the Fathers were most impressive. To hear the first sermon would create a desire to hear all, if possible, as is invariably the case. Sixteen years ago a successful mission was held in St. Andrew's by the Bademptorist Fathers, when Rev. Vicar-General Corbett was parish priest here. Large numbers took the isemperance society then successfully established flourishes to day. The parish of St. Andrew's goes by the name of the "grant old parish," on account of its antiquity, as it was here the first Mass was celebrated in Upper Canada, what is now the Province of Ontario. Dr. Bargin and W. Mask, who were the parliamentary representatives for the least sighteen years, were men of marked

ability, the former being the prime mover in securing the great improvement in the Cornwall canal and also the Ottawa and New York railroad. A station of the road is in St. Andrew's West, three miles from the Church. I did not intend mixing in this letter religion and pohtics; but I want to point out the moral influence of the noble, fair-minded Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, who defended the right of the great and good bishop to a voice in the councils of his country. Coming from a non-Catholic, as he was, gave him claim to high estimation gave him claim to high estimation which the people of all religious convictions regarded him.

Reader of The Register

Testimonial Winners

Testimonial Winners.

Following are the testimonial wincers for L.s. mouth of March in Bt. Mary's Bohool: Form IV—Excellent —J. Dee, F. Cartan, F. Kelly, W. Coter, J. Madiony, J. Darff, O. Smillie, C. O'Brien, A. Drohan. Senior Form III—Excellent —J. Donovan, A. Landrewille, W. Lynoh, A. Grossi, A. McDonald. Good—A. Herbert, F. Murphy, H. Lavelle, T. Cain. Junior Form III—Excellent —E. McCaffrey, F. Brosnen, J. Hagerty, T. Hanson, J. Clanoy, G. Roe, T. Cunerty. Good—W. Wylle, T. O'Hanley, F. Dyer, J. Modarty, E. Zeagman, J. Kyle, E. McEroy, J. O'Donohue, A. Murphy, J. Lynoh. Form II—Excellent—M. Keating, F. Walsh, P. Murphy, E. Fennell, J. Madigan, L. Chapelle, W. Bennett. Good—M. Grossi, E. Cahley, W. Blake, J. Murray, M. Tobin.

St. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

Blake, J. Nurray, M. Tobin.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

FORM IV.—Excellent—E. Kelly, J.
Tray, T. Donovan, T. Macknamara,
F. Mulball. Good—E. Ward, J.
Harris, J. Lister, R. Turner. Senior
Form III.—Excellent—J. Cooney, F.
Hurley, W. Slack. Junior Form III.
—Excellent—F. Ryan, V. Bero, E.
Tracy. Good—T. Boland, E. O'Donnell, J. Grey, J. Redden, J. Reeves,
D. Plumtree. Junior Form III.—Excellent—J. W. Pegg, G. Prance, I.
Glynn, E. McCarthy.

ST. NATHON'S SCHOOL.

Gelient-J. W. Fegg, G. Prance, L. Glynn, E. McCarthy.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

FORM IV—Excellent—N. Schreiner,
J. Costello, C. Lavery, J. Adamson,
W. Tobin, J. McOundlish, W. Hanns.
Good—J. O'Reilly, G. O'Donoghue,
P. Flansgan, M. Dumphey, Senior
Form III—Excellent—E. Mechan, J.
O'Hearn, J. Halloran, J. Ryan, E.
Cosgrove. Good—B. Roche, W.
Hanns, F. Moran, G. Gilonna. Junior
Form III—Excellent—A. Finnigan,
A. Schreiner. Good—W. Warren, J.
Tobin, I. McDonald. Form II—Excellent—G. Gillin, B. Wells, F.
Gallagher, O. Gallagher, Good—
Nicholas Lobraico, F. Corrigan, J.
Barrett, E. Halloran, J. Tobin, F.
Lynch

The Separate School Board met on Tuesday night in De La Salle Institute, with Vicar-General McCaun in the

Tuesday night in De La Salle Instituto, with Vioar-General McCaun in the chair.

The finance report resommended the payment of accounts amounting in all to \$558.32 The Standing Committee on Management resommed that a new tuilding be erested on the present building is somewhat shaky and dilapidated. Light can only be had for a two-roomed school. The report was referred to the Sites and Buildings Committee for recommendation. On the item regarding the heating of St. Paul's school, the committee will be asked to report, with the stimate of expense and ideas as to the best systems. Numérous complaints of the very poor heating accommodation of this school have been received. Mr. James Ryan was granted three months' leave of absence. It was reported that a sale has been effected of \$65,000 20-year debentures at 4 per cent., realizing \$2188 over par value.

St. Joseph's Church Concert

St. Joseph's Church Concert.

St. Joseph's Church annual soncert and social will take place of Easter Monday night April 11th, in Dingmrn's Hall, Broadview ave. and Queen st. east. The committee in charge are making every preparation for the secommodation of the large crowd expected to be present. Alderman Richardson will act as chairman, and the concert will commence at 8 o'clock. The following are among the exists taking part: Misses Annie Foley. Theresa Flanigan, Ellen Kenney, Mrs. Green, Miss McNaulty, and Mesers. Gorman, Wickett and Phillips.

Palpitation. Finitering of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Snothering Spells. Swalling of the Ankles, Nightmare, Spells of Hunger and Exhaustion. These are most pronounced symptoms of Heart Disease. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart will give relief inside of 30 minutes, and will effect a yedy oure in most stubborn cases. It's vegetable, its liquid, it's harmless, it's wonderful.

QUEER, April 4.—Cardinal Tas-chereau is gradually sinking. The last rites of the Church were administered to him this morning.

C. O. F.

St. Paul's Church, Power street, is one of the finest edifices dedicated to divine worship in the province, and a monument to the memory of our late Bishop O'Mahoney. It was due to his unitring efforts and perseverance, with the co-operation of the parishion-ors, that a magnificent building fund was raised, which he himself helped with a very considerable sum. On Sunday March 27th, a large portion of the congregation composed of members of the central city courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters assembled at St, Ann's Hall, Power St, at the invitation of St. Joseph's Court 870. After exchanging friendly greetings the members formed up and proceeded in a body with their Chief Rangers and other officers to the church. It was indeed edifying to observers to see such large numbers. The musical part of the service was under the leadership of Mr. Harry Troman and the magnificent new organ was presided over Miss Katie Rigney. The following programme was rendered: "Dixit Dominus." (Gorza), choir; Flute selo, ("O Sacred Heart,") Mr. Eton ("Laudate Dominum" (Gorza), choir; sacred solo, "Calvary," Mr. F. Mogan: "Magnificat," (Lamiblotte), choir; "Ave Maria," (Millard), Miss T. Tymon; "O Salutaris!" (Verdi), Miss Annie O'Connor; "Tantum Ergo," (Rossi), choir.

Tymon; "O Salutaris!" (Verdi), alse Annie O'Connor; "Tantum Ergo," (Rossi), choir.

Rev. Father Finigan ascended the pulpit and took for his subject "Prayer," ably demonstrating to his heares the necessity of frequency in prayer. He lauded the C.O.F., who he said, had become well known for their otharity, benevolence and integrity. This grand Order has enrolled many boly priests, the Archibiohop of Chicago, their high spiritual adviser. The pastor of St. Paul's Church always takes an active interest in it. He and myself had joined recently St. Joseph's Court. After paying a tribute to the choir for the excellence of the musuch Rev Father gave his blessing. St. Joseph's Court held their regular meeting on the 10th, with good attendance.

Mr. Morley on Home Rule.

Mr. Morley on Home Rule.

Mr. John Morley spoke at Leicester before the National Liberal Federation on March 23rd on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. He said:—Gentlemen, it may be—and it is—foolish to hide it from oureeives that the particular chapter in the relations of the Liberal Farty in Ireland—the particular chapter which opened in 1886—may now be approaching its last page (hear, hear). Well, the Irish are about to receive a Bill extending Local Government in their country, which they regard as a good Bill in itself, and which they expect will lead preity directly and pretty rapidly to a further concession in the way of Irish Local Self Government (hear, hear). They are right, in my view (cheers). They are right, in my view (cheers). They are not bound, because of any of our party ties—they are not bound to reject what they regard as a boon (cheers). When the time comes for a further demand to be made and to be pressed English Liberals will not, I am sure, forget the arguments which from 1886 to 1892 brought them to Home Rule as a measure of high policy; they won't forget that those arguments, the foundations of that high policy, are not shaken by paltry quabbles or by perversity of tactics. The arguments both from Ireland itself and from the millions of Irishmen all over the world are as strong and will be as strong as they ever were. Gentlemen, I would put it in this way, if the Irish demand persist—and that demand is presented—as Mr. Parnell deliberately shaped and accepted it in 1886, for a strictly subordinate legislative body, in my belief British Liberals will be no more justified in retreating, will be no more justified in retreating, will be no more justified in retreating, will be no more justified and any right at any stage of a thirty years' battle to drop the cause of Casholis Emanelpastion (cheers). The Irish question cannot at any rate to at the mercy of English electoral calculations. Gentlemen, how many memories does all this recall to us y calculations. Gentlemen, how man memories does all this recall to us The chairman referred to it and to.

THAT ORAST LEADER OF OURS WHO FIRST AWOUR STREET CONSCIENCE OF RECLAID to 'te strength of the Irish case. Ah, what stirring and unalterable affection do we all feel to-night, as we think of him, overtaken in the evening of that long day of so many interests, so many grand public services—overtaken by sufferings and by pain;—how he has elevated politics, how in the Irish question, and every other, to individual responsibility, individual convictions, individual conscience, his appeal has always laid (cheers). We can bring him little succour as he lies, but let us at all events, lay to heart the grand and splendid leasons which his career has taught us (cheers). Gentlemen, I am touching upon difficult topics one after another. Home Rule all round—its seems to me them Rule all round—its seems to me them OME RULE ALL ROUND IS A CATCE WO HOME RULE ALL BOUND IS A CANON WORD, I sam not sure that many of those who use it are quite sure what they mean. News has just reached the Dominicans that the Pope has solemnly approved or the Online of Bloomed Lancoust

Now, I have the honor to be a Scottish member, and I know the strength, I recognize the strength, of the feeling in the country at the state of things which allows a measure desired by a decisiva majority in Scotland, and only affecting Scotland, to be thrown out because it is not desired in England. I know, too, of the strength of the same feeling in Wales (cheers) as to the land and as to the Church (cheers.) What we need for these cases is come form of devolution to enable Scotch and Welsh representatives to determine what needs to be done in matters affecting the particular area or division of the United Kingdom, and that this determination should be accepted by Parliament—Lords as well as Commons—as a matter of course. Depend upon it, the question of devolution in the case of Scotland and Wales is not a question of dwind ling, but of growing importance. The Irish case is different, because the historic, economic, and social traditions and conditions of Irishand have been and are absolutely different. There you have an inveterate malady, needing a different temedy, and to say that the self-same remedy will cure the misobiofs which are seated in a different stages of davelopment—that is in politics what it would be in medicine—it is quackery (loud cheers.) If Home Rule all round is a scheme and not a phrase, if it means the extension all over the four divisions of the United Kingdom of our Irish propositions of 1886 and 1898, I hope that I shall not b "ught presumptuous if I say bunntly and plainly that I regard it as impracticable, and as going altogether beyond the necessities of the case (hear, hear)

At Home

The Young Ladies of St. Michael's Sodality will hold their semi-annual At Home in St. George's Hall, Elm St., on Monday April 11th. It promises to be an exceptionally brilliant affair. St. Michael's is one of the nucest Sodalities in the city, and the members will extend a cordial welcome to all the friends who come to partake of their hospitality. their hospitality,

Syrian Catholics in Ontario

Rev. Father Macarios Nasr has just completed a tour of the cities of the Province, during which he ministered to the spiritual needs of the Syrian Catholics scattered throughout Ontario. He administered the sacraments to about 200 of his people in all.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in the stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the least of "Dyspepsia or Indigestion" One box entirely cursed ne. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills to not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

LATEST MARKETS

TORONTO, April 6, 1898

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the past three days were 300,000 centals including 132,000 cental of American. Re-ceipts of corn, 113,900 centals of American. LOCAL MARKETS

The receipts of grain on the street market were large; prices for oats were easier; other grains were steady. Wheat—Steady, 800 bushels selling at 800 to 86 for white; 870 to 89 for red winter, and 82; to 84; o for goose.

Barley—Steady; 300 bushels selling at

66c Rye—Steady; 100 bushels selling at 50c. Oats—Were ½ to 10 lower; 2000 bushels elling at 31c to 32½c.
Peas—Steady; 800 bushels selling at 55c.

Peas—Steady ; 800 bushels selling at 55c to 56c.
Hay and Straw—The receipt were not large, there was a good demand, and the market was steady ; 25 loads of hay selling at \$7 50 to \$8 50.
Dressed Hogs—The receipts were quite liberal and the market was lower at \$5 75 to \$5 50.

Wheat white standard \$0 78	80 86
do red 0 57	0 89
do goose 0 82	0 847
Barley 0 36	0 00
Oats 0 81	0 327
Rye 0 50	0 00
Pees 0 55	0.56
Hay 7 50	9 00
Straw 5 50	6 50
Dreseed hogs 5 75	5 80
Begs U 19	0 00
Butter, lb rolls 0 17	0 18
do tabe, dairy 0 14	0 16
Chickens 0 60	0 70
Turkeys 0 12	0 00
Potatoes 0 60	0 80
Yearling lamb 0 09	0 10
Spring do 4 50	6 50
Mutton 0 05	0 06
Beef, fore 4 50	6 00
_ do hind 5 50	8 00
Ven! 7 50	8 50
LIVE STORE OTTOTA TIONS	

OFFICE AND YARD:
FRONT ST. NEAR BATHURST.
TRIBUNAL NO. 189

OFFICE AND YARD:
YOUR ST. DOCKS.
TELEPHONE No. 190

P. BURNS & CO'Y WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL ANTD WOOD Head Office—38 King St. East, Toronto, Telephone No. 131.

Branch Offices:—8881 Yongs St., Telephone No. 151, 546 Quren St. West, Telephone No. 18.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

LIMITED MSTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY,

OAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS

HON, SIR FRANK SMITH, SERATOR, President, EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President, WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD, STOCK

SOLICIPOR: JAMES J. FOY, Q.C.

Deposits Received from 200. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Socurity of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures, Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures prochased.

No Vatuation Fee charged for inspecting property.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. JAMPS MASON. . Manager.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Satur JAMPS MASON,

EASTER

Here's an opportunity for the choicest in new Gloves at very remarkable prices.

ery remarkator Fine French
Jay's "Le Sachet," Fine French
Kld Gloves, 2 large clasps, embrotdered backs, guset hagers,

Atd drovers, acks, gueset ingers, special.

Alexandra's "Eugenie," 3-clary Fine French Kid Glove, in all the newest dress hades, special.

Perrina's "Olga," 2 clasps, gueset fingers, embroidered self and combination, modes, greens, blues, reds and black, special.

Perrina's Newort. 2 large white

Gloves are easily and safely ent by mail. We prepay

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LINUTED

S. W. COR. 170-1-4-6-6 1 and 8 YONGE AND YONGE QUEEN ST QUEEN STS. STREET. WEST..

THE **POPULAR** CHOICE

It is true there are cheaper pianos than those that bear our name. There are various grades in all lines of manus facture. We do not make a cheap piano, but we give a high-class instrument at as reasonable price as large facilities and wide experience make possible. Ap jiano that will last, keep well in trine, and always please, is the kind you want.

Heintzman & Co.

117 King St. W., Toronto

first Pope from their Order. There now three Domican Popes raised the alters of the Church, St. Pius V., seed Fenedick XI., and Blessed

WESTERN **ASSURANCE** INCORPORATED 1851 COMPANY

CAPITAL - 2,000,000

FIRE and MARINE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

RESIDENT
HON GEO. A. OX
VICE PRESIDENT AND
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J J. KENNY DIRECTORS

Hon. S. C. Wood, Geo McMurrich, Esq. H. N Baird, Esq. Robert Beaty, eq. W. R. Erock, Esq. Geo. R. R. Cockburn, J. K. Osborne, C. C. Foster, Secreta. SOLICITORS

Mesers. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Cree

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandles, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation of Preight against the perils of Inland Navigation with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

mer to British Ports.

WM. A. LEE & SON GENERAL AGENTS
10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST
TRIEPHONES 592 AND 2075.

THE TEMPERANCE **GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Best Plans and Rates and the Most Desirable Forms of Life Insurance Obtainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent of the Company, or to H. SUTHERLAND, Manager. HON, G. W. ROSS Presiden

HEAD OFFICE: "Globe" Building, corner Jordan and Melinda Sts., Toronto.

THE Promotion of Thrift and Industry

YORK COUNTY LOAN **SAVINGS GO'Y**

Is DOING,
It has an army of thirty thousand syste-At he an army or entrry enousand syste-natio savers.

It embraces the whole family, men, wo-men and children.

It leans upon homes on the sinking fund alan.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President, Confed's Life Building, Toront

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE 30.

OF ONTARIO, LTD. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - \$354,900.00

Insues most attractive and liberal P. Foremor: in desirable features. Vacancies for good, reliable Agents.

E. F. CLARKE, Manag. Director.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

rry, \$60.00 to \$60, ningle; Second Cable—Montroel verpool, London, London, London, London, London rn. Secon

all information apply at Toronto to A. c. or, corner King and Tongs Brevin, or G. W. oo, 12 Frost Street week,
DAVID TORRANCE & CO. D. C. Deeral Agents, Montral t. Recrament Brevs.

Course to the course of a sittle that we are a face in the t