# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IX.-No. 18.

## TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS:

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday, May 5-White-St. Plus V., Pope. Double.

Moncay, April 6.—Red—St. John before the Lat n Gate. Double Major. Tuesday, May 7.—White—St. Benedict II, Pope, Confessor. Double.

Wednesday, May 8,- White - Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel. Double

Thursday, May 9 —White—St Gregory Narianzen, Bishop, Confessor. Double Friday, May 10.—White—St. Antonius, Bishop, Double.

Sunday, May 11.—Red—St. Alexander, Pope, Martyr. Double,

### CURRENT TOPIO

English Catholics' Address.

To-day the Catholic Hierarchy of To-day the Catholic Hierarchy of England proposes to avail of the opportunity afforded by their meeting in London to present an address to the King. They saked the King to receive them sooner, but were informed that he could not do ao until the 2nd of May, which is his Majesty's way of intimating that it does not befit any of his subjects to suggest an appointment with him.

Rumor Again Repeated.

Rumor Again Repeated.

A despatch from Rome says Mgr. Fai. c. nio, the Papal Delegate in Canada, will succeed Cardinal Martinelli as Papal Delegate in the United States, and that Mgr. Zaleski, the Papal Delegate in the West Indies, will succeed Mgr. Falconic. Another Rome despatch says it is understood that Monsigneur Francois Tarnassi, the present Inter-Nuncio at the Hague, has been selected as Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

How Stands the King?

Hew Stands the King?

The annually proposed legislation known in England as the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, is this year reputed to have the silent favor of the King. Great as the influence of the Sovereign undoubtedly is, all who have watched the firm, unyielding opposition of the conservative class to this measure, must know that neither king nor court can instal it in general favor. One of Lord Salisbury's sons, declared in the House of Commons last week that the bill violated the Christian law of marriage, which was certainly to the young man's credit. The closure put the bill through its second reading; but in past years it has got a third reading in one house and met its fate in the other.

Longest-Winded Session.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., in a recess speech at Longford, mentioned an experience of a prolonged sitting in the Canadian Parliament which beat the record. He had himself, he said, been present during a debate which started at 3 o'clock on Thursday and ended at 12 o'clock on Saturday—57 hours—and he himself "closed the debate." This memorable sitting lasted for no less than 15 hours longer than the longest recorded sitting of the English Commons, which commenced at 4 p.m. on Monday, January 31, 1831, and continued until Wedsesday Morning at 9 30 lasting 42 hours, when the Speaker, "the legislative powers of the House being parallysed," put the question. Hon, Edward Blake, M.P., in a recen

Treland's Bacline.

Reviewing the Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1900, The Dublin Freeman's Journal says they might stand almost by themselves as a complete impeachment of English rule in Ireland. "Balfourian amelioration" Ireland. "Balfourian amelioration"
has now been fourteen years in operaation; light railways have been built;
Ohief Scoretaries have toured in the
West; and the Congested Districts
Board has had a decade in which to
change the face of most of the Western
counties. Yet, after all, what is the
result? Last year 47,107 emigrants, or
8,847 more than in 1899, left the country. The appaling nature of this fact
will be realized when it is remembered
what this specimous excels represents that this enormous exodus repre-10 5 per 1,000 of the estimated popula tion. The proportion was smallest in Lennster, being only 8.2 per 1,000; in guister it was 5 8; while in Munster it guister it was 08; while in distance in a 15.8, and in Connaught 19.5. The emi-gration from Connaught last year, was as large as the ordinary death rate in a manufacturing town in England.

An Interesting Roman.

The Italian Commissioner of Police in The Italian Commissioner of Polica in the Borgo, where the Vatican and St. Peter's are situated, Comme odatore Guiseppe Manfroni, who has just resigned his office, after forty years service, is described as not only an officer, but an italian monarchical journal, "how to solve the difficult problem of living with God and with the Devil!" And it add he was kindly regarded and well approclated at the Vatican, and the Government had the greatest confidence in him. He was never absent from his clince or his duty. He took his cocupation so seriously as to make a mission out of it. where the Vatican and St. seriously as to make a mission out of it.
Every day, and even twice a day, it.
made a tour of the Basilica of St. Peter's first and of the great equare in front of it, and of the whole quarter; and though it, and of the whole quarter; and though he trusted his men he preferred to see for himself that they were doing their duty in watching the Vatican, and taking care, to prevent an outrage or demonstration projects the place of the property of the project of the natration against the place or against its angust inmate.

Thirty Years in St. Peter's. Manfroni assisted at all the public osermonies in St. Peter's, and directed the service of the police. From 1860 to

1885 he had a difficult task in opposing the excesses of a revolutionary anti-clerical party directed by a certain Tognetti—a relative of the Tognetti who blew up the Serristori Barracks in 1867, in which 25 Papal soldiers were killed—who strove to create difficulties by anti-Papel demonstrations. It required all the tact of the Police Commissioner to lessen the fury of these manifestations, for in Rome any rowdy can abuse the Pope while at the same time he shouts Pope while a: the same time he shouts in favor of the Italian monarchy. Manfroni was not spared, and he was accused of being a Clerical, and even caricatured as a Joeut. He had the policing of the place during the Papal Jubilee pilgrimages, and succeeded well in his momentous task. Perhaps nothing shows better than the duries that fell to Manfroni the peculiar and most intelerable position of the Popo in Rome. There his residence has to be watched night and day by the police to prevent the subjects of the New Italy from attacking it.

Victoria Cross or \$25.

Victoria Cross or \$25.

Lest this should appear to be an iso-lated case, here is another from the sarre newspaper. The widow of a private name John Barry, late of the Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed in South Africa, is to receive a pension only while she remains a widow in recognition of the great gallantry displayed by her husband at Pan last January. General Smith Dorrien, in a latter home, declared that Barry would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantry had he lived Mr. War Scoretary Broderick has communicated this fact to the widow, and has forwarded her a gift of £5. If the pension is calculated on anything like the generous lines that prompted the gift it will certain. to say the least of it, be but poor col. pensation to the widow for the loss of her breed-winner.

Cardinal Vanghau.

Cardinal Vaughan.

On the 15th of April Cardinal Vaughan attained his sixty ninth year. He has spent no fewer than 47 years in the sacerdotal state, and twenty-nine in the episcopal. Ordained when but twenty-two, his Eminence was consecrated Bishop of Salford at the age of forty, and administered that populous diocese for twenty years; in 1892 he was chosen to succeed Cardinal Manuing in the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster. His Eminence's career has been marked by many great undertakings. His first, undertaken at twenty-nine years of age, was the erection of the stately Foreign Missionary College of St. Joseph's, Mill Hill; his last was the construction of the great Westminster Cathedral in Ashiey Gardens, the grandest material creation of the Casholic community in England since the Reformation. The laud for the cathedral was purchased, however, by Cardinal Manuing very advantagenally. A large strip of it was sold for lots on terms which enabled Cardiral Vaughan to enter upon the work of creeding the edifice itself under exceptionally favorable conditions.

Degeneracy in England.

Degeneracy in England.

The latest returns of the Registrar-General for England provides important material for reflection. The birth-rate it discloses, was the lowest on record. The birth rate, moreover, continues to decrease more rapidly than that of any other European country. Eigland, despite the fact that the marriage rate for the year was the bightest recorded since 1876; promises 'very soon' to reach the point which Brance has attained, where the population is stagment. A still more noteworthy fact about the birth-rate is this: It has always been noted, and has greatly puzzled physiologists to account for it, that when a thriving nation losse heavily in a great war the belance is redressed by nature by a largely increased percentage of male births. This was very noticeable in France and Germany after their war. It was equally remarkable in the returns of the United States and of Spain in a lesser degree at the conclusion of their war, while awan in and of Spain in a leaser degree at the conclusion of their war, while even in Greece this natural law of compensation has been observed. England has suffered a far more serious drain from casu alities of war than either of the fore-going countries, but the male birth rate shows no increase.

A Hopeless Country.

A Hopeless Country.

Why do they go? "Need we sak?' our contemporary reflects. When the figures began to shrink from the 82.922 at which they stoed in 1887 steadily year by year to the 82.241, at which they stoed in 1888, it was hoped that perhaps at least these orninous Irish statistics were about to dwindle away into small proportions. But in 1899 the figure again suddenly intensed by one-third to 41,282, and now, in the year following, to 45,288. It is hopelessness that is the cause. When men find that life is not worth living under the circumstances, and that there is absolutely no prospect for the future, they naturally stances, and that there is absolutely no prospect for the future, they naturally make the great change that so a any of their friends and neighbors have made before them, on the old principle that they may do better, but certainly cannot do worse. The census figures of the present year are expected to show Iroland and Scotland upon an quality of population. The British Parliament consider the state of the present of the pr ers itself divinely appointed to drain the country of its life-blood, and to consider the work beneficence.

Misery of War.

War has now become so familiar in war has now proume as the average newspaper paragraphs that the average newspaper, thinks of newspaper paragraphs that the average reader never, by any chance, thinks of the pity of it all. Here, however, is a detail which is not at all uscommon is the files of English newspapers. John Buckley was wounded at the relief of

Ladysmith. When the news reached his wite in Ireland the shock killed her. Buckley was afterwards invalided home, and is now in Chatham Hospital, where he cannot provide for his family. The dovernment, it appears, wont. At the Mothyr Workhouse, last week, Annie and John Buckley, aged 6 and 4 respectively, came before the guardians. They are the children of the gallant Irishman wounded in South Africa, and of the affectionate mother who died of a broken heart, and they are now destitute. The Government are supposed to contribute to the support of the children at the rate of fourpence per day each. at the rate of fourpence per day each, and a Methyr relieving officer is now endeavoring to collect the money on behalf of the guardians.

The City of Rome.

The Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says: During no year within living memory, with, of course, the exception of the Holy Years, have there been so many visitors to the Eternal City, as in this first c: of the twentieth century. On Good Friday and Holy Saturday St. Peter's was literally througed with tens of thousands of strangers from all parts of the world. Clearly then, Rome, at the beginning of the twentieth century, is more than ever the City of the Soul, for nearly all those who come here from abreal do so with the intention of enjoying either the religious or educational influences which so abound in the Eternal City. It so happens that precisely during those days, when the streets of the Eternal City are of densely througed, the official returns of the city put a damper on the extrava gant estimates of the municipal authorities with regard to population. According to these, there were on December 21 of last year 516,412 inhabitants in R. me. The national consum now gives the number as about 462,000—a difference of 56,000, or about ten per cent. It is not improbable that now the tending all the talk about the increased impressed in the stalk about the increased impresses in the stalk about the increased impresses given to R me as the capital of Unified Italy, the olivy has really entered upon one of its periodical spells of decline. The variations in the population of Rome during the last nineteen centuries have been enormous. Some writers assert that in the time of Augustus the the were actually six millions of inhabitants. Merivale denies that it The Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says: During writers assers that in a time of Augustius these were actually six millions of inhabitants. Merivale denies that it ever contained more that a million souls, but even between a million and the twenty to thirty thousand who lingered among the ruins in the eighth and ninth centuries, there is a wide

irish Patriarchs in Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 24 -A few Sundays ago after leaving that noble edifice at the Dominion Capital - St Patrick's Churchwhere I formed one of a vast concourse which devoutly attended at Mass, and attentively listened to an admirable sermon from that level headed priest. Rev. Father Whelan, I encountered the familiar figure of Mr. James Latchford. Exchanging most cordial greetings with this excellent man, I asked him in a language—the Irish—which was spoken centuries ago, by eminent men, when modern gibberish was unknown—how old he was. In rich tones of the same language he answered: "I was born almost within the shallow of the 'Treaty Stone' of Limerick, on the 3nd of July, 1810, and therefore, if I live, will complete my ninety-first year on the 2nd of July next."

Mr. Latchford is, a well-known member of St. Patrick's congregation; and I am safe in saying that, seldom, if, ever, has he been known to milas Mass. Indeed, I have heard it said, that neither hail, rain, nor snow, or all combined, even if spied with, cats and dogs, could keep him from church on Sanday." Whelen, I encountered the familiar figure

Moving along Sparks street a day or two after the cocurrence which I have been relating, I encountered the gaze of John Heney, with whom I enjoyed an interchange of friendly greetings, after which, assuming the audacity of a common consus enumerator, I asked him also what his age was. "Righty years on the 16th of April, 1901," was his answer. Mr. Heney has placed to his credit the advantages of a lift, well speut, and judging from a healthy, robust appearance, we may hold the conon Sunday. robust appearance, we may hold the conviction that his credit will grow in value. A few years ago Mr. Heney was kuighted by the oldest, as it is the grandest, dynasty in the world. Worldly minded men may imagine that there is more in the tinpot titles that have been promiscuous v scattitles that have osen promiscious y scat-tered around amongst politicians, very often atriking weak men in weak apots; but the title of "Chevalier," which came from the Vicar of Christ, was a reward for doing-good. Long may you live, Chevaller Harney.

Father Slaven's Last Wish.

Galt, April 29 — There was not a dry eye in St. Patrick's Church, Galt, ou Sunday morning when Roy Father Crawon told his parishioners of the last words of their former pastor, Ray. Father Slaven, whose death had coursed at St. Joseph's Hospital, Guleph. "It was Father Staven's wish." said Father Crawen, "thathe should be buried under the altacof the blessed Vurgin in St. Patrick's Church, Galt, where he had so I viogly labored for so many years." Father Slaven had said: "My first charges were Hamilton and Oakvillo, but that was so long ago that I shall be almost forgotten there. Dundalk is my present parish, but I have not been there long, and my people scarcely know me. I should like to lie under the altar of St. Patrick's Church, Galt. They kniw me there, and I am sure they will great this, my dying request. And when they go to pray, I may hope that the interment will take place this moraling. Galt, April 29 - There was not a dry

· TESTIMONY OF THE FAITH.

For The Register. Sunday last furnished notable proof

that the Catholic faith lives and flourishes in Toronto. Is was pratically the first Su day of the jubilee visitations; and all afternoon the crowds that passed between St. Mary's, St. Basil's, the Cathedral and St. Paul's churches could be counted by thousands. There were no organized processions whatever, though the visitors under the patronage of the religious societies of one of the parishes necessarily kept very much among themselves at some points of the route. The day was beautifuly fine, the parising increaserily kept very indent among themselves at some points of the route. The day was beautifuly fine, the warmth of May boing in the air, although the trees were only in early budding. Taking advantage of the weather, the greet majority of visitors walked the entire distance from church to church. Women as well as men went on foot, only the aged people taking the stroet cars. All were not going in one direction, as those living in the eastern section of the city began the visits as St. Pauls and finished at St. Mary's, while those living in the west began as the latter church. In this way each of the four churches mentioned had its chuica at all times.

St. Hiten's conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the branch of the Sacfed Heart League in the same parish meet at 3.15 at St. Mary's church. About five hundred members of the congression, attended with the societies, the prayers being said aloud by the people. Tea minutes were spent in each church and the four yisits were concluded about 5.90. With few exceptions all west as foot. The day was most adifying be all who participated and the cases of the different churches were pleased to see the devotion displayed. The time had been announced at which the prayers would be said in each church to the said in each church to the participate and the case the devotion displayed. The time had been announced at which the prayers would be said in each church to the case of the devotion displayed. The time had been announced at which the prayers would be said in each church to the case of the devotion displayed. The time had been announced at which the prayers would be said in each church to the case of the devotion displayed. The time had been announced at which the prayers would be said in each church to the case of the devotion displayed.

Nr. Hugh A. Ryan.

It falls to THE REGISTER to-day to relate a strange story of the South African vier, which will interest not only the large number acquainted with the Torontoniens concerned, but the general public as well, by showing how the fortunes of war sometimes put fiction in the shade.

in the shade.

Mr. Hugh A. Ryan, youngest son of Mr. John Ryan, of Ja vis street, Toronto, and nephew c the late Hugh Ryan, went out to the Cape some years ago and enlisted in the Rhodesian Horse prior to the Matshele war, through the entire of which he served. His clder brother, Roderick M. Ryan, went out to the Cape in the ill-fated "Drummond Castle" shortly before the Jamisson Raid, and was concerned in that unfortunate episode. The two brothers were together in Johannesburg while the negotiations between President Kruger and the Imperial Government were slowly but surely drifting towards war, Hugh went up country prospecting for gold, and by the time he was on his way back to Johannesburg the lid was fairly dancing on the war cauldron. Dia turbance had already cocurred, and gold, and by she time he was on the way back to Johannesburg the lid was fairly dancing on the war cauldron. Disturbances had already coourred, and many were making for Cape Town. Roderick had already, engaged his passage home on the "Prummond Castle," but watted till the last moment to see his brother again before leaving. At Hugh did not turn up an effort was made to catch the steamer at the last moment. She was missed by an hour or two. It may be mentioned that this was the last voyage of the "Drummond Castle," for she went down like a stone off the French coast. Roderick Ryan came to England on the next steamer, and a friend from J hannesburg soon after brought the news that Hugh had been taken prisoner by the Roers raturning from his prospecting trip. The family in Toronto made every possible effort to find a trace of him. The Dutch Coaml was applied to, and enquiries Consul was applied to, and enquiries were addressed to the many friends in the Transvasi who had been acquainted

the Transvaal who had been acquainted with the boy. But it was as if he had dropped out of life.

Mr. John Ryan had left Toronto, seeking health in California and Mexico, over a year ago when a lotter came from the War Office saying tast his missing son, Hugh, had earned a medal for distinguished service in the Matabele war, but that his then whereabouts could not be discovered. The family in Toronto could not salighten the War Office, and this incident did much to deepen the impression that Hugh had been killed. Last summer Mr. John Ryan went to impression that Hugh had been killed. Last summer Mr. John Ryen went to Europe, where he still is. He has never velax d his efforts to find some trace of his sor. But a few days ago Hugh A. Ryen succeeded in discovering himself. A lotter from him reached Toronto and has been forwarded to his father. It tells a strange story. In the early days of the war when matters in the Transvaal were more or less confused, Hugh made his escape from the Boer prison. He heat his way to Cape Town where made his escape from the Boer prison. He heat his way to Cape Town where he joined the Plines of Wales Light Horse, and returned north. He has been through the war every day since. He wonders why several letters which he addressed home were never answered. The fact is they did not reach their destination. This is the first word the family, who had been searching for some trace of him all the time, have received. The Primes of Wales Horse is now serving in the Orange River Colony. A despatch last week told how a party of them stood out angless a Boer Issue.

for an entire day, losing several killed and a number wounded and prisoners. lugh Typu who is only twenty-five years of age, is truly one of the veterans of the war. His letter told of his health and good spirits. His Matabele medal will be forwarded to him from the War Office.

### CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Rev. Br. McGinnis Explains the Aims and Objects of the New International Organization.

In the presence of small but representative pathering of the clergy and laity in the library of the Catholic Philopatrian literary Association of the city of Philadelphia, Rev. William F. McGinnia, D.D., president of the International Catholic Trath Society, described the sims and methods of that organization, and enrolled as members those desiring to participate in the work. Dr. Me Ginnis' address occupied a full hour in delivery, and was of absorbing interest. His report of the work siready accomplished by the society and the powerful planted by the rolley and the powerint instrument for good into which the or-gazization is destined to develop, came as a pleasant revelation to those present, and the deepest interest and enthusiasso

and the deepest interest and eathnessan were aroused.

The ordinary type of Catholic Truth Society with which she faithful in every country have been familiar for many years, has devoted itself almost axclusively to the publication, and distribution of pamphlets or tracts dealing with controverted points of history, church practices, doctrines, etc. One of the fundamental rules of the new organization; that it will not publish anything of itself insture, though it will sid in the distribution of such publications as issued by other accieties. Its own special work, as outlined by Dr. McGinnis, is summed up in the foll-wing:

1. The systematic refutation of calumness, misstatements, etc., apparing in Ats.

umnies, missiatements, etc., appearing in the daily papers, magazines, text

ks, etc. The methodical distribution of its 2 The methodical distribution of as-lists of Cathotic books, that a taste for such literature may be stimulated, and that a legitimate demand for it may cause our standard works to be placed upon the shelves of public libraries, from which they have hitherto been seducously available.

which they have hitherto been seducully excluded.

3. The supplying of Catholic papers and magazines by the simple process of re-mailing to these homes in sparsely-settled sections of the country where, in the opinion of coclesiastical authorities, they will prove a source of untold good.

good.
The running account furnished by Dr. McGinnis of the attainments of the accidety on the lines indicated above in its little more than a year's existence was of a character to gain for the movement: the instant approval and support of his

hearers.

In the matter of obtaining a fair representation of standard Catholic works in the public libraries, much has been accomplished, and if the plans of the society are carried out, as they undoubtedly will be much more will be accomplished in the near future, and Catholic librature and Catholic scholarships will be accomplished in the near future, and Catholic scholarships will be accomplished in the near future and Catholic scholarships will be accomplished. pinned in use near leaves, and Calonic literature and Catholic scholarships will receive an impetus that must be conducive to the advancement of the faithful in every walk of life, and to the spread of the faith itself. In this connection Dr. McGinnis called attention to the momentous fact that owing to the apathy of the Catholic reading public or to the bigotry of library officiats, Catholic works, even those that are recognized as products of the highest-cholarships, are excluded or, at least, are absent from the abelves of 99 out of every 100 libraries in the United States. It is the purpose of the society to remedy this crying injustice, and plans have been evolved to that end. Work is now progressing on a catalogue of standard Catholic books which, when completed, will be widely distributed among the members in various cities. By this distribution it is hoped to establish a bona fide demand for such reading. When fide demand for such reading. When the library authorities receive a steady legitimate call for Catholic authors, it is legitimate can for Catnolic autours, it is felt that they will act justly in the mat-ter. The society has an unfailing method of ascertaining where such a call exists, and in cases where public library author-ities refuse to fill a legitimate, demand, steps will be taken to farce justice in the matter.

The work summarized under item 3 of the acciety's sima is a work in which

of the society's aims is a work in which every reader of a Catholic paper may part cipate. In sparsely-settled sec ions of the West and South there are thousands Catholic families who see the priest but once or twice a year, and if such families, frequently very poor, are to be kept in the Church, it must be largely by means of good Catholic literature. And here is where the Truth Society saks the co-operation of the thousands of readers of Catholic papers and magazines, to the end that these publiof the society's sims is a work in which magazines, to the end that these publi-cations may be made welcome and efficient missionaries in many a country

home.

The following pit n has been ad pied:
The society is obtaining lists of the names of Catholics and non-Catholics to whom Catholic literature would be welcome from the pastons of Southern and Western parishes, missions and stations. If you are a subscriber to a Catholic newspapers or magazine and, after you have read it, would be willing to mail it regularly to some worthy person who would be delighted to receive it, send a postal to that effect to the International Catholic Truth Society, 225 Sixth average. Brooklyn, N.Y., and it will send.

you the name and address of some one who will greatly appreciate the publi-cation you send. As there is practically no expense in-volved and the labor of re-mailing a

paper is so slight, there would seem to be no reason why thousands of homes should not be gladdened and baiped by this phase of the society a work. Moreover, priests engaged in giving missions to non-Catholics will find this plan an effective supplemen to their works when the vieiting missionary having done noble work in a locality where there is no resident priest, is about to leave those who have gotten an insight into Catholic doctrine, his work will be into Catholic doctrine, his work will be strengthened and made more permanent by forwarding to the society the names of those non-Catholics who will be pleased to increase their knowledge of the Church. At this date the members and friends of the society are sending papers, magazines, etc., to nearly two thousand families recommended by priests in their localities.

The membership of the society in the United States is restricted to 1,000 from each of whom a subscription of \$5 per annum will be received to pay the expenses of the organization.

### YEATS-BRENNAN.

A very pretty and fashionable wed-A very pretty and fashionable wedding took place at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21th, in St. Paul's Church, Graveriurst. when Mary, eldest daughter of id: and Mes. It. L. Brennau, "Algeada Park" was united in marriage to Mr. id. o. Yeats, of Orillia. The caremony was performed by the paster, Rev. Father Collies. The church, which was filled to its nimest canadis was here. Father Collins. The church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, was beautifully and artistically decorated with choice flowers and palms. The bride-entered leaning on the arm of her father, while the Wedding March was played by the organist, Miss Lafraniere. The choir rendered music suitable to the cocation, and the leafer, Mr. P. J. Trainor, sang with much expression, "Lead Kindle Light." Miss Florance Dowd choir rendered music suitable to the occasion, and the leader, Mr. P. J. Trainor, sang with much expression, "Lead Kindly Light." Miss Florance Dowd also sang two solos, which were very appropriate. The bride was becomingly attired in white silk, with a veil and orange blossome, and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. She was attended by Miss Lillian Hurley, of Pelerborough, who looked charming in a pink silk organdy, with large block picture hat. The groom was supported by Dr. J. O. Moors, of Orillis. After the coremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's parents where a wedding breakfast was served. The bride was the resipent of many bindrams and could'presents. Her going away dress was of grey sweed, with hat and gloves to match. Mr. and Mrt. Yeats left on the 10.20 a.m. train for Toronto and other points, amid showers of ree, and best wishes for a happy and prosperous future. They will reside at Gravenhurst.

## - A Shakesperian Compliment?

Apropos of Cardinal Vanquan's birthday, the Daily Chronicle, the great Radical journal of London, published the following :--

"THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY."-SHAKESPEARE. CARDINAL VAUGHAM, ARCHBIS-HOP OF WESTMINSTFR, APRIL 15, 1832

This upon Vaughan.—Shakespeare. Listen to the cardinal t . . archbishop Shakespeare

Leave . . . out a jot. O' the p[coronation] coremony.

—The Two Noble Kinsmen.
Will the King digest this letter of the -Shakespeare. Cardinal's? A man of mark,

A priest . . bandsome, too !- Browning. THE MODERN CATHEDRAL Without—the world's uncessing noise.

rise. Turmoil, disquietude, and busy fears, Within—there are the sounds of other

yoars, harmonies. -Williams. At my devotion I love to use the civil-

ity of my knee, my hat, my hand, and all the outward and sensible motions which may express or promote my invisible devotion .- Sir Thomas Browne.

## Father Joly's Body Recovered.

Montreal, April 28.—The body of Rev, Father Joly, of the parish of St. Emilie, who mysterionally disappeared last fall, was found yesterday in the Lake of Two Moustains by one of Proviocial Dates-tive K. P. McCaskill's force who were on the lookout. It is not known yet how he met his death.

## The Pope's Encyclical.

Paris, April 29.—A despatch to the Patrie from Rome published to day says the Pope has finished his encyclical on the subject of anti-clerical measures in France, Spain and Portugal. It will probably bepublished in a fortnight.

## The Catholic Chronicle

<del>\*</del>

At no tane since the coming of the great parrimages during ine Jubilee year has itome been so crowded as this Exsier. Its ancient, and, in spite of r. Its anomat, and, in spite of vicissitudes and changes, its ec-Easter. Its anomat, and, in spite of many vicinstandes and changes, its coclessastical character, has never been more evident than low. Though there are Courts in Roule at the present time, that of King Victor Engandel III at the former Lapel Palace of the Quirinal, that of Queen Margaret at the Palazzo Pombino, in the new quarter of the cety, and that of the Eventuff in the Vatican, yet the last of these seems to obsorb the general effection. During the past week all Mortalf in the Vatican, yet the ast of these seems to absorb the general Actention. During the past week all the world of Rome and the many thousands within its gates, made their way to the churches to assist at the ceremones and functions of Holy Week. Even Queen Margaret herself, still wearing the heavy weeds of widow-hood, comes forth from her Palace to fulfish her Easter duties at the Church of St. Silvestro, where the Rev. William Whitmee, Minister General of the Pallottine Fathers, is Rector. There is no nows of the King and Queen fulfilling this duty, but special tention is made of the blessing of the royal apartments in the Quirinal on Holy Saturday by the parish priest of the church of SS. V neent and diastastic—Rev. Father Ferrini—in which parish the Quirinal is situated. It is that "Father Ferrini blessed all the apartments except those in which the That "Father Ferrmi blessed all the apartment's except those in which the Pontidia formerly dwelt." The same Stather Ferrim went to the residence of Queen Margaret in a closed carciolge, where he blessed all the apartments inhisbited by the Queen and by her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Genos, by the Marchioness of Villamania, the Queen's attendant, and by the other mercens of her Court the other persons of her Court

the other persons of her Court

The parish priest, accompanied by an acolyte, goes on Holy Saturday from house to house, blessing the various fromms. In one of the rooms it is the general custom to have a table covered with a white cloth and flowers exattered over it, on which are eggs, and cake, and wine, and lamb, and the sausage known as corallina, all of which the priest blesses and sprinkles with holy water for the feast of Eas-Sunday Kven Protestants are desirous of baving their houses blessed on with holy water for the feast of Ras-Sunday Even Protestants are desir-ous of having their houses blessed on this day. A gift of maney is given to the priest on this occasion, the coin, strange to say, being stropped into the holy water vessel carried by the acol-yte. It is recorded on the Monarchi-cal "Italie" that Queen Margaret on this occasion handed to Father Fer-rini a sum of money for his parish-foners.

foners.

The Ablegates destined by the Popt to bring to the new foreign Cardinals the amnouncement of their election to the Sacred College are—Mgr. Gulio Zohy, to the Archbishop of Frague; Mgr. Caccia-Domnioni, to the Archbishop of Cracow; and Mgr. Reginald. Wids De Raymond, to Mgr. Martinelli. Delegate Apostolic in the United Stiftes Mgr. De Raymond is well-known, in Rome, where he has lived for many years. He is descended from an Irish family which had settled in Italy, has father peng in the service of the Fantiff, was nominated Count. It was in Florence that Mgr. De Raymond was born. For several years he was a law miles of the Partief. of the Fontat. Was somether the former that Mgr. De Raymond was born. For several years he was a lay private chamberlain to the Sovereign Brintiff, and in that capacity assisted at nearly all the grand functions in the Vatican. About four years after a course of study he was ordained to the priesthood, and shortly after His fioliness, Leo Kill, elevated hun to the dignity of Monsigaor on the 28th of August, 1899. Moneignor De Raymond is now known side a devoted and scalous priest; his appointment to this very important mission is a sufficient teatimony to the dright esteem in which he is held in the Vatican. He will be accompanied in the Journey to the United States by Count Stampsias Colacicchi, one of the Pontifical Noble Guards.

On April 8th the great hall of the

by Count Siambalas Colaitechi, one of the Pontifical Noble Guards.

On Lapril 8th the great hall of the Pontifical Roman Seminary was througed by a most distinguished authence, gitthered together by the desire of hearing Commendatore Orasio Maruschi discourse on the more important monuments of the Catacombe, and Baron Rodoph Kannler describes the costumes of the early Christians. His Eminence Cardinal Sera'ino Vannutellis, Bishop of Fraecati, presided, and amonget those present were—Mgr Duchesne, Director of the French School of History and Archaeology; Mgr. Joseph Wilpert, the Marquis Lexanit, Mgr. De Pauw, and indeed the chief members of the Roman mobility. The lectures were illustrated by many luminous projections that reproduced in an admirable way the reproduced in an admirable way the interest of the Roman Catacombe grows in proportion to one's accombe grows in the great and the way the proportion to one's accombe grows in the great and it was felt

The staterest of the Rossian Sections of the grows in proportion to one's acquaintance with them; and it was felt this evening by most of those present that such a lecture as this of Maruchi was but the barest summary of the marvellous story of these subterranean cometeries. The first picture chis issas but the barest summary of the marvellous story of these subterranean cemeteries. The first picture cast upon the soreen was that of an object almost quite anknown by sight to the majority of the students of Christian antiquity—the celebrated Papyrus of the Abbot John, This prirest was charged by Queen Theodolinds of Lombardy in the year A.D. 500 to come to Rome, and to gather selies for her. In this papyrus the Abbot notes the names of the shrines of Sakats in the city and in the Catacombs he visited. He took some of the oil from the lumps that turned before these shrines, and enclosed this oil in little phials, to the neck of each phial attaching a label hearing the mame of the shrine from which it was taken. The papyrus and a number of the tiny phials are still preserved in the Sacristy of the Cathedrai of Moriza, and besides, their interest as antiquities they have greatly contributed to determine the localities of unknown shrines in the Gatacombs and the names of several of these cemeteries. The explorery of the past and of more recent years were spoken of eteries. The explorers of the past and of more recent years were spoken of and their likenesses shown. Antique pointed Bishop of Portrand, Maine.

Bosio, the Columbus of the Catacombs, Hosio, the Coundits of the Catacomis, who lived over three centuries ago, was represented only by an autograph written large with charcoal on one of the plastered walls in one of the eubterranean chambers, but Father Marchi, the Jesuit, Conunendatore Giovanne Battista De Rossi, Mariano Arganic Battista De Rossi, Mariano Arganic Stevenson, ware vanna dattina he doesn, harman krimellini, and Enrico Stevenson, were shown in their habit as they lived. Then followed numerous representations of the monuments of soulpture, painting and inscription contained in these Catacombs, accompanied by brief descriptions that explained their pur-pose and gave them their place in the development of art, and in their chremological order.

development of art, and in their christological order.

The portion which fell to Baron Kanzler to describe, mamely, the costumes of the early Christians as seen on the monuments and in the Catacomb printings, had a remarkably artistic character. Starting from a modern fresco in the Church of San Lorenzo beyond the walls, where St. Laurence is represented as standing before the Pagan judge, the lecturer drew attention to the simplicity and sculptural lines of garb in which the youthful saint is arrayed. Taking this as a suggestion, he followed out the mode in which the figures are arrayed in the representations on the marble sarcophagi and by the frescoes, and he had such dresses made, and placing them on models photographed them. Then, placing these models thus clothed in the Catacombs and arranging them in groups, he produced pictures of because that were true to nature. rice, quarting these models into citation and in the Calacombs and arranging them in groups, he produced pictures of scenes that were true to nature, classical in character, and beautiful to took upon. Here the friends of the martyr bore to his last resting place are seen descending the long stair to the chapel where he is to be placed. Palma, suggestive of the victory which he has attained, are borne by his mourners. The open grave is waiting to receive its temant; the priest, in the ecclesiantical costume of the third century, stands near, reading the prayers fronounced on such an occasion. Then, another scene shows the mother bringing her child to the tomb in the long semi-darkness of the Catacomb where his father proposes, and points out the slab which encloses the grave, so that the boy may know and remembers. so that the boy may know and remem-ber it afterwards. Here again a "fos-eor," or prayedinger, is at work, ber (tafterwards. Here again a "fos-sor," tir grave-digger, is at work, while a woman, his wife or daughter, holds the lamp by whose faint light he labors. In aryther chapel of the Catacombs we see the Bishop scated upon the sent carved in the tufa rock, and engaged in teaching the Catechu-mens standing around. The place it-rolf calls canted the figures, clothed mens standing around. The place itself only wanted the figures, clothed in the costumes of the past, to render the seene an almost accurate representation of the life that was once lived here. The lecture of Baron Kanzler was the control of the past, the keepest discounted by the control of the lecture of here. The lecture of Baron Kanzler was listened to with the keenest interest, and was highly applicated Cardinal Vannutelli complimented the Baron on his excellent exposition of

dinal Vannutelli complimented the Baron on his excellent exposition of early Christian habits.

On April 8th His Holiness Leo XIII came to the Sistine Chapel, where he assisted at the mass which was celebrated there. This furnished an occasion for the many strangers in Rome to see the Sovereign Pontist, and about 1,500 persons were admitted to the Chapel. Even the Sala Ducale and the Ela Reght were throughd with persons eager to see him as he bassed. After the mass he ascended the steps of the satar, and in a voice that was firm and far-resching promounced the Apostolic Benediction. Then he sat upon a chair placed upon the latar platform, and gave brief audiences to the most prominent persons in the Chapel. Annong those received by His Holiness on this occasion were Count Grelle Rogier, Beigian Minister in Holiness on this occasion. Were Count Grelle Rogier, Beigian Minister in Holiness. On the University of Gratz; Monsignor Gerald Molloy, D.D., Domeatic-Include Ground His Holiness and Rector of the University of Ireland; Countess Maria Stolberg-Stolberg. Count Stolberg-Pantrau, Princess Ra 'xiwill, Mgr. Klein, Mgr. John 'vaughan, Rev. Herbert Vaughan, and many other persons.

## UNITED STATES.

A Philadelphia despatch says that Rev. Francis J. Quean, rector of the Church of the Nativity, whose death had been expected for some time, pass-ed to his reweigh after an illness which covered a perior of years and which covered n perior of years; and winter confined him to his bed since January. Father: Quinn was born in the parish of Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, November 15, 1846. His early education was obtained in a classical academy near his native place.

HIS LIFE'S SACRIFICE.

demy near his native place.

HIS LIFE'S SACRIFICE.

New (York, April 22.—After a long life, devoted almost in its entirety to the service of God and to works of charity, Rev. Patrick W. Tandy, pastor of St. Jerome's Church, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth atreet and Alexander avenue, died yesterday afternoon. His deadh was the result of nervous exhaustion brought about by his intense devotion to the work to which he had consecrated his life. His unself ishness was absolute. Reserving for bimself not even sufficient bims for sleep, he went about his duties always doing good. The poor of the perish looked upon him as their probector, and their admiration of him amounted almost to worship. He scindom slept more than four hours a day, and often went from early morning till faire at night with nothing more than a cup of coffee with which to sustain himself.

Father Tandy celebrated his is mass in St. Jerome's Sunday morning. Mar. 24. Toward the end of the mass he was taken so ill that he find to be assisted to the rectory. He took to his trad, and leading physicians were called in to attend him. They found his nervous vitality spent, and in spite of all they could do he failed to respond to their treatment. He was death, and fully appreciated its appropriate of the survey of the kinds of the survey of the kinds of the survey of their treatment. He was death, and fully appreciated its approved the survey of the kinds of the survey of the kinds of the survey of the kinds.

Moeton, April 24.-Right Rey. Mgr.

Mgr. O'Connell, who became rector of the American College in 1895, was forn in Lawell. Mass., December 8, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of that city. After graduating in 1876 he entered St. Charles' College, mear Ellicott City, Md., and finished his collegiate chucation at Boston College, Boston, in 1880, graduating with the highest honors.

He then went to the American College at Rome for his ecclesiastical education, where he occupied the position of honor of first prefect. He was ardained June 8, 1894. Among his professors at college was Cardinal Safolli.

He a man of fine presence and of pleasing ichivery and is ranked among the highest crackes in the Catholic Church. He is deeply interested in checational and comomic questions and its a musician of considerable note

and its a musician of considerable note having composed several masses.

CARDINAL-ELECT MARTINELLI
A (Washington despatch says; Wednesday, May 8, has been fixed upon at the date for the corement of conferring the red biretta upon Cardinatelect Martinelli, The coremony will take place in the Cathedral at Gaitmare. Captened Gibbens will officiate. Architectory Ryan will preach.

Count. Stansiaus Colocicchi, the Noble Guard from the Vathan who is

Count. Stan. Stan. Stan Colonicon, and No-ble Guard from the Vathean who is duringing the ed furctua, is due to ar-rive in New (York, this Saturday, and will create Washington in time to pre-sent flux credentials on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary to the Apostolio Delegation, will go to New York to meet the bearer of the bir-

ARCH BISHOP IRELAND'S ADDRESS
In the cathedral at Dubuque on
April 7, on the occasion of Archivshop Keane receiving the pallium, the
sermon on "The Church in America,"
was preached by Archivshop Ireland.
He said; "The Catholic church of
America has the world-wide outles
which the world-wide influence of
America thrusts upon her, Wherever etta. when the world-wrise influence of America thrusts upon her. Wherever goes America's diag, wherever goes the prestage of its power and example, there should the Catholic Church of America be seen and felt; there should her influence for good the properties. America se seen and vert; where should her influence for good be recognized. And this will always be the special myslow of the Catholic Church in America, to thrive amid democratic lostifutions, to show how congenial to institutions, to show how congenial to her spirit is themocratic freedom, how natural is the evolution of the themocratic first inches of therty, equality and brotherhood, from the germinal teachings of Christ's religion. It is because of this special mission that the American Catholia church is so anxiously watched by thousers the world over. Humanity, beyond a doubt, is entering upon at new phase of social and political order, and to what degree will the church of the findeteen centuries find herself at homes in it is the question that men cause not to ask. The reply is to come from America.

famelicen centuries find herself at home in it is the question that men cease not to ask. The reply is to come from America.

The planet of light shines not to-day upon a land where greater things are within the reach of children of the Catholic Church, where nobler incentives move them to spend themselves and be bent for God and for humanity than in our beloved America.

"Remember the days of old; ask thy Father and He will declare unto thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee." Let us, above all else, retain the strong fath, the urdent zeal, the deep picty, the unewerving disinterestedness of our fathers in the fath, Spirit of Lords, spirit of our pioneer Catholics, by ever with us. There as med of new planes and new methods; but the old varues that have served the church in the past are those that will serve her in the future; these of their own force will put on the new forms that circumstances of other times demand. Only where those victues are is God's help given, without which all human labor is an vain. Only where they flourish will the human labor itself be given in the work for religion with that exalted generostry which some insures success.

With God's grace working in us and with us, let us labor with all our might whenever and wherever opportuality offers. Away from the American Church that fatal un-Christian fames, that God will, without our cooperation, so the work of the church. What rain this fatal fancy has in certain fames and certain countries brought to religion: Where bishops and priests become mere administrators, mete dispensers of sacraments, where they cling to prestylery and sametuary, without rushing into the heart of twing humanity; where the laity satisfied with the draam of their personal salvation, with the hearing of insex and the receiving of skaraments, fold their arms in largy quietude and refrain from active participation in works of religion for the hearing of mass and the receiving of shoraments, fold their arms. In lagy, quietude and refrain from active participation in works of religion for the glory of God and the solvation of esoals, the church will never prosper; dry rot will consume her imbers, heavy will estate upon her whole framework. How limitless the works filhat await the seel of American Catholics. There is the work of higher education. Our youths are too generally content with a common school education; too few of them are pupils of colleges or universities. Indeed, the number that do seek a higher education is lamentably small. Parents flowed understand the importance of such education for their children; orisested on to understand the great importance of such education for their children; orisested to not understand the great importance of such education for their children; orisested to the content in the content of such education for their children; or cathodics are to wise to positions of distinction, if they are to be on the souters, something more than feeds of voters, souraments, fold their arms in lasy, dies are to rise to positions of distinc-tion, if they are to be on the hountry something more than herds of voters, if they are to elevate themselves and honor the church they must be aduca-ted. Heirefolgie the cry has been-and a blessed one is is no which, as time goess by care line must see he

time goes by our lips must met be time goes by our lips must not be closed. Catholic schools! Menceforth must go this other ery—and he it even the louder.—Catholic schools and a Catholic university. And since the people will rise only as their leaders rise, he there still that other cry—and the loudest of all—seminaries for our levities the best and highest that thought and money can bestow.
There is the work of the religious edmostion of the people, Without this mere secular squeation well sat avail, mather will it he as paril and a mence. We shall multiply Catholic schools and colleges. Chair is not one ough. But I can, be due norm taken

to instruct in relig on the legions of to instruct in relig on the legions of children who, for one sees on or another, do not entend Cathelle schools and colleges? The neglect of such children will be a terrible misfortune for the church. And, I further ask, is the religious instruction usually given in Sunday classes and in schools as deep, as extensive, as execusive, as dogmatic, as fithe need of the times demand? The letter of the catchism, nous legents, developing practices will plous legents, devotional practices will never enable our fouth to encounter the cold winds of unbelief passing over the dand; will never fit them to be, before non-Gatholass, defenders and before non-Catholies, defenders and expounders of the faith. The need of the hour is solid indiduction in the great dogmas and moved principles of the Catholie religion. We are taken up too much with little things, the mere flounces and trails of piety; und we forget the vital elements which produce and nunture the vivile religion for which alone men to-day have the time and taste, and which nlone will defy all browns.

will defy all blooms.

Is there buffleient religious instruction for the Catholic body at large? How many there are who rarely lasten to a permon. Is the sermon of itself all sufficient? Are proper means taking to explain the sermon by the reading of Catholic books? If I were to seek to-day a discountaging sign I would find it in the absence from Catholic nomes of Catholic periodicals and Catholic books. In their patronage of Catholic diterature the Catholics of to-day have gone backward. There were more Catholic books in one log sharty of an Ohio pionear of forlog shanty of an Ohio pionear of for-ty or faffy years ago than in half a dozen pretentious mansions of Catho-lies of the present time. The chief Catholic literature sent out to-day by Catholic publication houses in America

Catholic publication houses in America are nirayer bookh and catechisms; there is but a scanty sale for publications of a more serious kind.

'Are we doing enough to reach out to all classes of people; What are we doing in the slums of cities; What are iwe doing in the cover lukewarm Catholics iwho because of social isolation or spiritual stathy are holding aloof firom mass and accounters, whom, or spiritual spathy are holding aloos ffrom mass and sacraments, whom, however, a k-adly effort would stay in their receding march? What are we doing for unfortunate Catholics, famates of state institutions, who can-not come to us, who remails without distruction or sacraments unless we go to them?

I m'ght ask, do we take of our young men that very special care which the perils of their surroundings, as, also, the importance of this element of our fopulation to the church, would war-rant? More them in other classes by her shildren must the church place her guture hope in the hands of her young men; and, I fear much, that sufficient attention is not given to sufficient attention is not given to this fact. A orying need everywhere, but particularly in cities, is that is drawn of the provisions of the men, in which, therough provisions made for their spiritual welfare may fles be guarded. More necessary for the future of religion are organizations of this kind than costly church structures; indice prefitably spent, in the interest of souls, is money put into such organizations, than much of that which igoes to works of pure charty, which goes to works of pure charity, which I would not, indeed, eliminate from our lists; but which I would at least supplement by what is sure to bring a hundredfold more in substantial returns.

Then, let us not forget that Catho-lie people are a part of the American nation; dividing with their fellow-cit-izens the responsibilities of the public weal, and that they are, at the bar of public opinion, judged more by their offizenship and outward life than by what happens it, their homes or in.

of public opinion, judged more by their officenship and outward life than by what happens it, their homes or in their churches. Without the good will and esteem of our fellow-citisms. Catholics may not hope that many will come to the thouseledge of the tree-faith the church will be in the anjoyment of the public respect and outward dignity to which, for Orbite's aske, she would septer.

Let no effort be spaced that the apiritual life dispensed from the sanctuaries of our temples flow in abundant fivulets into the butward life of our people. Let us emphasize for Oatholics the importance of the great sortial virtues, of firsthulouses, temperamoe, honesty in business, purity of morales, observance of laws. Let Cay tholics kake deepest interest in the public will fairly of city, atate and mation; be most vigilant guandance of the public weals, and most loyal to its purposes in their use of the electoral hald, dinally, in my cameat desire

And, finally, in my earnest desire that the Catholic church in America be sall that God intends her to be may 1 be allowed to say to Datholics of I be allowed to say to Dathous of America; die you in the fruest and best meeting of the word, be Ameri-cans flowing America, toving its insti-tutions, devoted to its interests, chaky im blaming it, ardent in defending it. The Oburch in America did in the past The Church in America did in the past from the necessity of of counstance wear a forcign aspect; and it were fu-tife to say that no harm came to her from this. To do away with possible misunderstanding or suspicion, we owe it to church and to country to empha-size our Americanism. We must be size our Americanism. We must be throughlously on our guard not to act tir speak so as to give rise to a single the speak so as to give a so to the action that we are not in heartiest accord with our country. We need not approve all that the country floes, wil that is done in its name; as citizens it is our right to bondemn, to blame, to strive, to siter; but what we have the country that is the weather than the country to the co even we do, it must be blain that we som knowled and that if we ke find habit it is for very love of country. There is smoog some of us, it am affected to say, a disposition to pritieffectal to say, a disposition to priti-cize at every moment, to rejoice in criticizing, to exaggerate faults, to minimize virtues, to pile up grievances and to grumple perpetually. Such a desposition is unpatriotic and does most serious harm to the Catholic faith in the eyes of intelligent (and earnest Americans. Let it disappear for good. If grievances there are, that Catholics have reason to com-plain on let us by proper methods that Catholics have reason to com-plain on let us by proper methods seek to redress them; and apart from things which we might wish to see im-proved, but which unavoidable circum-stances of country and of times may not which we at once changed, grievmees will be redressed. I have myliberty and American justice; and I ballery that it is the sincere will of

public men and of catizens generally to give to all classes of Americans their just trights. I have not known a case where a reasonable upoal through reasonable methods was not courte county heard and in due time was not emissioned as justice and patriotism would bugged. It is unfair to America foo go back citty or la hundred years to dissoover in America acts of unfairness or of ill-will soward Catholies. It is most un-damerical, most childish, indeed, to load down public meetings with resolutions to the effect that Cabholics have grievances, without even being bure that grievances do really exist, or doing aught to remedy them, save ito grumble; at to inscribe on the pages of every issue of a weekly newspaper that either Catholics are persecuted, or are most probably going to be persecuted. Surely the time has come ito leave off the old spirit which days of real priceculian in other times did beget, to live of the present and the future, and to reach courageously but honerably forward towards the elevation of our people to the character as well as to the condition of from men. Let us be just to America, and know and preclaim that nowhere, all things thuly considered, is the church freur them in America; that now here, all things thuly considered, is the church freur them in America; that now here, all things that forces and the zeal of her sons permit lier. publicamen and of citizens generally to give to all classes of Americans their

### IRELAND.

The members of the Limerick Archi-Contraterrity of the Holy Family numbering 2,600 walked in procession on Sunday for the second Tubblee visit. Six bands played hymns, which were sung by the processionists.

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing the number of emigrants from each county and province in Ireland during the year 1900, and also their ages, occupations, civil or conjugal conditions, the ports at which they embarked, and their interded destinations. The number of emigrants who left frish ports in 1900 was 47,107, or 19.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year, being an increase of 3,347, as year, being an increase of 3,347, as compared with the number in 1899. Of these 23,205 were males, and 23,812 fe-males, and of the total number of mafrom May 1, 1851,—the date at which the collection of these returns commonced—to December 31, 1900, is 3,841,-419—2,003,344 males and 1,838,075 females. This number is equivalent to the nyargar tomplast the nyargar tomplast males. This number is equ valent to 69.4 per cent of the average population, Munster having contributed 1,-346,880 persons, being equal to 92.6 per cont of the average population of the province; Comaught, 616,439, or 71.4 per cent; Ulster, 1,084,214, or 59.4 per cent; and Leinster, 683,200, or 40.2 per cent. Of the 23,295 males who emigrated in 1900, 2,083, or 6.9 per tent, were returned as married men or with the 23,812 females, 3,182 were returned as married men or widdows, and of the 23 812 females, 3,182 or 13.4 per cent. were described as married or widowed. Of the 20,841 persons between the oges of 20 and 25 years, 202 only were married—36 males and 166 females. Of the antive emigrants, 39,238, or 88.6 per cent., went to the colonies or to fereign countries, and 0,050, or 13.4 per cent., to Great Hritain. The United States of America absorbed 37,765, or 63.4 per cent., compared with an average of 31,816, pr 87.8 per cent. for the four preceding 87.8 per cent. for the four preceding compared with an average of state presents for the four preceding years. The number of emigrants to New Zealand was 64, against 56 in 1899. Emigration to Canada shows an increase in 1900 compared with 1899, the numbers being 472 and 697. The emigrants to Amstralia numbered 83, against 1896, the 103 presents the numbers being 412 and avi. The emigrants to Anatradia numbered 28. against 1,006 in 1809. The 103 persons who went to "other countries" inst year include one who went to France, one to Jersey, 85 to Fouth Africa, and 18 to Busenes Ayres. Ulster furnished, the largest contingent to Canada—228 earl of the total 472. Of the natives of Ireland who left their country with the intention of settling persons the for England and (Wales and 1,927 for Scotland, the averages for the the four preceding years being 1,757 and 1,030 respectively. Of the number, who went to England and Wales, 43.9 percent, were Ulster people, and of those who went to Scotland no less than 1,648 were also from Ulster, 774 of Agstrim.

TO PROMOTE IRISH INDUSTRIES.

A meeting of the Irioh County Councils General Council, a body consisting of delegates from a large number of Irish councils, has been held in ber of trian councils, has been head in Dublin under the presidency of Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.I. A resolution was unanimously adopted advocating that practical support should be giv-en by the people of Ireland to Erlah manufacturers. The resolution also manufacturers. The resolution also recommended that advertisements in sued with regard to all supplies needed in public institutions throughout the country should state that preference would be given to articles produced in Ireland, provided they were of satisfactory quality and fair price, and that all tenders must mention whether the goods tendered for were of frish manufacture; that all other rubble bodies under the control of the or train mainteture; that at other public bodies under the control of the representatives of the Irish people should pass a similar resolution suited to their particular requirements; and that the Bishop of Ireland and the heads of institutions and religious orders be asked to take what steps they thought advisable to advance the industrial prospersty of Ireland. Mr. Cogan, M.P., thought that if all the Iriah people took a leaf out of the book of the Volunteer movement of 1782 and wore Irish goods it would be a great advantage to Iriah industries.

## A ROYAL RESIDENCE.

The question of a royal residence in Ireland is believed to be coming rapid-ly within the sphere of practical polities. The project is now under consideration, and it is believed that any opposition to the suggestion will come from the Freasury rather than from the royal family.

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN. Mrs. Ellen O'Mullanc has just died at Gneeves, near Millstreet; County Cork, at the age of 118 years. Here drughters are still living; the elest is 22. She also leaves twenty-dies grandchildren and eighten great

ENGLAND. The Rev Bernard Vaughan, S. J.,

The Rev Bernard Vaughan, S. J., who has so zealously abored at the Church of the Holy Name, Manchesser, for the Just twenty years, left that town for the Church of the Imanaculate Conception, Farm street, London, where he hvill labor, in the fature. His detarture has caused great argret anymags the people of Manchester, and the Church of the Holy Name was accowded to everflowing an Sunday night, when the rev. gentleman preached his farewell sermon. Taking for his text the words, "Rise up and go forth, thy restingulate to had heard a good deal lately about labe importance of speed in commerce, and not a little anxiety was being inhown in home quarters because England, which once theld the first, ever for street by land and on see being mow in home field the first, prize for speed by land and on sea, was now falling back in the race being run across the planet. Out of the fifty-seven flastest trains in 1899 only fefty-seven fastest trains in 1890 only eight were British. Clearly France and America were leaving us behind on the fron road, while Germany was forgang aboad of us on the pathways of the tea. All that read like very had news to competitors in the race for the prizes of this life, because to them to hear gained in a long voyage or journey sometimes mean; a fortune. After exemplifying the importance of speed, quickness of thought, and creadness of decision in men of business, art, and the leatened professions, Father Vaughan said that while he was interested an men and women he was interested an men and women doing their best with every fibre by their being, and every moment of their time, yet he could not help reminding his heardrs that they must not mea-sure the success or failure of their sure the success or failure of their mission in life by the prizes lust or won in the competitive markets of the world. "What does it grofit a man to gain the whole world, and does his coulf" If the does of a few hours or moments was docked upon as a possible this aster, in commercial life, how was the to describe the loss not of time but of eternity, and of eternal happiness itself? Eather Vaughan insisted that there was nothing here on parth that there was nothing here on earth that could satisfy man, constituted as he was, with a mind, will and heart yearning for the eternal and infinite.

DEATH OF FATHER WILLIAMS. DEATH OF FATHER WILLIAMS, The Newcastle Daily Leader says;—
It is with mincere and heattfelt regret, conscious up to the moment of his that we have to amnounce the death of the Very Rev. Fathret Antownnus Williams, until a few weeks ago Prior of St. Dominio's, which occurred at Mynod-heater, on Tuesday, April 18th, from a complication of cardiac diseases with bronchitis. The late Prior was boliged in February last to leave Newcastle, owng to the failure of his health, and to seek a milder and more congenial climate in the Priory of Meath, and to seek a interrand noro congenial climate in the Priory of Woodchester, in Gloucestersbire, but none of his friends in the North—and they are munuberless—had any susp.— com that his illness would have a fatal termination, and it was with no little shock that the and news of his death was received.

Thou h associated with religious life in Newcastle for many years. Father, Williams was not born in the neighborhood, but saw the light of day list in Leicesterabire in 1836. Follow'ng has vocation, and guided by the Hely Spirit, the chose the monastic life in the order of St. Dominic, and studied for the priesthood first at Viterbo, and afterwards at Rome. He was predained in 1800, and four years later he began his long connection eith Newcestle, coming in 1864 to old St. Andrew's in Worswick street. Here he remained till 1869, which he began his first great work in the building of the present beautiful Church of St. Dominie's, which was finished in 1873, There is no doubt that the church Dominic's, which was finished in 1873. There is no doubt that the church owes its existence to the late Brior, because he not only collected the greater part of the necessary funds, but the whole of the architectural and artistic work, if it did not ement from his brain, was certainly chosen and arranged by him. In 1873 the church was opened with great solemnity, and Cardinait, then Archbishop, Manging, preached in the morning and Father from Burket, that shining light of the Dominion of Order, at the evening service. The fine organ and the beautiful pulput were built afterwards the datter being the gift of Father beautiful palpt were built afterwards the datter being the gift of father (Williams; to the church, paid for by the contents of a purse of gold which his parishioners presented to him on his leaving Newcastle to go to Haverstock Hill, London. Ut the same time he was able to bestow on the Priory in Newcastle a portical to his predecessor, Father Aylward.

## SCOTLAND:

For many years there has been an such interest taken in the advent of any preacher as was taken in 'Monsignor Croke-Robinson by the Catholics of Clasgow, and the subject amounced had all the merit of freshness to recommend it. It must not be supposed that Catholics on that side of the Tweed have no sympathy with their brethren all the world over in their flaudable aspirations that the Popular must have his own again, but somethow with the tapes of years the subhow, with the tapes of years the sub-ject has lost that place in the fore-gront of Catholic thought and speech, which it should always occupy. There-tore St. John's Charch in Portugal hirect was crowded in every name. both the services at which he preachboth the services at which he preached. At the inorning service a retiring collection was taken on tehalf of the Whitevale Orphanage, whilst the proceeds of the evening services went to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. At the outset of his remarks the very rev. gentleman pointed out that the question of the temporal sovereignty of the Pontiff was once more coming to the front, and that it was the wis of every Catholic heart that the Popshould once more be independent in his rate of the cite church. rule of the church.

DISPENSATION WITHDRAWN DISPENSATION WITHDRAWN.
In all the churches of the Archdiocess of Glasgow a letter was read from His Grace the Archbis opiwith drawing the dispensation allowing the fitthful to eat meat on Fridays. For dispensation was given on account of the smallpox endemic, which has an abated. It may be said in passed that very few of the people availed themselves of it, preferring to add file function of the people availed themselves of it, preferring to add file functions of the people available of the people of the people available of the people of the people available of the people available of the people of the people available of the people available of the people of the people available of the people available of the people of the people

Continued from Page Two. an additional mantification to the

ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW His Grace is recovering from the re-

is been able to take a little carriage executed and there is every hope expressed by his medical attendants that the worst part of his bliness is now

### FATHER DUPERIOR.

The Rev. Father Duperior, who has been in charge of St. Vmcent's parish, peem in charge of 5t. Vincent's parish, filasgow, for the past fifteen years, was the recepient of a purse of sovereigns and an address from his congregation. Father Duperior before tridination was a Protestant.

PATHER MAGINN'S GRAVE.

The annual pilgrimage of St. Alphon sue's parish to the Grave of Father Maginn in Delbeth showed that as the years rolled by the number tak part in the function would not get dess, for each year sees the procession assumed arger dimensions and shows what a great hold he had on the affections of his flock.

CHINA.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND CHINESE MARTYRS.
The editor of the "Annuls of the Pro-

The editor of the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" in the last number of that publication says:—We give, unimpaired by added comment, the martyrology of the Munchurian Mission, so simple and so touching in its brevity. God has given a heavenly crown to those heroes, the equals of those of the early ages of the Church. It is for us to think of the survivors and to provide for their heeds by our charity. ceds by our charity.

The following letter has been receiv-The Iollowing letter has been received from Father Choulet, superior of the Southern Manchuria Mission. It is dated Ing-tse, November 30, 1999; I am at length in a position tol give you some details about our marlyrs. Monsegnor Guillon was murdered in the choir of his cathedral at Mukden. the choir of his cathedral at Mukken by order of the chief of the soldiers, the famous Eul-ta-jen, assessor of the Viceroy, and a sworn enemy of the Christians. Our venerable Vicar-Apostolic was first shot and then despitated. His head was exposed to the public, like that of some malefacter. Of his body only a few charred, bones could be recovered. Father Emonet felt beside his Bishop. Sisters Sainte Croix and Albertine perished with the Christians at the burning of the church.

Fathers Bourgeois and Le Guevel, at Leen-Khan, had he undergo much before expiring. The soldiers satisfated upon them their devillsh hatred. The incads were cut off these two brother pricats, were taken to Nengiuen-toneou, and remained there for a long time exposed to the gize of the populace. Fathers Vinud and Bayard, of Biao-hei-chan, and Eather Agnus, of Kouang ning, being taken together by the people of lastse-tchang, were transpierced with lances, and not shot as I was given to understand at first. Their bodies were cast into the river. Father John Li, whom Moneignor Guillon greatly loved on account of his piety and other good qualities. Celt his picty and other good, qualities, felt much repugnation to letting bimself be slaughtered without defending him-self,; but when the Bishop bade the Christians to lay dawn their arms, the Rather same and placed himself deside his Lordship; and there it was he met his death. Thus his last act was one of obedience. Father Alexander His, in charge of the Teung-Kia-kung-ohen district, was taken to Mukden, only a few days after the doath of Monsignor Guillon and his companions. Being called upon the apostatise, the redused to renounce the faith, declaring loudly before the mandaring that he was a Christian and a Qutholic priest. Thereupon the mandarins handed him lover how the Boxers, who cut off his head. Father Muurite Li was taken at Sino-tcheng, a small town in his district. A pagen, who called himself his friend, made known to the Boxers the presence of the Father, of whom he coverat the interctance. Being him mediately bound, Father Maurice was led thack to Mas-mai-Kal and slaughtered these to his residence. his Lordship; and there it was he met his death. Thus his last act was one

One of our thrological students, Auguste Li, has discoppeared. He also must have been but to death. Two of our students at Chaling College. Jean our students at Cha-ling College, Sean Kao and Fabies Tehas, generously gave their blood for Jesus, Christ. When Father Beaulien disbonded his pupils, Jeno hastened home to exbort his relatives to die rather than give my the faith. The Boxers, kearing he was a seminarist, seized him and made him undergo all-kinds of torture. Finally they cut off his hands and teet, and after leaving him in that state for a long time, they beheaded him. Fabien was taken before the sub-prefect, who cross-examined him live times. During these interrogations the young man showed invincible After times. During these interroga-tioms the young man showed invincible constancy. The sub-prefect handed him over to the Boxens, and they shaughtered him. At Touang-houn-shen, throughout Father Villencuve's district, at Sing-ping-fou and in the whole district of Father Hutchet, not of Existian, not a catechumen, was ripuded. The National Guard, organ-ized and the villages, allowed no one to except. Old people, women, and tred in all the villages, allowed no one to excupe. Old people, women, and children, all were stain. These two districts, of recent foundation, have been bottled out. After Touchig thousand the most severely tried districts are those of Mukden and Sixo-hei-chan.

Neukden itself there is no longer phybody. Near the capital we had a village wholly Christian. The soldiers of Eul-ta-len fell upon this village at the very first, seized the thristians, and erouded them into carts to take them to the capital. Then quite little children, who had not been solzed by the soldiers were to be seen following fibe earlist to share the lot of their relatives. Men, women and children were all massacred at Makden. God be thanked, in the other districts nearly all our Christians succeeded in escapping deadth by flight; but they have lost all they possessed, and awander issue and there among bandles, without sheller, food or clothing.

I estimate the number of our Christians massacred out of hatred of the thousand. From fourteen to fifteen thousand. From fourteen to fifteen thousand.

our losses are not so great as one fear-ed, but our ruin is complete. We lead 46 churches and large chapels, without counting oratories, 20 principal pres-byteries, 2 seminaries, and 169 achools and orphanages, Out of all these are have left only our establishments at the port of Ing-tee.

They Never Know Facture .- Careful They Never Knaw Facture.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelec's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and attinulate them to healthy action. There may be eases in which the disease has been needed and does not unsity yield long scalled and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring these Pitts have been known to bring rolled when all other so-called reme-dies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pitts, and medical men speak-leghly of their qualities.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE RISING OF

## THE WATERS ቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀ

It was the hight after Ballyellis. The men were nsleep in the valley, on the graiss, under the hedge whereve: they could, enjoying it needed and well-carned rest, for they had proved the manhood that was in them on that memorable day. Only an odd scout on the hills around was awake, keeping watch and wad. was the night after Ballyellis keeping watch and ward.

Lights glummered funtly in the windows of a farmhouse on the verged Glummered presently more brightly, as the door opened and a beam of light, shot outwards on the bawn. Again grew darkened, as a form appeared thereat, blocking it.

The form appearing at the door whistled, and from the gable end a man came up.
"I want you to look up Mick Maher and George Malone, und send then to me. Don't be long."

me. Don't be long."

The door closed, the farm re-entered and the stream of light was shut off. Less than half an hour afterwards the door opened, and two men entered. Where shown into a parlot, where a number of men were sitting around a stable.

table.

"George," said he who sat at the liead of the table, to the first who entered, "I want to send this letter to Dwyer. It is most important it should reach him at once. I select you because you know the Wicklow hills so well. You cannot go Arklow, way, be ause the soldiery are all around there—guarding every road."

"Ve. y well, Mr. Ryan," said the young fellow addressed, readly.

"You must go with him, Mick, be-

"You must go with him, Mick, be-cause it is too important to be chanced to one. Anything may happen to one in such times as these. But two will be able to help one another, and if evil mischance comes to one the other can take up the running. You understand."
They understood.
"Very well. When will you be ready!"

They would be ready in half an hour.
And were.

The letter was handed to them, and with musiceis strapped across their shoulders, they got into the saddles and moved across towards the bara gate. Other riders had owned these horses and sat in these salldles that morning—men with gleaning delinets and high plumes thereover, with burnished breast plates, steel shoulder straps, and swords by their sides—but these men were driving somewhere in these men were Tring somewhere in the valley, too, and would never aguin

the valley, too, and would never agulas mount borse or sit in saddle. There was a leavy mist, the smist of a summer night, dying over the ground but the moon would be up presently. And, indeed, as it was, the round silver orb was orceping slowly into view over the sky line of Carracough. It was a "trange and unaccustomed scene its peaceful rays would stream down on a little later; but the two wayfarers never even thought of that as they furned their horses" heads

as they turned their horses' kends

frey could not go by the Arklow way, as Esmond Ryan had told these mor, indeed, by any of the known roads; for, after the events of this day became known to them—and Alenews travels fast—the ecowding sofhews travels fast—the coowding sol-diery would be keeping watch and award everywhere. They, therefore, ercossed the meadow lands and corn-lands, and towards the Wicklow hills. The theonlight kept them in company

The roonlight kept them in company until the gray light came creeping from the east across the broad bleast of the Irish sea, and then the moon and the peeping others shut up and disappeared. And by this time they had gained the Iriendly shelter of the hills. Carn Thul, high and nights, was in front of them, and, like a genial Irish accountant, put on a Triendly smile of golden rays quichs summit to welcome them what time they drew near. It was a glorious commer morning. The sun's rays came slanting across the distant sea, the air was sweet and fresh the heatter around was creep-

the distant see, the air was sweet and fresh, the heather around was creeping isto reduess, and, except an odd lark singing high in the morning air, there was not a thing or a sound about. Wintere roise there was arose from the striking of the horses hoofs against the stony way. The air in these high latitudes is exhibitanting, and the travellers felt its effects. They were anjoying it to the full as they moved on an single file, non-speaking, silent. The sensations were much too pleasant to be interrupted by talk.

Presently, however, the silence is troken, for the one behind says in a

hrosen. If the water, the mache is hroken. For the one behind says in a low voice and startled—"Look, George—look!" Malone turned round quickly in his saddle and looked at the speaker.

He was about to ask "What! where!" But his eye following the other's gaze, which was fixed fin a westerly direc-

But his eye following the other's gaze, which was fixed in a westerly direction, the did not need to put the query. He may it all in a glance.

This was what he saw—
A troop of lancers, the morning sun shiming brightly on their pennons and their redects, bringing out the colors with trange vividity. By their sides hung their swords, and in their leather sheathing their corbines. They were going along the ancient military road, so long unused as to have fallentack in its twicinal savagery. But now they halted, and the forms in the saddles turned their faces eastward.

"My soul to glory, they, see us," ex-

claimed Malone in the instant in which he took the scene in. It was easy to take it in; for, with the clearness of the air and the dresh bright-

easy to take it in; for, with the clearness of the air and the fresh brightpress of the sen rays, they did not seem
a quarter of a mile away though
they were probably a mile.

"That they do," and Maher: "we had
better ride for it. They will be on
us immediately."

They were indeed, for presently the
troop went about and were riding in
their direction. It tild not need much
treging to tend the two travellers
pressing forward.

Their horses were not very fresh.
They had teen a good deal of exercise
the previous stay, before their former
owners half fallen from their saddles,
and save the rest during the evening
and early part of the night, had little
for some time. And they had come
a long, troublesome way already. But
they were barong and in good conditon, and they were now put to their were throng and in good condi-and they were now put to their over the rocky heather, taking ad-

Over the rooky heather, taking advantage of a three track wherever they found it, bounding over the rhingle into a depression and urging their horses up the other side, they went on. But the others behind, some ten or twelve, lover equally well mounted, and their horses were fresher, so they kept their own with them—if indeed they were not go hing. They would have gained more capdly if some of them, from time to time, when occasion aross, did not stay to sight their carbines and fire. But the distance

sion arose, did not stay to sight their earlines and fire. But the distance was too great for these old-fash oned firearms, or the aim was unsteady, and they escaped unduri.

The boulders, as they came to Carn Tual, became more frequent and the way heavier. They had to ride, — seramble, rather—around these huge masses of granite, and were sorely delayed. True, their pursuers would have to do the some thing; but these detours, making large curves, were have to do the some thing; out these detours, making large curves, were bringing them within easier range of gunshot, and it man' a horse got a bullet—then where were they fit was all up with them. And what "all up" meant they very well knew. The military stoings in Wexford and Wicklow.

itary stoings in Wexford and Wicklow left no doubt about that.

"We'll never make Glemmalure. George," said Maner, one time when bullets came singing round, and they could then the laughing shouts and hails of their pursuan-laughing, so sure were they of their pray. "My horse is getting tired."

"Well, we must do the best we conford is good," returned Malone. "Push on; we're night a mile ahead of them, still. Push ont."

still. Push out."
Madone had not much more hope of
a successful ending than the other,
but he was of a cheerier mature, and
thought, moreover, that the good word
was just as useful as the stud one.
They left Carn fluid to their right,
and trom its high base the ground
aloned.

and trom its new result right. We're going down the thill. Mind your torer's feet; keep'u feet hold on the reins, and we'll make it yet. Good gracious! What's amiss ?"
The current path had left pursuers and measured not quite a quarter of a

and pursued not waite a quarter of a mile away, as the crow flies. They were nt the unds of a large chord, both—from the circumst nees of the ground—exposed, and the former had taken advantage of the position to firs

taken advantage of the position to fire e. volley.

"My horse is hit in the shoulder, George. See."

Maher rubbed his hand along the shoulder, lifted it for view—it was streaming with shoot.

"That's a bad job—devil a worse," eard Ofalone, as he reined up. "Will he be able to carry on, d'ye think!"

But he wot no answer, for the horse presently shivered a bit, shook himself, shouged forward up his head and side, and it took all Maher's, quickiness to get this feet, out of the starups before he fell, and eave himself from before he fell, and save himself from

nesstoget his feet out of the stirrups before he fell, and save himself from being crushed.

"It were never to see the setting sun egain. I'll put a kink in their laughing," said Malant, as hetleaped out of the saidle, and unalinging, his gun, got it ready. "Don't mind that horse, 'Mick—don't bother yourself shout him the'll never krayel a foot, again. Get your gun."

It was fortunate the horse was a trooper's horse and bould, stand fire, for they both rested their muskets on his back, took isteady dim, at the yelling pursuers behind, who were in no hurry now, knowing their prey was certain, and fired.

They were both good shots. Much firing at hares and wild fowl in these same regions in the more peaceful days find made them so. When the smoke lifted they found that their pursuers had something else to occupy themselves with than yelling forth ribadd insults. They were in a state of confusion, and horses were rearing and frembling.

of confusion, and horses were and trembling.

"There, that will delay 'em a time," Malone said, slinging up his gun again and leaping into the saddle. "Now, Mick, hump up behind me. Why—ch? What the devil are you doing?"

"Unhitching my iaddle," said Mick. "Well, St. Aldan help us. Of alt the loomies I ever haw. Jump up, will

loomies I ever haw. Jump up, will you—while 'there's time."
The words came in a wildly despervoice-hot with indignation and

wrath.
Mick Maher did as he was told: "We'll never make it, George," he said. "We'll hever make Glenmalure This horse is tired, an' two's too

"He wouldn't be much the better for having your raddle on him," said Manlen tone ungrily. "Anyhow, we can only do the best we can. It's all im the

do the best we can. It's all in the hands of God. How dreadful dark its akrowing."
Two was too kuch for him, as Mick Maher haid said. That was evident from the labored way in which the horse strove to get along. That was quite evident. All the more evident when going through w narrow cleft, he stargered visibly against the left side rock, suraring the riders shins. side .rock, swaping the riders'shins. George Malone felt Maher's fingers,

richt. The best flore in the avoid might do that.

Did you bring the training the said in reply the this maintended remark. "It's all right. The best flores in the avoid might do that. Did you bring the

might do that. Did you oring the cartridges?"
"No," sail Maher with a choice. "No, they're under the saddle skirts. I neverthought of that. "Why did you hurry me?"
This seemed to be the last straw for

"Ah-oh, my," he said, guipingly. "Yes, I knaw. I lorget all about the cartifolists. Never care thought of 'em, so more than yourself. Oh, my, do you know what we'll do, Mick ?'

"What?" "We'll make far Darrycorrig. It's all we can do. We'll get thelter there better than hi'ring in the boulders here, where they could stalk us at ease like deer. Isn's it growing terable first?"

It was indeed growing frightfully dark, as their horse, under its double weight, stumbled along. One would think old Carn Tush was putting on mourning for them—as indeed well he might. Men could not be in much more deadly perid-in worse extremi-

They find some six miles to go, per-They mad tome fix miles to go, perhaps eight, to reach Glennaduce Pheymight as well try to make their horse fly to the moon. They had tonly three to resch Durrycorty—ney might, by a miracle, reach that. It was not

to reach Dirrycorrige they might, by a miracle, reach that. It was not much; but, is Malone had said, it was the only thing to be done.

Darrycorr & was a narrow ravine—something the whit they call a canon in thrizons—but a trille long. In the done aforetime, when Wakhow was flossed and rent and torn by convulsions of grature, before the form of man had been econ on this round of obe man had been seen on this round globe it had been made. Just as the Scalp had been rent asunder—just as the severance where the Avoca runs through at Cronbane land been made—just in a comilar manner had nature made the great rent. It was not more than twee the length of the present land in the length of the present land in the length of the present land in the length of the length more than twee the length of a borse's leap in walth, but it was very deep. Its is des were studded with including tooks, out-cropping grantic, and among these grow in places straggling when bushes. Otherwise its walls were steep as the sale walls of n house. And below, in the bed of the ravine, ran a tiny brook—tiny

n bit."
"But wh. t's the good of that?"
broke in M. her, with something like a sob. "They can shuot us from the banks, like bares un a trap."
"It's the only thing to be done. It's gow in the tammer, but rostring wild in the winter, when Garn Tual saught the rays, and the proper meter by its

In this winter, when Carn Tual raught the rains and the snows melted on its fall summit and ordes. To its shelter they turned their torse's hent.

Tounding down the rocky ways, floundering across the spaces of shaggy heath, laboring theavy and with shead, lifeless strides, when steed finally reached its edge, about can're ways in its length. They did not expect he would do no much. But he tild; and whipping off the winkers, they turned him hopping off the winkers, they dege of the pelis and deprecipes, thus as the yells and this precipies, dust as the yells and shouts of their pursuers came on their ears from behind the boulders, not 800

garde away. It was not much of a thelier, when

Each bank commanded to complete wiew of the opposite side, and if the solders event to the far bank they can ld put thism at their feisure—rid-di-fillem with holes, like a cullendar, while they were delpless to reply; or they could come flown the canon from sither end, or soth ends, and capture them. From the treor side, the pro-jecting stone under which they crouoled protected them in a degree. The thrkness, or cloud, or whatever it was—so very unusual of a summer day—protected them also. But it was a poor inclient, and a demail business at the best, and death was spreading his wings very close to them. The could keel, his rey, shivering breath or

their faces.

The second plan was that adopted by the soldiers, perhaps in ignorance of the ground—perhaps because they wanted to take them alive to wreck their toutures on them. The Ameient Mesitems were a rise lot, and, if any-

their for take them alive to wreck their sortures on them. The Ancient Britons were a nice lot, and, if anything, the Hessians were werse.

One party rode up, and, dismounting at the Carp Tual acts, entered the gorge; the other went to the lower and, and entered there. They were

caught, as a hare between two nets, or h balmon in the weir.
"I knew jor'd be caught here," Mick Maher said. 'We're just like rabbits in a ditab, wid the ferryts thracking 'em up." "We have done the best we rould."

"God help us, an' that ain't much."
"Well, crying will make it no better.
Say a prayer or two, and I'll chare my
curtardays with you. Wo'll make a last fight for it, anyhow," Malone

"It's so Airk I can hardly see your hand," said Mick, after a minute or two, as his reached out for the carridges. "What's amiss with the day at all, at all."

"I'm blesi, if I know," said Malone, as a mortal dear for the first "me grew oyer him. "God bless us, it's like a day hould be going to thunder, and yes, it thought," "I never him a thundersform come

and yes it thon't."
"I never line a thunderstorm come like this—whatever it means," observed Mick."
They were quite right in saying so for the blackness was not that of a thunderstorm. A blanket of heavy clouds had covered the face of the sky, heaving it completely—the result of obscuring at completely—the result of a long upoll of very hottweather. But it was not their blanket so much that made the intence placen. Over the made the intense placen. Over the sea, down Balriddarrig way, there desanded a funiel-sheped cloud, intensely black, almost blue-black, from the clouds. And forthwith, rose up from the income another, come-shaped, to meet it-forming a water spout. And this went whirling, revolving, landwirds. Itles two fugitives saw not all this. But they could see the top of the enormous cloud, and they could see the tipe of the enormous cloud, and they could see the tipe of the intense blackness of the day. "Instead is in What's that it as a full, subdued rost burst on their ears.

dull, subdued roof burst on their ears.
"Was that a volley afred?"
"No." Madone answered, "Too dull to be firedrins. I think it must be thur-

'It den't thunder whatever it is,"

"It dan't thunder whatever it is," Maher said.
And then, presently, the sky cleared and the panner day shone out, revealing all things plainly.
"We shad a better ohme: while it was dark," blaher said again. "Give me the cardiodges. We ought to stay a bit apart. I'll fire at those coming approva at faces coming down."
"The very thing, Mick. God send they dow! go'to the other bank facing us. There's no hope then. But, ch f See here. The stock of my gun's all wet."

They had been biding very near the bottom of the emon, and the barrel

## Established 1858 P. BURNS & CJ. Coal and Wood

Good clean fresh mined coal arriving

daily,
HEAD OFFICE

38 King Street East, Toronto
TELEPHONES 131 AND 132

of Malone's gun was between his knees, the ntock below \$ "In the name of God, look! The stream is traing."

It was, indeed, rising—fast, too. Rising by the haif foot per recond—so very fast that there was nothing for that to climb up by book and, rock as quakly as they could. Even so, the rising atream cought them, and their feet and boots got wet.

their feet and boots got wet.

They lated themselves swiftly to near the brain.

"Oh, giory to to the high raine of God! Mick Maher"—as he grasped the other's arm with ingers that seemed grown into iteel—"there, is there. Was ever anything like that! Was ever anything like that! Was ever anything like that!

Not often, indeed Quarte, of a indeligher up, or living green wall came swooning along. Rearing, with a

swooping along. Roaring with a mighty rush. It was high as a two-story house, and its front was pripenderal as a clover cheese. It carried rocks, should, trees—everything—before it and with it. Grasping one another, with a four its which their nother, with a fear to which their dormer fear was as nothing, they watched it come. It did not take long to come and riweep by that that pass-ing, though implantaneous, seemed a

gemenation in time.
"Father in Heaven! Did you see that!" whispered Malone, m awediruce tones.
"I did! I saw it—saw them," said

Mahor, whilst his form shivered and shook, and his face had grown to the color of the newly dead.

In the momentary rush by, they had seen mea's forms sweep by on its surface like thraws. They had time on that swift glance to note the faces of the reflected me, and to see the three control of the see that the the s that awift glance to note the races of the red-coated men, and to see the ten-rible look of unspeakable dread that was on them—a dread that there are no words given to any language to de-acribe. They look that Dante tells us comes into the eyes of those sinners who see death before them—and hell after.

The two men, unspeaking, stood there for full half an hour watching the stormy rush of raging water. It passed like one solid mass, and fell as

passed like one solid mass, and fell as swittly as it rose.

The apparition was afterwards simply explained. The whirling waterspout, coming inwards, had struck Carn Tual and at once dissolved-fell in one mass. A had poured down the mountain sides and to the lowlands by the one way open it—through the savine or canon of Darrycarrig. Thence down the Carraway Stick, into the valley of Glenmadure, whence it rushed, doing immense mischief. Dack to its home again in the sea.

There were less thankful men in Ireland that day, and a good many less

There were less shankful men in Ireland that day, and a good many less religious, than George Malone and Mick Maher, as they emerged on to the solid bank and looked around them on the smelling summer mon.

There was but one soldier left, he who had care of the picketed horses, and him they had little difficulty in securing. The troop of horses they led with them over the uplands and down into the valley. Then turning their faces westward, from the direction in which the rushing waters had

their faces westward, from the direc-tion in which the rushing waters had taken, they came to the end of Glen-malure and deflected north rards. The summer eve was felling, and a peaceful haze setting in over the Av-amore, what time they stood in the shadow of Derrybawn, and handed Michael Dwyer th letter with the welcome news of Ballyellis.—St. Pat-rick's.

THE SOURCE OF LOVE.

Written by the hand of Wieden; 'And our hearts the lesson know, Is the truth that as a shadow, Do man's years of warefare go; As a ship that cleaves the waters, Leaving on the waves no mark;
As the song-pearled flight towards
heaven.
Of the dawn-enamored lark;

As an azute-picroing arrow From the hunter's strong-set bow. Leaving not a trace of passa. Do the years of mortals go.

But the shadow lies behind us, If we face the Source of light; And the harbor is before us. And the harbor is before us,
If we hold the helm aright;
And the wings of weary sparits
Like the larks shall soar above,
If the heart is ever glowing
With the holy warmth of love.
And our prayers shall speed to heaven,
iAs the szure-piercing dar',
if we aim with love untiring
At the source of love—Christ's Heart

YOUTH AND HAPPINESS.

Youth looks for happiness-advancing like for peace. Time holds names of it, unexplored as yet, and the light to illumine the days places is the will of God. We must accept the inevitable. Fo fret and chafe will but make able. To fret end chate will cut make the burden more gualing, and therefore it were well to think seriously of a course of solf-descipline which results in anothing peace. Is it worth the effort i Screly, surely. How many hearts and homes could be many absorts and homes could be furnisformed by an energetic, well-assistanced courageous effort to make the best of thengs? To be stlent, and consequently safe, when the words are delry betting the tongue for outlet. To withold judgment and crush out bit-terness which threadens to rise like a tital water. To west patiently and not to quarred with events. It is not easy to bit back in the solitude of one's own soul and view calmy this surring casy to talt tack in the sources own soul and view calmly the surging srowd; Aut to him who learns to do so-to give in, or up, and wait, life loses much to its mystery, because we read its secret in the will of God.

CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Peals, HENVIOL COPPERATE DE COMPTINA COMPANY BELL FOUNDRY BANGOOD, Md.

Office and Yard: FRONT STREET, NEAR BATHURST Telephone 449 PRINCESS STREAT DOCK Telepisons 190

Eranch Offices-Anch Offices—
422 Yong Street — Telephone 2298
512 Queen Street West—Telephone 132
513 Velledgy Street—Telephone 4433
504 Queen Street — Telephone 4433
504 Queen Street — Telephone 511
274 College Street — Telephone 511
274 College Street — Telephone 312
427 Spadina Avenue—Telephone 2110





THE ... DOMINION BREWERY CU. Limited..

Brewers and Maisters Toronto.

Manufacturers of the celebrated

## WHITE LABEL ALE Ask for it and see that our Brand is on every Cork.

Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the best Analyists, and they have de-clared them Pure and Free from any Deleserious Ingredients.

Wm. ROSS, Manager.

## The Congrave Browery CO.

OF TORONTO, Les.

Malisters, Brewers and Bettlers TORONTO, applying the Tradt with their or

ales and brown stouts Browed from the ,next Malt and brat Born, beand of Hoy . They are: highly recom-mended b, the Medical Routly for their p; thy and strengthen... ing qualities.

Awarded the MI face Prizes of the Internation harhitten, Philips liphin, for Purity of Stores a Scalettian Philips of Quality. Monotable Montle Paris, 1878. Hodel and Stylema, Astrony, 1888. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEVISONE No. 264.

HOTELS.

## **Empress Hotel**

-Terms : \$1.59 per day.tric Care from the Union Station every These RIGHARD PIRRETTE . . PROPRIETOR

## The Arlington TORONTO'S FAVORITE HOTEL.

This well known and attractive Hotel is now under new and liberal management.

P. D. MARCHER, Proprietor C. A. WARD.

## THE IROQUOIS.

POPULAR HOTEL Popular Prices. Contrally Situated. TORONTO, CAN. JAMES K. PAISLEY, Proprietor

## THE ELLIOTT.

J. W. HIRST, Proprietor. OPPOSITE ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL Cor. Church and Shuter Sts.,

TORONTO. Gold Medalist for the Werld, Paris Exposition, 1900

### E. J. ROWLEY PHOTOGRAPHER.

435 Spading Ave. (4 doors S. College St.), Toront

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neall, New Armagh, P.Q., wrives; "For mearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pairs in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at neat, and as my feet were hadly swollen f could not wear my toots for weeks; At last I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas Ecleotric Oil and resolved to Ary it, and to my astoryshment I got almost instant relief, and the ose bottle so; complished a perfect cure.

## THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION :

OFFICE, 9 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops

Bishope and Clergy.
ADVERTISING HATES. Francisca advertisements 10 cents a line.
A liberal discount on contract

Bezalttanos should be made by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter. If by cheque, 25 cents must be added for discount. When changing address, the name ' former Post edics should be given.

emes snould no given. No paper discontinued until arrearage is paid.



Telephone 489 THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.

In the present issue we publish two articles, one of which is illustrative of the information contained in the other. Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis has been explaining in Philadelphia the system upon which the new International Catholic Truth Society works. Many of our readers are alread; aware of the special mission undertaken by this society, which has a respectable and active membership in Canada. The first plank on its platform is the relutation of misstatements appearing in the daily and periodical publications of the continent concerning the Catholic Church. This is a work which calls for the watchful observation of men, not only of intelligence but learning as well, inasmuch as some of the most palpable calumnies printed are penned by leaders in the field of literature. The second article so which we refer provides an apt instance of this very thing. In a letter to The New York Sun "A Catholie Student" brings Prof. Goldwin Smith to book for assertions insulting the truth and dignity of the Catholic Ohurch, assertions which appeared in the very remarkable series of The Sun's articles descriptive of progress in the nineteenth century. Those articles were written by men supposed to be leaders and specialists in their different lines. It is perhaps strange that Prof. Smith should have been chosen as the religious expert. Nor need anyone be amazed at the consequences. The reply of "A Catholic Student" is so overwhelming as to leave nothing more to be said. No one can doubt the good which comes of the exercise of intellectual vigilance among the sone of the Church in the modern world. As long as their tacks are performed with dignity, courtesy and ability there is no doubt that the pubhis will read and learn. And this is all that is desired.

## A CONTEMPTIBLE PAPER.

What a speciacle The Toronto Mail and Empire presents to the Catholie public! It cannot get along without its Saturday spree. On five days of the week it is sober and inoffensive, but it must tipple on the sixth. Its weak spot is still the "Flaneur" page. Last Saturday, of all the treate within the range of that individuals raks, he chose to serve up the "Jesuit Oath." He copied with commendation on its good sense, the London Standard's article, which he knew was Gorard and Father Delaney, and acknowledged of malicious invention by the papers that copied it from its German source. If "Flaneur" had only seen the copy of The Standard in which the alleged oath appeared and not the condemnation next day, he is still condemned, for The Telegram had forestalled him locally in the publication by some weeks, and Father Ryan's denunciation of the thing had been read by thousands in Toronto. THE REGISTER also had published The Star-dard's article and Father Gerard's contradiction, as well as his article on the same subject in The Month. However, it is all good enough yet for "Flanent" and The Mail and Empire, the managers of which cannot be blind to their direct responsibility for the narestrained liberty which is allowed nees a week in this department of their paper to slander, lie about, and vilify Oatholies and the Catholie religion.

CATHOLIC TRUTH WORK IN ENGLAND.

Oardinal Vaughan, presided at the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society in London on April 19. Tae

chief point dwelt upon in the discussion which took place was the desirability of more cheap editions of the holy Gospels. The Cardinal, however, remarked that there was now no exouse whatever for Catholies not reading the Gospels. They were available at so low a price that they could be spread all over the Catholic community. The Society would have earned their gratitude, had it published during the year nothing were than the Gospels, and the book by Lady Amabel Kerr, who has given the Society a little volume entitled "Before Our Lord Came," as well as penny editions of the Gospels. It was far better, ag St. Alphonsus had said, to read the Gospels in the sacred text than to read paraphrases in diluted language. The clergy would be well advised to introduce Lady Amabel's book into the elementary schools, because if they taught the Old Testament-and they must teach it—it would be better to impart its lessons in a form which the children would understand in a way which would make clear their relative importance. They wanted as much of the sacred text of the Old Testament as they could have with out making it a burden to young

THE MAY DEVOTIONS.

The experience of every Catholic family proves the divine sweetness of the devotions of the month of Mary. The fruits of this devotion are sensible and practical. They are universally felt. They nourish virtue; they bring peace, joy and grace. Nor need we wonder that this is so. Think of the marvellously ardent union of the faithful throughout the world which this month witnesses. And that which takes place in Christian society should be experienced in each and every Christian family. Especially blessed is the household wherein the practice of devotion inspires little children with tender love for the Blessed Virgin. What promise for the parents does it not bring; what confidence to children! Truly is she the Mother of God called by the titles, Help of Christians, Consoler of the Afflicted and Peace-giver !

### SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF IRISH MYTHS.

Stranger relationships have been established with physical science by the aid of modern knowledge than that suggested by Dr. Sigerson, president of the Irish National Literary Society, in the course of a recent lecture. Dr. Sigerson believes that some of the familiar Irish myths, or folk tales, have a physical basis. With these myths the present generation of the Irish people are as familiar as were their great grandsires. They probably have had no little influence in developing the vivid Irish imagination, which Dr. Sigerson so well appreciates. However, it is not with their beauty or usefulness, but their origin, that we are concerned.

Dr. Sigerson claims that many legend-myths were imaginative interpretations of the results of seismical disturbances. In several modern cases the waters of lakes were tossed about, and strange noises, " prolonged bellowings" were heard—these in Ireland were construed as the struggling and roaring of a great Plast. The vapots became Druidic mists. Very remarkable in this respect was the famous well legend. It was usually said that a well was laid under a magic spell, and should be kept covered; once the condition was broken. the water rose up and drowned the whole city. This was related of Lough Neagh. Moore has beautifully told the story in verse. But it was re garded as a baseless myth. Yet Geraldus Cambrensis, chaplain to Henry II., said that, in his day, fishermen frequently showed the submerged round towers to strangers. Could there be any foundation for the story? Dr. Sigereon pointed out that the making and uprushing of water in wells had saveral times betokened earthquake action in Italy. Next came the question of the Mythical Isles of the Western Sea, known as the lales of the Young, of the living, of victories-also as Hy-Brassil, and the Isles of the Blest. Were these mere mental creations of the poet and dreamer? Not probably. They were never found, and the only thing which recalled them was the name of Brazil.

that came as Benan states, from the

was good reason to suppose that here again the myth covered a fact, and that the mysterious appearance and disappearance of these Western Isles. assigned to enchantment, were due to the mighty magis of earthquake action. Ample proof of its ancient presence was supplied. Then again the marvellous myth of Baior, of Western Tir-conaill. This exception ally gifted being had a third eye, in the back of his head. That seemed a myth too extravagant to be paraltelled in nature, and yet, Dr Sigerson remembers, the pineal gland of the human brain was a remnant of a third eye, which was still discoverable in a species of lizard. Here the myth covered the fact by a curious coincidence, inexplicable except perhaps by a theory of molecular memory.

MR. BLAKE AND IRELAND

Hon. Edward Blake's withdrawal a few days ago from the well known law firm in Toronto of which he was the head, gave the public a hint that the member for Langford had experienced a strengthening of the ties which unite him to the Irish cause, and had relinquished the idea of returning to Canadian life. Mr. Blake himself has just made an announcement to his constituents to this effect. Speaking in Longford on April 14 he said :

He could sak no better fortune during the few short years during which he could hope to do any public service than that the happy relations that for ten sessions had been established with his constituents may remain to the end.

The expression of this hope was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Blake made one of his characteristic speeches -noble in sentiment, practical in suggestion, and determined in policy. He voiced the cordial harmony pre. vailing in the Irish party to-day, and made a reference to the question of Catholic education which we cannot refrain from giving here:

Then there was the great moral and Then there was the great moral and intellectual question—the question of the higher education of the Catholics of Irelaud. There again they had made progress, and he hoped shortly to be able to bring the question again before the attention of Parliament. They asked no more than that the same degree of consideration should be given to the Catholic majority in connection with Catholic education that was given to the Protestant minority of their follow countrymen in Trinity College. low countrymen in Trinity College. They asked no more and they would take no less (cheers). These ques-tions, and other questions, it would be the duty of their party to have thoroughly sifted in Parliament.

Mr. Blake sometimes save he went among the Irish people as a stranger. He is in error in that. The people understood him perhaps better than he understood himself; and the enthusiasm and harmony with which he was elected and re-elected proved their conviction at all events that he was not coming as a stranger, who who would go away again, but as one of themselves who would stay to the end till the work was finished.

HISTORY TO SUIT THE CASE.

The American conquerors of the Philippines, now that they have eaught Aguinaldo, are setting to work to educate him and his confrires. General MacArthur; who is the military governor of the Philippines, has opened school with a lesson in geography and history, the benefit of which The New York World is inclined to underestimate. Major-General Arthur MacArthur, it says, has compiled and published for the use of the Filipinos. condensed history of the Unit States. The book, of seventy-sight pages, is issued in pamphlet form and contains the story of the discovery of America. Gen. MacAtthur in his explanation of the discovery does not give the Spanish any too much credit. The missioneries are continually refarred to an " friare."

Under the sub-heading of "The Birth of the Nation " Gen. MacArthur tersely explains the cause of the differ. ences between the American colonists and Great Britain which led to the revolution. He says:

"The separation of the American colonies from the mother country was caused by their growing divergence in constitutional ideas. This was a natural result of the different institutions percentated by the new conditions in which the colonists were placed. To the people of England representative government meant the representation of the classes. Reprecentation according to population was a new idea born of colonial conditions."

The General is very brief about the American war against Spain for the conquest of her colonies. He says: mystic Irish Isle of Hy-Brassil. There in The territorial expansion of the

United States was the result of the war with Spain in 1898." "Tho war," says the historian, " resulted in a complete victory for the American." History written on these linet nust set the Filipinos thinking hard.

IT WAS QUITE IRREGULAR.

Enquiries made by Tur Recister concerning the action of the Board of Control in outting off the salary of the assistant city relief officer have established one or two important points. The Board, as has already been pointed out, was sitting at the time in the absence of the Mayor. The relief officers are under the Mayor in his department, and the Board of Control would certainly not attempt to cut down the staff of any other department in the City Hall without consulting the official head. The Board of Control was not consulted when Mr. Walsh was appointed. All the controllers had to do with the matter was to fix the salary. They not only fixed Mr. Walsh's salary last year but increased it. To do Mr. Taylor justice he denies that he had told the Board the services of Mr. Walsh could be dispensed with. Nor can they be dispensed with in justice to the city. The action so far taken by the Board cannot stand alone; and THE REGISTER now is of the opinion hat, understanding the case better not one of the controllers will be prepared to stand by it when, by reason of the irregularity of the action of the Board in the absence of the Mayor, the matter will be reopened. It is altogether probable that a few of the controllers were spurred to injure Mr. Walsh by someone who had a motive in view, and perhaps it is as well not to try and guess the motive. Leaving it out of the question, for the present, we can imagine what a spectacle the Board of Control would make pretending to out down the salary estimates by outting off one single position of \$800 a year, and that position filled by the active official who is attending to the pressing work of investigating the applications for hospital relief.

### A NOBLE STRIKE.

A startling illustration of the danger to which young people are exposed through immoral reading being forced upon them under the pretext of education was reported last week from Tampa, Florids where women employed in a cigar .actoryjwent on strike to protect themselves from insult. It seems that every organ factory has a "reader," whose duty it is to read aloud to the eigarmakers, men and women, while they are at work. In Laplan & Parson's factory, in Tampa, the "reader" was instructed by some of the men to read from a book to which the women objected on the ground of its immorality. The men claimed the book was misjudged. There was nothing for the women to do but go out into the street, which action the management designated a "strike." Never was a "strike" deeided upon in a nobler cause.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

And now there appears a list of English dakes, lords and deans who are willing to mvite into their homes Americans visiting England. This is by way of warming into life an " Augo-Saxon union. The incubators are apt, however, to be suspected of schemes for ateaching some more rich American wonen and their fortunes

It is affirmed that an agreement has been arrived at between the Holy See and the French Government concerning all the vacancies in the French Hierarchy. This however, does not quite harmonize with the references of the Holy Father in Consistory to the persecution of the :eligious orders in France.

Thus was a painful jois the Government at Westminster got last week when the majority suddenly fell to thirty three with twenty-one Mationalists absent. The sense of over-security has prompted the Government to treat every sign of growing discontent with some thing like derision, giving more thought to intrigues within the Cabinet than to the problems before the country. Auher drop in the majority may set them thinking.

In the cable dispatches of Monday it was mentioned that General Brahant and Cecit Rhodes were determined to make English the medium of instruction in the schools of the Transvasl and the adjoining state. Surely history should have taught the world something in this regard. It is a pretty long day since Poland was trampled in the dust and the use of Polish in the oppressed provinces forbidden. But the problem is

as big and ug'y to-day as it was then, the people sticking to their own tongue all the more tenaciously by reason of what they have to suffer for it.

The Catholic press can never leonor Pope Lee enough for the importance which he attaches to the good work it is capable of dolug. A Reuter Rome despatch this wook says the Pope in re ceiving a deputation of French and Bel gain journalists spoke at length upon the auti-Christian spirit prevailing in many countries against which he hoped Christian juornalista would offectively battle. He profoundly regretted, his Holiness said, that many papers, conspicacus for their intellectual strongth, were so dissociated from religious ideals, and he prayed they would awaken to their responsibility to God and humanity in this respect.

On the authority of an Italian paper the Associated Press reports that Cardinai Rampolla has resigned the office of Papai Secretary of State, and that he will be succeeded by Cardinal Forrata, Profest of the Congregation of Indulgencas and Sacred Rollos. It has been said that Cardinal Rampolla was the hardest worked man in Rome next to Pope Lee himself. It is probably true that the Cardinal has for years found the Pope a hard task master, and the former may have felt the strain of their joint labors more severe than the frail and aged Pontiff. But the report of a change in the office of Secretary of State needs some better authority than the name of any individual newspaper.

General Sir William Butler, who tried to prevent the war in South Africa and was recalled for his wisdom, has written a letter to the Clonmal branch of the Gaelio League, Tipperary being the distinguished General's county. These are a few sentences, which will give pleasure to every irishman who loves the language of his race. He says :---"In endeavoring to preserve the old

ns' ve language from extinction, and in placing within the reach of the people the old literature of their land, you and those who wor', with you in the Gaelio League are doing a truly noble labor. You are opening the long choked springs of a pure and a beautiful knowledge, and by offering to a National mind, which has already been hungry to learn the ruined art, music, and literature of its own, you are raising the surest barrier against the depraving influence-I might say the soul-destroying poison-of the modern bookstall."

A Rome correspondent gives the following interesting particulars about Mgr. Martinelli, the Delegate Apostolic in the United States, proclaimed a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals. The Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, ninetyninth of the long line of illustrious Superiors General of the Augustinian Order, was born August 20, 1848, in the parish of Santa Anna, Lucca, Tuscany. He is the youngest of five children born to Cosima and Maddalena (Pardini) Martinelli. Two of the brothers became members of the Augustinian Order, the eldest, the late Cardinal Tomasso Maria Martinelli, and the third Father Aurelius Martinelli, who is now Director General of the Pius Union. The Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, after studying literature and classics in the Seminary of St. Michael's, Lucca, entered the Augustinian Order at Rome, September 6, 1868, after which he studied philocophy and theology in the College of St. Augustine, Rome. On March 4, 1874, he was ordained priest in that city. At the Church of St. Monica. Rome. he was elected Prior-General of the Hermite of the Order of St. Augustine, at the General Chapter of the Augustinian Order, convened in 1889; and again in 1895 he was re-elected to the same position, which he still occupied when appointed by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to succoed Cardinal Satolli as Delegate Apos-

In the Jewish Times, Montreal, to the courtesy of whose editor we are indebtad for an exchange, the leading article this week is devoted to Dr. M. Guedemann, a German by birth, an Austrian by adoption, and a famous Jewish sholar. Dr. Guedemann throws a good deal of light on the subject of anti-Semi. tism in Vienna, and among other things says:-" It cannot be denied that the lows, especially the newspapers controllad by them, are somewhat responsible for the persecution. Think of it! Only fifty-two years ago no Jew could remain in Vienna overnight without special permit from the authorities; and the emansipation of the Jews in Austria only dates back to the year 1862. They seeved the state and their own interests so well that barely a quarter of a century later they became a great power all over the empire. This undden rise intoxicated the majority of J.ws, who wildly and successfully chased arter fortune and title. The women di-play. ed their wealth in towns and in summor resorts so lavishly, that it created envy among the Christians of position, who could not 'udulge in the race of extravavagance. This joalousy nourished the feeling of anti-Semitism, which has also judice was a severe lesson, it is already of the Exchequer in the House.

bearing salutary fruits. Our Jawish men and women are becoming more modest, and develop sterling Jewish characteristics."

A special correspondent in Havana of

The Philadelphia Standard and Times reports the fact that the three colored Oblate Sisters of Providence, Sister Mary Frances, Sister Mary Edward and Sister Mary Immaculate, who came from Baltimore last winter to take up the work of educating Cuban children, have met with very encouraging success. The reverend mother of the Order, who ac companied them to Havava to assist in establishing a school, returned to Baltimore in January. Sister Mary Frances is an American, and is now the mother superior. The other two Sisters are Cubans, although they belong to the American religious community, there being no order of colored Sisters in Cuba. The Sisters have opened a school, called "Our Lady of Charity" Academy, at 87 Compostela street, which is in the central part of the city. While it is the intention to have bearding pupils in the school, those in attendance are as yet almost exclusively day scholars, but these are eighty in number, from five to seventeen years of age. To appreciate the nature of the success the Sisters are meeting with, it must be borne in mind that their school is sur rounded by the free public non sectarian We give our readers to day in these

notes, a somewhat adequate idea of Sir William Harcourt's gotable reference to the war budget in the House of Commons on A pril 18: After all, it was he said only a chapter in the history of the war. It was not a final account. In all, they were to borrow 127 millions, which was more than four times the amount borrowed for the Crimean War. The cost of the South African War had been 148 millions up to the present time. What it would finally amount to the Chancellor had not even ventured to conjecture. In the past 18 months, the Government had increased the debt of the country by £127,000,000, and he ventured to say that by the time the war was over there would have been absorbed the whole of the 200 millions which the economy of the last half of the last century had resulted in saving. But if the revenue of the past year, as he had said, had been beyond hope, the expenditure had been beyond belief, and it was a matter for consideration that in the five veers that the present Government had been in office the increase of expenditure had been nearly 80 millions per annum. They could not go on at this rate without involving the country in fluencial ruin. They had new doctrines on the subject of taxation, and he should say on the whole that the fashionable doctrine was that the taxes should be taken off the zich and put on the poor. Yes, lot them read the organs of the moneyed classer. But it seemed to him that the fashionable doctrine of to day might be condensed into two words, "Conscription" and "protection". Did anybody believe that this expenditure and this borrowing were not going to be increased? Let them read the despatch of Siz Alfred Milner, which was only delivered to them that morning, although it was in the hands of his Majesty's Government on the 25th February, almost immediately on the meeting of the House. Why had it been witheld? They would find that when the war was over a fresh expenditure would begin.

Sir A. Milner had told them that they could not depend upon the bulk of the Africanders even for the purpose of local defence. There was not labor to work the gold mines. The natives of East Africa, under the control of Portugal, would not work in the mines, neither would the coolies, and the introduction of Chinese labor, disliked by every other ople in the world, would resorted to. The police force of 10,000 men at a cost of two and a half millions yearly, would not be sufficient to keep order in the colonies. Siz Alfred Milner admits that things now are work in the Orange Colony and in parts of the Transvael than they were seven months ago. That was not the attement that was got ready for the general election. They had by this unfortunate war gained a paralysis of all reforms at home. There would be no pan for housing the poor, nor any old age pension scheme, nor would anything be done to improve education. When the Crimean War was over expenditure ceased and taxation was gradually reduced, but after spending £100,000,000 on the present war, probably as much money would be required to set up the populations of the two defuset Republies. The country had a right to complain of the indefinite prospect of war and of ever-increasing taxation. The political and military problem is South Africa was deep, and as far as he could see, unisthomable. With their optimism the Government had deceived themsolves and had deluded the country. That optimism had been belied in every stage, and found natural expression in the most disastrons financial statement had its silver lining. Though this pro- that had ever been made by a Chancellor,

## GOLDWIN SMITH ANSWERED

A Latholic in the New York Sun Briegs him to task for Reckless Assertions.

The following appears in the New York Sun; --Sir. --The famous dictum of the Courte de Maistre "History, gend especially church history, for dhe last three conturies has been a grand consepracy egasiast the truth," seems to find a new application on the case of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who wortures to give a "summing up" of the "Progress of Religious Thought," during the last century in the columns of your paper for Aprd H.

I do not propose to go over the entire field towered by so distinguished a savant. Chart were a needless and frurtless task, as he does not attempt to pubstoint hie any of his statements We a e supposed to take the will for the deed in any matter treated by an great in authority. My task in the present paper is to cell the attention of your graders to one or two of the many reckless assertions made in the course of his stricte, and, in a dispussionate way, do state a few facts as we find them in history.

The first assertions is in follows;—

we find them in lustory.
The frist sissection is is follows;
The Church of Rome, to meet the
storm of the Relogination, reorganized
herself at the Council of Trent on lines

storm of the Relogmation, reorganized herself at the Counce' of brent on lines proceededly trace for her by the Jesuats. A compassion of Statez with Aquinas shows the change which dook place in spirit as plainly as a compassion of the Jesuats' meretricious fone with the Gothic churches shows the change in religious taste."

New, Mr. Editor, I presume Mr. Sinith knows something about the history of that famous council, even if his knowledge has been derived from the rafamous apostate, Sarpi. The question is merely a matter of dates. The first session of the Council of Trent was held on December 13, 1545. The Jesuat Order was officially confirmed, for the Charles, by a decree of Paul III, dated September 27, 1540. Hence, within five years, a band of a few men, until then scarcely known 'e the collection and the Charles of the Charles of the Charles of the Charles of the the Charles of the she adopted of the Trent Is this history!

ed" for the Charch of Rome the methods of rearg intextion which she adopted at Trent Is this history?

It is true that there were two Jesants she the Council when it was first convoked, acting in the capacity of Papal theologisms. But they were not, by any manner of means, the only ones who exted in that capacity. A special prominence was given to one of them, Father James Layney, recusse of this extracodulary intellectual

not, by any manner of means, the only ands who meted in that capacity. A specked prominence was given to one of them, Father James Layney, cause of his extraordinary intellectual selts. But does that mean that all the Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals and others present were so bypnotized, mesmerzed, or so thoroughly influenced by him and his companion, Father Salmicron, that the decrees were framed and passed at their dictation. The Council of Trent was held between the years 1645-1503, with two dintervals, on account of difficulties known, I presume, to Goldwin Smith, The first interval was between September 14, 1641, and Mây 1, 1551; bhe second between April 28, 1552, and January 18, 1662. The decrees of the Council were confirmed by the dope on January 26, 1664.

Two Jesults at its inception and two others during its long-continued dprogress, "practically haid down for hear" (the Church of Bong) the methods by which she "reorganized herself at the Council of Irent." Marvelous "power for four simple priests!—The second part of Mr. Smith's assention beffles me so completely that I am at a loss to know if it has a meaning. What had Suarez to do in the Council of means of months, entered the Jesuit Order on June 16, 1561. What does the "change in spirit" means As to the comparison of "Suarez with the seventeen volumes in folio of Aquinas! Again, I find the following assertion, I find the following assertion, I find the following assertion, I find the following has act of the New York Legislature with reference to immoral books, also by the United States postal laws, in the same makter; and, if I remember rightly, blasphemy is punished in the little State of Delaware by flogging. I hope the Jesuits were not the framers of these 'sws! I wish to know how came it that the "Legislature with reference to immoral books, also by the United States postal laws, in the same makter; and, if I remember rightly, blasphemy is punished in the little State of Delaware by flogging. I hope the Jesuits were not the framers of these the statement.

the statement.

The third assertion which I wished to treat of has been already touched upon, in your paper for April 17, by a disciple of Cardinal Newman. 'The mon who has the hardibood to charge Newman with a laok of lore for truth is capable of making any kind of a charge agains' the character of a great man. I heartily endorse the views of the writer of the reply nn Cardinal Newman, by referring Goldwin Smith 'o the Cardinal's answer to his traducer, Kingsley, entitled "Apologia Pro Vita Sua."

One is almost amaxed at the following sweeping assertion of Mr. Smith, third assertion which I wished

ogla Pro Vita Sua."

One is almost amazed at the following sweeping assertion of Mr. Smith, "It (tho Roman Catholio Church) has everywhere been losing the educated classes, or wetained a part of them not so much from conviction, as because its alliance is congenial to political and social reaction." Now, Mr. Ecktor, it just happens that the very reverse is the truth in that land which he graciously calls the mother country, England. Would he kindly read the little brochure of a fellow Progestant, Mr. W. Gordon Gorman, entailed. "A List of Converts to Rome." He will find there a list of tower three thousand intellectual men and women who have given their spiritual allegiance to Rome. Then, if he, has time, he may, with profit, read the volumes of the learned German, Bishop Raes, The Observations of Henry, by Jerdin derived the statics will provide several who have given their spiritual allegiance to Rome. Then, if he has time, giance to Rome. Then, if he has time, he may, with profit, read the volumes the may, with profit, read the volumes best style. Toronto, The contested "Convertiten Bilder," He hearted German, Bishop Raes, of the learned German, Bishop Raes, of the learned German, Bishop Raes, of the Romentage of Company. He hearted a convertition Bilder, and the rever hundreds of eminent mentalities were hundreds of eminent mentalities were hundreds of eminent mentalities and solves and Schlegel, who turn for the company. It is a robust story, in a proposal to company. It is a robust story, in a proposal to company the conficulty of the learned German and two brothers. The tuneral took place on Wednesday when saying and a sufficient confirming to St. Mary's Church, there is nearly to confirm when applied externally, to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swellowed.

The Observations of Henry, by Jerdin Decased had been alling for the fact conductive by the mother, three sisters and two brothers. The tuneral took place on Wednesday mother extensives with a nearly cooling and solventially to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swellowed.

MR. ISAAC ADAMS.

The Juneal took place on Wednesday when saying and solvent provide externally, to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swellowed.

MR. ISAAC ADAMS.

The Juneal took place on Wednesday when saying and solvent provide externally, to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swellowed.

MR. ISAAC ADAMS.

The Juneal took place on Wednesday when saying and solvent provide externally, to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swellowed.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

the Referenation. Lastly, let him perness the brief appendix to the work of Rev. Alfred Young, C.S.P., "Protestant and Catholic countries compared," for a list of American converts.

tant and Catholic countries compared, for a list of American converts. It would be very amusing to your freaders if Mr. Smith were to give them a gsychological study of the conversion of the French Interateur, Brunetiers. Now, Mr. Eddor, in all carnestness. I never comember to have read anything which approximates so nearly to minisclinee on the part of its author as the lecond part of the above assertion; "or retained a part of them not so much from conviction, still less from speculative conviction, as beso much from conviction, and tess from epeculative conviction, as because its alliance is congenial to political and social reaction." The author of "The Imitation of Christ" says;—"Man sees the notion, God judges the intention." If the had only known Goldwin Smith, methinks he would Modulin." I the nad only known Goldwin Smith, methinks he would change the second part of the statement and say; "Professor Smith judges the entention." But he was a medmevalist.

Aga'n, I find this very broad asser-tion, which seems to meet with Mr. Smith's favor; "The four Gospels ind the Acts, which comprise the historic evilences, are all anonymous, all of

ewiknees, are all anonymous, all of anestrain authorship. . . . In not one of the five cases can the existence of the book be traced to the time of the events or a tone so near the events as to precluce the growth of fable in a highly superstitious and totally unor rical age."

This sounds big, and to the shallow-misided is more convincing than if it were an infall ble utterance of the greatest of Popes. But what has the greatest of Popes. But what has the greatest of the Rationalists to say on the question? Here are the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Harnack, whose authorsy has more weight than ten men of the calibre of Professor Smith. I quote verbally from the sor Smath. I quote verbally from the "Dublin Review" for January, 1899;—
"The table represents Harnar's's views, and I record the Stems wichout

"A. D. 70-75 .-- St. Matthew's Gospel (was written). This means our Greek Canonibal First

Gospel. "A. D. 65-70.—St. Mostk's Gospel. Har mack rejects the theory that our Second Gospel is a redaction of a more primitive decument.

"A. D. 78-93.—St. Luke's Gospel and 'the Acts of the Apostles.

"\. D. 80 110.-Gospel and the fibree Epittles of St. John." The render may now draw his own

conclusions.

Just one thing more and I shall have dong with drocessor Smith. The miruoles of Lourdes, and sundry other
such semimediaeval myths, by which
"the Church La ves and exasperoftes
public reason" (what does public reasom mean I), seem to trouble ta m very
much. A very noted Frenchman, M.
Laescare, is the author of a work on
Lourdes. He had the rashness to offer 50,000 drames,—I believe this was
the runn,—do any man who could disprove two of the miracles which were
accepted as authontic at Lourdes. I
hope the offer still holds good.
I deel certain that if Alic. Smith were
present at some of the ecclessistical
trads when the evidence for a particular miraclo is soarched into and done with Professor Smith. The mir-

ular miracle is searched into and closely examined, he would have quite a different tale to tell with regard to the arcdulity of Catholies. The com-mittee of diffeen who are endeavoring to purify our city could learn points on sixting evidence at one of these inquiries. Mr. Smith is very much given to quoting works which are descructive of faith; why did he not feer, for instance, to the great work for, for instance, to the great work of Henry Parry Liddon, Canon of Westmenster, on the Divinity of Christ! Aly special reason for noticing this work is that he refers to certain of the Bampton Lectures, and never refers to those which were given in 1866, and have reached the eighteenth edition already.

In corolusion, Mr. Editor, let me say that I have never read so many gratuitous assertions in as small a 'comit return to the say that is a sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in as small a 'comit results of the sayerious in a small a 'comit results of the sayerious and the sayeriou

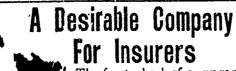
unit 1 have never read so many grati-ultious assertions in as small n 'com-pass as 'n the article by Goldwin Smith. It is nothing but a gross and univarranted unsult to all Catholics who know and love their faith. The man who calmly asserts that the Ro-man Catholic Church "secund resol-ted with defining to reason by her man Catholic Church "secured resolutely to hid defines to reason by her
syllabus, her declaration of Papal Infallibility, her proclamation of the Immaculate Conception of Mary" could
not. I venture to say it, give an honest, straightforward and candid explanation of what the Catholic means
by these tents of faith. Impeccability
and infallibility are, I feel confident,
synonymous to the mind of such as
failibility are, I feel confident,
synonymous to the mind of such as
failibility are, I feel confident,
synonymous to the mind of such as
failibility means onniscience." Forsooth,
Mr. Edisor, 250,000,000 of the human
raco have abandoned the dictates of race have abandoned the dictates & reason and conscience, and Mr. Smith and his followers are the only obedient followers of these God-given Rifts. A CATHOLIC STUDENT.

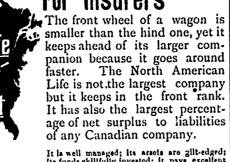
THIRTY-FIVE YEARS WITH THE ESQUIMAUX.

ESQUIMAUX.

Edmonton, N.W.T., April 30.—Father Guillet, of the Reindeer Luke Catholic Mission, is visiting the bishop here after thirty-five years' seclusion among the Esquimaux. For ton years Taylear Guillet never saw a white man, and for twenty years never tasted white bread. For the last fifteen years the flour procurable has been only three sacks per year, previous to that time it was one sack per tinaum. The reverend father's present trip is the first one he has mad to the outer world since going north in 1866, and his purpose in coming out now was to vasit his brother whose home is in Esquimault. From Reindeer Luke he come in camoe to Cumberland, and three 1, canoe to Prince Albert.

## REVIEWS.





It is well managed; its arsets are gilt-edged; its funds skilifully invested; it pays excellent returns to hold; rs of its investment policies. It issues liberal contracts on all approved up to date plans of insurance.

Wm. McCabe, Managing Director.

L. Goldman, Secretary. NORTH AMERICAN LIFE 112-118 King St. West

pleasant contrast to that sickly de pleasant contrast to that sickly de-generacy to much explain the mo-dorn novel in the name of love. Jim Matteon, of Colorado, a a partner in a mine with a Chicago doctor, and is cent to London by the latter to in-terest a capitalist. Matteson is it semon pure troucho-busier, with a vo-cabulary which is as remarkable in its polymerequeness as it is free from yourseness, ofthough slaug at cortainly its, overy word of it. He has a manly, modest nature and a magnificent phy-sique. In London, where he is forced modest nature and a magnificent physique. In London, where he is forced into society, Buffilo Bill fashion, he medes Mary Brien, an emotional movel of the consistency of the control of t

BENZIGER'S MAGAZINE. With the March number Benziger's Magazine was greatly enlarged; the April issue was a fine one and the May number improves still more on three preceding months, Father Finn's splendid story, "But the Love and Thy Grace," illustrated specially by Chas. Svendeen, occupes the first pages. "Con'mo's Waw," a serial by Mirs. Wingaman, is concluded, and a new illustrated serial entitled "In The Days of King Høl," by Marion Ames Taggart, who wrote "Loyal Blue and Royal Sarlet," amounced for the June number. "John Lesparance, Moiser," is a pratty story, also illustrated, by Mass Anna T. Sadler.

A TIMEL'L BOOK. With the March number Benziger's

A TIMELY BOOK.

From the press of William H. Young, New York, "o bine cloth binding with gold letters, comes a pretty boo! for the anorath of a votion upon which darthologs are now entering. "The Month of Mary, for the Use of Ecclesiantics," in a translation from the French of G. Renandet, SS. In it is proposed for each day of the anonth some libraic of the life of the filessed Virgin, first als an object of veneration and love and secondly as a model of some virtue of the hely state. As the title indibutes the book is evolusively adapted to ecclesiastics. Price, 40c.

BALTIMORE CATECHISM.

Messrs. Beneziger Bros., New York A TIMELY BOOK.

Messrs. Benziger Bros. New York, have issued Klauder's revised edition of the Baltimore Catechism, complete in three numbers, the first for small children, and the second and third for larger children and adults.

A PRETTY BOOK. A PREIT BOOK.

A dainty volume for a gift — a churming book for all the year round—is Milly Aveling, the latest and certainly the best work ever written by the date Sarah Trainer Smith, published by Benziger Brothers, New York, price, 65 cents, poarpaid. It is the ectory of a well-bred Catholic family and of an invalid "outsider" as braver and as nation I as was the nation auand of an invaild "outsider" has braver and as pathent as was the patient author, horself a sufferer cheerily elimbing the hills of poin. It is a story for boys as well as for girls. If Milly and Heleua and Frank are splendid ideals of Catholic girlhod, surely Tom Netterly, who takes the burdens of youth and of age upon the young aboulders, is quite as uttractive berole metal. It is delightful to reclize that the last story of Miss Trainer-Smith is a sustained work of such wiform excellence that it is likely to become a classic in American Catholic literature. Much of her work was too aketchy to isast, but Cathrolic literature. Much of her work was too sketchy to dast, but Milly Areling should prove to be an enduring memorial to the genius of the most modest of authors. It is to be hoped that at will be added to the library-chelf of every Catholio family The book is bound in sea-blue and white, with marine designs.

CURRENT MAGAZINES.

CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Two notable articles appear in the Oxfubolic World for May. Dr. William Seton writes on the Higher Education of Women and Posterity, and Thomas Scanlon on Workingmen and Life Insurance. Mr. Scanlon in a warm advocate of insurance, and makes a very interesting record of the remarks he progress.

Two next and readable college magazines are on our desk this week. The University of Ottawa Review for March has the Irish flag for a design on the cover. The Bec, published by the students of St. Jerone's College, Berlin, is a finely printed number. Both, from the literary standpoint, are highly circulable to the institutions whose students publish them tions whose students publish them

TRY IT.—It would be a gross injus-tion to confound that standard healing agent—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, with the ordinary unguents. Jotions and

## REGAN BROS., MERCHANT TAILURS,

101 1/4 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & To-ron: Railway
Affords the best, the quickest, the casiest, and the "heapest means of transportation between Foronto, Port Dalhoude, St. Cath arines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and The Pan-American Exposition. Megnificant Steaters "Garden City" and "Lake-side." Unexcelled electric car service. For informatic, annly to Niagara St. Catharines information apply to Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Ry. Co., St. Catharines, Unt., or H. G. Luke, Milloy's Wharf, Toronto, Ont.

### OBITUARY.

MRS. THOMAS WALSH.

MRS. THOMAS WALSH.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Thomas Walsh, nee Ann Kerwin, who paised away at Grafton, Haldimand Township, on April 10th. Deceaped was 07 years old and was born in Haldimand township, ther parents having emigraced from Ireland in the early pure of the last century. Her father bang one of the first settlers in that section of the country, it may be seen that she belonged to that class of pameers to whose efforts the country now owes at spongerous condition and whose descendants to-day form the trackens or tack-bone of our dair Domainon. That she was not only a devoted mother but also a whole-soul-

mignon. That she was not only a devoted mother that also a whole-souled Cadholio is shown by the success with which she has mentated her virtues in her children and by her strict observance of whatever pertained to her religion. She leaves to mourn her loss—her husband, Thos. Walsh, three daughters, Mrs. Dennis Calnan, Mrs. Reuben Lawless, and Mary who lives at home, and three sons, Thomas and James, who also reside in Haldiand James, who also reside in fraudi-mand, and D. J., of the Iniand Revenue Department, and formerly of Toronto, where he 19 well and favorably known. A large tuneral testified to the te-spect an which she was held in the spect in which she was held in the community. Requiem High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Sullivar, of Peterboro, after which the nortal remains of the deceased were interred in the cemetery at Grafton in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. May her soul rest in peace.

JAMES. MOCARTHY.

Another oid resident of Asphodel has pasted away in James McCarthy. He was born in the Township of Asphodel in July of 1883, and up to a month ago has resided on lot 19, concession 6, of that township. He was a very industrious and energetio man, a successful farmer, a kindly neighbor and was very he, shy esteemed and respectively by a large circle of acquaintances. wus very dightly esteemed and respected by a large circle of acquaintances. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Burns, who predeceased him a few hearsago. To them were born ten children;—Rev. Jos. McCarthy, S.J., Montreal; Jas. A. McCarthy, S. J., St. Louis, Miss.; John F., Norwood; Charles, Asphodel; Mrs. P. Murray, Misses Bridget and Lizzie, Chicago; and Sister Mary Peresa, Sunnyside Orphanage, Toronto. The remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery. Asphodel and a large concourse of people were present to pay the last tribute of respect.

MR. EDWARD HORAN. Almonte, April 27.-Mr. Edward Horan, one of the odlest, if not the oldest readent of the town, died yesterday, after a brief illness, aged 93 years. Deceased came to fown some years ago, from the township of Huntley, where he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was well-known and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place Saturday knowing from his latte residence to St. Mary's Church and cometery. and constery.

DONALD GILLIES.

DONALD GILLIES.

On the 8th inst., Mr. Donald Gillies, of Marden, passed awy. Mr. Gillies was born on the present Gillies homesicad, west of Marden, about sixty years ago, and lived all his life on that form and the adjoining farm subsequently purchased by them, so that he was widely known. That he was highly estremed was amply shown by the large gathering of people at his thireral which took place on the 10th inst. to the Catholic cemetery at Guelph.

MRS. ELIZABETH FINN.

The death occurred on Monday at the residence of her mother, 27 Denison avenue, Toronto, of Mrs. Elizabeth Fmn, widow of the late James Finn. Decased had been adding for one past

Kay's "CANADA'S GREATEST Kay's

## Summer Furniture Needs

None too early to give thought to the furnishing needs for the summer. It may be the summer cottage at the Island, Muskoka, or elsewhere. Perhaps it is your city home, where conditions will be made more summer-like and pleasant by the use of awnings, suitable chairs for verandah or lawn, and in others ways. In these large stocks we have much to suggest in this way.

Our Hickory Furniture

We're having a wonderful run on old Hickory Furniture. Nothing stands hard usage like it, and nothing is more rustic and summer-like looking. The Hickory chair is a great chair for city porches and gardens, summer resorts and all places where a comfortable chair is desirable. There is a comfort about them that surpasses that of any other like class of chairs. A variety of prices. Hickory Chair \$1.75

Hickory Chair \$2.75

Muslin Curtains

Our range of Muslin Curtains for bedrooms is large, and finds many customers in and ous of

many customers in and ous of town.

Size 3 yards long and 40 inches wide, with dotted frill, per pa'r, 75c.

Size 3 yards long by 40 inches wide, with embroidered frill, per pair 85c.

Muslin by the yard for curtain use, 30 inches wide, plain, with fril', per yard, 123c and 15c; 48 inches wide, plain, with frill, per yard, 20c and 25c.

Spotted all-över Muslin, with embroidered frill 30 inches wide, per yard, 20; 48 inches wide, per yard, 20; 48 inches wide, per yard, 202; 48 inches wide, per yard, 30c.

Summer Awnings

You will not ask for snything better than Hettrick's Movable and adjustable Window Awnings, for which we are special agents.

These are made to hang, to have window and possess a degree, of taste that adds beauty to the

home.

No. 1 size, to fit windows from 2 fto 4 feet wide; \$4:

No. 2 size, to fit windows from 4 feet to 6 feet wide, \$5 each,

### Bamboo Verandah Blinds

These go to you complete with cord and pulley, and at the following reasonable prices:

Size 4 x 6 ft ... .40

Size 4 x 8 ft ... .50

Size 6 x 6 ft ... .50

Size 6 x 8 ft ... .70

Size 1 x 8 ft ... .70

Size 1 x 8 ft ... .70

Size 1 x 8 ft ... .70

Size 2 x 8 ft ... .70

### Japanese Rugs

Everyone who sees these goods becomes interested in them. They are on exhibition on the main floor as you enter the main doors. They are extra heavy quality in dark blue, with small quantity of white, and dark green and white. Prices as follows:—Sizes 9x12, \$20; 10-6 x7 7, \$15; 9x6 \$10; 7x4, \$5.50; 6x3, \$3.25; 26x5, \$2.25; 4x2, 1.66; 3x1, 35c.

Japanese Mattings

We have a large range of Japanese Mattings, inlaid self colors, a line of goods that become more popular with the public every seasou. It is well worth your while seeing this line now that it is at its fullest, even though you may not be thisking of buying immediately. Prices per yard, 25e, 35c, and 45c, with special prices by the piece.

No house pays closer attention to orders from out-of town shoppers. Never hesitate at any time to write us about anything in

## John Kay, Son & Co.,

36-38 KING ST. W., TORONTO.

## Spring Weddings

One cannot live through May without being reminded of weddings; weddings of course suggest Furniture, and Furniture as naturally calls to mind the name of this establishment.

We've been in business a great many years now, but never before have we had on view so complete and extensive an assortment of everything in our line necessary to the comfort and convenience of those about to set up housekeeping.

## The Chas. Rogers

& Sons Co., Limited, Yonge Street

## BLAKE'S. LIST

Catholic Books

Blake, Catholic Book Store. 802 Queen West, Toronto. Note New Address.

RAILROAD

Is the short and true route to the Great Pan-American Exposition, to be tell as lindfalo, May last to October Sist. Five action of the cold wide vestions trained daily. It is acknowledged by travelers to be the best line between the cast and the west. The only line passing through Canada using the celebrated free recibing chair case if excellence of conjument counseless and the Wabsah should be considered as having reached the tery spec of tests is min modern railreadible.

Tickets, time-tables and all information, District Passenger Agent, sortise and course King and Yonge Sis., Toronto and St. Thomas Ont.

## **COWAN'S**

Perfection Cocoa Royal Navy Checolate Are absolutely pore, and should be used in every bousehold.

## THE HOME CIRCLE

### LET US SMILE.

The thing that goes the farthest toward anaking life worth while.
That cosis the least and does the
most, is just a pleasant smile.
The smile that hubbles from a he at
that loves its fellow-men
Will drive away the clouds of gloom
and coax the sum again.
It's full of worth, and goodness, doe,
with anany kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it
doesn't cost a cent.

docisn't cost a cent.

There is no room for nadness when we There is no room for sadness when we see a cheery smile;
It always has the same good look—it's mever but of style—
It norves us on to try again when Listure markes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely leat—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle us with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze out a soggy tear.
It ripples out, mercove, to the heart-strings that will tug,
And always leaves an cohe that is very like a hug.
So, smile away. Polks understand which by a smile is meant.
Its worth, as millian dellars, and it describe out a cent.

A SUDDEN AND UNPROVIDED DEATH.

Surgeon General O'L. in the North-

Surgeon Gendal O'L. in the North-west Review.)
We all exhortations most common on the 1 ns of Christian teachers, none is manifestly more urgent than the solemn warning to prepare for death, said however much and however often men and women may delay, or keek the evade making those changes in their flives which such a summons tie-mands, no one ever has, or ever could, object to the invitation on the ground that it is abourd to let the mind dwell shat it is abourd to let the mind dwell am a possibility that may never be grealized. No one thinks the—no one mays this; may not too many be said to not think

says this; may not too many be said to sot thus?

Snumerable are the instances present to the memoras of most people of awfully sudden deaths, but as they seem to be among the number of those events which, however terrible in khemselves, become familiar to the minds of men by repetition, it is all khe more necessary to dwell on the most striking, as a warning that can never be given too often, nor be thought upon too seriously.

Several years ago, when still a young man, I was the surgeon in a regiment serving in Bombay. Among my bro-

several years ago, when star young man, I was the surgeon in a regiment serving in Bombay. Among my brother officers was a Captain Copeland, who lad lately married in Ireland and brought out a charming bride. If was not without a sense of natisfaction, that I found that the heautiful Mrs. Copeland was my countrywoman, and I impusited of a friend of, her husbands, with preat interest whether when man man in the present of a Catholic. "To tell the plain knight, I believe she is, or was," was the disappedinting reply; "but it's just there that people say the nitch connect on bornees in bonnees them. I was told that he promised before the marriage that she should do as she liked, but the was nure she would only want to do be was sure she would only want to do will as temper. There is a Catholic church not far off, as you, of course, will among a nice a priest as one said meet, I lhink, but nobody eyer as Mis. Copeland go. I've heard wo men say that she freté about at some-times. These difference of religion make a confounded lot of trouble." "It's gree with you; you had better

Necome & Catholia.

My dear fellow, I've enough wat after all to count the cost, In your religion there are certain things one would have to do and perhaps even more that one would have to leave under the control of more that one would have to leave un-done, whereas, with us, we take fit easy and no questions are ever asked by anybody. I'm young yet. Some-times I've thought perhaps I shall turn before I die, No doubt, one might do worse."

8.

. When I had led her to her seat ofter the tiance I took a chair by her sale to improve the acquaintance. We talked of Ireland, and music, and various local matters and by and by I contrived to enquire whether she was a Catholic. Offs. Oopland blushed deeply as she almost whispered, "That has sad subject, Mr. O'L., pray don't having in ur before Harry, he won't hear of my going to our rhurch." I have tried to coax him/to let me got comfession, but without any result, ex-

have tried to coak him/to let me go to confession, but without any result, except to make him angry for flays. Indeed, he was really furious the dast time fine maliget was alluded to, so much to that I should be frightened to broke of it again."

Mrs. Copeland was a very popular little woman, so that I seldom found her clone when I called, and thus weeks and morthy passed, until one day leaving the mess. Capt. Copeland Joined me, and said that me wife was not well, and that he should feel extermely obliged if I would call and see her.

see her.

I went at once to the house, and af-ter a long conversation about her health, and relating all the news that health, and relating all the news that I thought could canuse her many way. I ventured, "You must forgive me, my letter Mrs. Copela" if I trespass fa. Aftile beyond the limit of my professional advice, but you are my touritry-moman, and a fellow Cathois; what about seeing a priest? As a medical advice, I don't mind any personal ampleasant sees—don't you think I could come to Capt Copeland on the forbidmen topic? I could easily iell him that, as a dector, I requireryour mind the beautiful at the control of the could easily the control of the could easily the control of the could easily easily the could easily th

"Oh, no, on no account just now, though I thank you very much," was the disheurtening reply, "Harry has been so very kind to mo tately—since I gave up leuting him see that not going to mais vexed me, and put away a little cruonix which he used con-

a little cruosix which he used con-straistly to say he could not bear the sight of—that I would not camoy him amoy thin for the world."
"I have in my thoughts not this world, but the next, my dear lady, but of course it must be as you please, but I must do my duty, you are all and you may be worse, and life is always uncertain in spite of the ut-most care."

most care."
"Oh, Mr. O'L., I never expected that you would have alarmed me. Harry is always saying that I shall overy soon be well agata, and he bought me most perfect lady's horse last week because he stad he wanted me to have something pleasant to think about."
Disappointed but utill hoping for the bast. I took leave, assuring the basbest, I took leave, assuring the pa-tient that I would gladly ride over at any moment of the day or night that she might fancy she would like to see me. At length a day came when fl was

summoned. In a quarter of an hour I was by the sick bed, and did my best to keep up a cheerful conversation until Capt. Copeland appeared, who in-sisted upon my remaining to dise. I shall never forget that perfectly

quiet evening, warm and sultry as is common in Hombay, there was some-thing almost uncamp in the silence around; even the sound of insects second dushed.

As soon as we had finished dessert

Copdand suggested that we should amjoy our eigers better walking up and down in what is there balled the

and down in what is there called the compound; so I agreed.

Before, however, going outside, I dupped for a moment into Mrs. Copeland's room, arranged her pllows comfortably, saw that both har attendants were there and that she needed nothing, and explaining that we were within a stone's throw, joined her husband.

We had been slowly pacing up and down some time, discussing various

We had been slowly pacing up and down some time, discussing various regimental matters, and the last news from England, when all at once an agonizing cry of pain struck my ear.

With one bound I cleared the nteps of the verandah, and before the last each of that sound that seemed to remain a my hearing for weeks after, could have died away completely in the distance, I was by Mrs. Copeland's side. Her malady had taken a very unusual turn, I knew ma moment what, and so awfully sudden was ft in this tresult, that when Capt. Copeland entered the room a few seconds after I had done so, I could only gasp out

entered the room a few seconds after I had done so, I could only gash out thuskely, "it's all over."
Surely no lips save those divinely chosen to teach men could add any weight to the lesson of such an end as the. A layman cannot do so, and I will not try, but shall be only too thankful if this case of my personal experience may be found useful as it-ustrating the words we have all of us beard so often from the chair of truth, "Be ye therefore ready, for at an hour when ye thingk not, the Son of Man when ye think not, the Son of Man

## NOVITIATE OF THE HOME.

Cardinal Gibbons say; The home is the primeval novitiate. Its beneficent agency is the most far-freeching and enduring of all schools, The parental fireside was the only academy which the Pairwarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob frequented, and in which they received and invariantited in turn the knowledge and worship of Ged. The bone is not only the most ascient, but is also the most ascient and the mother is the oldest and most chrished of all teachers, The devoit Obristian mother is called to be an aposite. The family is her field of labor; the members of the household are the souls committed to her fining ty. No teacher can adequately supply the place of the mother. No one has the same hold that he maintains on the intellect rad affections of her Cardinal Gibbons say; The home is by anybody. I'm young yet. Sometimes I've thought perhaps I shall has the same hold that she maintains on the intellect rad, affections of her child. She is not only an authority whose right of rule is never questioned, but also an oracle that is implicitly believed. The words and example of a parent, especially of a mother, exent a life-long influence on the twening. Her kusband introduced me to her, and she let me put my, name down on her card for a valse.

When I had led her to her seat after the tlance I took a chair by her sale to improve the acquaintance. We calked of Ireland, and music, and varetained for the model of the model of the model.

child. The seed, of rightteomacks, sown in the youthful mind by the patheses on the method in the patheses of the control and the seed of the control and the seed of the control and the seed of the large of the control and the seed of the control and the

The same of the sa

tor years and, as they tenderly atter our name, say; "Her words and exam-ples prepared one for a life of usefulness, to her I owe my present happl-ness." We may well say, I have not lived in vain.

### PRAYER.

The world is full of people who talk about their prayers, what they pray for, how many times they ask for certain things, and all the details of their petitions. But how seldom do we hear of anyone's praying for strength to resist temptation or for a deeper spuritual life. By prayer half the world seems to understand merely the actions for temporal blessings from world seems to understand merely the asking for temporal blessings from God. We pray for money, for health. For tavors for ourselves and for our triends, but for the greatest thing of all we do not seem to pray. Brayer is not alone pathtion, it is also praise, indoration and the worshap of God; to place ourselves in the presence of God and to meditate upon His immensity and our own unworthiness is the highest form of prayer. Our most sity and our own unworthiness is the highest form of prayer. Our most frequent and most fervent prayer should be for grace to avoid falling into mortal sin. Mortal sin is the greatest evil in the world; kills our souls and makes us into animals, and yet we seem indifferent to the avonderfur remedy which God has placed at our Leposal, prayer and the Sacraments. Some of us are foolish enough to fancy that all our prayers will be to finey that all our preyers will be granted while we are spiritually dead. Let us first pray for a closer union with God, for the strength to remain pure, and all the other things will be added aunto us.

### FAITH.

FAITH.

Let us lay hold of faith. Of what wrofit is it to us to gain a firm hold on life if we hold it but blindly without any light on the meaning of our future destiny? Faith. Christian faith, holds the key to the blessedness of the eternal life. Strong, serene, unquenchable faith in the loving kindness of God, the wisdom of Providence the evidence of the Holy Spirit, and the redeening love of Christ will enable us to look fearlessly toward the end of the temporal existence and the beginning of the eternal, and will make it possible for us to live our lives effectively, grandly! Letting go the unworthy things that meet us—pretence, worry, discontent, and self-secking—and taking loyal bold of time, work, precent happiness, love, time, work, present happiness; love, duty, sorrow and faith, let us so live in all true manimess as to be an in-fipration, strength and blessing to those whose lives are touched by purs.

### JEWELS OF FAITH.

If we were told that on a certain day valuable gifts would be distribut-ed free to all who would apply, what crowds would rush to the place. But Our Lord offers daily to those who ask the most valuable jewels of faith, drope, and charity, and all the other virtues and spiritual gifts, yet how few are those who ask. Why da it? few are those who ask. Why da it f Why this indifference, door friends?

WHAT WE CAN HAVE WITHOUT MONEY.

If ever there were a time when we If ever there were a time when we needed to think of what we can have without money, it is now. We think much about money. We say we can to nothing without money. That is not so. We can be saints without money; we can have peace of conscience, peace with God, joy in God, we can have Heaven without money.

### <del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> CHILDREN'S

## CORNER

THE RAINEOW.

There are seven sisters that I re all

day
In a wonderful house of light;
And they sail away in the twilight

gray, Out on the sea of night. And never till morn are those sisters

For they stay in bed, they stay in

bed-Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Vellow, Orange, and Red.

But when it is day once more, once

mores
They rouse themselves from sleep;
If the rain begins to pour and pour,
It will soon be time to play be-peep.
But they wast till the clouds dave almost fled;
The recent there's a rainbow over-

Then we say there's a rainbow over-

head. It is only the seven sisters seen In the house of light at the open

Heart of Jesus Christ! Then wilt speake to Him, O Soveregm, because all that then asketh of Him thou wilt obtain, for is He not thy Son!

### A PRIGTER'S VENGEANCE

Pauline King tells in St. Nicholas for May how the famous Venetian printer Aldue, the tourder of the Al-

many any time turnous venerating printer values, treated a lay and a girl who tried to destroy his property, because it was ruling their fathor's business of copying manuscripts. While the tirtle twins were throwing away the types, the door opened, and a middle-aged man in a long gown stood in the doorway. Expecting to find the room desarted, the started back in surprise at the sight before film; for what a little culpurnous editor in dung in his prigiting room edter maluight was more than Aldus—for it was the master himself who had come upon the scene—could guess.

Laura, transfixed with fear at havhadra, translated with fear at my-ing beau described, stood grasping a handful of type, and Aldus' sharp eyes quickly took in the depredations that she had committed. "What are you up to?" he buid, more in amazement then in anger.

she had commented. "What are you up bo?" he hold, more in amazement than in anger.

At this moment Lanciatto, who had been hanging out of the window, and so had not heard the door open and shut, turned and saw the tail gentleman talking to Laura With one bound the boy tere across the room, flugging his arms around his sister. "Don't you dave touch her," he ered to Aldus. "Funish me if you want to, but let Laura alone. If you will tet me take her home in the boat, I'll come right book, and you can look me up, if you wish I'll stand anything, but I won't have my elster hurt."

V.s.ons of being immured in a dungron for life flitted across Lanciatte's mind. 'Aldus, still further puzzled, stood looking at the two sweet, aristoxiatic faces. In the four bright cyce he could read notifing but a fixed, almost heroic resolution. That eyes he could read notifing but a fix-ed, almost heroic resolution. That no childsh props had brought these young people at midnight to this lone-ly place he was assured, but dow to investigate the notter was difficult. "Tell me," he said, gently, "why you are kere, and why you have destroyed my correfully set up type."

Lonciotto began to speak, but Laura interrupted him,—
"Because we hate the type."

"Because we hate the type."
"You take it?"
"Yes.; and the printing-press. We came to smash up the press, but we

aouldm't.' "So you took to dropping the type in-to the could, did you?" Well, not very much digtm has been done. There are plenty more letters, and the work will be quickly done over again on the morrow. Yet what put it into your curly deeds to 2ry to in Jure me? Why do you hate the press!" Aldus asked

Wath the courage of despair, Laura hreathless operated out the whole story of the straits to which they had been reduced, all on account of this aruel knewtion; and as Aldus listened, his expression changed to one of

been reduced, all on account of this caucal invention; and as Aldus listened, his expression changed to one of rare sympathy and kindness. Generous to a fault, the great distress into which the copyrists had been thrown since the invention of printing was not anknown to him, and he had done everything that lay in his power to help and relieve whenever the could though, of course, his purse was limited. Now, as Loura's shrill little voice sobbed out the sorrow of her heart, the good printer turned away to hide the moisture in his eyes.

"Don't look Limiotto up?" she begged, when her story was told. "It would kill, our grandfather. I'd fix the page right again if you would give me some more letters. It's Greek, and I know Greek; grandfather had me help him when he coped the very book that you are doing."

"You know Greek; grandfather had me help him when he coped the very book that you are doing."

"You know Greek - ch?" Then, as Laura, to prove her proficiency, fluently travelated a line or two, he laughed. "Come, come," he said, "it is a late hour for so young a lidy to be reading the dead languages. No; you couldn't get up what you have destroyed; this is no time for me to give larsons in type-setting; besides, how could I tell that you wouldn't be putting my letters in your pocket, or even gwallowing them—such a little free-exter as you are! One clock, bless me! Time you both were in bed. I haven't got dangeons for you; on! It haven't got dangeons for you; on! It haven't got dangeons for you; on It think I'll have do send you bome. But you must be quinished first. I com't have people breaking into my house with tharge hammers and not pun shithem."

"No," said the children, feebly.

Then, having made them prouise that they would not run away during the absence. Aidus disappeared in

"No," said the children, feebly.

Then, having made them promises
that they would not run away during
his absence. Aidus disappeared in
sector of the instrument for their
gunishment, and the twins, their arms
around each other's neck, sat huddled
together in perfect misery. "You-

EDUCATIONAL.

## Mrs. Elsa MacPherson CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER.

Diplomés Royal Conservatorium of Music, Leipzig Consuctor St. Mary's Choir and Irish Musical Art Society.

STUDIO-6 SUSSEX AVE. YORONTO.

Loretto Wellington Place, Abbey.... Toronto, Ont...

This fine institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size, is situated conveniently near the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently re-mote to secure the quiet and sections so consenial to study.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies.

Circular with full information as to uniform, terms, &c., may be had by addressing LADY SUPPRIOR.

LADY SUPERIOR WELLINGTON PLACE,.
TORONTO

## ESTABL SHED School of

Practical Science Amiliated to the Univer-Loronto.

This Solved is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Untario, and gives instruction in the following departments:

1—Civil Engineering. 2—Mining Rogineering. 3—Mechanical and Electrical Engineer-ing. 4—Architecture, 5—Annipti-cal and Applied Chemistry.

con anu Applied Chemistry.

Special attention is directed to the facilities possessed by the School for giving instructions in Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories;

1—Chemical. 2—Assaring. 8—Hilling. 4—Bisam 5—Metrological. 6—Risctrical. 7—Testing. The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils, Special Students will be received, as well as these taking regular courses. For full information see Calendar, L. B. SZEWART, Seey,

### Professional.

ARTHUR W. HOLMES,

ARCHITECT.

170 Spadina Ave. Telephone Main \$248.

LATCHFORD, McDOUGALL & DALY BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS. Supreme Court and Parliamentary Agenta.
OTTAWA, ONT.

F. R. Latchford, K. C. J. Lorn McDougell, Jr. Pdward J. Daly.

SCOTT, SCOTT & CURLE, BARRISTERS, SOLICIT RS, &c. Supreme and Exchequer Court Agents.

CARLETON CHAMBEES, OTTAWA, ONT.
Hen, R. W. Scott, K. C. L. L. D. D'Arcy Scott.
D'Arcy Scott, W. H. Cutte, M. A.
D'Arcy Scott, Departmental Agent and Parliamentary Soil toe authorized under the Rules of the House of Commons of Canida.

### HEARN & SLATTERY R.RISTERS, SOLICITORS, NO-

BAR-RISTERS, BULLOTA Admiratty. Offices: Canada Life Building, 46 OFFICE PHONE 1040.
T. FRANK SLATTERY, Residence

285 Simcoe St., Res. 'Phone 876. EDWARD J. HEARN, Residence : 21 Grange Ave. Res. 'Phone 1058. ANGLIN & MALLON,

BARRISTEES, SOLICITORS, NOTAR
IES, &c. Offices: Land Scourties
Chambers, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Terento. P. A. Anglik. Jab. W. Maleon, LL, B

### TELEPHONE 1966. CAMERON & LEE

DARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries.
Deby. Offices: Land Scourity Building,
ser Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Terante
Bolton and Oakville, Oat. Telephone 1883. I. C. CAMERON, B.A. W. T. J. LEE, B.C.L.

## MCBRADY & O'CONNOR.

DARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Process in Admiralty. Roems 67
and 68, Canada Life Building, 46 King 84
West, Terosto.

T. J. W. O'CONNOR L. V. MOBRADY. TRLEPHONE 9695.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAE IES PUBLIC, Etc. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebes Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St. Teronto.

W. J. BOLAN A. C. MACDONELL W. Telephone No. 1076 FOY & KELLY.

RTERS. SOLICITOR Offices: Home Savings and Lean Company's Fulldings, 80 Church Stree

## <del>\*</del> SANDWICH BREAD

When you want something extra nice for your next "At Home" phone 5553, and your order will be attended to promptly, and you will have the satisfaction of having on the table Sandwich Bread that is perfection. One trial convinces
even the most fastidious palate
It's the same price as other bread,
So why not have the best?

H. C.Tomlin, 420.422 Bathurat \$t. H. C. Tomlin,

## HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS

MEAT Choppers, Presses, Saws. BREAD GRATERS, ETC.

## Rice Lewis & Son,

LIMITED

Corner King and Victoria Sts., Toronto.

II. L. ESTEN. UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN

Ontario Land Surveyors Etc., Etc.

Surveys, Plans and Descriptions of Pro-perties, Disputed Boundaries Ad-justed, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located. Office: Cor. Richmond & Bay'Sts, TORONTO. TELEPHONE 1386.

## J. YOUNG, Undertaker & Embalmer 359 YONGE STREET.

## MONUMENTS

Finest work and best designs at lowest prices in Granite and Marble Monuments. We are the largest Manufacturers in the Dominion. Meintesh Granite and Markie Ca. 1119 & 1121 YONGE ST. (Terminal Yonge St. Car Route.)

## TELEPHONE North 1484 Miles & Mann

Telephone 1919. TORONTO.

Undertakers and Embalmers, 282 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO. 9 doors west of Spadina, north Open Day and Night.

## F. ROSAR,

Tel. 2638.

TO RONTO.

## McCabe & Co. Undertakers and Embalmers. 222 Queen St. East

Oven Night and Day. A Magle Pill .- Dyspepsia is a foc with which men are constantly grap-pling but cannot exterminate. Sub-dued, and to all appearances vanquish-ed m one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the diges-tive apparatus is as delicate as the by apparates is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of the will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the storatch ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parameter's Vegetable Pills are recommended as unite and sure.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. "But yet the Son of Mam, when He cometh, the lift He find, think you, faith on the earth?"—St. Luke, xviii, 8.

The days of old were days of might. In forms of greatness moulded, And flowers of Heaven grew on the

earth Within the church unfolded: For grace fell fast as summer dew, And saints to giant stature grew.

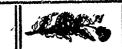
But one by one the gifts are gone. That on the world abounded, When it within the church's walls Was willingly surrounded; And weary nations scarce can bide The thrail of power unsanctified.

A blight hath passed upon the wrold, Her summer both depart 1; The chill of age is on her sons, The cold and fearful hearted; And sad, amid neglect and scorn, Our mother sits and weeps forlorn.

Narrow and narrower stall each year,
The holy circle growth,
And what the end of all shall be
No man nor Angel knoweth;
And so we wast and watch in fear—
It may be that the Lord is near.
—Pr. Faber.

SUBSORIBE FOR THE CATHOLIC

## AN IDYLL OF THE SEA



The light lay luminous and calm on a The light lay luminous and cam but a wide gray sea; a little girl in a shab-by serge gown, with eyes filled with some of the wonder and glory thereof, sat stitching—most incongruous of occupations—at the pier head, while the waters dapped and glurgled in eddying currents at its base.

"Boat ahoy !"

"Boat ahoy!"
A small boat was rounding the second pier that formed the other side of the harbor, and a fishing smack, with stale set to catch the wind, was coming out on a flowing tide. A mild excitement for a minute; the smack put her rudder hard over, the little boat shipped and the collision which seemed imminent to the great peril of the smaller zraft and her evidently unseamantike dirers, was avoided.

The wirl at the shabby serge had

unseamanuke durers, was avoided.
The girl in the shabby serge had looked on with interest till the two of three persons who had come up dwired away, leaving a colitary figure lined against the sky line, an oldistration wal-looking man—a gentleman, girl instantly noted, a retire. The sky line against the sky line, and oldistration wal-looking man—a gentleman, girl instantly noted, a retire. retired der, possibly a captain, her active mine decided before he had

ther active mine decided before he had time to seat thinself, as he almost immediately did on a bench looking fandwards, but from which he commended the shipping in the harbor. The girl sewed on, taking, however, a fluctuating interest in the other human being on the pier-head, who was now occupied in the finding and dighting of a short wooden pipe and the surveyal of the quiet panorama of vessels before his eyes.

The wind was freshening, and not

surveyal of the quiet panoramous vives sels before his eyes.

The wind was freshening, and not long after the girl folded her work and rising to her feet with a slight shiver called a small terrier that had lein near her in watchful mistrust and started homeward; her dog as she went ran sniffing and friendly doward the quiet naval man on the benchamost unusual sign of favor—while the girl involuntarily walked with a slight straightening of her small person and a throwing back on a dark head well set on rather drooping thoulders. As she passed the man, who had been apparently gazing intently on a ismall white pinnacle near at hand, durned his head and followed the swaying figure and the white dog with his eyes till they disappeared up the steep nione steps leading to the town on the cliff above.

A week kinsed and every evening to-

town on the cliff above.

A week based and every esening toward sunset the solitary man sat at the pierhead near the lighthouse, but an occasional old salt and a whoeling leas gull flying over the harbor flay were is only companions. But at length, on a clear, gray evening like the first, the girl in the blue serge came stepping briskly along from the town on to the pier with the same piece of wonk and the same terrier wagging his stumpy tail in enjoyment of the evening breeze and the proximity of the sea, which always fascinated him at a distance. him - at a distance.

ity of the sea, which always tascinated him - at a distance.

The naval man was already scated on his favorite bouch and appeared unaware of the girl's approach and of her seating herself on the granite steps rising out of the harbor not fifty yards off. The dog, which answered to the name of "Tyke," however, was less restrained by the usages of society, and ran to and fro in a conciliatory way, faying a cold nose occasionally on the scafaring man's knee, till at last, tired of truitless amenities, he lay quiet at his mistress feet, blinking lasily at the shifting shadows on the water. His quietude, however, was not of long furstion; some sea guils on a buoy near at hand aroused his ire, and his barks, shrill and loud, gained a momentary interest from fire meditative birds. Their meditative birds. Their meditative birds. Their meditative birds. Their search was an of the stone steps, ending by slipping over a climy corner into the harbor below. A strong current was sweeping round the jetty and but to sea, and the little dog's frantic efforts would have availed him nothing against a watery grave had not his friend on the wooden beach, with more agility than he might have been uredited with, swept down the flight of steps in a few long strides and grasped the struggling animal with a far-reaching arm in less time than it took the girl or serge to rise to her feet in white and agonized expectation of her dog's untimely end. She turned a pale and graterial face upon the gray-headed captain as, with chayacteristic neatness, he dried his coat from the rather mugny water with which Tyke, now triumphant on the pion above, had bespattered him.

"Thank you ever so nuch," she said in hearifalt tones. The naval man was already seated on

"Thank you ever so nuch," she said in heartfelt tones. "I don't know what I could have done if you had not been so kind."

"Not a" all," said the unk own r over, rather grimly. "But I don't think these steps very secure for your dog or for you."

"Don't you really?" gathering up her work. "I will certainly not sit here again, siryhow. Tyke did give me n fright."

The cap ain as the girl inwardly called him; appeared to be a man of few words, for he said nothing beyond pointing to his own wooden bench, with the remark, "Far safer for a young lady like you."

The girl, gather shyly and not know ing how to again render thanks for what she considered a very great ser-wice seated herself allently, while the captain, reising his cap, proceeded to pace the jetty, as no doubt the had baced his abip's deck in days more or vaced his supply deck in the same less remote. As he passed her for the fifth or mixth time the girl ventured

to address him.
"I am afraid," she said, shyly, "I
klave turned you out. Won't you sit

down!"
The captain removed his pipe from his mouth, and a gleam of some sort crossed his rarged face.
"If you don't object to an old fellow, old enough to be your father," his said, bluffly, flicking a speek of ash from his coat and pocketing his whort pips while he seated himself at the far end of the rather long beach. "May I work," said the dar! Inchest, the tas and of the rather loud peuch

ly, "what-who-to whom I am in-debted i"

"My name, do you mean f Forrester-Oaptain William Correcter, R.

N."
There was a directness about the captain that thoulshed all subterfuges.
"My name," said the girl, "is Mary Uarvell. I live here with my ancie, colonel Carvell, and I am sure—that is—my uncle is a great invalid, otherwise I am sure the would be delighted to meet you and thank you very much—for my sake, because, after all, he's not very fond of Tyke."
Another gleam—this time of compre-

Another gleam --this time of compre-fluinsion-showed in the sea captain's eyes; eyes of deer and honest-dooking blue, with a queer glint of humor and something that looked like tenderness, fur all the ruggedness and roughness of his face. of his face.

of his face.

"You are a great deal too kind," he said. "I did nothing to call for anything but a word of thanks, and Col. Carvell would be much surprised, I skould say, if I expected formal thanks from him. Plense oblige me by saying nothing more—on that subject." he added abruptly.

This wish milled and the contain here.

The girl smiled, and the captain, see-

The girl smiled, and the captain, seeing her smile, smiled too.

"I'n not much of a lady's man, Miss Carvoll—never was and always said the wrong thing. 'Blundering Bill' they called me in the old gun-room kays—and after, too.'

Ulundering of not, the girl looked into the kindly face and liked it, and then and there a friendship was begun, signed and scaled between the girl in the shabby blue serge and the iron-gray-haired captain. Mary Carvell found herself talking—talking to this strange man till the light threatened to fade out in the far west over the churchyard on the cliff and the sea was turning gray and ashen beyond the harbor walls.

"I am afraid I must be going in now," she said, folding her neglected work. Captain Forrester rose abruptly to his feet, and the light on the plain, rugged face that had been tilt an almast to canceliness faded, as the

ly to his feet, and the light on the plain, rugged face that had been lit up almost to canceliness faded, as the light had feded on the sea, to gray

"Good-bye, Miss Carvell," he said taking the finely-made brown hand she extended to him in his big, strong

grasp. "Good-bye," the girl said; "and thank you ever-w., I forgot!" She laughed merrily-an almost fogotten

sound to Tyke, who wagged his tail instantly in response. She was turning to go, when Captain Forrester, who was looking fixedly but to sea coughed.

"It is,—ahem—lovely, and so—brac-ing here of an evening—about this

time, I mean."
"Yes, it is lovely. I generally come
out after tea if my uncle thosen't, want
me. That I am afraid the air must be

had for your cough," demurely. The captain who, to do him justice, looked far from delicate, drew him-

"Never had a cough in my life. It was merely—in fact, nothing at all."
Miss Carvel departed; the captain sat himself meditatively down. He had never descended to so much sub-terfuge before; was he becoming deceitful f He lit another pipe and atrolled slowly homewards to his lodgings opposite the club that nev-er till this evening seemed solitary or

er till this evening seemed solitary or bare to his bachelor soul.

On many an evening after that thid the newly-made friends meet by the most extraordinary coincidences on or about the harbor pier. After a time even the pretense of accident, was abandoned, and they would shake hards one evening and agree to meet; the next. The captain had, certain, qualma of conscience—on what soure he could not rightly say, for he would as moon have admitted the idea that that Mary Carvell might any as afely that Mary Carvell might are as safely spend the afternoon in his society, as he would have flown, to use his own homely phrase. Mary Carvell, on the other hand, was enchanted to have a friend; her life had been gray and duli spent partly in a dreary suburb of mighty London, latterly at sea, but always with her uncle, a salfish any alid with more imagination than real illness about him. She was allowed no girl friends, and he gave her too little money for ther to care to mix with girls of her own standing. She did not mention her new friend to him, well aware that the would be instant. hand, was enchanted to have # well aware that khe would be instantly forbidden his society, Colonel Car-vell being one of those people who pos-titively Mislike to see others happy. A month went by, and one evening

Mary did not appear at the usual hour, on the pier. The next day she was late, but bright and excited. She had much to tell; an event had occurred in her uneventful life. Col.

occurred in her uneventual life. Con-Carvell's son had come home unex-pectedly from India, where he had been since Mary could remember. He was a tea planter and well-to-do, it appeared—at deust, she had just been offered a good berth and three months' leave of whence. So Mary months' leave of wheence. So Mary ratiled on, telling the captain all the details of ther news, as she had confided to him every event of her past life. "I think—(that is, f am afraid," she said at last, "that I must go now, and that is shant to able to go for many more walks or sails, for Uncle Carvell told me I must smuse Harry and show him all the country about here." "Ah!" hald the mantain, who was.

"Ab!" baild the captain, who was tooking out to see, where a great white-sailed brig was passing silently down thannel. It was wonderful, when you came to look at him, how half his years seemed to have dallen half his years seemed to have fallen from him since that day, a month ago, when he resound flyke from the harbor side. His face was still rugged and plain, but bright, alert; quick with faterest, and the ablue eyes almost inparkling now. In datas he had always been next and spruce; now he was almost—though not quite—dande—lied. By his bide on the wooden bench, but hidden from Mary, lay a bunch of white roses. He had never offered her flowers. As she spoke he dooked hit them for a second, then straight at her.

oc nonzed at then.

"I mustn't keep you, then," he said;

"I mustn't keep you, then," he said;

"and set sol source, I know you will thing but an honorable name and a

be busy. I sham't expect you here." the girl tripped mway, brightly and unfeignedly glad at the new development an her existence. The captain for once did not follow her with his for mos del not follow her with his eyes, but, standing, at the edge of the rier, he dropped the white roses date the water, reverently as a coffin is dropped in mid-occan, then watched them float outward on the swelling bosom of the fibe till they faded into a tiny speck in the gathering mist. For tays to come the per-headdmen wars Carvell no more. Her uncle

Mary Ourvell no more. Her uncle had taken it into his head that she had tetter marry her cousin and he done with, and in furtherance of his done with, and in furtherance of his unspoken plan the pair were sent scouring the country on the long, warm summer afternoons. Occasionally, discoverer, she had time to walk as far as the lighthouse, and was then pretty sure to sneet her old friend. At times a shade lay on the girl's face popular to sugar, but the cartiain was usually so sunny; but the captain was always the same—bluff, bearty, and always the same—bluff, hearty, and kindly, deeply interested in her doings and in "Cousin Harry."

"And (when-how long is your new cousin going to stay on ?" They were sitting on the old bench-with flyke between them in lazy dig-

"I don't know," said the girl, pushing her sailor dat and thick, dark hair from her face. "I never think of that -I mean it seems so nice do have a -I mean it seems so nice to have a cousin of one's own age-some one, I mean"—seeing an involuntary movement of her companion—"to go about the country with just as one likes But," she added, after a moment's pause, locking dway from him, "flarry has gone to London to-day and," docking down, "he asked me to sweet him at the train, for he has something to key to me." say to me.

As she spoke the hanbor clack rang six loud strokes.

"You ought to go then," said the captain, quietly, "or you may be late."
They both, rose; he took her hand gently in his.
"Good been the cald then Good bloom."

"Good-bye," he said, "and God bless

Days went by and the captain was busy with many occupations. If he was not sailing he was rowing him-en'll and various small boys of his acquaintance out to sea, fishing in Dingwell hay or going by steamer to Ostarda Wallows or as many with year, nay be phrased it, but be up and eye," as he phrased it, but be up and doing, if possible, some good to some-body; if not, then to oneself. All his life he had taken the rough with the smooth; he was not going to begin at his age to very for the moon.

The pier-head saw him no more till about a fortnight later, when, with the air of a Nelson going anato battle, he marched along the jetty till the dighthouse came into view.

To his no small surprise a shrill bark of joy greeted him, and Tyke,

bark of joy greeted him, and tryke, who had been lying disconsolate under the old bench, sprang out to meet him. On the low stone parapet the small, shably figure that the captain knew so well was seated at work, like rice, wither dooping, rather disconsolate. On hearing Tyke's bark Mary turned, sprang to her feet and ran to shake her old friend's hand, flushing all over with a manging of pleasure and confusion that he was at a loss to necessary for.

to account for.
"This is quite an unexpected pleasure," he said, gravely, as without more ado they sat in the old familiar place, fooking out over the harbor water. "Has Cousin Harry gone to town again."

The girl bent over her work.
"Harry has gone, never to come back again.

gain."
Captain Forrester was
Captain Forrester was
Tyke's collar. "Indeed," he said.
Mary difted her head and looked out
over t os dietiant yaont getting ap
steam in the mner basin:

"My uncle is very, very angry with him; I am afraid," she said, quietly. "You remember the day I left here!"

"Yes."
"When he told me he had womething to tel line, well"—with an effort—"he wanted me to tell hie father
that he was engaged—had been for
three years—and was going to be marlied us soon as he returned to India.

Me made was no as well as the had of the My unole was very angry; he dad other views for his son; I am sorry to say they parted on the worst of terms."

There was a long pause. The evening had turned raw and chilly; all around them was gray, dull and de-pressing. Mary Carvell was the first to break the selence.
"I ought almost to be going. Uncle

Carvell gets didgety if I stay late

forw."
"Wait," said Captain Forrester sud

"Whit," said Captain-Forrester suddenly. "I want to speak to you. Are you happy, Mary; toll me."

In the stress of emotion in which he had with difficulty found his voice at all the captain never noticed his lapse o her Christhin hame.
"Whish of us is happy?" said the girl, paling suddenly. "I have never been happy till lately, sometimes lare, you?"

you?"
"See here," said the captain, suddenly, "I have not much to offer you,
Mary, but if it could—well—could
make you happier to be free and independent—will you manry me?"
"You are very kind," Mary said
Laintly, "but—I can't take pity from

annun, out-1 can't take pity from anyone-even from you." The captain, who had looked away, from her face, faced round. "You from his face, faced round. "You know I have no words to tell you in —you know you are the light of my eyes—the—the brightness of my life. It isn's pity with me—I wish, I wish almost it were. There's no fool like an old fool, Mary, and I love the very ground you walk on."

Mary Carvell had clasped her hands; her eyes were east down, as if m pain-

her eyes were east down, as if in painful indecision.

ful indecision. "Captain Forrester, I ought to tell you-I oh, how can I tell you!— I thought it cared for my cousin Harry; it thought he wanted me to be his wife. I could hate myself for my folly. It he had asked me to marry him, I meant to say yes."

"I know that," said the esptain, suitable.

quietly.
"And still"—incredulously-- 'want mo to marry you! Why, how do you know I don't eare for him!"

sufficient income. I withdraw my woods; I am in dishonarable villain, designer; and cunning. Let me go, Mary, before I lose my last remnant of self-respect."

The captain, in greater pain and perturbation thin he had a lover felt do his life, started to his feet, but the girl laid her hand on his sleeve.

laid her hand on his steeve.
"It isn't very polite," she said, smiling faintly; "to ask a lady to marry you and then withdraw your offer, df—If you ha! asked me long ago, I should have known what I know doday—how much !—"

The words were dost; their meaning was not.

The captain was a happy man that evening, and Mary, leaning against his at Colonel Carvell's telt she had come home to rest. "And I am forty-five to-morrow,"

"And I am forty-five co-mercus, said the captain, wonderingly.
"Forty-five," said Mary, tenderly, "Why, no one but middies and other schoolboys think anything of forty-five. I thought, from the way you talked, you were at least sixty."
-S. M. Mackensic in the Catholice

A REAL PIRATE STORY OF TO-DAY.

two-masted schooner Kwasind named after the strong man of Long-fellow's "H'awatha," came into port sesteday, says the Now York Sun, of 'April 16, with the reiteration of a yarn that even the Indian Hercules might have found burdensome. It is about a pirate ship and treasure bur-fed in a nameless coral island someded in a nameless coral island some sed in a nameless coral island somewhere off the west coast of Africa. Capt. Frederick T. Horton, of the Kwasied said he had pledged himself not to reveal the latistic v and longtitude of the felax and longtitude of the felax and longtitude of the telax and longtitude of the telax and the representatives of speculators in grizatical spoils landed on it and duy out of the soil an iron treasure chest of the reculation make as per all truof the regulation make as per all tru y piratical tales, containing more than enough silver and gold to pay for the expedition, computed to have cost about \$15,000.

about \$15,000.

Kwasind was originally the stout New (York pilot-boat Elbridge (f. Gerry. She was bought by a syndicate made up of L. L. Benckenstein, of Baltimore; E. P. Haring, of Cincinnati, and Charles Spenney, of Columbus, O. E. H. Campbell; of Texas, had run across un ancient makiner in New Orieans who calls himself C. W. Henderson. The yarn, that Henderson spun to Campbell convinced him that there was an immense amount of treasure was an immense amount of treasure buried on the nameless island off the African coast. Campbell interested the syndicate in the project and it was decided to send the Kwasind cruising for the island.

for the island.

Henderson's story was that about forty years agon when he was a young man, he was ar kuthnary seaman aboard a slaver, the skipper of which was a Philadelphian of good family. The Civil War came or, interrupting the slave traffic, and the adventure-some skipper decided to turn pirate. He cruised along the Spanish and Southern American coasts, and, being he wood Protestant, employed himself

Southern American coasts, and, being by good Protestant, employed himself robbing Catholic churches.

He accumulated a great cargo of jewels and buillion and sailed away. While the ship was off the west coast of Africa the skipper fell sick and died. Some said that he had been poisoned. It was perfectly proper, that he should be, in a truly conventional pirate story. Be that as it may, he desired to be buried ashore.

The first land sighted by the lookout.

may, he desired to be buried ashore.
The first land sighted by the dookout, was at island off the African coast. The skipper's body was landed on the island and buried. Henderson, who was a favorite with the skipper, promised him that some time, if it were heland and foring the bones of the skip in his power he would return to the her to his native land. After the buried all hands rowed back to the ship. There was trouble aboard and she was beached, through a conspiracy of the main and other mayigators, on a little coral island of about seven accessfully hands landed on the island, waking taking with them the great treasure of the ship. The men in the last boat to leave the ship set her taffer. The crew divided into factions and engaged in thattle until there were only two

verw divided into factions and engaged in fattle until there were only two men alive. Henderson and a sailor familiar with navigation who died last year in New Orleans. They were taken from the island by a passing vessel. Henderson and the other surveil. The man who died at New Orleans made a chart of the island which Henderson obtained.

The Kwasind sailed from Fluching. Li., for the nameless island early in November. She had abourd besides Captain Horton and her crew of five men C. W. Henderson, E. H. Campbell,

captain aforten and act the work the men C. W. Henderson, E. H. Campbell, and W. C. Spenney, a cousin of a member of the syndicate.

The schooner reached Bermuda in two weeks and sailed thence on abov. 24. On Jan. 1, the island of Fernando de (Noronha, off the Brazilian coast, was sighted. The log of the Kwasind, we made out by Captain Horton, read thus on Dec. 20: "Employed in making canvas treasure hags, eight small ones and one large one." This is the entry on Dec. 31; "Engaged in making long cope ladder for entering caves and scaling cliffs."

Captain Horton was somewhat reticent about the subsequent proceedings and wouldn't let his log tell cap him. Some etime in the early part of Jansche etime in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of Jansch et all captain decreed in the early part of the language in the languag

sing wouldn't fet his log test him. Some time in the early part of January the island was found. The captain was not permitted to go ashore, but he says he saw the small iron shest containing the bullon brought aboard. He learned, he declares that

whoard. He learned, he declares that the trespure seekers didn't find the gold and silver where Henderson said he had seen it buried.

It had been dug up, presumably by the relatives of the piratisal Phila-delphia skipper several years before. Henderson expressed the belief that his shipmate, who died in New Or-leans, had given the secret to the Phil-adelphia Yolks who had sent out an adelphia folks who had sent out an expedition and secured most of the

rensure.

The small war elicht was found on the other side of the colone. After the cheat had been hoisted aboard Henderson waid he would have to ful-Ill his pledge and get the remains of the pirate captain from the other island. This is what Captain Horton's

## TRUSTS CORPORATION INSURANCE CO.

Office and Safe Deposit Yaults 58 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

CAPITAL . . . \$1,000,000 \$250,000 RESERVE - -

Prosident: JOHN HOSEIR, Q.C., LL.D.

Vice-Presidente: W. H. BRATTY, Hea Hon. S. C. WOOD. J. W. Laugmuir, A. D. Laugmuir, Managing Director, Assist. Managas James Davey, Secretary.

Authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE OF LUNATIC,

GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSICKEE, ETC. Deposit Sales to rent. All sizes, and at ressonable

Parcels received for safe custody. Bonds and other valuables received and Insured

Bonds and other variations and interest against less.
Solictors burnging Estates, Administrations, etc the Corporation are continued in the professions care. The same properties of the companion of the companio

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

LIMITED. CAPITAL-AUTHORIZED, - \$2,500,000 CAPITAL-SUBSCRIBED, - 2,000.000 EUGENE O'KREFE - - President JOHN FOY - - Vice-President

DEPOSITS RECEIVED from 20 cts. upwards; interest at surrent rates al-lowed thereon.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE MONEY LOANED ON MONITORIES, small and large sums; convenient terms of repayment and at lowest current rates of interest. No valuation fee charged. Leans on cellaterals of Stooks, Bonds, and Debentures.

Apply at office, No. 78 Church St. JAMES MASON, Manager

## GANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN GANADA MORTCACE CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO ST., - TORONTO. -INTEREST AT-

3½% On Deposits. 4% On Debentures PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY TOTAL ASSETS, - \$23,000,000

Mantles, Men's Ordered Clothing Men and Boy's Readymade Cloth ing, Dry Goods and Bedding. Hasy W. H. GARDINER

Romoved from Brunswick to 474 Queen Street, West HAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS MADE INTO

Good Serviceable Rugs k in pile, soft in texture, oriental in appear Silk curtains woven to order. TORONTO RUG WORKS Oerun Baon, Proprietore, 92 QUEEN ST. HAST

## A Good Thing— CHARCOLL Ely's Quick-Fire CHARCOLL

Makes the quickest and hoties fire of any on the market.

## King & Yorston

Manufacturers and dealers in

Office Furniture, Chairs, Churches Settees, etc. Churches, Hal's and Public Buildings sapplied on short

31 to 35 Elizabeth St., Cor. Albert,

log has to say on the subject on Jan. neventeenth :-

"Fitting up spare room to receive the tones of some Philadelphia captain buried on an island in the South Atlantic forty years ago, the depositor of millions of specie and treasure; [but death spoiled the plans of the captain. Some say he died and others that he was murdered."

The schooner searched nine days for the island. Henderson said he believed that it had been awallowed for a submarine volcanie unheaval.

log says on Jan. 26; "This eventful day began with fresh nontheasterly winds. At 8.30 a.m set jib and mainsail and stood to E.N.E., looking for some islands; 11.30 a.m. gave up an disguat and squared away for home." On Feb. 22 this appears in the log; "Tobacco is finished, and as for grub, the wolf is looking down the companinnway. There is no wind, and we are a long distance from relici."

Feb. 23. "Made out bark to the S.

Decided to board her for proviwith the control of t the N. W."

The Kwasind arrived at New Orlean on March 1, and after landing Henderson, Campbell and Spenney sailed for this port. Her crew will be paid off and discharged to-day. It is said she may go on amother sruise to the lone-some island.

There are cashs of consumption so far advanced that Beckle's Anti-Con-sumptive Syrup will not cure, but more so had then it will not give relief: For couplin colds, and all af-feethors of the throat, lungs and sheat, fections of the threat, lungs and mest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes at re-and easy expectoration, thereby re-moving the plagm, and gives the dis-country of the plagm, and gives the dis-

## THE TORONTO GENERAL THE EXCELSIOR LIFE

OF ONTARIO LIMITED

BEAD OFFICE. TORONTO Incorporated 1889.

Onr Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial Increases in the imperimentations shown below:

Gross Assets..... 626,466,92

An Increases at

Premium Income, \$106,623.05 \$ 16,326.45
Interest Income. 12,434.07
Not Assets. 328,205.92 44,782,32
Reserve. 272,414.20 50,558.56
Insurance in force, 3,656,913.15 472,950.00

WANTED-General District and Local Agents. EDWIN MARSHALL, DAVID PASERN, Secretary, President,

## THE York County Loan and Savings Company

BEST SYSTEM

for accumulating money.

Head Office— Confederation Life Building Toronto.....

ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED

CAPITAL - 2,000,000

FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

Pancemer Geo, A. COX | You-Pancemer And Managemen J. J. Kinner DIRECTORS Mos. S. C. Wood. Ges. McMurrich, Esq. H. R. Baird, Esq. Beliett Besty, es. W. R. Breck, Heq. Geo. R. R. Cookbusa. J. E. Ceberne. G. C. Foster, Secreta

SOLICITORS Mesers, McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Os

Issurances effected at the lowest ourrest sales on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Carpo and Freight against the partie of Island Navigation. On Cargo Ricks with the Mcritime Province by easi or elecan. On Cargoes by eleanuer to British Ports.

WM. A. LEE & SON

GENERAL AGENTS
10 ADBLAIDE STREET MAST THERPHONES 592 AND 2075.



one finds all the pleasing qualities demanded by the most exacting musician Intending purchasers invited to inspect tnem at nearest agency.

BELL ORGANS Bell Organ & Pine Co. L OUBLEH.

(Send for Catalogue No. 64.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

USTLING YOUNG MAN CAN MAKE 468-H A.A. per menth and expenses; permanent pen-tion; experience unnecessary; write quick for pas-culars. Clarks Co., 4th & Locust Sts., Phile.

BOOFING. FORBES ROOFING CO.—SLATE AND GRAVES.
Frontag—established forty years. 188 Bay
Street. Telephone 88. Res. Telephone, 4678.

J. E. FULLERION. 228 Wellesley St. Teleph Fullerton & McMullen, Plumbers, Steam and Gaz Fitters and San-tary Engineers Plumbing and Hot Water Resi-tic a specialty. Estimates given on plumbing, ma-act assert fitting. Particular attention to meabs



Bronne Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1909.

Wm. Knaggs, Avistic Visilis Maker and Repairer, Desise in Ph Strings, Bows and Triumings for Violins, etc. Bow Re-haired, Room 25, 94 Adelaide Street East, or Wood Street, Toronto.

"My Valet

POUNDAIN ME TAILOR 30 Adelaide Street W. Phone 3074 Dress Suits to Rent

Pres Ang, Repairing, Cleaning and Dvelag, Goods

The Yorkville Laundry, 45 BLM STREET,

H. P. PALSER, Proprietor. ALL HAND WORK

the state of the s

### LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

MISS MARY THOMPSON.

Mass Mary Phompson, the well-known elecutionist, who has been in the route during the past year with the Educard D'Oize Shakespearian the route during the past year with the Edouard D'Oize Shakespearing Company has just returned to the city, shid her many friends will be delight-ed to meet her again. Miss Thomp-son was seen in character work for the most part and earned the highest prajer from the press all over the United States as the Queen in Hamlet. She has not yet decided upon her plems with regard to the time for re-suming her regular work in Toronto.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.
The annual meeting of the St. Vincent do Paul Children's Aid Society was held on Menday evening in St. Vincent's Hall, Mr. Remy Elmsley presiding. His Grace, the Archbishop was present with the following priests; Fathers Hand, James Walsh, Frank Walsh, C.S.B., Rohleder, Treacy, and Minchan. There was a good attendance of members. The secretary, Mr. Patrick Hynes, read usatiglactory report of the operations of the year, and Mr. D. Miller, treasurer, give a financial statement showing a balance on the taght side.

gave a financi i statement showing a balance on the right side.

The Archboshop addressed the meccing at some length kaying a greet deal of work had been done during the year and all done well. His Grace discussed the membership and made many practical suggestions. After he had, left the meeting a discussion on the bost means of increasing the membership took place and the appointment of a committee was finally left in the hands of the Advisory Board. All the old officers were re-elected. Some suggestions were made with regardatto the dissemination of information of information of information of information of the means of the society.

mation of information concerning the stockery.

Mr. Thomas Long considered the afficial report too lengthy to strike the public attention, and several members saw wittle principal result to come from publishing and distributing a printed should report at considerable expense. The best though the bookety can do singlet this direction of a possible above and applicate and readable above and applicate and applicate and applicate and applicate and applications. can do under the circumstance is to have an adequate and readable abstract of the report of the secretary made out. Let the annual publication sent the by the Ontario Department of Neglected Children. This volume in forwarded at the public expense to members of the society in the city and altovince. By this means the dest region doncerning the society.

REV. DR. TELFY'S LECTURE.

Rev. Dr. Teely, principal of St. Michael's College, lectured in St. George's Hall, on Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association, on the subject of "Fronce and the Church." A highly appreciative audience listened to the cloquent lecturer's argument better a until publications sairful has been to like cloquent lecturer's argument that an unti-rollgious spirit has been the greater tanger of France since the stormy sunset of the reign of Louis XIV. The present crisis he regarded us important, and in defining it made at passing reference to the Jewish problem of which so much is now being said. He wished to avoid any bolitical or social phases of the situation and speeck difegether from the historical and philosophical standpoints. To do, this he took the reign of Louis XIV, sat the centre of a persod which he passed in rapid review before his present.

Speaking of the special interest with which France should be regarded by Canadians on account of the work done by France for the church on this continent, the fecturer said the religious diers now being suppressed by the French Government are the same and are composed of men of the same and and herbism at Tirdheut. Lalesend are composed of men of the same read and heroven as Eprobent. Lale-import Jogors, Marquette and the oth-er simmoral phoneers of North Amèrica. And it had always, he said, impressed ham as a strange omesion that no stakue had ever seen erected in Toron-to to the memory of Brebeut. He had any stranger in the principal park of Toronto would naturally magine that this only persons who had ever accom-Toronto would naturally imagine that this only persons who had ever accomplished anything for Canada were the follricities. Bircheuf was the grandest man who had ever tred the American continent (applause); and it was not right that cuch a city is foronto thould have no monument to the first great lavo of Ontario, the greatest here in the history of the country. Such means threbeuf the French Government hadhy wishes to suppressionment hadhy wishes to suppressionment hadhy wishes to suppressionment hadhy wishes to suppressionment hadhy wishes to suboild how no monument to the first great hero of Ontario, the greatest hero in file intrody of the greatest hero in file introduction, the greatest hero in file introduction of the country. Such-meets direbent the greatest hero in file interior of the greatest flower in the filest part played by Liberalism in the modern parsecution of religion in France was passing strange. He tild not typefe of Liberalism flower hopolars sease in which it is understood here but in the wider acceptation of the word in France and on the continent of Europe. True bibralism should be the last principle to quarrel with the Catholic Church, which is the only institution that has always stood for the individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected to individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is done to the french special subject of the sum be subjected in individual are guarded solone by Catholic sun (Applause). It is done to the french special subject of the sum be subjected in the country as the subject of the sum be subjected in the sum of the subject of the sum of th

never the forgotten that in the enthre period of history under review the one glorious feature of France was the un-changing fieldity of the people to the actig on of their fathers. (Applease). The lecturer before concluding allud-

The lecturer before concluding alluded to the absence of a papal representative from the Hague conference of Christian nations. He made a very cloquent comparison of this incident to the scene in King Lear, where the daughtens, with the exception of the youngest, promise where love to the king if he will but share his kingdom with them. Many rulers have endeavored to compel the Pope to share his kingdom with them. Where, he asked, is the nation that will, like Lear's youngest, daughter, promise abedience you gest daughter, promise obedience without such an unnatural condition f. In that nation true alberty will be

formed. (Appliance).

Mr. J. J. Foy. K.C. M.L.A., was obactman of the evening, making an excellent little speech at the outset.

Mr. L. V. McBrady moved a hourst totte of thank, to the lecturer, which Mr. Hughes seconded. A short anus-cal programme followed the lecturer. Among those present were Mrs. Ka-vanagn, president; I tay Thompson, Mrs French, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cos-grave, Prof. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Wal-lam Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dissoute, De Ole Maker, Dr. Among Mr. K. Kar-Dr. McMakon, Dr. Arryot, Mr. Kava-nagh, Thomas Mulvey, Dr. Loftus, John S. T. Thompson.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The War Department will construct at the mouth of Hahfax harbon one of the strongest forts in the world. Sh. Michael Hicks-Beach told a de-

Sir Michael dicks-Beach told a deputation of coal men that the exportant would be maintained. In the case of existing contracts he infimated some relief might be granted. The census returns so far published of the Buttish isles show that the movement of population from the country to the cities continues unchecked.

Although no official announcement

Although no official announcement

Although no official announcement has yet been in de, it seems probable that the portion of the Imperial war loon offered to the public has been covered about seven times.

The Bell Telephone Company's b'll was before the Banking and Commerce Committee at Ottawa and the clause parr litting an increase of capital passed. The question of rates was troofficered. (pasved. 'I (past))oned.

Dr. If. H. Little died in the Smallpox Hospital, Toronto, on Thursday last. The doctor contracted the disease from Ormond Griffin, who brought it with blm from Cleveland when on a visit to his parents. The young man was ill when he got home, about March 25, and Dr. Little was called to attend hom. It was not a severe attack, and the doctor did not diagnoze it as

implipox.

More revelations about the South African mine owners are promised a cable despatch says:—Couried for Mr. Arthur B. Markham, M.P., have noti-Arthus B. Markham, M.F., have noti-fied thef awyers representing Wern-her, Belt & Company that he is pre-pared to justify publicly the state-ments which he made last month in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Transvaal Concessions Com-mission was made up of persons afful-dited with several of the South Afri-can large companies, and character-wed Mr. Bolt's form as "nothing-nore rzed Mr. Belt's farm as "nothing more o" less than a gang of common therees and swindlers," so soon as the swit brought against ham by Wernhee Belt & Company was withdrawn, 'mus adfording the bases for a suit which could not be stopped by the immunities afforded 65 h speech in Parlia-

ties afforded by a speech in Parliament.

A pathetic account is published
about Mr. Sawyer, who won the race
against time. His wife had sailed
from New York on the Majestic on
the 17th of April. Later that day
their son was drowned. Mr. Sawyer
then sailed the next day on the
Deutschland an order to be the first
to tell her the said news. He arrived
in London is ven days after sailing
from New York in the Deutschland,
ond eight days after seeing her off on
the Majestic. He won the race by u
narrow margia, for while the Deutschlord landed him at Plymonth at 3
o'clock on Wednesday afternoon be
was only an hour ahead of the arrival
fof the Majestic at Liverpool in time
to comfort his sorrowful wife.
Have the trust officers of the moralty department in Toronto any right

Have the truant officers of the morality department in Toronto any right to take children from a school and use them as "spies" and to act as witnesses against storekeepers who break the law by selling eighreites or to menors! This was the subject of a lengthy 6-bare at the meeting of the Public School Management Committee when a letter was read from Mr. S. W. Burns, us solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Charles Hamilton, who claims that has son, who attends York Street school, was recently them from the school yard winde playing and sent with another boy to a

CANADIAN NEWS. PUNERAL OF FATHER SLAVEN.

Galt, April 30—The clergy from far cut fuent were here this morning attending the obsequies of the date Rev. Pather Slaven. The priest was buried beposinh the attar of the Vargin in St. Pather Slaven. The priest was buried beposinh the attar of the Vargin in St. Pather Slaven. The priest was buried beposinh the attar of the Vargin in St. Pather's Church this morning. Requixen High Mass was extebrated. The following took part;—Mgr. Heenan, V.G., Dundas: Father Keough, V.G., Parak, Very Rev. Dr Teefey, Principil of St. Michael's College, Foronte; Dr. Spatz, President of St. Jerome's College, Berlin; Dean O'Connell, Mt. Forest; Farners Costrove, Klora; Carcoran, Feeswater, Kelly Walker'en; Khoo, Drayton; Feeney, Acton; O'Loure, Guelph; Buckley, Owen Somel; Geld, Fermosa; Erolman, St. Clemens; Lombard, Miltimay; Weller, Berlin, Murphy, Preelton; Brady, Cody, Honchey, Mahomey, Doyle and Donovan, Hamilton; Lawon, Brantford; Wilter, D. D., Caledon a; Aymans, St. Agatha; Craven, and Gehl, Galt; d'orser, New Germany; Cleary, Dundalk; Honck, Markdale; Wey, Calisrube, Celebrant of the mass, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Hennan, V.G., deacon, Father Brudy; in-Deleacon, Father Leoney; Master of ceremences, Father Cody; Father Craven, necker of A. Pattick's Charch, Galt, had charge of the misseal services. Mr. Jas. P. Morrissey, organist of St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, Prevaled at the organ. The Gregotian Mass for the dean was sung by a male obo'r, composed of Fatheys Larch and Mr. John D. Lawier, of Him. Iton. Galt, April 30 - the clergy from far

LONDON.

The marriage of Mr. Tony Furanne and Mass Eva, reungest daughter of the late Joseph Damora, was celebrated in St. Feter's Cathedral at half-past eight o'clock. Rev. Father Aylward parformed the ceremony.

A woman who was probably London's oldest surviving resident, passed away on Saturday last, at Mount Hope. Mrs. Mary Henry was born in County Armagh, Ireland, ru 1799. With her husband and one child she came followed about 75 years age. They har husband and one child she came ito London about 75 years age They first aetitled on a farm at Merrickwile, in Leeds county, afterwords purchrosing and removing to a ferm about two miles north of Nilestown. Here Mr. Meary died in 1863. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughturs, of whom. Bernard, John, Miss Annies, and Mrs. Mclutyre, are since decessed, the surviving members being—Anthony, on the homestead; Felix, of Wannipeg; 1. W. of Chiango, and Mrs. D. Bancroft, of Pout ac. The functal traces place on Tuesday morning from 197 Mill sacet, to St. Peter's Cathedral. or's Cathedral.

ar's Cathedral.
The flue new Catholic church to be built in the east end will be creeted on Lyle street, alongside of the Holy Angels school, and the brick dwelling als the real on York street will be converted into a presbytery. It has not as yet been decided whether the church will be built of terra-cotta brick of stone, but in any event the that he handsome hudding, and will brick or stone, but in any event it will be a handsome building, and will probably cost \$20,000 to \$25,000. The work with probably be commenced upon the new church this week. The bid St. Mary's Courch will be repaired and used temporarily until the new church is ready for occupancy.

OPTAWA.

OTIAWA.

The episcopal visitation of Arch-bishop Duhamed this year will take up the greater part of three months, commencing early in June and continuing until the latter part of August. Parishes along the Gathieau, Lietge ad Rouge rivers will be visited. The itnerary includes thirty-seven visits. In the whole of the Ottawa Archdiocea the district to be visited is probably the hardest to get at so far as means of traveling and transportation are conceined, and in a number of instances the Archbishop will likely have to use canvas and boats in order to reach the different places he intends whiting.

tends valuting.
The members of St. Joseph's Un't The members of St. Joseph's On 'in Ottawa on Sunday observed their pageoral festival, the patronage of St Joseph, by a church parade and hanquet. The parade was held in the morning and was to the Hasilica. Afterwards the banquet took place ht St. Joseph's Orphanage, New Edmonage, New Edmonage,

burgh.

There were about one thousand men in the line of march, which included not only local members of the Lulon, but delegation. From the branches in Hull, Rockland, Clarence Greek and Orleans. Several hundred people were prevent at the nanquet. The parade was very imposing. Three bands furnished music, and the Champlain Guards walked in uniform.

[Alpow partial hull and sacristy will

Guards walked in uniform.

[Al from parish hall and sacristy will shortly be created in St. Joseph's parish. The booking will be located at the corner of Comperiand and Theodesis creats, adjacent to St. Joseph's church, and will be quite a large structure. It will contain quarters for the various societies in the parish. The interior of St. Joseph's church will churtly be most handsomely descrated.

special services were held in the objected services were held in the objected of Notro Dame de Lourdes on the Montreal road on Sunday evening, in honor of Bluesed Grignon de Montreal road on Sunday was prein dionor of Blessed Grignon de Mont-ford. Archibishop Duliamei was pre-rant and grave addresses both in Eng-

cant end gave addresses both in English and in Grench.
At the Gyrville Catholic Church them was a special service also in brino of Bleesed Grignon de alontford.
Ottowa, Apral 27.—Friday was the first own versary of the great fluit fire, which nwept a great part of the Caphal last year. A special service wast held in the Hult Catholic Church in the morating. Rev. Father Villequette was the celebrant of mass, which mals held if seven o'clock, and a large congregation was present.

## MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

The Rev Pather Brady, pastor of St Mary's, Montreal, los arranged to relebrate the festival of "Our lady of Good Counts," by a Taduum, or three days of prayer, beginning on Thursday, April 25.

Rev. Pather Worman, who delivered a realess of lectures or sermons to non-Cadholies at St. Patrick's Church a little over a yeast ago, has beginn unother explose. The priests of 3t Patrick's acquested that the Catholies should valoue the church in order that from Calholies who wish to follow the

course of exemicus may have at opporrunlty of doing so.

LOONEY-O'DONAIRTE

LOONEY-O'BONAHU'E

Mes Anne O'Donohue, eldest daughter of Mr. John O'Donaho; was marred on April 23rd at half-past six, but the Matrick's Church, Ottawa, to Hen. William H. Looney, of Parthaid, Me. Rev Father Wheian performed the ceremony, and the b. de was given away by her father. Owing to the recent death of the bride's brother. Mr. John O'Dombhoe, the wedding was a John O'Domphoe, the wedding was a very quiet one, and only annedlate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Looney left for New York, from whence they will sait by the German Lloyd recamer Aller, for Europe. They expect to travel far two or three months, and on their return will reside in Portland. DEVINE-MOINTYRE.

St. Mary's Church, Mt. Forest, was the scene of a very interesting cere-mony, when Jeremiah Devine, of the 2nd concession of Proton, was sharred to M 8s Mary Meintyre, of Cedarville, Dean O'Conucll officiated. Mt. Phys. Buildy of Proton a today of groups in the Reidy, of Proton, acted as groomsman. Miss Alice Connors, of afount Forest, wan brilesma, l

YATMAN-McGUIGAN.

A pretty wedding took place on April 16th, in St. Philip's Church, Rich-mon I, Ont., between John Yatmen formerly of Leicester, England, now what constable of Oterwa East, and Mrs. Mary Ann McGuigan, of Richmond, Ont. Mr. Yatman has been well and favorably known both in Oltawa wity and Ortawa East, for many years. His bride, Mrs. McGuigan, spent the last five years in Richmond.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE TEAM It is expected that there will be a great many changes in the make-up of the Montreal lacrosse teams next season. One that is particularly talked of which interest is the proposed change which Brennan, the great home player of the Nationals is credited. It is stated that he will leave the Brennandan club, and again first. It is stated that lie will leave the French-Canadian club and again join his dirst love, the Shamrocks. The new church of the Franciscans, on Dorchester street west, was con-secrated on Saturday by Mgr. Falco-is the conditional in Canada.

nio, the papal delegate in Canada. A large number of people were present. On Sunday, at high mass, the music was supplied by the students of Mount

St. Louis. Rev. R. E. Callaghan, who was ordamed last Docember, has been ap-pointed a curate at St. Mary's church, to replace Rev. Cather Fahey.

HURT IN A SCRIMMAGE.

Ottawa, Ont., April 25—Richard Devlin, son of ex-ald. Devlin, w.o Devin, son of ex-aid. Bevin, w.o played on the senior football team of Olhawa unwersity last year, in a practice game at 'Varsity yesterday, was hurt in a scrimmage, and when packed up was unconsenus. His dipaked up was unconscious. juries are not, however, thought to be serious.

## MARRIAGES.

O'NEIL-SHEA. -On Apr.d 23rd, by the Rev. Father Brady, Patrick O'Neil to Neille Shea, both of Montreell McCARTHY GAYNOR. - At St Clothilde, on April 23, B. McCarthy, to Bridget Aunie Gaynor.

WOODS-DWYER. -At Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston, on the 17th of April, 1901, by Rev. Father McCoy, Willium Edward Woods, eldest son of the late Sergt. Instructor Woods of the Rafle Brigade, to Mary Agnes Dwyer, both of Montreal.

BAR 30N-O'CONNOR - On Wednesday, April 24, at St. Paul's Church, Power street, Horonto, by the Rev. J. L. Hand, Frances L. O'Connor, second daughter of Walliam O'Connor, M.C., to Henry A. Barron.

mor. M.C., to Henry A. Barron.

DOHERTY-STOREN — In Montreed,
on April 29th, at St. Patrack's
Church, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, J. Frank Doherty, eldest son
of the late Thos. Doherty, to Har-

of the late Thos. Doherty, to Harrish Storen, seepad daughter of the late John Storen.

RYAN-RYAN. — At St. Patrick's Church, Ministerla, April 29, by the Rov. Father Ryon, rector of St. Minharl's Cathedral, Toronto, Mass Mary Ryon-to-Edward .C. Ryan, both of Montreal.

BAKER-LYNGH. — On the 23rd of April, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterboro', by the Ven Archdeacon Cassy, Katherine M. Lynch, daughter of the late John Lynch, to (William E. Baker, of Lundsay, son of Charles L. Baker, formerly of Ministreal.

## DEATHS.

HIGGINS-In Change, on April 22nd., Katte, dearly deloved wate of J. C. Higgins, and eldest daughter of the late Michael Scanlon, Esq., of Montreal, aged 30 years 1 month and five days.

FINN.—On April 29th, Mrs. E. Firn.
Funeral from her mother's residence, 27 Derison avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday mouring at nine o'dook, in St. Mary's Church, thence to St Michael's cemetery.

McCABE.—At 216 Mana St., Oltawa, on Saturday, April 27th, Charlotte Annia, belged wife of Peter Me-Cabe, in the 39th year of her pre-OASSIDY.—At Halafax, N.S., on Aprol. 23, Annie, wedow of Patrick Cassidy, in the 88th year of hor age.

dy, in the 88th year of her age.

BUMBE N. -In Montreal, on the 20th
linst, Sotherine Collord, aged 36
year's and 6 months, betoved wife
of Widmin Bumbray, well know
contractor of Montreal, and brother of Ald. Bumbray, representing
Hochelara Word. Hochelaga Ward.

KREGAN.—In Montreal, on April 26, et 1275 St. hends street, Bestrard, yamagust son of John Reegan, contraptor, aged 3 years and 8 members. McGUIRE-In Montreal, on the 26th

McGUIRE—In Montreal, on the 26th Irst., Joseph McGuire, Sr.
WARHEN.—At his late residence, No. 4911 St. Unban rereat, Montreal, in the 27th Irst., James, son of the late John Warren, and brother of Robert, John and Dave Walren.
O'SHAUGHNESS Y—At 210 Berri St., Montreal, April 22, Eleanor Morrel Ryan, whow of the lat James.
O'Shaughnessy, of Windsor, Nova-Scotia, aged 62 years.

## Light, Sweet Wholesome Bread # # #

**Delicious Pastry** 

more easily, speedily, certainly ma.de

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Its great usefulness and superiority have made the Royal Baking Powder one of the most popular of household articles, and it is declared by expert cooks indispensable in the preparation of the finest and most wholesome food.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over Soo Cook"—containing over Soo most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address. There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent can cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

## LATEST MARKETS.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Ws quote:		
Wheat, spring	80 634	80 00
Wheat, white, straight, new	0 716	, Oi
Wheat, red, new	0 70	0 00
Wheat, goose	0 691	0 00
Burkwheat	651	ĞĞ
Peas	0 65	0 00
Barley	0 46	ŏ
Rye	0 514	ŏ 00
Oats	0 314	0 00
Hay, per ton		14 00
Straw, per ton	9 00	9 60
Drossed Hegs	8 40	8 80
Butter, lb. rolls		0 19
Butter, 10. Itili tarancere conservation	0 11	ŏ 13
Eggs, new laid		0 80
Chickens, per pair	0 12	0 13
Turkeys, per lis.		
Ducks, per paie	6 80	1 25
Goose, per lb.,	08	0 10
Polatoes, per bag	0 30	0 35
Apples, choice	3 00	4 10
Beef, hind quarters	6 60	8 00
Boof, fore quarters	4 60	5 80
Mutton	6 00	7 50
Lamb spring, per lb	0 09	0 03]
Manage Cuttle Chales late at		

Export Cattle—Choice tie are worth from \$-cwt., while '.ts aro \$1.60. thoice lots of export cat-on \$4.75 to \$5.25 per one worth \$4.40 to

ewt, while 'ts are worth \$4.40 to \$1.00.

\$1.00 annull, of fat cattle was much better than that of last week' offerlings, some very choice lots being offered, especially among the shipping class.

The delivery of yearling lambs was light, which caused prices to be firmer.

About 8 mileh cows and springers, chiefly of medium quality, soid at \$30 to \$45 for common to good, and one very choice cow at \$42.

Prices for hogs and all other classes not specially mentioned were unchanged.

Bulls—Heavy export bulls sold at \$35 to \$4.57\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cwt., while light export bulls sold at \$3.0 to \$45.0 to 50 to 1150 lbs.

Butchers' Cattle—Union picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1050 to 1150 lbs., cach, sold at \$4.30 to \$4.00.

Loa is of good butchers' cattle are worth \$4 to \$4.20, and medium butchers', mix cd cows, helfers and steers, \$3.70 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Common butchers' cows, \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Common butchers' cows, \$3,25 to \$3,40, while inferior, rough cows and bulls sold at \$3 to \$3.15.

at \$3 to \$3.15.

Heavy Feeders—Heavy steers, weighing from 1100 to 1200 its. each, of good breeding qualities, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., while those of poorer quality but same weight sold at \$5.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Light Feeders—Steers weighing from 200 to 1000 ibs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Buffalo Stockers—Yearling steern, 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and off to 'ors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch Cows.-Eight cows and springers were sold at \$30 to \$52.
Calves.-249 calves were sold at from \$2 to \$8.

Sheep-Deliveries, 160; prices firmer, \$3.50 to \$4 for ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 per cut, for bucks. Yearling Lambs—Yearling lambs, grainfel, sold at \$4.76 to \$5.75 per cwt, barn

yards sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 not more than 200 lbs. each, un-fed and unwatered, off cars, sold at \$6.75; the hoff of the sold of \$6.75. Unculled car lots of hogs sold at about \$6.00 to \$6.70.

Unculled car lots of hogs sold at about \$6.00 to \$6.70.

William Levack was a heavy purchaser, thaving bought 100 cattle, consisting of intchers' and exporters, principally the former. If: Levack paid the following prices For common, mixed loads of butchers' entite, \$3.25 '\circ \$5.20 per cwt; loads of butchers' entite, \$3.25 '\circ \$5.20 per cwt; loads of intxel butchers and exporters, \$4.20 to \$4.55 per cwt; loads of intxel butchers and exporters, \$4.20 to \$4.55 per cwt; light export buils at \$3.50 to \$4.55 per cwt. light export buils at \$4.50 to \$4.55 per cwt. light export buils at \$4.50 to \$4.55 per cwt. light export buils at \$4.50 to \$4.55 per cwt. light export buils at \$4.50 to \$4.55 per cwt. light export buils at \$3.50 to \$4.55 per cwt. Indied to be \$4.55 per cwt. Indied to \$5.55 per cwt. Indied to \$6.55 per cwt. Indied to \$6.5

3 seph Gould bought 9 loads exporters, 1250 to 1500 lbs, each, at \$4.00 to \$5.25

bunn Bros, bought one load rapice ship-per, 1200 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt. A Trousdes beught 2 loads butcher cat-tle, 1000 to 1100 lbs, each, at \$3.00 per cat-

The 1000 to 1100 lbs, each, at \$5.00 per evi-Crawford & Humbect bought one load exporters, 1200 lbs, each, at \$4.70 per cwt., and the load butchers' cattle, 925 lbs, each, at \$4 per cwt. Corbett & Henderson bought one load of butcher cattle, 1020 lbs cach, at \$4.25 per cwt, and one load fat cows, 1100 lbs cach, at \$3.35 per cwt.

B. Passmore, Emsdale, Ont , bought one and butcher cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.85 per cwf
T. Hallgan bought one load mixed feed
ers and shippers, 1150 lbs. cach, at \$450

Lunness & Halligan bought 3 carloads ex-porters, 1250 to 1300 ibs. each, at \$4.00 per cwt.

cwt.

John Hutchinson, farmer, Aurora, sold
19 exporters of good quality, 1577 lbs.
each, at about \$5 per cwt.

Beall & Stone sold 41 exporters averaging
1230 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt, all round:
11 butcher cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.83

per cwt , 15 choice butcher cattle, 1050
hs, each, at \$4,29 per cwt. and 22 yearling lambs, at \$5,25 per cwt.

J. La Rountree bought two loads butcher
cattle, 1030 lbs, cach, at \$3,30 per cwt.;
one load, 1125 lbs, cach, at \$3,50 per cwt.;
and one load exporters, 1377 lbs, each, at \$4,50 per cwt.

G. Colwell sold 17 exporters, 1210 lbs,
cach, at \$5 per cwt., 3 butcher cattle, 1010
lbs, each, of very choice quality, at \$4,30
per cwt, and one export bull, extra good
quality, 1550 lbs, at \$4,50 per cwt.

William Dulmage sold 15 exporters, 1240
lbs, each, at \$4 80 per cwt, and 21 butcher
cattle, 1020 lbs each, at \$4 per cwt
Wesley Dunn bought 10 shippers at \$3,75
per cwt.; 150 yearling lambs at \$5,65 per
cwt.; 7 0calves at \$5,50 cach; 11 spring
lambs at \$4 each.

W. H. Redd, Kingston, bought one load
of feeders (short keeps), 1100 to 1200 lbs,
cach, at \$4 to \$4,60 per cwt.

S. Levack bought 6 butcher ca'tte, 1000
lbs, each, at \$4 per cwt.

William Mct'elland bought 40 butcher

cattle, 1000 to 1025 hs. cach, at \$4,225 per cwt.

W B. Levack bought 30 calves at \$7 each; 35 yearling lambs at \$5.75 per cwt.

B J Collins bought one load butcher cattle, 1025 hs each, at \$3.50 per cwt.

Alex. Levack bought 20 butcher cattle at prices ranging from \$4.10 to \$4.40 per cwt.

A Zoliner bought 4 loads shipping cat tie, 1200 to 1300 lbs each, at \$4 80 to \$4.00

at prices ranging from \$4.10 to \$4.40 per cwt.

A Zollner bought 4 loads shipping cat the 1230 to 1300 lbs aloads altaping cat the 1250 to 1300 lbs aloads at \$4.90 to \$4.00 per cwt.

The heat lot of 8 export cattle that have been seen on this market in many seasons was brought in by that veterian cattle dealer, Isaac Groff of Elmira, Waterloo County, who is noted for handling good cattle at all times. These cattle averaged 1702 lbs, each, and were pronounced by good judges to be the best lot seen on this market in many years. They were fed by Mr. George Bownan of Elmira, who deserves great credit for showing what Canadian farmers can accomplish if they copy his example.

Mr. John Smith, M.L.A. for Peel, the well known farmer, auctioneer and cattle dealer, was at the market to-day. Mr. Smith purchased several tots of heavy short-keep feeders, weighing from 1199 to 1250 lbs, each, at prices ranging from \$4.40 to \$4.00. The whole of his purchases would average about \$4.50 per cwt.

H. A. Mullins, M.L.A. for the country of Russell, Man, was on the market to day. His many old time friends were pleased to see him. Mr. Mullind was here for the purpose of purchasing stall fed-hutcher-cattle for the Manitoba plarkeds, but found that prices were too high for produable handling.

Shipments per C.P.R.: Junn Bros., 9 cars of export cattle, choice \$4.70 to \$5.25 exacts of which were export cattle.

Export cattle, choice \$4.70 to \$5.25 exacts of export cattle.

Export cattle, choice \$4.70 to \$5.25 exacts of export cattle.

Export cattle, picked lots \$4.30 to \$0.00 medium, mixed, \$3.50 to \$0.00 medium, mixed, \$3.50

## E. M CORMACK



SI JORDAN ST. I DOOR SOUTH OF TURONTO.

THE QUEEN CITY GARPET AND RUG RENOVAT-ING CO. 100 QUEEN STREET EAST

'Phone 8461.

JOHN J. DAVIS, — Manager.

## TORONTO... OSTEOPATHY

567 SHERBOURNE ST. Successfully Treating all Success Without Drugs. CALL OR WRITE POR FURTHER PARTICULARS.