

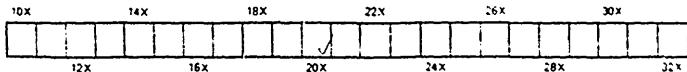
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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

The refusal of the Belfast Corporation to make an annual grant in aid of the Mater Hospital, Belfast, is commented upon. The Hospital is open to all sections of the population. But while the Corporation are promoting a bill to enable them to make a grant to the Victoria Hospital, which is to be under exclusively Protestant government, they refuse to make any contribution to the Mater.

A meeting of the residents of Lisdoonvarna has been held to protest against the attempted establishment of a monopoly in the sulphur springs, upon free access to which the prosperity of this popular health resort depends. It was one of the few prosperous ones now in Ireland, and the action of the Representative Church Body in reference to it is hard to understand. The promoters of the meeting point out that the people of Lisdoonvarna have by their unaided efforts succeeded in establishing the watering place in public favor and making it a boon to the public at large. The Representative Church Body have not spent a penny upon the place. Yet they now seek to appropriate the improvements effected by the local improvement committee at considerable expense, and to establish a monopoly in the springs, the free unrestricted use of which the public have enjoyed from time immemorial.

The Irish Dairy Association at a meeting held in Cork, passed resolutions affecting in an important manner the safeguarding of the improvement of the butter interest of the country. Amongst the recommendations made were to the effect that a court of reference on which Ireland should have representation should be established to fix the standard of purity, etc., that dairy products should be examined at ports so as to prevent the importation of adulterated products, and the mixture of margarine with butter as well as the artificial coloring of margarine should be prohibited by law, and that fraudulent sale of margarine as butter should be met not by a fine as hitherto, but by imprisonment without the option of a fine.

An attempt having been made by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava on behalf of the Landlords' Convention to deprive the tenants of Ulster of the benefit of their ancient and cherished Custom the first legal pronouncement has gone decidedly in favor of the tenants. After five days' legal discussion the Commission has decided in favor of the tenants. Mr. Bailey has spared no pains to elucidate and explain the law bearing upon the knotty questions which were involved in the consideration of this question. No subject connected with the administration of the law in Ireland requires more patient thought and more careful consideration to comprehend. Mr. Bailey has dealt with the various elements of the Custom and its application in the fixing of fair rents in Ulster with exhaustive perspicacity, and he has contributed one of the clearest expositions, from a legal point of view, of the rights which pertain to the tenants of Ulster that has yet been given by any of the Land tribunals.

That the temperance cause is making steady progress in Ireland is evident. Those who can go back in memory for thirty years easily recognize the gratifying change that has taken place. Even on public holidays there is almost a complete absence of drunkenness. The principal centres of population can compare favorably with those of any other country. In Dublin the Sacred Thirst Branch of St. Patrick's League of the Cross, which held its eighteenth annual meeting last week has done, and continues to do, splendid work. The report submitted by Mr. Michael Dunne, B.L., shows a record of steady achievement and unbroken success.

The papers publish a significant and sympathetic note from Mr. Edward Carson, Q.C., to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, enclosing a cheque of £10 towards relieving distress in the West of Ireland. "I am sorry," Mr. Carson pointedly adds, "that I was uninformed that the matter of the distress would be brought up in the House of Commons last week, or I would have been in my place to show my sympathy with the attempt to relieve this most deplorable calamity."

Mr. Gerald Balfour's snarl at the poor contained in his reference to champagne and the Riviera has caused great indignation in Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has strongly condemned the inequality of the Government last year reported that the crop was one-half less than it should be in an ordinary year, that he has urged these reports upon the notice of the Government, and that nothing has yet been done. The people have no food, and unless they receive State assistance before the end of three months there will be more people in their graves and more starvation than in any year since 1848. The Lord Mayor further says he has received numerous letters, not from

parish priests alone but from Protestant clergymen, from rectors, resident magistrates, telling him of the deplorable state of conditions. He desires to arouse the country to the existing affairs, and to tell the people of Dublin that Manchester is doing more for their countrymen than Dublin has done. He expects to go to Cardiff in six months on the invitation of the Mayor, and will confer with the officials there with a view to the establishment of a distress fund in that town.

ENGLAND. A Drama by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor. Exceptional interest has been aroused in theatrical circles by the announcement that a drama of Irish life by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor is about to be produced. It is understood that the main episode of the play is founded upon fact, and deals with events now of historic political interest, though occurring within the memory of the present generation. The play will probably be produced within the next month by Kyrie Hall at Liverpool, and it will next be acted in Dublin. The manuscript is said by more than one expert in dramatic work, and to be decided success and great things have been predicted for it on the stage.

The Pope and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The following letter was read at the quarterly meeting of the London St. Vincent de Paul Society:

To Our Dear Son, A. Pages, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris, Leo XIII., Pope, Beloved Son, health and Apostolic Benediction. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul devotes itself entirely, in its spirit and by its rules, to relieving the sufferings of the wretched; it is whole care, to imitate and reproduce the boundless charity of Christ; and, consequently, it has always been, and it is, the object of Our most affectionate interest. Therefore We receive with heartfelt satisfaction the letters by which from year to year you attest your reverence towards Ourselves, and you recount the progress constantly effected by your works with the aid of Divine goodness. But the reading of the letter which was sent to Us recently has been even more pleasing to Us than usual, particularly on account of two things, which it is known to all We have greatly at heart. We have, indeed, learned that your organization is being developed amongst the English people, and that you are actively engaged in ameliorating the condition of the suffering poor by founding societies of mutual aid for working men. From these two facts the best results may be hoped for—the one will certainly move the hearts of those who are not in communication with Us, and will strongly urge them to hasten the moment of reunion, the other will avert from civil society the danger that is created by the subversive maxims of the Socialists, and is approaching nearer every day. Accordingly We return thanks to Almighty God for having aided so liberally your plans and your labors; We accord to you the praise you so well deserve; and We add to it, as a further stimulus, Our exhortations to extend your labors to wider fields of action. Finally, as a testimony of Our good-will, and as a pledge of divine favor, We grant to you most affectionately the Lord's apostolic Benediction, to you, dear Son, to the chosen men who form your council in the government of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and to all the members of the society.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 10th of February, 1898, the twentieth year of Our Pontificate.

Leo XIII., Pope. The Catholic Relief Bill. The following is the text of the Bill to abolish disabilities still affecting Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom which has been brought in by Lord Edmund Talbot:

"Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:— "1. Notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to the contrary it shall be, and shall be deemed to have been lawful for Jesuits and members of other religious orders, communities, or societies of the Roman Catholic Church (described in certain Acts of Parliament, including the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829, as the Church of Rome) bound by monastic or religious vows to reside in the United Kingdom. "2. It shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, lawful for Jesuits and for members of other religious orders, communities, or societies of the said Church bound by monastic or religious vows to take and accept any property in like manner as if no Act of Parliament had been passed for the suppression or prohibition of or imposition of restraints and disabilities on same, provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall extend to any property in respect of which it has been judicially determined that it was illegal for Jesuits or for members of other religious orders, communities, or societies as aforesaid to take or acquire same. Provided

also that nothing herein contained shall extend to any property given by deed or will, or otherwise, to Jesuits or members of other religious orders, communities, or societies as aforesaid, which property is now in the actual possession of the person or persons beneficially entitled thereto, on account of the gift of the said property having been void under the law as existing before the passing of this Act. "3. There shall be repealed as from the passing of this Act so much of any Act of Parliament as makes any provision for the suppression or prohibition of, or for imposing restraints and disabilities on, Jesuits or members of other religious orders, communities, or societies as aforesaid, and also, and more particularly, the enactments set forth in schedule hereto to the extent in the second column of that schedule mentioned.

"4. The expression 'property' in this Act shall mean both real and personal property. "5. This Act may be cited as the Catholic Relief Act, 1898." Catholic Train Society. The annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of England, was held at Archbishop's House, London. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster presided, and amongst a large company present were his Lordship the Bishop of Portsmouth, his Lordship the Bishop of Olfon, his Lordship the Bishop of Emsayn. The Rev. Father Cologan read the annual report. It was satisfactory to announce a steady increase in all classes of publications. While they had done something to comply with the growing demand for volumes suitable for schools and home libraries, they had always kept in mind the importance of adding to the number of cheap publications suitable for distribution; and numerous additions had been made to the list in each of these directions. It should, however, be mentioned that the list of leaflets for distribution had been considerably augmented, although there was ample room for further extension in this direction. They had to record the discontinuance of the Catholic Magazine. This was undertaken as an experiment which had not proved successful. The recent attitude of certain Nonconformists, of whom Mr. Hugh Price Hughes and Dr. Horton were types, had rendered it more necessary than ever to counteract mis-statements directed against the Church; and the Society was becoming more and more recognized as a leading body in these regards in the local centres. In last year's report they expressed a desire to originate a staff of lecturers who would visit various parts of the country and deliver lectures on Catholic subjects to mixed audiences. This had already been carried out to a small extent in some of the local centres of the Society; and an arrangement had now been made by which Mr. Robert E. Doll, an experienced and qualified speaker, would be prepared to deliver such lectures under the auspices of the Society. The committee were anxious to impress upon members the importance of obtaining fresh subscribers to the work. It should not be difficult to double the present subscription list and by so doing to render the work of the Society far more extensive than it could hitherto become with its present limited income.

Mr. Holland, King (hon. tres), read the financial statement, showing that the Society was in a fairly good position in regard to liability and assets. The principal cause of dissatisfaction was the non-payment of subscriptions, a very large number of people on the list as subscribers not having paid for the present year. Many had not paid for several years, or noticed the repeated applications made to them. There was also a slackness as regards new subscribers coming forward.

SCOTLAND. Old Scottish Bells of the Faith. At a meeting of the Dumfriesshire Antiquarian Society Mr. James Barbour, architect, read a paper on the church bells of Liffelywood and Kirkcubbin and the church and municipal bells of Liffelywood. With reference to the Holywood bells, which belonged to the old monastery of that name, and are now in the Parish Church tower, the earliest mentioned of them is contained, he said, in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account (1789), where it is said—"The present church has two fine bells, taken out of the old building, one of which, by an inscription and date on it, appears to have been consecrated by the abbot, John White, in the year 1154." That reading had not been accepted for over a hundred years, but it had long been known to antiquaries, since the oldest dated bell known to exist in England was marked 1298. He had himself taken a rubbing of the inscription, which he translated as follows: "I, Welch, abbot of Holywood, caused me to be made in the year of Our Lord (one thousand) five hundred and five.

One Source of Pain and Suffering Under Human Control. The remedy known as South American Kidney Cure never fails to give relief in six hours in all derangements of the kidneys or bladder. Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation or ulceration of the kidneys, neuralgia, consumption, hemorrhage and catarrh of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, etc. It purifies and regulates the urine, removes sediment in urine and prevents scaling. It is worth a thousand times its cost for curing the old, such as scrofulous, enlargement, inflammation and ulceration of the prostate gland.

A LETTER FROM SPAIN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

Some fourteen months ago the readers of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER were favored with a description, however humble and unpretentious, of the immense and equally profitable and productive Spanish thread factory which the Messrs. Coates & Co., of Paisley, Scotland, had erected by the verdant banks of the Forth—"Las Navas Hilarteras del Tor"—in the centre of one of the most picturesque Pyrenean regions of North Catalonia, Spain. The genial weather of this year's spring, and the repose from literary labors during the Easter holidays, combined with the still greater inducement and attraction of being present at the truly imposing ceremony of the benediction of the new Roman Catholic Church, which this truly popular and no less truly liberal company have erected and endowed for their Spanish operatives and for the Catholics, within their own grounds, influenced me to return to the scene of my former visit and renew the acquaintance then made of dear and repeated friends, whose kindness and hospitality, I can neither easily forget or still adequately recall. And although I missed the kind familiar faces and courtly and courteous presence of its former director, Mr. R. Cornthwaite, I found to-day to replace him as my host and co-cereon, a worthy substitute, Mr. R. Scott, who is one of the most efficient, intelligent and respected of its staff, for his popularity has won for him the esteem and respect not only of these humble peasants who daily labor under his superintendence and direction, but he too has earned the friendship of no less a personage than one of the leading and revered figures in the episcopate of the Peninsula—His Excellency, the Bishop of the diocese and Senator to its national congress—as well as that of the clergy and laity of this district. Eighteen months ago amidst scenes that inundated with torrents of gladness this mountainous district, amidst feasts the remembrance of which the poor of the whole district can never blot out from their memory, when the directorate ceased and faded with a banquet that left nothing to be desired, no want to be satisfied, the illustrious prelate, Dr. Morgades y Galli, solemnly blessed the foundation stone of this beautiful new church, which to-day delights the eyes and gladdens the hearts of the old, diminutive and rudely constructed chapel and hermitage into a picturesque and verdant one of the heights of those adjacent hills, that overhang the factory, and in which our sinless Mother Mary was honored and venerated under the title of Our Lady of Borgona, thus adding to her long list of sanctuaries in her honor that crown every hill-top and dot every landscape of the Spanish Peninsula from the Douro to the Baes—another veritable mountain basilica, which, save its neighbor the majestic monastic church of St. Maria de Ripoll, has not its equal in northern Spain for beauty of design, loveliness of situation and solidity of workmanship. To the generosity and high-minded liberality of a Scotch Protestant firm is not only due this pleasing magic transformation, but also the material blessings their welcomed exchequer and a happy, propitious advent have carried to regions of barren hills and trampled wastes, poor, solitary, ragged and inhospitable, in the establishment in its midst of a thread factory at once fairly-located in splendour, and colossal in strength, which the last five years has been unceasingly the centre of labor, another ever-flowing fountain of golden and silver wealth for the thousands who participate in the sunshine of its presence, in the wonderful trophies of its industry.

None more heartily, none more sincerely gave the welcoming "bienvenida" to the Christian philanthropy of this foreign syndicate of Messrs. Coates & Co. than His Excellency the Bishop of Vich, in whose diocese the factory is situated. When once he was convinced that they came solely to manufacture and dispose of their vast Spanish thread, and that in the smallest way to be the propagandists of a religion alien to the people, hostile to their convictions, distasteful to their traditions and opposed to the customs and natural religious habits of this truly Catholic province. With this assurance, then, that their industry would never be tainted with the nauseous odor of bigotry, and that it would never be made the cloak of proselytism, or its directorate or its managerial staff become the patrons and supporters of a religious tyranny to its Spanish artisans; in fact to use the expressive words of His Excellency that at once dissolved carrying the "negro garbanzo," or blackness, with it might be thrown out its roots, even in a hostile soil. Dr. Morgades not only laid the foundation stone, but for two years watched carefully and paternally over the progress of the works, and to-day (Easter Monday) had the extreme happiness of raising within its spacious aisles and beneath its lofty dome his voice in thrilling tone and eloquent sentences, as "Te Deum" of great

include Almighty God and to His Immaculate Mother, for the spiritual and material happiness of British capital and British liberality had brought into their midst, scattering over their homesteads material benefits that years ago would scarcely be dreamt of, spiritual blessings that would be deemed visionary and unattainable, schools established for their children, an hospital for their sick, sanitary and spacious homes for themselves and for their families, and finally to crown the litanies of their good and noble works, a church in the form of a Latin cross, spacious and highly ornamental, in which the Unbloody Sacrifice of Calvary will be daily offered, in which the divine prisoner of love, our Lord and our God, the eternal Son of the eternal Father will ever find a hermit home in the tabernacle of their beautiful and artistic altar, over which rises to complete its beauty a masterpiece of the artist's chisel, the exquisite statue of Our Lady of Borgona. The ceremony of benediction was announced for 10 o'clock, a.m., and to the minute the illustrious prelate was seen approaching. His arrival was the signal for an outburst of popular enthusiasm, which neither the solemnity of the ritual nor the sacredness of the site could suppress, so dearly loved is this patriotic prelate by rich and poor, equally by his clergy as by the laity, not alone by those scattered over the vast diocese of St. Olive, but by the entire people of his native province. The town councillors and "alcaldes" of the neighboring "aldeas" of St. Vincent de Torrello, the priests of the adjacent district, together with the very Rev. Jose de Viloson of the monastic church of Santa Maria de Ripoll, received him at the entrance of the church, and at once the ceremony commenced. His Excellency, rooster in hand and mitre on head, performed personally the blessing in order to at once prove his gratitude, not alone in converting this district of once clamorous poverty into a region of "milk and honey," but particularly to evidence that the generous liberality of Messrs. Coates in adding spiritual blessings to the material happiness of the district found a response in Spanish hearts, and was therefore sought to be fully appreciated by him, at a value which this world cannot estimate but which eternity will reward. The presence of a congregation that not alone thronged to overflowing the new church, but even crowded along its terrace and filled its approaches with the ever-increasing vastness of its numbers; at once bespoke the local interest the ceremonies had evoked in the great and the small, in a locality in a mountain region, and as a sweet evening landscape, and surrounded on all sides by the poetry of nature. The ceremony being concluded, high Mass, solemn pontifical, was commenced, the celebrant being the very Rev. Ramon Vila, chaplain of the sanctuary. At the Gospel, His Excellency arose in the pulpit, and taking his text from the gospel of St. Matthew, the gifted prelate for over an hour held captive the vast audience by a sermon in the provincial dialect, in the tongue of their ancient country and sainted abbots and bishops, overflowing with a sweet convincing eloquence that is rare, with a brilliancy of description that was admirable, with the logic of facts that was unanswerable, as he treated of the great problem of the hour, the vexed perplexed question of the day—"the social question." He dwelt on the relation of man and master, of lord and serf, of the necessity of labour in order to obtain the means of subsistence, since those days at creation's dawn when man was condemned to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; the example of 2,000 years afterwards shown by our divine Saviour himself during his hidden life of eighteen years in St. Joseph's workshop of Nazareth; in the fulfilment of this precept given to our first parents; the subsequent division of the human family after the fall; unto those who actually labour and those who by capital contribute to its support and continuance; the absolute necessity of harmony between these great elements, in order that peace, wealth and tranquillity may flow to both. Each fully aware of the solidity of a master mind was laid clearly and concisely before the minds of the vast audience, so that the most illiterate could reflect on the prudence and wisdom which his teachings inculcated on the poor and the labourer, whilst from the rich and the affluent he sought a generous and an honest sympathy and assistance with the working man, the employer of labour, a broad-minded charity and a kindly consideration for the employees. And when to-day he eloquently and earnestly solicited others to follow the footsteps and imitate the example so laudably furnished by British capitalists in their midst, for their liberality and Christian philanthropy. He said the generous solidarity that existed between the employer and employee afforded a panacea for the clamorous discontent in the workshop, for the incessant strikes of the factories and foundries of other districts, and which when timely applied, as in K-205 within our view, visibly turns at once wells of bitterness into springs of freshness and content, and of commercial life, and thus robbing the "May Day" procession, the assemblages and demonstrations of labour of their terror and of those oft well-founded fears, which in the past had possessed unshaken the "hated bourgeois." His

Excellency having descended from the pulpit the high Mass was proceeded with, and at its conclusion the oratorio, included a "Gloria" to our Immaculate Mother, followed with a "Te Deum," in which the congregation joined with a joy, a happiness and a satisfaction which at once displayed the flavor of gladness that this glorious event had carried to their souls. A few days after this auspicious event His Excellency Dr. Morgades y Galli was unanimously selected as Senator to the National Congress, to take his seat in the blue benches of its House of Lords with the nobles and exalted of the land, as the chosen representative of the ecclesiastical province of Tarragona, a selection that at once demonstrates his popularity and fitness to be the spokesman of his native province in the highest assemblage of the nation. "Ad multos annos!"—JUAN PEDRO.

The Doctors are Angry.

A good reason for feeling dissatisfied is when you fall, and that is what the Doctors did in their attempt to secure a case of Acute Muscular Rheumatism and Ulcerated Stomach. Mrs. Eva Partridge, 23 Woodbine Crescent, Hamilton, Ont., says she had a most healthy man's Kitchener's Cure for Rheumatism, with life comfort, after 4 years of Rheumatism suffering, 6 months of which she lived entirely on liquid food, and that four doctors failed to cure her. Write for particulars and chart book, free.

Americans Repulsed from Cuban Soil.

A special despatch from Havana dated May 14th says: Four American ships opened fire on Cienfuegos yesterday morning and attempted to land men and arms in barges. The Spanish troops, assisted by the forts drove off the invaders. The Americans destroyed the cable station. A second attempt to land was also frustrated. Altogether 14 Spaniards were wounded. The Americans must have lost heavily. The fighting continued eight hours.

A despatch received in London on the same day says: Cienfuegos has been again bombed by the American fleet. Warships appeared off the city yesterday and engaged the city's defences with a well-directed fire. The bombardment of Cienfuegos was simultaneous with that of Cardenas. Six warships took part in it. The Americans landed a boat at Cardenas, capturing a signal station there. The American warships then entered the bay and opened a hot fire on the batteries on shore. Many shells dropped in the city. The Spanish gunboat Antonia Lopez, which replied, was sunk by a shell. The Americans attempted to land, but were driven off by the Spaniards. The United States gunboats Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson were engaged. One officer and three men were killed and several were wounded.

The United States gunboat Hudson brought into Key West on Thursday morning May 14th the bodies of our dead men. They were Ensign W. Bagley and four others of the torpedo boat Winslow, who were killed in the engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday afternoon. The bodies were covered by the Star and Stripes. The Hudson also brought in Captain Burdow, of the Winslow, who is slightly wounded, and several others of the Winslow's crew, who are wounded.

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as a very last resource. In taking leave of her readers in Woman's Kingdom "K" writes, somewhat sadly:

We have been very happy together. For eight years we have talked and laughed, and sometimes we have cried a little together. It is now our last little difference our own "unhappily-up." You have been very good to send my part and kind, and I feel relieved, somehow, over this parting. Hitherto, in all my wanderings in the Old Country, in California, in the West Indies, and through out the United States, we have kept together. But now we must part. Shall we ever meet again, I wonder? It was a closer relationship, shadow-children, this year of ours, than I ever knew it was till, in this moment when I must write, with what a lingering and tender pain, God knows—Good-bye, and may God bless you.

Most people will, recollect "Kit's" letters from London, England, at the time of the Queen's jubilee last year. They attracted such wide attention that they have been republished in book form at the request of numerous friends and admirers of her wonderful graphic work (George N. Morang, Toronto, Publisher.) It was freely admitted in London among English newspaper men that no better descriptive work had ever been furnished to the English newspaper press, and this led to "Kit's" visiting Ireland as the special correspondent of The London Mail when the Duke and Duchess of York made a Royal procession through that part of the United Kingdom. Her work for The Mail was highly appreciated and gave "Kit" an opportunity of reaching a larger circle of readers. Her present mission to Cuba will again bring her prominently before American readers, and it is a safe prediction that before the end of the present century her work will be in greater demand than that of any woman writer on this great continent.

Amongst the admirers of "Kit's" newspaper articles regret is often expressed that she has not published in book form something of a more lasting nature. Some of her verses are exquisite, and in the best interests of Canadian literature, they should not be allowed to perish in the ephemeral newspaper literature of the day. It is very safe to say that in Canadian homes where cultured literary tastes prevail, and seraphs are kept, there are no clippings that occur so frequently as selections from "Kit's" writings. This is perhaps the highest tribute to the journalist who writes, not for the few, but for the great pulsing heart of the people. Among her intimate friends it is understood that she has on the stocks a novel of singular power and interest that will see the light when the turmoil of her busy life gives time to finish it.

"Kit" Goes to the Front.

Last Saturday's Mail and Empire contain an announcement that will be received with regret by newspaper readers throughout Canada. For eight or nine years past, writing under the name of "Kit," Mrs. Kathleen Blake Watkins has conducted a page known as the Woman's Kingdom. She has built up for herself an enormous circle of readers into whose sympathies and affections she has written her way by her brilliant Irish wit, her intense pathos, and her marvellous descriptive powers that hold one spellbound as the dramatic scenes evoked by her powerful word-painting pass before the mental eye or thrill the pulses with noble ambition for what is great and good. Through all "Kit's" writings there is a tinge of melancholy, but whether they are humorous or pathetic there is the strong element of humanity running through them which makes the writer the friend as well as the entertainer of the reader, and in this way "Kit" is the valued friend of thousands who have never seen her. While "Kit" has written professedly for women her work is such as a man can understand and appreciate perhaps better than most women. Possibly unconsciously to herself she exhibits occasionally the enlightenment of male humanity far-down glimpses of the recesses of the woman soul—the woman soul that is capable of the most unerring perception and the noblest culture, and which forms the connecting link between man and the Infinite through human love. Everywhere through her writings, "Kit" has this wonderful cunning to color her pages with a pen that has been dipped in the violet-tinted ink of human kindness.

And now she has for a time, perhaps for ever, taken leave of her readers in the Woman's Kingdom. She has gone to the front with the United States army as a duly authorized and accredited war correspondent. That her letters from the war-field will be graphic and brilliant there is no doubt, and perhaps there is no woman writer to-day who could better portray the awful horrors of modern war, and bring home to the mothers and daughters of English-speaking people the brutality and barbarity of war waged

The Future of Cuba.

If sincerity is to be found anywhere in the United States in genuine association with the loud protestation that "humanity" alone inspires the war feeling against Spain, we would look for it in the editorial page of Father Lambert's paper, The New York Freeman's Journal. A recent suggestion on our part, that Cuba may fall back under the protection of England, seems to have given Dr. Lambert a short sharp shock; and we cannot be surprised at this, if we are right in regarding the gifted editor as an old professor of the Monroe Doctrine, who values not only sincerely but conscientiously as well. Dr. Lambert resents the suggestion that the United States cannot rule the island; but at the same time he is not all prepared to declare for annexation.

tion. He reminds THE REGISTER, however, that Spain owned Florida, and that America succeeded in that case where Spain failed. Yes; but Spain lost Florida in quite a different way altogether from the case of Cuba. Indeed, the policy of the United States towards Cuba heretofore has been exactly the opposite of the attitude assumed towards Florida at the start. Pressure was industrially brought to bear upon Spain to give up Florida, after Louisiana had been purchased from the French; but presidents of the United States have since 1843 been steadily denouncing every scheme to acquire Cuba. We cannot pass from the case of Florida without reminding Dr. Lambert of the fact that the Americans allowed that fertile region to deteriorate, until a very few years ago, when British capitalists led the way in developing its rich wastes. For more than fifty years Florida was distinctly less fortunate in the material sense within the United States than under Spain; but we frankly confess that the session to the United States had the blessed effect of rescuing the peninsula from the periodical and bloody strife of European rulers.

As we learn from the history of western civilization, Cuba must be regarded as a new problem, and certainly one that interests a larger community than the American Commonwealth. Dr. Lambert says off-hand that "as Cuba will be a republic the other alternative of falling back under the protection of England need not be considered."

We cannot see it in that light at all. The population of the island is, perhaps, the most mixed up of any to be found on the face of the earth; but as the so-called "Cubans" are in the minority, and as the Spanish element is in the majority, how can any republic based on the principle of Cuban ascendancy, put forward by the United States, succeed, except under the protection of some strong power or power? We may be told that in Hawaii the republican government is sustained by the united minority. Very true; but in that case at least the minority is composed of the superior, or white, race; whereas in a Cuban republic the minority would be the inferior element in quality as well as in number. It is a very easy thing to say that Cuba must be a republic; but we think that a Cuban republic without a protectorate would be the next thing to the realization of hell upon earth, doing a chartered business under a constitution. We do not like to suggest irritating things to Dr. Lambert; but if he can tell us what all this "Anglo-Saxon" gush over Cuba can lead to, if not to a British, or joint British and American occupation of Spain's unfortunate colonies he will rescue us from a great deal of doubt. How a joint British and American occupation would square with the principles of Monroe is a matter that we must refer for elucidation to the American professors of the Monroe Doctrine.

Bad History.

In another place something is said in reply to an article in The Canadian Baptist. Here we would draw attention to a dangerous boldness on his part in historical statement. He says a great many have been baptized within the last year by the Protestant missionaries, and almost unnecessarily adds, "The question of the perseverance of these converts is for the future."

We sincerely hope his account is true, and that many may persevere; for any kind of Christianity is better than heathenism. But to speak frankly, we have not much confidence in the reports of the missionaries. And for two reasons: Firstly, because, as one of them ingeniously said, "missionary life gives a facility for exaggeration"; and secondly, because a great many of these reports have been proved to be untrue. Any one who has read Marshall's work knows all about it.

However, it is not to the contemporary reports we are referring now. Whatever opinion we may entertain about them, we would not dare to accuse any one of deliberate falsification, unless we had ample proof on hand, and good reason for the statement. But there is, by the nature of the case, no history of them to which reference might be made; and the scene of the missionaries' operations is so distant that it is quite impossible to get detailed information.

But what makes us cautious about accepting The Baptist's account of present happenings, is that we find him very loose and misleading in what he says of things on which history gives no uncertain sound. For instance, he writes: "But a few decades ago there was no native Christian in China."

Now, if our contemporary is at all to expose his faith to the danger of reading Catholic literature, we suppose he has no such apprehensions about the works of the famous historian Gibbon. And Gibbon (in chapter xlvii. of his great work) tells us: "The Christianity of China between the seventh and thirteenth century is invariably proved by the consent of Chinese, Arabian, Syrian and Latin evidence." In the latter century we find four other authentic sources, quoted by Marshall (vol. I, page 62). There was an Archbishop of Peking (Catholic of course), with three suffragans; and in the fourteenth century, Pope Clement the Fifth, appointed a Metropolitan, John de Monte Corvino, whom Neander, the celebrated German Protestant historian, calls "a man in whom we recognize the pattern of a true missionary, who spared no pains in giving the people the word of God in their own language."

Then again, who that takes an interest in such things, but must have heard of the famous Riots, in the 10th century, and his wonderful successes in converting, not merely the common people, but princes and nobles of the highest class; and not merely admitting them to baptism—which may be only a mechanical operation, though a sacrifice—but so training and founding them in the divine truth, that centuries of cruel persecution have failed to shake their faith, and that of their descendants. Gutzlaff, the German Anglican missionary, writing comparatively lately, tells us there were 70,000 Catholics still in the single province of Szechuan in 1810. And from the days of this holy priest, who died in 1810, there have never been wanting tens, and fifties, and hundreds of men of the same spirit of lofty zeal and noble sacrifice, who have reproduced in this mysterious eastern empire the history of the first centuries of hardships, persecutions and martyrdom, but final triumph, of Christianity in the west. The story is too long to tell here, but it is well known and extensively published. And our wonder is great that the writer in the Baptist paper, who feels so praiseworthy an interest in missionary affairs, should have been denied, or denied himself, the keen gratification that could not but have resulted from reading this most brilliant chapter in the history of modern missionary enterprises.

Let him get a copy of "Marshall's Christian Missions" (the author is one of the greatest masters of style), and he will learn that not merely in China but everywhere else, except a few obscure islands in the Pacific, the Church has always been first, and when the tardy representatives of the sects have gone no matter where, east or west, north or south, they have found her there before them quietly doing the work of God, in virtue of the responsibility placed upon her by the divine commission: "Go forth, teach all nations." And when he has got thus far, then, without abating one jot of his zeal for his own denomination, he will feel within him a more kindly spirit and enlarged charity; and writing with more care and attention to facts, will make it easier for us to entertain towards him that respect which is due to every honest advocate and auxiliary of the great work of making the Gospel more and more widely known.

The Late Dalton McCarthy.

The death of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., on Wednesday evening, the 11th, from injuries received in a carriage accident a few days before, removes another of the gifted Irishmen who, making Canada their home, proved their potency to take control in directing the vigorous life of the young Dominion. In the few days that have elapsed since the sad termination of Mr. McCarthy's intensely active life, all shades of Canadian opinion have been hallowed in one national tribute to his abilities; but the prominence conceded to him is that of a man, who, owing to peculiar use of his talents, was forced to play a part on the public stage inferior to his own and to the public expectation. We say "forced"; and we believe that the spring of that force was the

great secret of Mr. McCarthy's life. To the populace it sometimes looked as if, through strong Protestant convictions, he had reluctantly broken away from his party and political friends. He is in his grave to-day; and we do not believe he was the prejudiced champion of "Protestant rights" that he chose to pass for. It would not perhaps be exactly in place just now to give too many words to this particular feature of his record; but it should not be passed over without a plain statement of the belief, held by many who knew him well, that Dalton McCarthy's bolt into the vexed ground of sectarian discussion was made at a date subsequent to his rupture with the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and the true cause of that rupture may long remain as much a matter of speculation as it is at this moment. However one thing at least is pretty clear, that the subsequent attitude of Mr. McCarthy towards the late Sir John Thompson, which to most people, in complete ignorance of the facts, of course, looked very much like jealousy, had a relationship with the desertion of Sir John Macdonald, and that neither man could or would shut his eyes to the course of the other in that regard.

Mr. McCarthy's political influence steadily waned from the hour he forsook his chief. He did not openly ally himself to the Liberals, but the most difficult part of the work of that party was done by him at the critical hour. To the honor of his memory he it said he would neither accept place nor gain, when both were brought within easy reach by the turn of the political tide. He simply fell back upon the safe ground in which his first public influence was rooted. The law was his patrimony, and his life closed with his professional reputation at its highest. He was not only a great lawyer, but a fair lawyer as well. The respect in which he was held by the judges was due quite as much to his frank methods as to his wide knowledge of the law. In private life he was distinguished by the hospitality and courtesy of his race; and, aside altogether from his plodding in the political mazes, his career entitles his name to a permanent place in the brilliant group of Irishmen whose work has been wholly associated with Canada.

Mr. Paterson on the Defense.

THE REGISTER offers its readers no excuse for the additional space given again in this issue to the renewed parliamentary discussion with reference to case of Mr. J. F. Tennant. Here is a matter that has occupied the attention of parliament for hours on two occasions, but the party press, steeped in the doctrine of "apoplex," suffers to go unnoticed a case of persecution so extreme, so infamous, that half a dozen members declare it a violation of the most elementary principles of British fair-play. There is no need to comment on the pitiful spectacle Mr. Paterson made in the House, in his desperate efforts, by misrepresentation and exaggeration, to expose himself in point of duty, but consciously falling so far short of the effect which he desired to produce, that he must needs protest and boast his personal generosity towards Mr. Tennant's brother. But Mr. Paterson's declarations in this regard are even below the par value of the ordinary boasts of cant virtue. It is a matter of our personal knowledge that some of the best Liberals in Canada have gone to the trouble of making him fully aware of the decision his conduct with regard to the Tennant case has excited. He knew he was doing the mean work of Greenway, Cameron and Richardson. They had talked to him and written to him, dictating the extreme measure of punishment which he had it in his power to inflict upon this poor man. They had already done their worst, even to the extent of depriving Mr. Tennant of his honorable commissions of justice of the peace and administrator of oaths. But the Dominion Government could do more; it could take the broad out of Mr. Tennant's mouth, and perhaps withhold his lawful money. Mr. Paterson did the first thing, and tried to do the second; but Mr. Quinn's motion warned him against going too far. And now he is trying to acquit his tracks with regard to what has been done. His speech did not attempt to accomplish any more; and even to that end it was more contemptible in its expression than there was any need for. He was at his lowest in the reference to the case of Mr. Daniel McAllister, whilst the attempt to stop the mouth of Mr. Clarke Wallace by telling him he was supporting a "Catholic grievance" revealed the spirit of the speaker. The Minister deliberately chose to bring on the discussion in the absence of the papers, which he knew would confound his paraded reliance upon the vague whispers and communications of Messrs. Greenway, Cameron and Richardson. He spoke of "declarations," when all who listened to him know that no formal declarations had been made. The dictum of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the personal knowledge of a responsible minister of the Crown is entitled to be received as "evidence" of participation in an official, this he stretched to cover the personal knowledge of Mr. Richardson of Lisgar. Had Lord Aberdeen known the truth, we believe he would never have sanctioned this wretched business. But the question is not yet closed.

European War.

The most remarkable speech in the memory of this generation, delivered by a responsible member of the Imperial Government, was heard in Birmingham, on Friday last, from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain was evidently speaking under instructions from his chief, Lord Salisbury, who a few days before, at a private dinner of the Bankers' Association, had made a grave allusion to an impending crisis in European affairs. Lord Salisbury is usually regarded as knowing European diplomacy better than any living man, except a few Russian experts, who never talk. Mr. Chamberlain's bomb-like speech has startled England, because the time and circumstances of its delivery have convinced the public that it was inspired by Lord Salisbury. "The time has arrived," said Mr. Chamberlain, "when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers." "We have to count with Russia in Afghanistan; we do not possess an army or defensive frontier in China, and cannot therefore injure Russia without an ally," were the startling words in which he continued an allusion to Russian diplomacy—and ended by calling the Czar "the devil." Then said Mr. Chamberlain: "Terrible as war may be, even war itself would be sheepishly purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

England never heard such words spoken before, and the nation is anxious and alarmed to know more of their portent. They are certainly calculated to strengthen a growing public impression, that the long-threatened war cannot be much longer stayed off. But, if in her hour of need, England should depend upon an alliance with the United States, we fear that she will be leaning upon a broken reed. An alliance between the British Empire and the American republic may be possible fifty, or one hundred, years hence; but who can imagine such a thing now? Half the white population of the United States is still the "foreign element," and it is to be supposed that, when ten millions of the other half are Irish, that the remaining minority could, or would, dream of a race war in England's case, so be waged against all the fatherlands of the heterogeneous millions of European people who have found a refuge in the United States? It is lunacy to suppose such a case finding active sympathy in the American republic now. The "negro problem" has yet to be settled before the glove is thrown down to the united mass of Germans, Italians, Russians, Hungarians, French, Poles, Greeks and others. There is not to-day on the face of the earth a body politic more volatile than the American element, and it is so because of this heterogeneous character of the populace. Even if a treaty or alliance were entered into with England, it would not be worth the paper it was written on, until the republic had had half a century more to annihilate its foreign foe.

Chats with the Children

MAMIE'S HIDE. Mamie rode to Banbury, There and back again; All the way in a day, In the wind and rain.

Mamie rode to Banbury, With all her might and main; She galloped fast, arrived at last And galloped back again.

Mamie rode to Banbury, The rain and wind were free; But the fallow rain ran down the pane, And the steed was grandpa's knee.

DEAR COUSIN FLO—I see by the REGISTER you are helping the little cousins to get a taste for writing. I often hear my friends say good boys will make good men. Well, our school is all to be confirmed, that is, if we know our catechism well. I know the 12 lessons in the short catechism and some in the long. I go to school every day, and I am in the second book. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, my Sunday school teachers are Father Bergin and Miss Mahor. I will join your Band of Mary.

Yours truly, Age 9. J. P. FITZHENRY. Weston, Ont., 1898.

COUSIN JOHN is very welcome to the family; we hope to hear from him again. I hope all the scholars who are old enough will know their catechism sufficiently well to be confirmed. Confirmation gives us strength to overcome all the temptations of Satan, and makes us active members of the church, and gives us many privileges we cannot possess without it.

We must remember that when we go to confirmation we promise to keep all the vows that were made for us by our God-parents; we take all those promises upon ourselves, and the Holy Ghost, Who comes down upon us when the bishop places his hand upon our heads, gives us the strength and courage to keep them.

We must try never to be false to our baptismal vows, because we never know when we may have to appear before God, Who will ask us how we have kept them. A very saintly lady, a great friend of mine, used to say that at the last judgment the robes that had been marked upon our foreheads at baptism would appear as either a crown of glory or a crown of glory if we had not good Christian lives, and of fire if we had been careless and wicked. If we think of that when tempted to sin we shall not give way to the temptation.

suddenly remembered the horse, and saw what he was doing.

COUSIN FLO. Any one to puzzle—May 6th. TRIANGLE. H I S T O R Y I M A G E S S I N A I L T O E A T R U FUZZLE. egg; shell; chicken; eggshell. CONUNDRUM. One is a four wheeler and the other is a wheel for her.

Last weeks puzzles were the last in the first series. Next week we shall announce the winners and commence a new series. The marks gained for the last two weeks will be added to those already recorded. There can scarcely be any doubt about the first prize, but the second and third are hovering between some half dozen competitors, and the replies to last weeks puzzles which have not reached me at the time I write this, will decide the matter beyond question.

COUSIN FLO. Cousin Mary Smith and Cousin Thomas Costello are informed that their badges have been forwarded, and all members of the Band of Mary are requested to acknowledge the receipt of badges.

The Spanish Fleet Keeps out of the Way.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 10.—It is hard to tell whether the naval officials were relieved or disappointed by the news that came late this afternoon to both the Navy and State Departments, to the effect that the Spanish Flying Squadron had arrived at Cádiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured, and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand, it is believed, that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish Navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this United States sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near the American shores.

HEART WAKENERS.

MUST BE TREATED IN TIME OR ENDS IN CERTAIN DEATH.

Some of the Symptoms are Palpitation After Slight Exercise, Sometimes Severe Pains, Dizziness and Fainting Spells—It Can be Cured.

From the above, statesville, Ont. The Echo has read and has published many statements from people who have been cured of various ailments by the timely and judicious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never before have we had such personally convincing evidence of their efficacy as in the case of Mrs. George Taylor, who with her husband and family reside in this village. To an Echo reporter Mrs. Taylor gave the following history of her illness and cure, and stated that it is given the widest publicity, so that others might be benefited: "I am thirty-two years of age," said Mrs. Taylor, "and in 1885 my husband and myself were living on a farm in Perth county, and it was there I was first taken sick. The doctor who was called in said I was suffering from heart trouble, due to nervous debility. All his remedies proved of no avail, and I steadily grew worse. The doctor advised a change, and we moved to Perth county. Here I put myself under the charge of another physician, but with no better results. At the last exertion my heart would palpitate and I was frequently becoming dizzy and fainting spells. While in these my limbs would become cold and often my husband thought I was dying. I tried several medicines advertised to cure troubles like mine, but with no better results and I did not know what to do. I then thought it would be better if the end came, for my life was one of misery. We moved back to the farm, and then one day I read the statement of a lady who had been cured of similar trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I said to my husband that I would try this medicine and it seemed to me that it was very fast acting. Before the first box was finished I felt an improvement in my appetite and felt that I was getting better. By the time I had used three boxes more my trouble seemed to be entirely gone, and I have not felt a single recurrence of the old symptoms. Since moving to Statesville I have used two boxes and now feel as well as ever. I am now a healthy woman and owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to me my restoration seems nothing short of a miracle. I do not regret a moment the trouble I had, and I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, or urge too strongly those who are afflicted to give it a trial."

It has been proved time and again that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure heart trouble, nervous debility, rheumatism, scalds, St. Vitus' dance and stomach trouble. They make new blood and build up the nerves, restoring the glow of health to those who have had a heart or brain for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

Farm and Garden

Duncan Anderson of Simcoe writes on the general character of farming in Ontario:

Some advocate that to be a success you must be a special farmer—that is, you must depend on one line of production for the money to carry on the business of the farm. I admit that a few men have made a success of special farming, more especially in the line of breeding pure-bred stock and keeping them for sale, but by far the vast majority of successful farmers are they who have had no special line, but who depend upon a number of grain and animal products to keep things moving on the farm. Special farm writers tell us we can no longer get a general purpose horse nor a cow suitable for the milk pail as well as the butcher's block, and they further contend that to make the most of our opportunities, farmers must be either engaged in the production of milk, beef, mutton, pork or grain; that all the mental and physical energies must be bent on one special line of production. To me such talk is rank agricultural heresy. That we can get a general purpose horse in demonstration almost every farm, where a good servicable team are daily at work drawing the plow or some soil cultivating implement or harvesting machine. The same team can at a sharp walk, draw a heavy load to market, and when harnessed in a double buggy, will take the farmer and his family at a smart pace to the Sunday morning service. So with the general farmer's cow. The most profitable cows in this province are the combination cows, those that give a good supply of milk with a fair percent of butter fat, whose skim milk will feed their calves, and fit them for veal, or lay the foundation of future stockers, or if well bred and fed, the healthy frames of shipping steers; or, again, what entering their teats; sell them as fresh calved cows to some dairy man, or when fattened rapidly on clover hay, pea-meal and turnips, the old cow beef will be as tender, juicy and sweet as the meat of a well-fed two-year-old steer.

So the general farmer fills the largest place in the agricultural possibilities of our province, and he is on sure ground when he practices mixed husbandry, depending entirely on any one line is too often a serious mistake. For instance, many farmers, especially on the lighter lands, devote extensively into the production of potatoes. The results of late years have been very disappointing. In 1898 the crop was good, but no sale; last year's crop was a long way below the average, so that few had any to sell. Judged from a monetary standpoint the past two years have been disastrous ones to the farmers who were making potatoes a special crop.

One line of farm production that will stand an increase in wool and mutton raising. The number of sheep in Ontario are continually decreasing. The outlook for fairly good prices in this line is promising, the demand for mutton as a healthy, agreeable and cheap food being steadily increasing. The markets of some of the large cities require more than a million sheep per annum. Farmers, formerly habituated to the daily use of pork, are becoming mutton eaters, and the convenience of a few sheep upon a farm, rarely to supply the family table, is now appreciated to a much greater extent than ever before. The cultivation of sheep for mutton alone, is say nothing of the wool, is a branch of agriculture which is yearly becoming more important. Some States out of this country have authorities in America on sheep, say that a really good carcass of mutton rarely finds its way to the United States markets except it comes from Canada, where they give more attention to the breeding of sheep for mutton. At the present time buyers are scouring the western counties of Ontario buying lambs at \$3.25 and \$5.00, to be delivered in the early harvest. This trade for Canadian lambs in the United States market still continues, in spite of the high tariff.

There are 500,000 less sheep in Canada than there was a few years ago. In my own neighborhood farmers are almost unused to have large flocks any more. Three causes have reduced the number of sheep kept—wool, mutton, and lambs, were selling low; poor fences; and not paying proper attention to breeding. It is almost a national calamity when the number of our sheep has decreased from three down to two and a half millions. With such a reduction in the number of our sheep, we are forced to purchase large quantities of foreign wool to keep our mills running. We imported in 1896 from Australia and the Cape of Good Hope \$163,000 worth of wool, while in the same year we imported from the same sources the States nearly \$8,000,000 worth of woolen goods. With the gold fever in the arctic regions causing an increased demand for heavy woolen goods of every description, a wide field is open for the profitable production of wool which is now used so much in clothing materials, and the demand is always ahead of the supply. The encouragement of sheep cultivation has a

national importance, and is a subject which bears directly upon the interests of farmers.

The writer is well acquainted with a farmer who used to keep about forty high grade Leicester ewes and who some years ago got hitton with the craze of crossing them with a Southdown. The first cross was so satisfactory that he continued the same line of breeding, with the result that before many years his sheep had so deteriorated that he could put the hind quarter of a four-month-old lamb into the pocket of his Sunday orocrot, the oilp of wool did not average four pounds to the fleece; the wool was light on the back and sides, with a few tufts of coarse hairy wool here and there on the thigh. That farmer got a dear lesson on cross-breeding in sheep, which he will not again repeat. There is profit in keeping a flock of sheep, but get some low-set, broad-backed, heavy-boned, well-woolen breed. Care for and feed them well, and they will yield the farm clean of weeds, and they will yield a profitable return to their owner for the food they eat. Two points I would like to advise you on: One is not to forget to plant an acre or more of corn near the barn for summer feeding to supplement the poor pasture; the other is to raise a liberal supply of roots, either mangels or turnips, for winter feeding, for we cannot carry our young stock profitably through the winter without them. As the years pass it is becoming more plain that the successful farmers are they who make stock raising the principal line of farm production.

FIRESIDE FUN.

"Are you interested in this 'don't worry' movement?" "Yes; I wish I could get all my ex-irritations into it." "When a man stands out ter live on 'is wife,'" said Uncle Eben, "dat very puroedinn' rouses suspicion dat he had a mighty small capital." When a man gets up in the morning, he grumbles if his breakfast is not ready; but if he goes fishing he can wait all day for a bite.

"Julius, if we have war with Spain, will you go and leave me?" "Yes, dear; I will start at once for the Klondyke."

"The next thing," says the "Atholion Globe," "will be demands for pensions from those who got hoarse in demanding war with Spain."

It was an Hoboken landlord who raised the rent of one of his houses because the walls bulged out, and therefore made the house larger.

Little Ethel: "Why is it women is always complain' about the servants?" Little Dot: "Oh, that's just so folks will know that they can afford to keep them."

A Yankee was asked if the weather was cold last winter. "Cold?" he answered. "I should say so. I often went home; it's a candle; jumped into bed; tried to blow the candle out; couldn't do it; flame frozen; had to break it off."

A coloured woman went to the pastor of her church the other day to complain of the conduct of her husband, who, she said, was "a low-down, worthless, triflin' nigger." After listening to a long recital of the delinquencies of her neglectful spouse and her efforts to correct them, the minister said: "Have you ever tried heating coals of fire upon his head?" "No," was the reply; "but I done tried hot water."

This story is told of an eccentric Hastings parson. One day, on visiting the belfry, he found a whitewasher whistling a dance tune as he worked. The parson reproved him sharply for choosing such music for such a place. "Beg your pardon, sir," said the man, "but I forgot where I was"; and then, to show that he was sorry, he started whistling "Old Hundred." His husband, however, kept time with the man, and so the "Old Hundred" made the whitewash brush go wonderfully slow. "Oh, get back to your dance tune," the old parson shouted; "or the job'll never be done."

Necessity is the mother of invention and the hungry Frenchman told about in a biography recently published in England illustrates the old adage anew. He was in an English restaurant and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word: "Yaiters, vat is dat talking in de yard?" "A cook, sir." "Ah! And vat you call de cook's wife?" "The hen, sir." "And vat you call de chicken of de cook and his wife?" "Ohekens, sir." "But vat you call de chicken before dey are chicken?" "Eggs, sir." "Bring me two."

"Hello Mike! What are you doing there?" shouted the riding instructor to an Irish recruit who had suddenly parted company with his mount. "You are not training to become a broom. You are wanted as an ornament for one of Her Majesty's cavalry regiments." "Faith, sir, I know that; but it was the animal's fault entirely." "Well, you had best get on that horse again," said the god-humoured instructor. "Everything is regulated from headquarters, and if you want to roll about the ground you must get permission. I don't think you received orders from headquarters to lie down there, did you?" "No, sir," replied the recruit, entering into the spirit of the joke. "It was from hindquarters."

Domestic Reading

A perfect wife is the divinest gift ever vouchsafed to man.

Young wives seek to conquer by coquetting, old wives by worrying.

He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune.—Bacon.

Men do not know their wives well, but wives know their husbands perfectly.

There is nothing better than a good wife, and nothing worse than a bad one.

Happy is the man who possesses a virtuous wife; his life is doubled.—Goethe.

The wife is the shoe, the husband the foot; the shoe should turn with the foot.

No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy.

We cannot live happily with our wives, yet we cannot live happily without them.—Metellus.

Desist not roughly with thy wife whose strength is less than mine, but be thou a protection unto her.

In some respects manners resemble language—that is, they are signs or expressions of sentiment or feelings. This is undoubtedly their original intent, and if in the course of time they become somewhat overworn and less significant, it is because natural results of every form which no longer holds the spirit that once animated it. Their continual change shows this. Tokens of deep submission and homage, such as the prostration of the body, have gradually diminished as personal freedom has increased, until now only the graceful bow is left and the prolonged and flattering salutations once commonly exchanged have by degrees become abridged into friendly greetings. But to argue from this that the respectful bow or friendly greeting should be dispensed with because the meaning of each is wholly unaltered. They are the recognized signs at the present time of respect upon the flag, and of a good feeling that is everywhere to be desired.

Whilst the sea is yet unseen, it makes itself felt and heard. At first there is a distant, dull monotonous of sound; and gradually this far-off murmur swells into a roar with absorbs and dominates all other voices. At once the attention is arrested by the solemn alternation, the invariable return of the deep, low note, ever swelling into thunder. Not so regular as the oscillation of the pendulum which measures the hours; but very far in its regularity from being like the uniformity of mechanic motion. We feel in it, or rather believe we feel in it, the vibrating intonation of life. In fact, at the moment of the flood, when waves rise and break, the rolling, throbbing, throbbing with the rolling storm of the waters the murmur of shells and the thousand various beings which are borne along with them in their course; and at the reflux of the waves there is a sound which makes us comprehend that the sea carries back along with the sands these its faithful tribes, and receives them into her bosom. Wherever one may behold the ocean, it is ever imposing and terrible. Such is it around headlands, from which it spreads far away in all directions, such and sometimes even more so, in these head and circumference places where it is vexed and troubled by the shifting shores, and where it rushes in with furious currents which hurl it high upon the rocks.

The American working man while he works in a factory, or in a workshop, or in any other place, he is not only a worker, but he is a man. He is a man of a certain length, and a certain width, and a certain height, and a certain weight, and a certain strength, and a certain intelligence, and a certain character, and a certain soul. He is a man of a certain age, and a certain sex, and a certain color, and a certain nationality, and a certain religion, and a certain education, and a certain culture, and a certain refinement, and a certain nobility, and a certain grandeur, and a certain glory, and a certain honor, and a certain fame, and a certain power, and a certain influence, and a certain respect, and a certain reverence, and a certain awe, and a certain fear, and a certain love, and a certain devotion, and a certain sacrifice, and a certain martyrdom, and a certain glory, and a certain triumph, and a certain crown, and a certain life, and a certain death, and a certain resurrection, and a certain kingdom, and a certain inheritance, and a certain possession, and a certain enjoyment, and a certain bliss, and a certain happiness, and a certain peace, and a certain joy, and a certain love, and a certain life, and a certain death, and a certain resurrection, and a certain kingdom, and a certain inheritance, and a 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Whispering of the Trees.

When there is no thought of sadness And my heart is full of gladness, And the earth is bright with beauty all around...

One Night Only

Gentlemen, I am at a loss for words. In saying you have done me too much honor to night I mean we are so much forget that the opportunity to take his side at the food does not come to mine every struggler...

say either way. You must see Caffyn. I'll give you two hours. The idea! Yes, the queer, daring idea! That was at three o'clock. An hour later, with the chance of my lifetime thrust into my hands, I had resolved the city and was in a train on my way to Peokiana...

"Why, certainly, Mr. Caffyn; rely on that." I was out and making back to the railway station in a whirl. I seemed to be treading on air; I wanted to give a great shout—but it was the time, if ever, to keep my mouth shut and see Nance—there was something more I had to say to her, but there would only be just time enough to purchase one or two little things I must have, snatch a tea, froshon my memory by a glance through the "eyes," and then—and then prepare to realize and eclipse the wildest dream I ever dreamed. For to-night I was Caffyn himself—and to-night I was to play Karl Angel.

nerved. I wanted to know, and you put the idea into my head. There's no one here now. Who was it? Then I recollected and the mere remembrance of that mad, vindictive face—Wentworth's face—brought oblivion again. It must have lasted a long time, because when at last I awoke, "Where's Nance?" the tight pressure of two arms round my neck told me that I need not ask again. Nance was there—and I had played Karl Angel that night to a crowded house—and the beginning perhaps of some great end had come for me. "I'm alright," they say I whispered. "Let me go to sleep now."

IF Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Create and Maintain Strength for the Daily Round of Duties. JOHN LABATT'S ALE AND PORTER

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JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER, WATERLOO, ONT. CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt."

Premier Brewery of Canada. One of the most complete breweries on the continent—capacity 185,000 barrels annually—equipped with the most modern plant...

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS. RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool or London, \$60.00 to \$80.00 single; \$120.00 to \$160.00 return.

CHURCH WINDOWS MEMORIALS. The Robert McCausland Stained Glass Co. Limited, 87 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

McCabe & Co. UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS. 338 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

M. McGABE 'UNDERTAKER' EMBALMING A SPECIALTY, 310 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MONUMENTS. Now is the time to select. TRY J. HAZLETT, 454 YONGE STREET.

F. B. CULLETT & SONS. Monumental and Architectural Sculpture and Designers of Memorials, Tablets, Busts, etc.

MONUMENTS. The best work at lowest prices in Granite and Marble Monuments, Tablets, Busts, etc.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LIMITED). Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. OF TORONTO, Ltd. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 364.

GEO. J. FOY. IMPORTER OF Wines, Liqueurs, Spirits & Cigars, 47 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO.

MARSALA ALTA WINE. TAKE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS TO Lemaitre's Pharmacy, 256 Queen St. West.

DR. JAS. LOFTUS. DENTIST. Cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts., Toronto.

THE WHEELS OF LIFE. Made to Run Smoothly and Pleasantly by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. There is no other Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all other Stomach Troubles—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Never Fail.

Rev. Father Maturin's First Sermon.

Rev. Father Maturin, the former well-known Anglo-Irish clergyman, delivered his first sermon as a Catholic priest in the Church of St. Silvestro in Rome. The Church of St. Silvestro is of large dimensions, but it did not suffice to give standing ground to the throng who desired to hear the memorable utterance of the well-known orator. Father Maturin's sermon was listened to in breathless silence. It began in cold, dispassionate terms and with a calmness that was in contrast to his nervous tension and subdued excitement of those who understood the momentous change which had been operated in the great pulpit orator, and who expected a corresponding display of feeling and emotion. The most satisfactory account of this sermon will probably be a simple statement of what it did not deal with. It did not treat of the preacher's personality. It was not an apology for his action; it did not recount his mental doubts, his agonies, and resolutions. It was an impersonal sermon; growing in warmth as it went on, and of a passionate appealing nature at its close. The orator combated man's frequent habit of regarding only half-truths of regarding life, for instance, as the image and occasion for death—"as if God could be pleased at man's self-inflicted martyrdom"—or of regarding it, on the other hand, as the beginning and end of human existence. In a similar manner the Bible is not to be considered exclusively as a book of death. Man may die "downwards," or he may die "upwards"; this last, however, can be our only legitimate aim, for man must die to live. The sermon, though written in that personal and emotional character that was anticipated, was, partly on this account, much more impressive for the calm and dispassionate portion of the audience. Father Maturin has once more taken up his residence at the Canadian College. With him at this moment in Rome are a brother and a sister. Both are Anglicans, and the former is a clergyman.

50 Acres of a Good Farm to be Given Away.

"If I can recover the use of my limbs I will give 50 acres of my best farm." So spoke Patrick Ryder, 940 Lorne Ave., London, Ont., who was afflicted with Rheumatism. For 30 years he had suffered, and in that time tried all medicines recommended but without success. Then came the New Medicine, "ROOTENAY CURE." No false hope this time for he says under oath—"The Rootenay Cure has done for me what I entirely driven out of my body, and with joy and gratitude I state that ROOTENAY IS the greatest medicine ever prepared by the hand of man." We have Mr. Ryder's photograph. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or 4 for \$4.00, by druggist, or direct from The S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., Limited, HAMILTON, Ont.

Dreadful Calamity at St. Myacinthe.

St. Myacinthe, Que., May 16.—A terrible calamity has befallen St. Myacinthe hospital, resulting in the destruction of the splendid building across the river and in the loss of 6 or 10 lives.

There are also six persons missing, and although they may have escaped from the burning building and sought refuge in some house, it is feared that they too have lost their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown. It may have started in the chapel where lamps were burning all the time, or it may have been set by some coal oil lamp. The building was valued at \$20,000, but was not insured. The names of those who perished are: Two Beauharnois boys, Sister Alexandra, Sister Philomena, Sister Des Agnes, Mrs. Guerin, boarder.

The names of missing ones are: Maria Mielotte, servant; Mofette Meunier, servant; Mrs. Berthelme, boarder; Sisters Bouvier and Auge.

Oak Hall.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be marked on an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Birkbe's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

To Carry the War Into Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Government has decided upon an immediate military campaign in Cuba. In the opinion of the Administration the navy situation has so changed as to warrant landing troops in the island, despite the fact that the Spanish fleet has not yet been defeated. The determination to begin the military operations at once was reached at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

DR. A. W. CHASE GIVES HOPE.

Over Three Hundred Testify as to the Merits of His Remedies During the Past Ten Days—Testimonials are Pouring in From the Effects of the Free Distribution From Hooper and Co.'s Drug Store.

HERE ARE A FEW RECEIVED YESTERDAY.



Respectfully A. W. Chase, M.D.

Mrs. Spinks, 261 McCaul Street, Caret of Piles. May 9th. Mrs. SPINKS, 261 McCaul Street, says: I have been a constant sufferer from nearly every form of piles for the last 20 years, and during that time, both here and in the old land, have tried the best known remedies with but scant success. I am only doing justice to Dr. Chase's Ointment when I say I believe it to be the best remedy to be had for bleeding or protruding piles, and I have received more genuine relief from Dr. Chase's than any other ointment or remedy I have ever used. I strongly recommend it to mothers and any person suffering from that most painful malady—Piles. M. M. SPINKS.

Mr. J. Spence, 44 Centre Avenue, Redwood Dr Chase's Kidney Liver Pills. May 9th.

Mr. J. SPENCE, an old and well-known citizen, living at 44 Centre Avenue, says: I have been troubled for the last three months with spasmodic twitching in the fingers as if being pricked with pins, and my knuckles were getting sore and stiff, and besides, I could not sleep nights from wind around the heart many nights having to get up and sit in a chair, so that my daily labor became very wearisome. In mentioning these troubles to a friend of mine, Jas. Moseby, mechanic, at Wilkinson's Plough Works, who lives at Toronto Junction, he told me that he took one of Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills every night and he avowed that they had saved his life, and on his recommendation I procured a box. I used only one box with the following results: My fingers are limber as ever; the wind does not bother me any more; I am sleeping soundly and am feeling better in every respect. I recommend them, therefore, with the fullest confidence and wish Dr. Chase's remedies every success. J. SPENCE.

Mrs. Roberts, 21 University Avenue, Sends Her Friends Dr. Chase's Remedy.

Mrs. ROBERTS, 21 University Avenue, states: Dr. Chase's remedies are not new to me nor my family. We have used many of them and always with good results. The Kidney Liver Pills have done excellent service for me in liver complaints, and my daughter in the United States speaks highly of Dr. Chase's Indigestion and Turpentine. I saw the free distribution at Hooper's advertised and took the opportunity to get a sample of each as I wished to send the Kidney Liver Pills to my daughter, a school teacher, in Bancroft, Hastings County, and the Catarrh Cure to a friend of mine who is a minister in Clifford and who wrote to me for advice as to his catarrh, which is very bad. I have recommended Dr. Chase's remedies often and always with the fullest confidence. E. M. ROBERTS.

Dr. Chase's large Receipt Book will be sent at any address on receipt of 50 cents by mentioning this paper—address EDWARDSON BROS & Co., 45 Lombard St., Toronto.

The Squadrans All Lost.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The official bulletin boards to-day failed to yield any news of the movements of the three fleets, Sampson's, Schley's and the Spanish flying squadron, and there is reason to believe that the department itself has received no information on that point. The department officials are beginning to show a little sensitiveness to criticism in the matter of delay in the engaging of the Spanish fleet, conscious as they are that they have made all despatch compatible with due regard for the safety of American ports as well as of the lives of the crews of American warships.

In his VERGETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For DYSPEPSIA AND DISTURBED CONSTITUTIONS Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Clothing for the 24th



Trousers And Odd Bicycle Bloomers Properly Fashioned and Made.

OUR stock of Men's Trousers and Bicycle Bloomers is very complete. There are Tweeds, Worsted and Serges of the best quality, cut in the latest style and all marked at very low prices. The finest imported materials are \$4.00, ranging down to \$1.00 for good, strong Canadian Tweed cloths, made for hard service.

The very best Waterproofed All-Wool Tweed Bicycle Pants, double breasted, strap and buckle a-knee 2.50 Other lines at 2.00, 1.75, 1.50, 1.25

Suits and Overcoats for Men.

The Finest Imported Cloth Black Worsted Suits, finished in the best manner and full of style and appearance 14.00 Very good Black Worsted Suits, in sack or frock styles, warranted to give good service 10.00 Excellent Tweed Suits in a big variety of patterns, coats Italian lined 10.00 Good All-Wool Tweed Suits, in light and dark colored tweeds 7.50 Strong All-Wool Canadian Tweed Suits, in all the prevailing colors 5.00 English Worsted and Venetian Overcoats in box back or centre seam style 10.00 Fine Light Fawn Venetian Overcoats, in box back styles, Italian lined, special 8.50



Two-piece Suits, with Cutaway coats, gray or brown tweed, for ages 4 to 9, special 1.50 Fine Blue Serge Suits, in 3-piece styles, splendid value for 5.00 Boys' Washing Blouses, in the newest style prints, fast colors 50c Good two-piece Suits for ages 4 to 10, in tweeds and serges 2.50 The best and finest three-piece Tweed Suits, for ages 10 to 16 6.50

OAK HALL, - CLOTHIERS, 115 to 121 King Street East. Opp the Cathedral, Toronto.

The Dying Statesman.

London, May 17.—An official bulletin issued at 5 p.m., says: "Mr. Gladstone has taken a serious turn for the worse. His death may be expected in 24 hours." When offered medicine at 4.30 p.m. to-day, Mr. Gladstone exclaimed: "No, no." Apart from this he has seldom spoken except to commence a prayer. He is practically unconscious.

12.45 a.m., May 18.—Mr. Gladstone is still sleeping, and the family is arranging for the night watch. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning Mr. Gladstone was in a comatose condition, apparently hovering on the brink of death.

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In such, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carwell, Garwell P.O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and I am a most excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

A New Hall for Ottawa.

We are pleased to learn that our fellow-countrymen at the Dominion Capital are about to remove a want, the existence of which has been long and seriously felt, by providing themselves with accommodation for holding Catholic and Irish national meetings. At the last regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association a thoroughly representative committee was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the leading members of kindred organizations with a view of reaching a basis upon which a building such as is needed may be constructed. We will watch the progress of this important project with deep interest, and in the meantime wish it every success.

Houses of Providence Ple-nic.

Remember the Houses of Providence picnic on Tuesday next, the 24th, Queen's Birthday. This time it will be a greater attraction than ever.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed before him a case of a man who had been afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and other Lung Affections, also a permanent and radical cure for Nervous Debility and other ailments incident to Consumption, and being desirous to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge, by mail, his receipt for the preparation and use of the medicine, which he has used with success, and which he has cured many others with. Send by mail, addressing with stamp, to Dr. W. A. Carter, 207 Front Street, Rochester, N.Y.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000. Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS: HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, Senator, President; EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President; WM. T. RIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD STOEK.

COLLECTOR: JAMES J. FOY, Q.C. Deposits Received from 50c 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 Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures. Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property. Office Hours—2 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. JAMES MASON, Manager.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851 CAPITAL - 2,000,000

FIRE and MARINE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

MANAGER: HON. GEO. A. OX. VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR: J. J. KENNY. DIRECTORS: Hon. S. G. Wood, W. R. Brock, Esq., Geo. R. E. Cookburn, H. N. Bisset, Esq., J. K. O'Rourke, O. C. Foster, Secretary. SOLICITORS: Messrs. McCarthy, Oler, Hoekin and Creelman. Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by all or steam. On Cargoes by steamer to British Ports.

WM. A. LEE & SON

GENERAL AGENTS 10 ADRIAN STREET EAST

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

OFFERS THE 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, President. HEAD OFFICE: "Globe" Building, corner Jordan and Melville Sts., Toronto.

SIMPSON'S

H. H. FUDGER & W. FLAVELLE A. X. AMES

Hosiery Specials

Please let the following samples of this week's values in seasonable goods speak for us and make you welcome partners in our progress:

- Ladies' Extra fine Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, full fashioned, Hermsdorf dye, special..... 10 do table, do, do, sizes 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 special..... 20 Ladies' fine and Soft Finish All-wool Black Cashmere Hose, with double toe, heel and toe, special 3 pair for.....\$1.00 Boys' extra fine Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, all sizes, special..... 15 Ladies' extra fine Black Cotton Hose, with Balleriggin soles, double heel and toe, Hermsdorf dye, special 3 pair for..... 1.00 Ladies' extra fine Black Cashmere Hose, high applier ankle, and French finished foot, special 3 pairs for..... 1.25 Children's extra quality Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, with 8 fold knee, double sole, heel and toe, all sizes, special..... 20

Your opportunity is to order these by early mail. We are prompt and careful in filling all mail orders. THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED Section C.R., Toronto.

TENDERS FOR COAL 1898.

The undersigned will receive tenders, to be addressed to them at their office, in the Parliament Building, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon on

Wednesday, 25th May, 1898, for the delivery of coal in the sheds of the institutions named below, on or before the 31st day of July next, except as regards the coal for the London and Hamilton Asylums and Central Prison, as noted—

- ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard Coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 300 tons stove size, 80 tons nut size; Soft Coal, 450 tons lump, 100 tons screenings, 150 tons soft screenings. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard Coal, 2,800 tons small egg size, 300 tons stove size (Brampton coal), 250 tons stove size, 70 tons chestnut size; Soft Coal, 200 tons lump, 100 tons screenings, 1,700 tons nut; to be required till January, 1899; and 50 tons Screen Egg. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON. Hard Coal, 1,800 tons large egg size, 300 tons small egg size, 300 tons chestnut size, 350 tons stove size (hard). ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Hard Coal, 1,950 tons small egg size, 175 tons stove size, 175 tons chestnut size, 100 tons screenings, 30 tons for pump house, 10 tons soft screenings, 75 tons hard screenings. Of the above quantity 1,265 tons may not be required till January, 1899. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO. Hard Coal, 1,800 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size, 175 tons chestnut size, 75 tons soft screenings; 50 cords hardwood. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Reproductive screenings, 1,000 tons, 75 tons stove size, 15 tons fire brick. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE. Hard Coal, 1,700 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size, 25 tons small egg. CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO. Hard Coal, 25 tons nut size, 40 tons small egg size 1 Soft Coal, 1,300 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size to be delivered in 1 of 100 tons monthly. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, Toronto. Hard Coal, 600 tons large egg size, 90 tons small egg size, 15 tons stove size, 25 tons No. 4 size; Soft Coal, 100 tons large egg size, 100 tons small egg size. INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, BRANTFORD. Hard Coal, 400 tons egg size, 175 tons stove size, 90 tons chestnut size. MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO. Reproductive screenings, 600 tons, stove coal, 75 tons. Tenders are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of same, and if required will have to furnish satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Hon. the Receiver General of the Province, and to be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides, and two authorities of the Company will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Receiver General of the Province. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. R. CHRISTIE, T. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES NOXON, Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament Building, Toronto, May 9th, 1898.

FREEDLOAN & SAVINGS CO. DIVIDEND NO. 77

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent, per annum on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for current year, payable on and after the 1st day of June next at the office of the Company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

The transfer books and Trustees' and auditors' books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 2 p.m., Tuesday, June 15th, 1898, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, the Election of Directors, etc. By order of the Board, S. C. WOOD, Managing Director.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

Incorporated 1865. Paid-up Capital - \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund - 1,150,000 Total Assets - 11,400,000 Office: Company's Buildings, Toronto St., Toronto.

DEPOSITS are received at 3 per cent interest, paid on compound interest in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or England. Transfers and Trusts are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE - Co. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., TORONTO

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - \$354,000.00

Insurance for the protection of the insured. Premiums for death, fire, and other risks. E. MARSHALL, Secretary.

W. H. F. CLARKE, Manager, Dept.