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TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902

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VOL. X. No. 17

The Priest in the Fever Camp

(Special to The Legister)

Depot Camp No. 1. Dear Editor-I am a stranger 'to you, but not to your valuable paper. That I got acquained with last winter through the kindness of a friend who sent me an occasional copy during the quarantine on account of scarlet fever in the camp. It is really in the time of need that one of any faith can properly estimate the true value of our holy religion, and never before was this fact brought home to me till a month or so ago here in isolation. One of our men had died the day before of the fever and 20 were sick in an outhouse a short distance from the camp, amongst whom half were Catholics. Five of them were very sick, and alter supper word was sent to mo to the office that one was not expected to live and that he was cailing at lucid intervals for a priest. I learned from the doctor—the day before that there wasn't a priest to be had within a hundred miles from here. I went to the door of the fever camp,

and when the poor fellow saw me he called out, "Did you not go for the priest? Well;" he said, "I will go Ho was raving in the fever, and made a bound from the bed. Two men had as much as they could do to hold him down. You may judge of my state of mind as I turned from hlin to go away, when I thought of his state with the others on the brink of death and to my mind possibility of getting a priest in time to give them the last rites of the church. I went to the office and as I opened the door, with his back turned to me, stood a man with overcoat and cap all covered with frost and anow. It was now late in the evening. He was talking to the foreman in earnest conversation, so carnest that he didn't turn round or notice me coming in. The foreman, a Protestant, was saying: "We have strict orders from the doctor that no one is to enter the sick men's camp except the two men they have placed In charge. They have pronounced it a very bad type of scarlet fever, more fatal than smallpox. One has died. The body is outside frozen and boxed, waiting for them to take it away and three or four more are not likely to live. No minister so far has ventured near the place and it would be useless to ask them on account of the danger of catching or spreading

come." The man still standing never took his eyes off him and answered in caim and measured tones: "My dear man, I have driven over fifty inites to-day in a blinding snow-storm to reach a family twenty miles from here afflicted with the same scourge as your men to administer the consolation of religion. On arriving there what did and? Three members of the family already dead, the father of nine not able to raise his head from the pillow, the wife alone was abla to be around and had to bury the body of her thirteen-year-old son herself, who died the day before in a hole dug in the snow behind the log cabin. You, no doubt, feel your present situation to be anything but pleasant, and it is

never knew before what it is to have

trouble, and I fear the worst has to



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THE W. & D. DINGEN CO'Y

poor consolation after all to know that others have a heavier cross to bear than we have Life, dear sir, is a strangely twisted strand, full of knots and kinks and many find it a hard road to travel I heard on the way that some of your men are dans gerously sick, and as I learned that there are a few Catholics amongst the number very sick of fever, I have come without waiting a call to pre-

fover?

priest, and in discharging my duty I know no fear. I have been subbing up against smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever off and on all the winter, and it is my duty to attend these cases at the risk-yes, even I knew for certain that I would catch the fever and die of it, I would gladly attend all the same. What better death could I have than to die like a true soldier at the post of duty?" With an amused smile he added:

few verses of Scripture and offer a prayer here for these poor fellows,' as he picked up his valise. With a puzzled look on his face the foreman asked me to show him to the pesthouse, and he followed me out as unconcerned as if he were walking to the station to take a train. I never felt happier in my life nor prouder of my religion as I saw him enter the fever camp and cheer up those poor fellows with his encouraging words, as he prepared them for death. One of them a short time after passed peacefully away. I came after a while cilled with the cold to the office, where I found the foreman with his head between his hands doing some

hard thinking.

the sake of others?" "They certainly would. I never knew or heard of one yet who when called, failed to do the same as this

"It is strange," he said, "very strange, the things that I have heard about priests, lead me to think different of them, but my opinion is

After a while the office door opened and a voice was heard: "If you feel any dread of catching the fever from my coming in contact with these men, I will not enter but start

and offered him his own bed, but the this malignant fever and I think you priest wouldn't accept, and preferred to sleep with his clothes on molled his overcoat and rug on the floor in a corner near the stove, to be handy, he laughingly said, to keep the fire or

> In the early morning he paid another visit to the sick men; and after a hasty breakfast prepared to go. As he was leaving he said to me: "What are you doing here? You seem better fitted for a salesman in a dry goods store than for a shanty-

> I'replied that I had been for some time correspondent for one of the American dailies, but owing to ill health II was advised to spend the winter in Canada and for the present was doing some writing and keeping the books for my uncle, who had a share in the lumber business here. I intend, I said, to write an article this week, and your visit here under such difficulties will be the leading feature. By what name, Father, shall

> to me, with an amused smile, he said: inquisitive. If you prefer to give me a name Christen me a missionary tramp," and with a hearty shake of the hand he was off.. Nobody seemed to know him, nor where he came from, but some time afterwards I read an article in a Parry Sound paper descriptive of missionary experience in the lumber shantles, in which the name of Rev. Father Fleming, stationed, I believe, at Party Sound, was mentioned. So I think this is camp was so highly appreciated in the time of affliction, a visit that I can never forget, nor about which could I find a better theme to send

> > , Yours truly, J. W.

The regular monthly meeting of the Holy Name Society was held in St. Mary's School. The president, F. Flanagan, in the chair, P. O'Sullivan and G. Roe had a hot combat on some of the rules of the society. (i. Roo spoke on the progress of the society and the good it has done already. G. Roo spoke for three-quarters of an hour. On account of the time being so short Mr. G. Roe proposed that the meeting be continued,

pare them for death."

"Are you not afraid of catching the

"Kind friend, I am a Catholic

"Perhaps it would be safer to read a

"What priest is that?" he asked. "He doesn't see, to have any fear of catching the fever. Are all the priests of your church, John, like him, ready to sacrifice their lives for

priest is doing to-night."

ci.inged after to-night.'

right away to-night."

The foreman would not hear of it

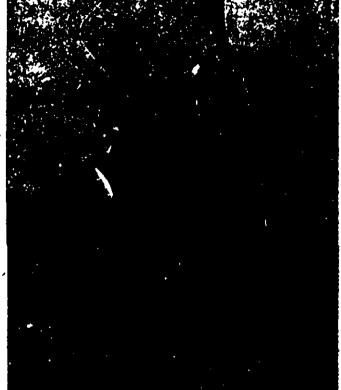
man in a lumber camp."

I call you?
"O," he said, "my dear fellow, there is nothing in my visit to interest anybody," and reaching his hand 'You newspaper men always make no a bit nervous. You seem to be so the same priest whose visit to bur a few lines.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

so it was adopted. Factories: . . Newmarket, Ont.





THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Archbishop Walsh Memorial Window

The memorial window, erected in St. Michael's Cathedral, by the priests of the Archdiocese to the late Archbishop Walsh, has just been put in place. Its position is opposite to the place of burial of the deceased prelate, next to the altar of the Blessed Virgin, upon which the Archbishop said his first Mass after ordination. The subject is Christ delivering the keys of the kingdom of heaven to Peter. As we go to press the work has not been entirely completed, and a further description will be given next week.

A memorial window to the late Rev. Frank Ryan will also be placed in the Cathedral. This is under a provision in the will. The subject is the Sacred Heart, a devotion to

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY-ST MARY'S BRANCH

The regular open meeting, for Catholics and non-Catholics, was held in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening last. The President, Mr. W. J. Fulton, B. A., in the chair. The large hall was well-filled and a goodly number of our separated brethren were noticed amongst the large audi-

The lecture was delivered by the Rev. J M. Fraser, who took for his subject "Our Lady of Lourdes" The reverend lecturer, who is well qualifled for the subject, delivered an impassioned and instructive address, bringing out in detail the listory of this most wonderful event.

The story of the innocent and saintural apparition of the Blessed Virgin, of the miraculous bursting out of the healing waters from the Rock and the innumerable cures that have ensued, is one that is enthralling and inspiring, and it is sufficient to say that the reverend lecturer made a pronounced impression upon his hearers. The musical programme which was under the direction of Mr. Frank Fulton, was most creditably rendered by the Misses Pauline Carten, Margaret Weir and Ada Watson, and Messrs Corney Mechan, B. McWilliams, W. Kerswell and Fred. O'Connell. Amongst those on the platform

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were the Fathers W A. McCann and Williams and Messrs. Wm. Fraser, Jno. Doyle, G. M. Evans and W. E.

The next meeting of the Society will be held in Occident parlors, on Monday evening, April 28, when Mr. II. C Stuart will address the Society. , his subject being "The Patriotic Canadian."

THE CORONATION OATH.

To the Editor of The Register: Sir-Now that the day appointed for the coronation of King Edward VII. of England is so near at hand, and there is no evident sign that the obnoxious sentence in the oath which stigmatizes the whole Catholic would as idolatrous, is to be eliminated, would it not be a very Christian act ly little Bernadette, of the supernat- for every Catholic to make it a point to be present at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on that day, not only to show his abhorrence of such blasphemy but also as an act of repara-

tion to the offended majesty of God? Let us all pray in a special manner on that day for the conversion of the English nation, asking the Ilver-Immaculate and Blessed Virgin to intereede for all those who have had the great misfortune to leave the fold of her Divine Son to wander along the highways of contradiction and uncertainty.

Blessed be Jesus Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar. Blessed be the great mother of God Mary, most holy.

Montreal, April 21, 1902.

They use nothing and do nothing but "holler" to prevent the small

No wonder the discass spreads. Why don't people in authority buy and use Germicide Disinfectant And stamp out the disease

MONERS "PHENYLE" Is the surest thing possible. Holds Dr. Eills' Anylit.cal Certificate and two World's Fair Medals. Cheap. and effective. Every town should have a barrel for schools, public buildings, hostistic of the control of the

ALONZO W. SPOONER Laboratory Fort Hope, Out.

Parliamentary Notes'___ The estimates are still the cause of the jong hours of discussion. The

House is almost constantly "in supply." Still the monotons of this necosary work was relieved on last. Tuesday by one of the most interesting and certainly most important debates of this session. It arose like a cloud on a clear day, entirely unexpected, but while it lasted-and it lasted till midnight - it was heavy through British glasses, totally obwith important utterances. The fact that the Premier was the principal jests. Our future depends upon our speaker, and the additional fact that products, our system of transportahe was in good form, spirit and Tuce; alone lent a great importance bulwark that is sought to be to the event. The subject before the strengthened, this the grand work House was the questions that would occupy the attention of the Premier and others during the conference next June in London. The announcement of the British Bidget and the imposition duty of all Canadians, at this critithe strict Cobdenism of England's country and in the possible relations fiscal policy, brought Mr- Maclean to have to perform to one that not only his leet, and he poured in a series of savors of real national spirit, of true questions, interlarded with criticisms, on the Premier. In a word, he placed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the position of being obliged to state what the intentions of the Government and of himself in particular are, concerning the matters to be discussed in England at the coming Colonial conference I am under the personal impression that, even though the subject was brought up without any prior notice, and was suddenly sprung upon the House, the Premier was not sorry to have an opportunity of setting at rest the public mind on the question thus raised. At all events he did so in a most emphatic manner, It is quite possible that all your readers have read reports of that speech in reply to Mr. Maclean, so I will neither reproduce it, nor attempt any summary of it. The situation

may be resumed in very few words. Three questions may be made the subject of discussion at the conterence with the home authorities and the representatives of the Colonies. They are the defence, political and trade relations of Carada to Great

Britain and the other British Colon-The Opposition wish to have all three subjects discussed; the Premier declares that our trade relations alone should form the subject matter of the conference. War and commerce go not together, and our interests are purely commercial. There is a wisdom in this, and also

pure Canadian patriotism. Looking at the situation that recent events has principally contributed to establish, from the standpoint of an cutsider, of one who is not in the secrets of any party, but who is at liberty to judgo for himselfi it appears to me that while the announcement made by the Premier is eminently in accord with what the duties of a Canadian statesman to Canada should require of him, there is a grave duty that falls to the share of all representatives of our people under the peculiar circumstances. I will try to briefly

convey my two-fold idea In the first place the time at the disposal of the members of that conference will necessarily be much shorter than could be desired, an immense amount of vital Issues will have to be crowded into a proportionately limited space of time It, therefore, stands to reason that the most pressing needs and most imperative interests of Canada should find ventilation in preference to all other subjects. This is a commercial, a trading country par excellence. We have no vart possessions scattered over the world to demand our protection from external or internal disturbances; we have no continental powers armed to the teeth as a precautionary policy, in the event of diplomatic rupture with us. Consequently the question of defence becomes secondary and, with us, entirely distinct from the trade questionwhich is the vital one upon which our Dominion's future depends. It is otherwise with Great Britain; her commercial ublquity is so interwoven

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eds, both as the motherland of colonies and as a European Power, that obverse and reverse of the lame to dal, or the two component elementof a same policy. So that when t'onadian representatives argue that the Premer should discuss the defence. political and trade relations at the conference, they simply ignore the Canadian situation and build up their theories upon an Imperlai basis that is to say, consider the subject livious of Canadian rights or intertion and the favorable markets that we can find abroad, and this is the that, has got to be accomplished And it is this that the Premier proposes to do, when the opportunity of next June comes to him. cal juncture in the affairs of our

with her military and natal inter-

Now for the second question: The between Canada and Great Britain patriotism, but one that demands a degree of self-abnegation and sterling

At this particular moment the guar antees of Canada's future are passing through a transition stage; the iminediate future is big with events of vital import. The opportunity is at hand, and it may not return within the lives of any of us. A conference is to be held in London this summer; the Premier of Canada is to take part in that meeting of the Colonial and Imperial representatives On that occasion he will have it within his grasp, within the range of his power, to secure for this Dominion either the most favorable of advantages for the future, or a heritage of untold difficulties. The new departure In the British Budget regarding the taxation of bread-stuffs, opens an avenue for Canada to receive some share of favor on the markets of the old country, in return for all she has given to Great Britain. The Promier's speech in the House last Tuesday is a clear indication that he fully appreaciates the gravity of the situation and the necessity of insisting upon our tiade, or commercial litter-ests. On the other hand, there is the risk of having our independence curtailed by a demand for permanent contribution from us to the defence of the Empire. This would be the in-troduction of the thin end of the wedge that would eventually be ham- loyal Canadian citizens, enjoy mered in to the head and that would split to splinters the independent and self-controlling system which has obtained in Canada ever since the winning of responsible government for our country. Against that menace the Premier is equally on his guard. The position is one that demands not only statesmanship on the part of the chief actor, but of patriotic union in

the support that the people and their representatives should afford him He should be free from any distracting and confusing opposition. In a word, under such circumstances, the supreme duty to Carada, demands of both parties to strike all fetters of political, party, or other exigencies from the Premier, and to aid rather than impede him in the grand and all-important mission before him.

If there are political or party ends to be obtained, and men place party before country, then, at least, let them have the common courtesy to await his return and to watch for the actual results of his action. Then, if such results be manifestly antagonistic to the well-being of Canada, their time will have come to launch the necessary criticisms. But, at this juncture, no good and no honorable, no national and no patriotic purpose can be attained by depriving the Premier of every latitude in his proposed course of action, or by withholding from him the moral sympathy and support that the circumstances de-

ST. MARY'S C. L. & A. A.

The regular meeting was held on the 20th inst., the President, Mr. C. . Read, in the chair. The auditors' quarterly report was

received and was very satisfactory. Dr. Loftus was called to the chair, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, L. L. B., gave an address on "The Lawyer's Moral Code," being an exposition of the duties of the legal profession from the moral standpoint. A cordial vote of thanks was extended Mr. O'Donoghue for his able address.

Rev. Father O'Leary, who had just returned from Uptergrove, conveyed greetings to the association from Rev. Father Pollard, which were fully reciprocated by the members.

The junior baseball team, under Manager Henry and the senior, under the able leadership of Manager Clarke, are already giving good are count of themselves. The latter play their second game with the Torontos od next Saturday at the Toronto Ball Grounds.

United Irish League

they may fairly be considered as the A Home Rule Resolution to ha Acam Moved in the Horse, at

> Ottawo April 21 -At a largely ata leaded meeting of Linkwin in St. Patrick's Hell yesterday afternoon, under the aw piece of the United Irish League, it was draided to introduce a Home Rule motion in the House of Commons, and the Hon John Costigan was entrusted to note the reso-

> The President, Dr. Freeland, was in the chair, and associated with him were Senator Sullivan, of Kingston, Mr. Jame, Hughes, M. P., of Prince Edward Island, and Senator McHugh, of London

Rousing Home Rule speeches werd given by Senator Sullivan and Mr. flughes. Both expressed sympathy with the proposal to introduce a Home Rule motion in the Local House and in every other step to hasten tho securing of Home Rule for Ireland. The sentiments expressed were enthusiastically received

Before the meeting adjourned the following motion was unanimously, carried: "Thereas, the Lord Lieutenaut of

Ireland, Earl Cadogan, has proclaimed the Coercion Act in Ireland: Whereas, the only reason alleged in defence of such action by the chief secretary is that the lives of many persons are made miserable by boxotting and intimidation,

Whereas, the intimidation and buycotting complained of are simply the application of the legitimate principles of trades unionism to a perfectly constitutional organization Whereas, the Normayle case, as

stated by Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons, and the Walker chaiges, characterized by Mr. Wyndham himself as a tissue of lies, show the farcical nature of the alleged "violence and outrages," and

Whereas, the Chiel Secretary admits that there is a comparative ab-

sence of crime in Ireland, Be it resolved that we, the Irishmen of Ottawa, in mass meeting has sembled denounce the unparalleled folly and tyranny of the British Government in bringing on a peaceably disposed people the horror of coercion, the effect of which will be to flood peaceable districts with police, break up legitimate meetings with batons and prosecute and imprison the trusted leaders of the people. As fullest measure of Mberty, we deplore the tyrannical action of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in depriving millions of fellow-citizens of the Empire of the only constitutional means available for the redress of their admitted grievances.

Oh, for eyes that can see the deeper things of life, that can see the revelations of the spirit in human life; that can discern character where it is and find it without being told in so many words, for its revelations are in a thousand ways besides words; that can discern beauty where ordinary eyes do not see it, because then are looking only superficially, that can discern the shining of God on the face from the glory of the noble spirit within Eyes filled with vanity and worldliness may not always discern such things. But the pure in heart shall see them



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not being Trinity College." (Royal

Commission, Minutes of Evidence, p.

in establid-nort (1) having its couls

in the past, a witness that even in

the data of ascendency there were not

wanting tolerant and liberal men, (2)

portion for all Irishmen in the pres-

we of Trintly College Dublin and

it a final deliverance from prischlet

ous and violent acitation. Some great-

difficulties might after all remain

in carrying this solution into prac-

tice—e. g., the appointment of a Sen-

fic eminence, and agreement in and

maintanenace of a high standard of

examination. Difficulties, Indeed, may

be raised he ingentous minds, not sin

gle riddles like those of Samson, but

ENGLAND

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CLIF-

Rev Dr George Burton, of South

Shields, has been appointed Roman

Catholic Bishop of Clifton in succes-

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Cardinal Vaughan presided on April

O at the annual general meeting of

new Cathedral of Westminster Ilis

Mr Britton, hon sec , presented

the report, which referred to the

death of the late Bishop Brownlow

(Clifton), who was one of the socio-

1) s warmest friends and heartiest

supporters. Numerous additions had

been made to each class of the socio-

ty's publications Among those pre-

pared in order to meet the exigencia

of the moment was a new issue of

Father Bridgett's pamphlet on the

Coronation Oath The conference at

Newcastle was one of the most suc-

cessful that had been, thanks to the

indefatigable exertions of the local

committee and to the hearty support

cordance with the invitation of the

Bishop of Salford, but local circum-

stances rendered this impossible. The

kindly invited the conference to meet

at that place, and the committee had

was continuing to spread to other

countries, and was not now confined

to the English-speaking world A

Catholic Press Association had been

started in Bavaria, to which it was

the privilege of the committee to sup-

Bourne Patterson and Bellond

the Catholic Truth Society held at

sion to the late Bishup Brownlow

TON

whole families of conundrums

ate of sufficient literary and scienti

IRCLAND

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION

The following temarkable address on the Catholic University question was made last week at the annual meet ing of the General Street of the Lipincopallan Protestant Church of his land, by the Protestant Principle the

Most Rev Dr. Alexander His Orace said The idea of University education requires first some consideration of the fundamental disfinctions between Schools and Facul-We shall then be in a better position to consider the question now before the Royal Commission Let us look at the fundamental difference between the work of various kinds of Superior Schools and University Facultice The School, public or pri vate, is simply an institution where the instruction required for limine diato use in a calling or profession is given. Any young man who must, from circumstances, nati himself to a profession early in life must nail himself for a certain time to the acguisition of select and detached bits of knowledge, modern languages, chemistry, engineering, or whatever it may be Schools of agriculture, music, commerce, are schools in view of a determinate career. We should take care that Schools do not usurp the name of Universities The School is entirely practical, the Faculty is concerned with a unified and consolidated system of study The High School occupies itself with the factual and experimental, the Faculty with the ideal and universal. It is the "Cenerale Studium," and the general education links the young man to the general intellectual into of humanity Logic classifies, history stratifies, poetry beautifies, philosophy unifies his knowledge. Attention is developed by mathematics, history gives fullness, philosophy gives atrength, poetry gives elevation to A country must greatly the mind suffer whose young minds have only a parsimonious admeasurement of studies to some definite future utilitarian object. It has been said, with some measure of truth, "fear the man of Bishop Preston It had been hoped of one book," but a man trained to | to have held the conference for the focus all his thought upon one sub- present year at Manchester, in acject only will not be a thoroughly good judge, in some respects, even of that one The general edication of his judgment will not only increase Bishop of Newport, however, had his knowledge but his power Now, considering all things, the number of young men in a country like Ireland every reason to expect a successful who want University training is not gathering. The work of the society very large. They want superior Schools of every kind. What young require to help them in their career lies in the multiplication of these, not in the multiplication of Universities. I object, and so, I believe, do all my right reverend brethren, to the ply information with regard to methfoundation of a new Denominational ods of working. The kindred socie-University in Ireland (applause). But ties of Scotland and Ireland were meet our fellow-countrymen, who call for a higher education in consonance with their religious principles and scruples? Devout members of the Church of Rome, of whom their Church and their country are justly their conclusions arrive at the point

does this force us into the painful po- | making satisfactory, and in the latition of refusing in any way to ter case rapid progress. A new branch life for a clerical career. of the work had been set on foot among the Catholic blind, especially those in workhouses and infirmaries The balance-sheet, showing the society to be in a sound financial condition, was presented by Mr J B proud, have gradually shown that Evelyn Stansfeld Bishop Bellond, in moving the adopto which I would direct you tion of the report, remarked in regard there, then, any plan - first, having to Protestant lectures that mayors some roots in the past, second, likeand municipal bodies were now refusly to secure maintenance of a high ing to grant halls for lectures of a standard of University education, certain type This was a matter for thirdly, affording a genuine redress of satisfaction, and should teach controa grievance, and thus likely to stop versialists to be more cautious in further agitation for further relief? their utterances.

Is there anything which may embody these three conditions? As Ireland has not a sufficient population to support more than one efficient University religious, spirit which was abroad outwhy should not the difficulty be bold ly solved on the basis of absolute equality for all instead of a series of poor makeshifts? Might there not be two or possibly three constituent colleges in one great National University that might be called fitly and said to him. "God knows I would properly the University of Ireland give anything if I only saw the

her of the University. Therefore, the

prevision then contemplated for the

truth ' The report having been adopted, Bishop Bourne moved the re-appointment of the Executive, with the Cardinal as President, and Bishop Pat-

Canon Johnson (Brighton) seconded

the adoption of the report, and said

Catholics should be thankful for the

side the Church Not only amongst

High Churchmen, but amongst the

after what they called the historical

Christianity of their country The

other day an eminent Nonconformist

Nonconformists, there was a striving

terson seconded. Mr James F Hope, M. P., commented on what he regarded as the sound character of the publications of the society. He contrasted them with been rung and measured before it was | character, such, for instance, as certain stories of the saints, who never the Lord Ohlet Baron is the establishcould have done what their panegy ment of a college as Roman Catholic rists said they did, if so, it was in as Trinity College is Protestant, aftheir early youth, and they must have Blisted with and a constituent of Dubdone penance in later days (laughlin University He argues that the adter) The present popular book for vantages would be threefold-(1) the Holy Week ought to be revised In beinging together of students of difthe present book there was a prayer thereat denominations, (2) the magic for the King which was never sung and prestige of a University open to or said. He was told by a high ecall Irishmen, (3) the level of Univerclesiastic that it was originally put sity education kept up to a high there for the Holy Roman Emperor, etandard. All the conditions to and there ought now to be no prayer which I have adverted could. as he there at all. He hoped this would be thinks, be fulfilled. The Catholic Relooked to by the Executive. He hoped Hel Act of 1783 (\$3 George III) ensome day there would be a revision of alded Roman Catholics "to take dethe English version of the Bible as grees and hold professorships in a used by the Church, because he had University College, subject, however been assured by converts that they to two conditions; first, that the Colhad been pained and distressed at lege should be thereafter founded. having to adopt and use the present thus excluding Trinity College, and, version What was needed was a resecondly, that it should be a memvised Catholic English version of the

ing crased publication, would be suc-

education of Roman Catholics was a ceeded by The Monthly Register.

gister that caused a good deal of un-

easiness and distrust. Cardinal Vaughan (interposing) said he thought Mr. Hope was going rather far in his observations. They did not want to attack The hegister, el-

ther past or present.
Mr Hope said his object had been merely to express the wish that there would be no cause for uncasiness in the future, and that the publication would be viewed with a favorable 128) By this solution we should have CIO

Mis Crawfold gave some account of her lantern work amongst children, illustrative of religious art Lord Edmund Talbot, M. P., called attention to a suggestion that the society should hereafter take up tho work of free distributing of interature on the troopships, and asked that the Executive would give it their

favorable consideration. Mr Britten, in reply, explained the steps already taken and had no doubt the work would be undertaken as Lord Edmund desired.

The Executive having been duly elected, Father Thurston S J moved a vote of thanks to the prestdent and officers, and took strong exception to an article in the "Encyclo paedia Britannica" on the moral thoology of the Church

The vote was carried, and the meeting ended. Cardinal Vaughan did not address the assembly.

UNITED STATES

WELL-KNOWN EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER A CONVERT.

The Rev John B. Ewing, of Philadelphia, a well-known minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has Archbishon's House, adjoining the been received into the Catholic Church

Eminence was supported by Hishops llev Mr Ewing's pastoral duties have been performed chiefly in the dioceso of Vermont, but at one time he was prominent in the affairs of the church in Philadelphia. Although no especial secreey was observed conterning his change of faith, few of his friends know until last week that he had resigned his pastorate in Vermont in December, since which time he has been preparing himself for the adoption of his new faith

Mr Ewing was received into the Catholic Church several weeks ago, having made his profession of faith at St. John's Church, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets When asked about his renunctation of the Episcopai faith, Mr. Ewing admitted its truth, adding that he could see nothing remarkable in his adopting the Catholie creed. He said that his conversion to Catholicism had resulted from several years of zealous study, and that he had made no effort to keep the matter secret.

Mr Ewing is a Philadelphian by birth and is a member of a distinguished colonial family. He was born in 1871. He is by no means the first of the Ewings to accept the Catholic faith, for his grandlather, Robert Ewing, was one of the most prominent Catholics of Philadelphia. Mr Ewing's mother was a strict Episcopalian and reared him in that church She was determined, too, that he should adopt the ministry as his profession, and prepared him early in his

As a student for the ministry Mr. Ewing took a special course in the classics at St Stephen's College, Annandale, N Y, and later continued theological studies at the Berkley Divinity School, Middleton, Conn. He was ordained in 1895 by Bishop Williams, and in June of that year he was made rector of Christ Church at Middle Haddam, Conn Ho remained in that pulpit until March, 1900, when he went to St James' Church, at Woodstock, Vt.

When Mr. Ewing came to Philadelphia in December, after his renunclation of the Eniscopal faith, he gave much of his time to the study of the faith of his adoption. He was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Nevin S. Fisher Soon afterward he received private confirmation in the cathedral from Archbishop Ryan

Mr Ewing is an eloquent pulpit orator and was considered by his friends in the church to be one of the most promising young members of the clergy in the East. He will reside in Philadiphia permanently and devote himself to the work of the Catholic Church

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Conothers of a sentimental and mawkish sumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a postive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human auffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W A Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y

Of all follies, infidelity is the great-

The putishment of falsehood is to auspect all truth

NEVER IS TIME more precious than when some member of the fam-Scriptures The Weekly Register, hav- | lly is attacked by colic, dysentery or any howel trouble. The doctor is distant, but if Perry Davis' Painkiller is tions in Our desire and Our hopes for near all danger is seen ended.

Leo's Testament to Mankind

· ANT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

(Translated for The New York Freeman's Journal.) LUO XIII, BY DIVINE PROVI

DENCE POPE

To all the patriaichs, primates, archbishops and bishops of the Catholio World:

Venerable Brothers, Health and Apostolic Blossing:

Arrived at the twenty-fifth year of Our Apostolic ministry, and marvelling Ourself at the course We have traversed in the midst of ardious and incessant cares. We feel naturally drawn to raise Our thoughts to the All-Blessed God Who has deigned to grant Us, among so many other benefits, a Pontificate of such a length that It has but very few examples in history To the Father of all, therefore, to Him Who holds in His hands the secret of life, let the hymn of thanksgiving ascend in answer to the ardent longing of Our heart In truth, no human eyo can penetrate all the Divine design over so prolonged and so unhoped-for longovity; and We, here, can but adore in stlence; but one thing We know well, and it is that if He has been pleased to preserve Our life, and if He be pleased to preserve it still longer, it is incumbent upon Us as a most sacred duty to live for the welfare and the increase of His immaculate spouse the Church, and not to quall before anxicties and fatigues, consecrating to down among men from an impulse of this end the last remnant of Our

After paying this tribute of bound-

en gratitude to Our Father who is in

Heaven, We are glad to turn Our

thoughts and ther words to you, Venerable Brothers, who have been called by the Holy Spirit to rule elect portions of the flock of Jesus Christ, and who consequently share with Us the struggles and triumphs, the joys and sorrows of the Apostolic ministry. Nover, no never shall We forget the manifold and striking proofs of religious devotedness which you have continually offered Us throughout the course of Our Pontificate, and which you are repeating in affectionate rivalry on the present occasion. Intimately united to you as We are both by the duty of Our office and by Our Fatherlyaffection for you, these manifestations of your devotedness are deeply welcome to Us. not so much for what regards Our own person, as for the deep significance they import of adhesion to this Apostolic See, the centre and the pivot of all the other sees of the Catholic world. If ever it was necessary that all the hierarchical grades of the Church should keep jealously united in reciprocal charity, so as to form but one heart and soul, it is more necessary than ever in these times. For who can fail to see that extensive conspiracy of hostile forces which is to-day aiming injustice, for the mad enterprise of to ofcribrow and destroy the great work of Jesus Christ, endeavoring with a pertinacity that knows no limits to destroy in the intellectual order the treasury of heavenly doctrine, and to sibvert in the social order the holiest and most salutary of Christian institutions. But you yourselves have practical experience of this every day-you have frequently inanifested to Us your anxiety and grief, deploring the mass of prejudices, false systems and errors which are being propagated broadcast among the people. What snares are being laid everywhere to entrap the faithful! How many impediments are being every day invented to diminish and, were that possible, to nullify the beneficent action of the Church! And at the same time, as if to add insult to injury, the Church is being accused of not being capable of putting forth her ancient force and putting a check on the turbulent and devouring passions which threaten direct ruin. Glad indeed would We be, Venera-

hle Brothers, to address you on topics of a more cheering nature and in hetter harmony with the happy occasion which has moved Us to speak to you But such is not permitted cither by the serious difficulties of the Church, which are calling for instant telief, or by the condition of modern society, which, owing to the abandonment of the great traditions of Christianity, is already travailing both morally and materially, and is on the road to greater evils, for it is the law of Providence, confirmed by the teachings of history, that the great principles of religion cannot be thrust aside without sapping the foundations of social prosperity. Under such circumstances, in order to furnish a timely stimulus of spirit, courage and faith to men's minds, it will be well to consider in its genesis, causes and manifold forms, the war which is raging against the Church, to point out its fatal consequences, and to indicate the remedies. Wherefore, while calling to memory once more all that has been already said, let Our words ring out, not only in the cars of the faithful, but of dissidents, and even of those unhappy people who have no bellef, for all are the children of the same Father and all have been destined for the same supreme happiness; and let Our words be taken as a testament which We wish to consign, now that We have almost reached the doors of eternity, to the nathe common weel.

at all times obliged to suitain contradictions and persecutions for truth and justuce. Instituted by Himself to ones against a sconot propagate the Kingdom of God throughout the world, and by the light of the law of the Gospel o guide fallen humanity to a supernatural destiny - that is, to the attainment of immortal blessinge promised by God, but beyond our strength sho necessarily clashed with the passions which ewarmed at the feet of ancient decadence, and corruption that is to say, against pride, covetourness and the unbridled love of earthly enjoyments, and against the vices and disorders which spring from these, and which have always met with their most powerful check in the Church Nor shall we be astonished at these persecutions when we remember that they were predicted for our instruction by the Divine Master, and when we know that they will last as long as the world itself. For how did He address His disciples when He sent them to hear the treasure of His doctrines to all nations? Everybody knows: "You will be driven from one city to another, you will be hated and rovited for My Namo's sake, you will be dragged before the tribunals and condemned to

to strengthen them for the trial He Samar. pointed to Himself as an example: "If the world hate you, know that it hath hated Me before you." Such are the joys and such the rewards promised here below. Such hatred is humanly inexplicable by any criteria of a just and reasonable estimate of things. Whom did the Divino Redeemer ever offend, or in what way was he undescrying? Come infinite love. He had taught a doctrine, immaculate, comforting and

most efficacious for uniting all mankind in the fraternal bonds of peace and love, He had sought no earthly greatness or honors, He had usurped no man's rights, on the contrary, He had been infinitely pitiful toward the weak, the sick, the poor, the sinful, the oppressed, so that His whole life had been passed in sowing benefits lavishly among men It must be, therefore, recognized as a sheer excess of human malice, as deplorable as it was unjust, that He actually became, according to the prophecy of

Simeon, a sign of contradiction (sig-

num cui contradicteur)

What wonder, then, that the Church, which continues His divine mission and is the incorrptible depositary of Ilis truths, should meet the same fate? The world is always true to itself, side by side with the children of God are ever to be found the satellites of that great enemy of the human race, who, rebel as he was from the beginning to the Most High, has been designated in the Gospel as the Prince of this World, and hence it is that the world in the presence of the law, and of Her who presents the law to it in the name of God, feels centred within itself with unmeasured pride the spirit of an independence to which it has no right. Ah! how often, in more stormy times, have the enemy banded together with unspeakable

cruelty and with the most harefaced ullifying the Divine work. When one form of persecution failed others were resorted to The Roman Empire, for three long centuries abusing the brute force it possessed, multiplied martyra throughout everyone of its provinces, and bathed with their blood every sod of the soil of this scared Rome, and the united forces of heresy, now mask ed brazenly by sophistry and by treachery, endeavored to destroy at least harmony and unity Next came, like a devastating storm, the hordes of barbarians from the North and Islamism from the South, leaving rulp and desert in their tracks. So, too. while the sad legacy of hatred toward the Spouse of Christ continues to pass on from age to age, a Caesarism follows, suspicious and tyrannical,

ly renews the assaults. (To be continued.)

jealous of another's greatness, even

though that greatness enhanced its

own, and this Caesarism unrelenting-

Burning Disgrace of the United States

(From The New York Evening Post.) We have no doubt whatever that the feeling of every American who reads the horrible news from the Philippines is one of burning shame. Our army is disgraced and our national name is smirched by the terrible revelations of the Waller courtmartial.

Imperialistic newspapers may hide the dispatches away on an inside page, and say never a word about them editorially, but there the damning facts stand in the record of the court.

Our troops in the Island of Samar have been cursuing a policy of wholesale and deliberate murder. They have made of their war simply "the hired assassin's trade." And four United States officers testify that Gen. Smith, chief in command in that island, ordered the practical extermination of the inhabitants.

"Kill and burn," were his directions to Major Waller, "and main Samar a howling wilderness." Asked if there was to be any age limit for killing, he answered, so it is sworn, Everything over ten!"

Such was to be the face of the island third in size of the whole archipelago, with 200,000 professing Christlans dwelling on it. And an American general pluming himself on the

The hely Church of Christ Las been | fact that he ordered the massacre of only the greater part of the population, and did not dash their little

> The thing is done, and we are disgraced in the eyes of the world. Unly one shame could be greater, and that would be for Americans not to be ashamed.

It seems as if we could not hold up out licade again, such acornful flugers are sure to be pointed at us from overy quarter. Imagine Englishmen reading of our meetings to protest against cruolties in South Africa, after this! Even defeated and distracted Spain will retort on us for our own Alvas and Torquemadas outdoing hers. We shall have to rewrite our histories. In Professor Worcester's book on the Philippiper, for example, there is an account of a Spanish expedition to Samar In 1619, to cap-ture a revolted chief named Sumorey. "They falled to take Sumorey, but found his mother in a hut, and, true to Spanish traditions," adds the centplacent American historian, "literally toro the defenceless old woman to picces." In his next edition, Professor Worcester should have an honest foot-note to say that the villainy which the Spanish taught us we executed, and even bettered their inextreme punishments." And, wishing structions, in that same Island of Tingling shame about all this is not

> enough. What is to be done? One thing to be done is to put ar end to the policy of concealment and silence. The War Department, as we see by the evidence extracted from it about corruption in the transport service, and by the other official report of barbarities in the Philippines, which it was keeping dark, will hush up everything if it can. But Congress' and the press must not let any of these evil deeds be covered up. Especially would we call upon the religious press to speak out. It has been rejoicing over the door of the gospel opened by our army in the Philippines II it holds its peace now, it will be one a partaker in the blood of those massacred Visayans

Furthermore, the military authorities, with the Commander-in-Chief, Theedoro Roosevell, at their head, must act speedily and publicly.

He issued a manly order to the army the other day, warning soldiers against drunkenness and licentiousness. Surely be cannot sit by dumb when their superior officers order them to become murderers. What we maintain is that a court-martial for Gen Smith should be convened instantly, and that, if found guilty of the crimes alleged, he should be shot

But aside from this pressing duty of restoring the honor and the discipline of the army in the Philippines, and righting, so far as is possible, the hideous wrong that has been done, a larger question blazes before us.

Why are we fighting at all in the Philippines, and how long and for what reason is a warfare to be kept up that leads to such an embrutement of our troops?

"Of all things in the world," runs an old Greek saying, "war is the last to go according to programme." South Africa and the Philippines are regions a Christian nation, a superior Loretto Academy even religious professions, only to find itself led from misery to woe, and from cruelty to barbarism

"Kill first and then negotiate," the brutal cry of a newspaper in Manila that insults us by calling itself "American." But that is worthy only of Timur of Ghenghis Khan.

A Christian ruler, the President of a democracy, is bound to ask if nogotiations will not provent killing. And a suspension of the brutalizing war in the Philippines, with a fresh endeavor to consult the wishes of the inhabitants, is the obvious remedy. A pause and reconsideration of our whole Philippine policy are, in truth, sharply urged upon us by these iresh humiliations That is the course for which President Schurman argues with great power in the second edition of his little book on "Philippine Affairs" He shows how a true Philippine nationality has been welded even in the furnace-fires that have been of our own lighting, and then he concludes in language worthy

of a Christian statesman:

"The sentiment of nationality, wherever it exists, is unquenchable and irresistible It arms even a weak nation with the might of omnipotence. By it a few thousand Boers have successfully resisted the enermous power of the British Empire for the space of three years. If a general national feeling has emerged among the Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas, if a new political consciousness with a love of independence has been born, if the sense of a common nationality has begun to ex-ist, then, in the light of such a feeling, and of the combined national action to which the feeling leads, I say it behooves us to pause and consider our whole Philippine policy from beginning to end For our own hearts tell us that such a national consciousness deserves, and history teaches it will achieve, the national Independence to which it aspires '

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

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For full information see Calendar,

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Each decision you make, however trifling it may be, will jaffarence every decision you will have to make, how-

ever important it may be.

(bear, hear) Lately we have had womething of importance from a Roman Catholic gentleman of whom his Church, his University (Dublin), and his country are proud, who possesses the impartial spirit of a great magistrate, the severe discipline of varied studies, and aweet reasonableness which would respect every conviction that is reasonable. Every brick in the structure of his argument has laid. The ideal norution, according to

the bui ty ner ale for ot-

the Aio

ARY is the maniforation of the Engdom of Grace, and the type of Octio way with MI all our scettes singular, yet not singular; admirable act smitable along standing alone, yet in the inhist of us; moved up to tiod as Ilia dialess. Matine, yet removed from us no further than a number from her children

FIFTH MONTH may THE Blesces Virgin

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Indulgenced Prayer

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Time

' Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts the carr's is full of the glory Glory be to the l'at ier, glory be to the son glory te to the Holy Ghad . Indulgence of 100 days once a the granted to all the faithful who, with at least contrite licart and devotion, shall say this Angelic Trisagion | Indulgence of 100 days three limes every Sunday, as well as on the deast of the Most Holy Trinity, and during its Octave.

HOME CIRCLE

THE FIELD OF SAD FLOWERS. (John Vance Chency in The Cosmopolitan.)

Stiller than where that city lies asleep, With fabled spires deep in the swinging sea, Stiller and dimmer than that wind-

less deep,
The sad-flowered, shadowy field of

I walked there with the loves of long | up children almoad. At home my

Dear forms and sectless of longvanished days; And one drew close - the fairest that shall know

Their path that follow down the faded ways

"Once more the kisses on my face," "Now is it heaven, here, where pale flowers be.

On shall I wander, mated with the But die not, love, since you remem-

RIBBONS FOR THE SPRING

Ribbons are high in favor with the New York girl, and she is using them in the most original of ways At her corsage she pine a bunch of violets, the very latest substitute for the chou. But it is not composed of natural flowers, as one would suppose at a first glance. Instead it is made of ribbon violets, the sort that never They are made of half-inch violet ribbon in two shades, and the effect is produced by tying the ribbon in tiny bow-knots Sometimes they are bunched together, and then again they form the shower-ends for a clus-

ter of shaded loops of ribbon. The bunch of ribbon violets makes a pretty corsage decoration, and it gives a new touch to a theatre-bodice. It also looks well worn as a substitute for real violets with the spring tailor-made gown. Some of the bunches of violets made of ribbon are as fragrant as the natural blossoms. This is done by using perfumed ribbon or hiding away in the bow-knot tiny bags of violet sachet.

THE CARE OF FLOUR

Flour should be kept with the greatest care, as it absorbs odors iom things about it almost as casy as does milk or butter. As it also coomes beavy and moldy in a damp ace, it should be kept where weathchanges will not affect it. The at deal to do with the superior lity of the bread and cake made n it. When flour is stored in hars, a low swinging or stationary of that will raise the flour a few hes from the floor will be found a aible device. Such an arrangeat will alow the air to circulate by about the flour, thus preveting from becoming moldy in the botof the barrel. A kitchen chamber slightly, by means of the may or stovepipe is an ideal der meeting Sout.

THE WORD "PLEASE."

An American just returned from A two years' residence in England was recently speaking of the different streatment accorded the word "please" there and here. "In England 'please' is a servant's word solely, here gencans said that they, having travelodi themselves, knew that as well as she did, she added- "Yes, but you don't realize it until you've tried to bring youngsters had always been taught to say 'please." In England I soon found out that they must not say it, if they did it stamped thom as underbred. Now that we've returned to America the old school conservatives; look askance at my children and observe sententiously: Those little girls don't say "Please." Het sooner or fater all parents in this country will follow suit and 'picase' will become a back number, jest as a good many years ago 'ina'am' and 'sir' became

back numbers " LINES OF SUFFERING

The lines of suffering on almost overy human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departare from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering, no wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins that are followed by no palpable pain are yet terribly aven ged even in this life. They abridge our capacity of happiness, impair our relish for mnocent pleasure and increase our sensibility to suffering No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do ourselves whenever or however we violate any religious or moral obligation.

BE: JOIN'A

Worry and hurry are women's enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them and even build bridges They imagine misfortune and run out to meet it

Women are not jolly enough They make too serious a husiness of life and laigh at its little humors too seldon Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh. And it keeps them young Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fado early - there are other reasons, but we will pass them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and withers the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while, it is a good antiscptic and will tness and dryness of flour have a purify the mental atmosphere, drive away ovil imagings, bad tempers and other ills.

> BILIOUSNESS BURDENS LIFE .-The billous man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is imulti-millionaire, and perhaps the disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer most influential man in his State. from it who can procure Parmalee's He, too, is an ancestor. livet and obviating the effects of bile, young doctor in Concord, New Hamp- the gentine. For side schoe, back- deceased, who was always opposed to in the stomack they restore men to shire, to address a large society achee, stitches, nothing equals it. any ostentatious display, the funeral chestellness and full vigor of action. (with which he was connected) in Made by Davin & Lawrence Co., Ltd. will be private.

THE STITER. (By Rachel Severno.)

With down cast eyes she treads—the busy street. On infesion bent, from which seldom swerves. No law of simple creed impels her

But love of Him, the Master, Whom she serves

No mother she, but with a mother s For homeless waits beneath her ten-

Hor gentle hand falls, softly as a On heads and rosts in benediction

On duty's altar low, her heart ts She leaves to Him she serves a lit-

ting price, And He will see that she is nobly This gettle one who offers sacrefice.

She sinks to rest, when bells at even The world all levedless of her noble

They little knew, that pure and lovely The holy impalse which expheld hox boart.

She lies, a saint-like scorge, cold and Wead. While increase sweet perfume the

Oh, place no wreath of glory on her; headt Can you not see-a hate now is

-Boston Daily Globe

DON'T GET THE CANDY-FINBIT A girl of fifteen ought to be the living picture and reality of health. It is a duty, this matter of good health Exercise in the open air, temperance in cating, and occupation these are the secrets of good health. The girl who lies in bed late, never walks a mile, and ents candy morning, acon and night can never feel well and has no right to feel well, An occasional treat of pure candy is good, but wothing could be worse than the continuous cating of sweet stuff which goes on among girls almost universally in this country Beauty of complexion, good nature and bealthful enjoyment of life all vanish when the train of ills brought on by over-indulgence in sweets begins to submerge the vitality

There is much to be learned by girls and women on this subject of det. Every girl should find out what is best for ber, and then stick to it. for without health life is a failure to nine people out of ten. Oceasionally some one has been great enough to make something out of a life handlcapped by chronic sickness, 'but for tlefolk use it as well," said the Am-i one who has succeeded a thousand exican, and when the other Ameri-i have falled.—Ada C Sweet, in the April Woman's Home Companion.

> LOYALTY (Literary Digesta)

What is true desendship' Hear the anawer, then! True friendship does not shoubt, or

fall, or loar, It turns to calumny a deafened ear, Ets strength must needs be as the strength of ten

Because it is so pure and selfless, free From morbid fancies and from vain alatms.

His honor questioned? Quick! a callto arms To fight for him with might of lovaltyl

And when his world seems dark. through grief and care, Let friendship spread for bim her

wide strong wings And bear him up so ewift and far and high That every breath of clear, life-giving

Brings rest and courage, hopes of better things, A healing calm, a great screnkly

Chats With Young Men

"I THANK GOD THAT I AM AN ANCESTOR."

These were the words of Napolcon's great marshai (Marshal Ney) when he heard some of his young officers boasting of the aucestors.

It is a grand thing to live in country and under a government where the press is unfettered and the poorest boy may become a distinguished ancestor We are led to these words, writes George T Angell, by reading in our daily papers how admirably our old friend (and present director) Hon Patrick A Collins, is nerioring his duties in the responsible position of Mayor of Boston. He, too can thank God that he is an ancestor

Many years ago when we were about to address the Legislature of Vermont, the Covernor took us by the hand and said, "Did you know that when you went fishing up bero I was the boy that went with you and carried the fish and bait for you?" He had then become the Governor of Vermont, and has since been Secretary of War, United States Senator,

Vegetable Pills. By regulating the Years ago we were invited by a

White's Opera House. We had no idea then that he was to fill higher post, tions, but he has for many years represented his State in the U. S. Senate. And so we might go on telling about Grant and Lincoln and a multitude of others who from humbtobeginnings have reached the highest nositions It is a great thing (as wo have said before) to live in a country where the press is unfettered and the poorest boy may become its leading citizen and be able to thank God that he, too, is an aucestor

SAW NO REASON FOR SWEARING

General Grant was asked why he noter swore. He replied. "Well, when a boy I had an aversion to swearing, it seemed useless, an unnecessary habit, and besides I saw that swearing usually aroustd a man's anger early had a desire to have complete command of myself. I noticed when a man got abzry his opponent always got the botter of him; on that acceunt also I determined to refrain from sweering. Then, the swearing men of my acquaintance when a boy were not the best men I knew I never saw any reasons for swearing, all were against it."

FLOWER FROM MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Fragile little flower droopies. O'er that still and pulseless breast, Tender rootlets softly croeping, Where those pale hands lie at rest, Blossem smiling up to heaven, Thus you brighten, where you wave Like a star of comfort bearing, O'er my mother's distant grave.

Come and stay with me forever, Freshened by my heart's best tears, Once she dried such tears so gladly, In my childhood's thoughtless years Little flower! when I kiss thee. Bid her spirit watch and save, Be to me a sweet remembrance That she lives beyond the grave

HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN Let no boy think he can be made gentleman by the clothes he wears. the horse he rides, the stick he cargies, the dog that trots after 'kim, the kouse that he lives in, or the money he spends. Not one, or all, of these do it, and yet every boy may be a gentleman. He may wear an old hat, cheap clothes, live in a poor house, and spend but little money. But how? By being true, manly, and honorable By keeping himself neat and respectable. By being civil and courteous. By respecting himself and. others. By doing the "kest he knowshow And, finally, and above all, by fearing God and keeping life commandments -- Sunday School Evangel-

MAKING MONEY BY RAISING PLANTS. There are hoys who have made mos-

ey by gaising plants for sale. One

began with a stock in trade of ten geraniums (assorted kinds), six colinto cuttings, which he started over a socal stil lamp in He sadded to this collection two dollars' worth of seeds - pansics, Merbenas, astery and marguerite carnations To this he added excet alyssum and mignonette. The first day of May he hung out a little sign in the Iront purch stating that he had flowers for sale. The family laughed at him, but he had a customer before noon In a few days he had sold all his begonia cuttings, which were thirty in number, at ten cents each With the three dollars thus obtained he reinvested in more begonius. He sold fifty geranium cuttings, twenty colour twentyfive doson mansies, five dezen verbenas, and two dozon sweet alissum, for bed ding He potted the mignomette and margnerite carnations and sold them in bloom The asters sold well in the fall. He invested all his earnines in stock, and from this he has built up a nico little busness

Pansies sell readily from the time they are an itch high Geramums are always in demand Something new and catchy must be added now land then to arouse interest. There is no pleasanter way of earning pin money, thought it is not easy work. Selling cut flowers is a profitable branch of the business.—Enchange.

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The interior sanctuary of that adorable Heart is as if opened by the wound in His side, the bowels of mercy expounded to receive us

When the beart is heavy and we suffer from depression or disappointment, how thankful we should be that we still have work and prayer left to comfort us Occupation foreibly diverts the mind, prayer sweetly soothes the soul

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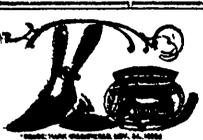
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Oblituary

MR EDMUND BARNARD HAS PASSED AWAY.

A Monteral desputch of Saturday ways, Mr. Edmund Darmard, K C. diel yesterday at his home, 60 Park avenue, this city He-had met with an accident a cumble of years ago, and since that time has been almost continuously ill. For the last two months, however, his condition has theen very serious, and his death was

Before his retitueent from practice, three years ago, Mr. Barnard was own of the leading describes at the "Montreal Bar. Ele came of a family offiawyers, his Jather having been Atitumey-General of Lower Canada, and afficements Profitonotary of Three liffivers. It was in the latter city that dither decrated was born in 1831. The ous, and twolve begoniss, assorted. In, limitly was of English origin, and from to America before the Revolution, estiling in Descheld, Mass, and removing to Canada-shortly after the lRevolution.

Therefereased was realled to the Bar in 1852, and many gazzed a prominent monition. He ams made a Queen's Counsel in 1876 Licenado a specialty of municipal southers, and his advice was often sought anothe most difficult cases .In 1878 be jouved with Mr Edward Carter in expressing the omission that Orange sparades were illegal in this province Mayor Beaudry acted upon that openius, and this was probably the means of saving the city from screous disturbances. The deceased was in partnership with Mr Justice C Doberts mud his son Mr. A Barnord, now practising in San Francisco, when the celebrated statuto labor cases came up The firm was retained by the Kaights of Lahor, and the deceased was at the head of the movement, which resulted in the enfranchisement of 13,000 liousobolders who would have fost their right to rote through the enforcement of the poli tax A hundred mandamuses were issued in one day, and a threst was made abut a thousand would follow as fast as they could be made out, unless justice was slone That settled the matter for

Another celebrated case with which the late Mr. Barnard was connected was that of the trustees of the Fraser Estate. He carried the case to the Privy Council, and the result is that the France Institute was established, according to the wishes of the testa-

Ho was a frequent contributor to the press, and a series of letters which he published over the signature "Lex" on the Manitoba school question attracted widespread attention The deceased leaves a large family His two sons, Messra A Barnard, of San Francisco, and C A Barnard, of Sciotte and Bardnard, of this city, followed the traditions of the family, and entered the legal profession One of his daughters is the wife of Mr Justice C Doherty, another the wife of Hon Jules Tessier, M. P. P. a former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, the others are Mrs J A Richard, of Montreal, Mrs. John P Cassidy, of Albany One is a Sister of Charity, while the two youngest resided with their father. In deference to the wishes of the

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THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1962

A FREE PRESS AND PATRONAGE

The new papers of Toronto are

the habit whenever opportunity of fers of banding themselves bouquetdectares where its fitful gleam indiin recognition-sheer admiration to cates nothing but shadows and illusthor - of the ideal perfection with ions with impenetrable darkness bewhich they infailingly discharge the Fond functions of a free and enlightened prees Occasionally some of their editors appear before the Ministerial Association the better to emphasize by their entirely impartial expressions of honest conviction, the boon Canada-and in a notable way the city of Toronto-enjoys in the possession of its independent organs of public opinion. The unanimity with which this highly edifying self-exteem is entertained is never affected by the least ruffe except perhaps when po-Bilical amenities are on the order paper. But that is a mere detail Apart from politics, every right, intreest and privilege of the people is anthusiastically and effectively champloned. The newspapers themselves often say so, and they ought to know Sometimes they may lack information; but it would be unworthy of a

Take the present strike of the printers of the T Eaton Company as a case in point. Except for a paragraph in The Toronto World of yesterday (Wednesday) no person in Toronto, outside the strikers themselves and their active sympathizers could have any means of knowing the hard facts of this sensational affair Some of "a facts are these The T on Company's printing establish ment entered into an agreement with the Typographical Union that the Union rules would be observed. The establishment did not live up to the rules, and after prolonged correspondence, and several interviews between the parties, the T. Eaton Company declared that they were running their business according to their own ideas and were paying only such wages as suited them. This precipitated the strike, of the rights and the wrongs of which, The Register does not proless to be a competent judge. But what we do say is this that the subsequent course of the Eaton Company can receive no sympathy or countenance from any man or woman who does not believe that employers are the absolute masters of their em-Diores

public that receives so much from its

press to suppose that any censorship

or silencing influence is at work

whenever things are happening in To-

zonto and the newspapers are all

dumb.

On Monday last the Printing Press men's Union, and also the Assistants and Feeders' Union, decided to call out their men in support of the Eaton compositors. The men so called upor came out the same evening. On Tuesday three girls employed in the Laton bindery were asked to feed the presses. They declined to attempt work for which they were physically want, and were then discharged withsent a moment's notice. To make the point olear, let us say that the girls refused to perform part of the Pressmen as it means handling heavy bundies of sheets. To find a fair parallel That those not acquainted with the printing trade will understand, let us suppose a strike of the coalyard la berers of some Toronto coal company. Suppose that in support of the yard mea, the laborers working in the holds of the vessels lifting up the heavy loads, were ordered out Then the coal company ordered the women clerk, in its office to go down into the vessels and list the coal, and they relusing, were discharged-that would be treatment fairly almilar to the experience of these girls in the T. Baton bindery.

But not a paper in Toronto date want a week shout it, for fear of losMETAPHYSICS IN THE SCHOOLS Mr W II Mallock than will file scientists and philosophers, who are tireless in attempting to explain life

independently of rengion. The remark-

uble actuers that have already appeared from his pen on this subject have arrested the attention not only or recordings but of thou-ands of educes Chiletian layness, for indeed We Malnuck believes at all times at writing for the benefit of the ordinare another all where with the run the principal victim of these so called scalifists positive and otherwise. That Mr. Mallock may be lomself one without Christian faith effects his intellectual altitude to this extent only, that it stamps him an honest thinker, who while willing to follow the torch of science as tar as it can show the way, sees and

From the very beginning of the world all philosophic systems and doctrines have come to grief at a certain point of enquiry . So far and no further shall thou go," is the command which all the schools have heard, and which those only have not heeded who are content to prefer self delusion to faith A most significant admission of Mr Markek's in this latest paper of his (April Ninetcenth ! Century , is in its caption "The Latest Shipwieck or alexage istes," implying that nothing hav gone before on the same course and scaped de-

The present article seems to have been challenged by the recent publication of two books, one in England. the other in America, expounding the object of a new metaphysical school, which claims to reseue all the old shipwreched systems from their ruins and reconcile them alike with up-todate faith and modern science. The English scholar who has undertaken this task is Prof Ward, of Cambridge author of an claborate work on "Naturalism and Agnosticism," and the American authority, Prof. Munsterberg, of Harvard, the writer of some equally elaborate essays on "Psychology and Life !

Mr Mailock classes Mr Ward and Mr Munsterberg on the one hand as Idealists and Mr Huxley and Mr Herbert Spencer on the other as the leaders of the positive scientific school. The undertaking, or claim, or the former is that they have only to shatte, the doctrines of the latter in oru to establish their own philosopliy on a firm and accepted basis Mr Mailcek proves, however that the not only succeed in demolishing their opponents but just as completely annihilate themselves, relinquishing the common battlefield of their discussion to the dominion of the witch and the alchemist

The point of the new Idealism, upon which Mr Mallock centres his keenest inspection of its alleged theological utility.

"It exhibits man, as Mr Ward says, as a spirit in a world of spirits, and from these spirits he procceds, there is obviously an unimpeded road to God, 'the supreme spirit.' of whom the philosophy of science would deprive us But although the vindication of religious and moral belief is the main end, for the sake of which Mr. Ward and bis friends philosophise, they do not rely solely on this end as the intellectual justification of their means. On the conirary, they maintain that their uealism is the sole philosophic system, which will reasonably explain the phenomena of life in their totally is, whilst the system opposed to itthe scientific philosophy of to-dayutterly fails to do so "

After a minute and most interesting examination of the rival systems, Mr Mallock is able to show with convincing logic that Mr Ward's mea's work, which calls for strong philosophy is really Mr Spencer's philosophy turned inside out or upside down Thus Mr. Ward says the external world is a book taside ourselves, of which we all have similar copies and which we, each of us, read independently Mr Spencer says the external world is a book outside ourselves which we, all of us, read to-

> Here the utter confusion arises We quote Mr Mallock on the conclusion of the Idealists

"Mr Spencer leads us back to the primordial nebula. This requires as much explanation as the cosmos. which we know now Behind the nebula we get back to ether. This requires as much explanation as the nebila itself; and the action of it as

all philosophers are equally helpless law in its present state likewise . . . The Idealists are pursuing a useful work in insisting that science is in no better position than the rest, though they do not show that they are in a better position than science "

The sum of the case is that all the philosophies fall even to the extent of satisfying the intellect Mr Mal lock puts this conclusion in niote striking language. He says, "Philosophy is a coat which we can buttoo over our stomachs only by leasing a broken seam at our backs . * Our intellect may be compared to a locomotive on a pair of rails which for a certain distance each way run parallel, and on which the locomotive can travel, but which in either direction when a certain point is passed, begin to diverge like two sides of a triangle, stretching away to some infinitely distant base and on . bich the wheels of the engine travel any longer "

"Let us," he says orther, "take as our guide any method or philosophy we like, materialistic, idealistic, theistic, deistic or pantheistic our experience will be the same. We shall be brought into a region not only of unknowable things but of contradictors thoughts and principles Let. Edipus go out of any one of the seven gates of Thebes and the same Sphinx will be there, staggering aim with the same riddle, and not all the Mr Wards or Mr Munsterbergs in the world would be able to give Lini hint of how the riddle is to be anwered '

Here, then, is the confession of the helplessness and hopelessness of the re-vamped philosophies of olden times that have in our day taken possession of the leading centres of learning and with a slight veneer of religion - as in the case of this so-called doctrine of Idealism - deceive young men and women no longer instructed in the truths or Christian doctrine, and who are ready to consider Revelation and Theology as mere competing doctrines or philosophies in the general mass of contradictory guesses at that which it is now fashionable to style the "riddle of existence"—a phrase by the way, breathing calm a derision of man's salvation. The trend of affairs, both for the universities and the individual, is one upon which every reflecting Christian parent should ponder long Science, so-called, is a captivating phrase But those who follow this so-called "Science" up lost closely find it as unsubstantia as the gaudy soap bubble. If Mr. Mallock's articles have any lesson for the general reader it is this the intellectual enthus.asts pursue their systems as they please into confusion and darkness, but if the ordinary man would have any mental peace he must look to religion for

THE JAILS SCANDAL

Hon Mr. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, has made an unexpected rejoinder to Mayor Howland, who in an open letter, placed upon the Octario Government the entire blame for the scandal of the insane and idiotic in the jails Mr Stratton says that if the insane have been improperly committed to the Jail, a proposition which he denies, the blaine rests with the magistrates who made the committal orders. But if the infirm through old age, and the idotic are confined in Toronto Jail, It is a scandal to the municipality that has done nothing to remedy the evil The law permits the municipality to provide refuges for these elasses, and Toronto has done nothing in that direc-

While the province and city may well be left to divide the responsibility for their senile and the idotic wards between them, nothing can quit lift from the city the scandal involved in the "care" so-called of the unfortunates in Toronto Jail. Furthermore it is beyond question that the insane have been committed to Toronto Jail, because Mr. Stratton has caused the removal of particular cases complained of from the Jail. The subject is one that must be kept free from political feeling Everyone recognizes the zeal and industry of Mr. Stratton in increasing the efficiency of all the public institutions of the province, and what is peeded is that his hands should be atrengthened so that adequate proviside he made in the nearest possi-

Then he continues "Our reply to form of the law or by largely increusthe Idealists is that their own phil- ed expenditure of money upon such inother word to say to the contending osophy is equely helpless, and that attitutions, us are provided by the

THE POPE AND IRLLAND

On April 12 the Pope received in special private audience Mr. William O'Bricn, M. P. and Mrs O'Brien.

His Holiness declared that he had for years read of Mr. Wm. O Breen's name in connection with his haid struggle for Include

Mr. O Binn said that (went) millions of Irish people all over the world deeply reverenced the Pove's office and person litr

The Pope replied that Ireland was always affectionarch in his thoughts and prayers. He concluded by saying to Mr. and Mrs. (PBrien, "God bless you both-God bh's Ireland "

The following day Mr. O'Brien had a long and cordial interview with Cardinal Rampotta at the Vatican

EDITORIAL NOTES

When the Colonial Premiers go to King Edward . totonation in June shey are to be presented with an invitation from ite Biltish Empiro League to enjoy the hospitality of the great towns of the Three Kingdoms The towns named are Liverpool, Manchester Edingburgh, Glasgow and Birmingham It will be noviced that Ireland is not represented

Cardinal Vaughan has carried out the first public occuping in the new Catholic Cathedras at Westminster His Eminence received in the cathedral deputations representing more than 50,000 etildien from the schools under his jurisduction, each of whom presented a purse of money for the support of the crusade of rescue and he homes for destitute Catholic colldren in the archdiocese of Westminster.

There is a monocutary full in the peace rumors. The conference at Preturin not only inclinated the public subscription to the new war loan, but was used with complete success to rig the stock market. The Government at Westminster bein- alone in possession of the facts concerning the Boer terms have held the secret, and the newspapers have become tired of guessing. This seems to be the present situation

New Zealand is the cultury which has undertaken to give light and leading to all concerned in British Imperialism The New Zealand Tablet states that out of 77 employes in the Post Office at Christchurch only five are Catholics In the Department of Justice there is no Catholic, and the same applies to all the Government Departments with scarcely an exception Still the Catholics number oneseventh of the total population of the

Members of the Trappist Order who are leaving France owing to the operation of the new law affecting religious associations, have purchased the estate of Wood Barton, Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, South Devon, England, where they will form a settlement Four of the monks entered into residence at Woodleigh at the end of last month, and others arrived in a sailing vessel from St Malo It is expected that between sixty and seventy Trappists will ultimately settle at Woodleigh

Our bright and always interesting contemporary, The Hamilton Herald. has an editorial anticipating the introduction of a fresh Home Rule resolution into the Canadian House of Commons The advice of The Herald is "Let Canada mind her own business." But, we are surprised at such advice coming from a journal that swears by Mr Chamberlain Now Mr Chamberlain's advice is this "Gentlemen, a new factor has entered into the politics of this country, in future you will have to take account of the opinion of your colonists" That advice was given by the Colonial Secretary as late as the 12th bf January last. The Ottawa branch of the United Irish League, in pressing the attention of the parent League's suppression upon the Federal Legislature of Canada, is acting upon the advice of the Colonial Secretary, and no member of the House of Commons can think otherwise.

French Freemasuary appears to be badly in need of a more plausible exponent than G. A. Raper, who figures in that capacity in the current numher of The Nineteenth Century Hero are two extracts from the article, which is a broad bid for English favor, obviously towards certain members of the present Jovernment of the Republic: "Jews, Turks, infidels heretics, Provestants and Catholics are equally eligible for initiation, but monarchists are not. The order is in a word Republican." * * * "The anti-Semites and other allies of the Roman Catholic Church have cleverly represented French Freemasonary as anti-religious. In reality it is anti-Roman Catholic, which is not the same thing."

It certainly needs explanation how a Roman Catholic can be equally eligible with the infidel for initiation in court that is "in reality anti-

Writing to The Tablet with refercare to the controversy on the chara ter of Cromwell, to which the lecture of Sir Kin Butler, published in The Register, has given rise in English journals, the Rev. Monsignor tohn S. Vaughan (brother of the Cardinal) ays "Wratever redeeming qualities may be discovered in Cromwell, it will astonish many of your readers to see The Spectator deverthe litin but, Indeed, as one aniong the great - but as the greatest and most typical of Englishmen. At freigheds he mercilessly sten ten but died unresisting victims who had fled for protection within the church while at Wexford he was guilty of, if possible a still worse massacro. There, says the temperate and impartial Di-Linguid 'no distinction was made between the defenceless inhabitant and the armen soldier, nor could the shricks and prayers of three hundred females who had gathered round the great Cross, preserve them from the swords of those ruthless barbarians By Cromwell himself the number of the slain has been reduced to two thousand, hy some writers it has been swelled to five The spot where this atroclous deed was done was pointed out to me a few years ago when on a visit to the Bishop of Ferns, and I can testily that the memory of it among the people is as great as ever If, in spite of such hor rors-or is it, perhaps, on account of them "-Cromwell can be reckoned as the greatest of Englishmen,' can wo wonder that Irishmen should hate and detest us' Il Cromwell be, indeed, the s i finest specimen of our race, ubal, we may well ask in dismay

The Teronto newspapers of the past week contained the reports of sermons by Profestant ministers of the style which we thought was sureis going out of rogue Rev A Winchester, in Knox Church, 19 re ported in The World to have made a ong attack upon the ritual of the Catholic Church, which, of course, he did not understand. An attack of that kind care do no harm. It only excites the uninstructed persons who hear to attend at Catholic worship, ind we know that many who come to our churches to be "impressed" remain to oray. We do not pretend to distern what Mr Winchester was driving at when he referred to Macaulay as favoring the "principle" of Protestantism Macaulay could very easily be quoted by Catholics, if Mr Winchester really offered ground for controvers. But there is no room for discussion with one who says "The doctrine of the Roman Church was fraught with crucity, anarchy, im morality and the destruction of independent thought." The man who makes such a declaration is either a fuul or a fanatic The doctrine of the Cathotic Church is simply the Christian doctrine. Prof Coady's lecture on monasticism is too commomplace to notice These preachers who feat "aggression" of the Pope, and his influence upon this country had better study the text of the letter of His Holiness, a portion of which appears in the present issue of The Register.

must the test of us be like"

Oriel College, which Las come into resh prominence owing to Mr Rhodes' will, was the result of a vow inade to the Blessed Virgin by Edward II. In his retreat from Bannockburn he declared that he would found a religious house in honor of the Blessed Virgin if he were spared, and in 1326, "prompted and aided by his almoner, Adam de Brome, the King decided to place this house in the City of Alfred." and the image which is opposite its entrance is the token of the vow and its lulfillment to the present day. It was Edward III, showever, who gave the mansion on the old site to the University, which was called "Le Oriole," which had belonged to James d'Espagne, chaplain of St Mary's, granted to him by the mother of Edward II The word "Oriole" - now "Oricl"means a small oratory, and the word is now used to signify a recess or projection.

WITH SAINTS AND SACES

One lesson Nature, let me learn of One lesson, which in every mind

One lesson of two duties kept in one, Though the loud world proclaim their enmity.

Of toil unsevered from tranquility, Of labor that in lasting fruit outgrows Far noisier schemes, accomplished i

repose. Too great for haste, too high for ri -Matthew Arnold. VAIRY

The foundation of every noble character is absolute sincerity. However wise a man may be, ought to seek counsel and direction

from God's priests Seek not to store worldly goods, but place acts of Findness and goodness to your credit in heaven, and the debts will be less

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any terial force, that thought rules 'the world.-Ralph Waldo Emerson The noblest souls are sad, the ig-

noblest are inclancholy, and cattle and some men are never sad .- Austin Life witholt faith is a roofess house It lets all the storms in and others

no protection against the ilis of liv-

Hope is the fire which, lighting up the dark porners of adversity and by, causes us to stretch Here's an Offer

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and so the warmth dispels the shad- from the throne of the Most High

The heart that does not possess Jesus Christ is like the sheaf without the grain, it is tossed about by temptation as the straw is swept away by the wind -B Jourdain

The monks and hermits of old found tiod in the wilderness. Well, and so we find God's love in the grief, the cross struggle, the battle, the seeming failure, the agony of desire which come to us.

The one who works all day and gets more out of life than he who began and fluished in an hour Compensation is more than wages. The satisfaction of having done something is more than all clse

Good-bye. In saying this we often relinquish our hold on happiness, and iffe is too short to allow anyone, for whom we care to have the pathway love bath made from heart to heart. For absence is quickly followed by forgetfulness, which quickly covers its paths with weeds.

Go through the world unnoticed if you can Secret privations, secret sacrifices, of your own which will never be known until all things are revealed, are surer instruments of perfection than chains and shirts of hair The Holy Ghost in this way creates His saints

Immortailty! We bow before the very term. Immortality! Before it these, I say, and only these or such reason staggers, calculation reclines like, make men weary and desolate her tired head, and imagination folds her weary pinions Immurtality! It throws open the portals of the vast | are men and women who, to use an forever; it puts the crown of deathless destiny upon every human brow; it cries to every uncrowned king of men, "Live forever, crowned for the empire of a deathless destiny!" -George Douglas

Give me for my friend one who will unite heart and hand with me, and will throw himself into my cause and interest, who will take part when I am attacked, who will be sure beforehand that I am in the right, and if he is critical, as he may have cause to be, towards a being of sin and imperfection, will be so from every love and loyality, and a wish that others should love me as hearty as he.-Cardinal Newman.

Take away religion-you take away what is noblest and best in man, what most lifts him above grovelling, physical existence and makes life even upon earth at all worth living Without religion there is for man no social security, no prompting to individual spiritual elevation, without religion there is for the race no true progress, no true civilization In proportion as peoples are religious, they are civilized. The hope of our country is that, whatever its shortcomings in some lines, it retains a Christian conscience -Archbishop Ircland

The profanity heard occasionally in our streets from the lips of buys who hardly in their teens, and sometimes from those who are less than ten years of age, shows a lack of personal or some other kind of training An a rule, the boy who never hears the name of God spoken at home but with the greatest reverence will not use it in anger or on the most trilling occasions, Tre formation of such a vulgar habit, not to mention its wickedness, will later bar these hoys out of the society of respectable prople Every effort should be made on the part of parents and guardians to ward of the formation of such a

A prient is clothed with a dignity so far transcending the dignity of kings that the great Saint Chrysostotom, comparing one with the other, exciairs "Speak not to me of the purple or of a diadem of or goldembradered restments. These are but shadows in my mind The priesthood is more venerable and greater than any real grandour or magnificence, for the priest occupies a middle, place between God on one side and human unture as the other, seceiving the Mossings and favors coming dorse

and presenting our petitions being the throne of mercy

All are not called to minister the altar, but all may share in the great and good work of that how ministry, for all may and should aid, at least by prayer in recruiting the ranks of the clergy. On certain days in the year-the Ember days public prayers are offered up for the end, and pious souls harkening to the exhortations of our Lord, pray even day for an increase in the number realous laborers in the vineyard of our Blessed Lord Doubtless it is to these fervent prayers of the church and of her pious children that many a vocation is given, and when given guarded and developed by God's spe Cial graces .- Archbishop Kain

We see only a part of each other but God sees all Our partial view is, if not mingled with untruth, her misleading because imperfect, we know one-half the riddle, and we led astray in guessing at the re-"But all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do All our unrest and weariness is in and of ourselves. 11 is either the slavery of some tyran nous sin, or the indulgence of some fretful, implacable temper, or some repining discontent at what we are or some impotent straining after what God has not willed us to be-

Geniine personal dignity is not preserved by morbid sensitiveness. There expressive phrase, "fuse" constantly about themselves, who are quick to take offence, and ready at all moments to drop their associates and give up their work, and desert the cause because they believe that some body has put a slight upon them This is a fundamental weakness of character It does not mean, as the is generally interpreted, great deli cacy and sensitiveness of feeling, it means a self-consciousness which puts the person in place of the end one is seeking, and subordinates the cause one loves to one's own assumption of his own importance. Men are never so great, so dignified, or so superior as in moments when, by reason of their absolute loyalty to a cause they bear patiently all manner of miinterpretation without resentment concerned infinitely more to serve than to be served

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TORONTO



MR. ALEXANDER FRASER

The Mission of the Celtin Canada

A paper read by Mr Alexander Fraser, past president, before the few generations to modify their na-Gallie Ceilidh on Saturday last, at Kineras Lodge, Toronto, Capt Ross in the chair.

I need not dwell at length on the question as to whether the Celt has a special mission in Canada or not That proposition will, generally speaking, be taken for granted, on the broad ground that every nationality has its own special place in the world and its own special duty to discharge towards mankind Thus the Celt, in acknowledging his own racial characteristics and their human value is foremost in insisting That ideal held within it, love, conthat the Teuton, the Slav and all stancy, confidence, hospitality and unother races should also be true to their blood "Blood" means "father and mother," and so important in the Divine economy are love and loyalty to the parent and to the family roof-tree that a central place is given to them in the decalogue itself in the words "Honor thy father and help each other in their cultivation thy mother, that tay days may be and practice. That is the question long upon the land which the Lord involving many others, and not to be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," a command and promise of extraordinary significance if read in the light of his-

By the Celt in Canada I mean the Gael of Scottish birth or descent, although I believe there ought to be co-operation between the various Celtic branches wherever possible For instance, the Scottish Gael and the Irish Gael have very much in common. Irish music ought to be fairly well-known to the Highlander, so ought the rich and extensive field of Irish antiquities, which if pr perly cultivated would yield abundantly of the material upon which ideals of culture and taste are formed. In Canada, where Highlander and Irishman meet on a friendly footing, free from historical animosities, an interchange of knowledge of these matters ought to be as casy as it would be valuable. Let the Frenchman, the German, the Englishman and the men of other nationalities do their best for themselves, as no doubt they are and will do, to impress themselves on Canada. Our duty as Colts is to do our part, so that we may not be lost in the process of national fusion. when that sets in. The mission of the Celt in the world has thus been stated by Mr. Lachlan MacBean, of Kirkcaldy, a schoolmate and lifelong friend of mine: "By infusion of ideas and transfusion of blood to-leaven modern civilization • • • to touch The higher issues and transform by nobler sentiments the results of art and science and culture as these have been evolved by the sturdy Anglo-Saxou race." This high aim has reference particularly to Great Britain, where Celt and Saxon come in daily contact with each other in large numbers. But it can be applied with almost equal force to Canada, and the

this can be done.

First it will be necessary to clear ence we and kindred organizations as a national society in this our loved Canadian home. "Why not sink our differences and merge into one Canadian nationality?" This is an altogether praiseworthy craving on the part of the Canadian-born Gael or Saxon, who in the impetuosity of youth stops not to think of what the cry means. It cannot for one moment bear analysis. But it is most important as well as a most interesting phenomenon. It indicates the beginning of that drifting from the old racial moorings only possible in a new country or amid entirely new surroundings; and as such we are able to observe the origin of what one day will be a mighty sentiment in this land. But this awakening is at a stage of incipiency which does not affect as yet the racial problems of Canada, nor our duty, as Gaels, to our adopted country. Encourage the sendiment of Canadian nationality, by all means. It is a prompting of nature. It will grow. Even now it demands our jealous care and tender nurture. One of the charms which Canada has had all these years to me has been the colgn of vantage she has afforded for observing the rediments of what in the old world have for long centuries been ethnological problems, and if I venture to put forth a philosophical basis for the discussion of my subject this evening it is because I believe I have found a fairly reasonable foundation on which to build my argument. I believe the great mistale made by

ing nationality and citizenship. Naislative enactment; not even cure for themselves a fair share of entirely of sentiment. So far as Can- the good things life has to offer. It adian nationality is concerned it is seems to me that we are remise in now in nature's own crucible, and this respect, to an almost inexplica-when it issues therefrom with the necessary homogenity and consistency common sympathics, our opportunigenerations will have come and gone. It is impossible to predict what hu-man characteristic will predominate unimproved. Is it better to face the in it. The elements are not jet all world alone or with the advantage to collected which will largely enter be derived from the sympathy and to pour her hundreds of thousands of gested cities—the inheritance of Chineso and her Japaneso: Iceland and Sweden their stalwart northerners, Britain her diminishing peasantry, Italy her laboring swarms, and on for generations The Galicians and Doukhobors of to-day may be racially stronger in the next generation than the Saxon-born in Canada, who has had the qualifying comforts of a tive sturdiness, and so on.

While this gradual commingling is in process, it is our duty as Celts to cultivate a sturdy manhood and to mould our own characters on the models we know and understand best To the Celt, that model is one which nature, through his race has furnished him with, and it is his duty to apply the best in his race to his life work here How, then, can this be nut in prac-

Beginning at the home, the cornerstone of national life, the history of the Gael holds out an ideal of the family circle which can be aimed at here with the best possible results. ostentatious picty, and each of these elements appeals to the man and woman of Gaelie descent with all the force of nature. These virtues I need not cluborate, they are obvious, they can be cultivated and practised by all But how are we mutually to

answered in a general way. Love, constancy and plety, etc., are not the peculiar heritage of the Caelic family F from it. But the Gael is naturally emotional, he is by fitted in an especial manner to appreciate the value and the beauty of these moral virtues, and therefore he ought to inquire into their germination and growth in his character If he does so, he needs must find a standard of measurement and he can only find what to him must be the highest and best standard in the lives of his kindred, for these come nearest to his nature and consequently to his practical understanding. in the present day these lives can be studied and brought within the range of familiar acquaintance through personal friendship and intercourse, in sections of the country where Gacls live, move and have their being as Gaels. But

the complete way to breathe the atmosphere of the Gaelic home life, and to understand the genius of the peoplo, as a race, is by a close, sympa thetic study of their traditions their history and their literature - eacred and profane. That, and living contact working on a nature akin, will give the necessary tendency and leading to our characters

Many ways are open to us. We have the priceless heritage of our language. It should be every Gacl's boast that he is able to speak it, read and construe it, his deep regret if he cannot do so. To those who are strangers to the tengue of Ossian there the translations of Gaelic poetry and prose, and the numberless books which treat of the

more prominent aspects of Gaelic tradition, history and life The preservation of Caelic would be no small or fruitless mission itself.

We have the arts and sciences of purpose of this brief paper is to in- the Ancient Gael A knowledge of dicate some of the ways in which Celtic art would stimulate taste and give an enlightened and broad view of the history of medacival Europe. the way a little. With some persist- The art treasures of ancient Ireland and Scotland-the carving on metal are challenged to justify our existence | and atone - alone would repay close atudy for its intrinsic excellence and its historic value while for sentimental reasons it should surely appeal irresistably not only to Celts, who on patriotic grounds should know it, but to all enlightened and intelligent minds.

And what shall I say of the beautiful music and songs of the Gael? In this department alone the Celt in Canada would find scope for endless labor of love. Why should not a few singable translations of our lyrics and their sweet, melodies be in the song books used in our public schools. They deserve a place there, they ought to be there and if the Gaclic Society of Toronto would agitate for this it could be done.

So also could a few translations of the matchless Gaelic legends bo inserted in our authorized readers for the public schools, and due recognition of the importance of Coltic civilization be made in our histories Why should not the young of our country know about their forefathers through the medium of the schoolmaster and of the university? I could wish a committee were appointed to attend to this matter, to keen it alive until the Government took it, and kindred subjects of in-

terest to us, up. The Gaels in Canada should not forget the tie of blood which binds them together by way of kith and kin. They should stand by one another in the struggle of life. This is an age of organization, of eightheetics, and it

would be only a natural thing that tionality is not a matter those bound together by the attengspeechifying nor of leg-jest of ties should be organized to soties are simply enormous. Yet someinto its composition. Europo has yet friendly offices of a largo number of your kinsmen whose encouragement the diegs of the signs of her con- and patronage you can count upon it you deservo them. While I believe rime and degeneracy, Asia has her this idea could be easily and happily carried into effect in a very general way, it seems necessary to urgo it and repeat the advocacy of it until It becomes a familiar thought to us Russia her Slavs. This influx will go all, after which it ought to work itself out naturally in daily life.

In a wider sense this co-operation ought to be practised. We should impress ourselves on the life of the country in husiness, in the professions, in education, in morals and religion, and especially so in the various grades of government. Tho Celt is specially fitted for public life. He is an idealist, ambitious, fond of power and rule. If he does not now believe in the divine right of kings as firmly as he once did, he believes in the divine right of man. You will not find him in politics for the mess of pottage or filthy lucre. You will not find him grabbing the public domain, or tyrannical in the administration of power. The laws of our land bears the impress of the Celtic mind Our public life has been, in the past, elevated by the high aims and spirit of our compatriots, and I take it that the Celt in Canada should make it one of his chief ambitions to be strongly and largely represented in the councils of the country—especia.ly in the higher ones-by trusted

clansmen. But the sentiment and sympathy, the lefty idealism and generous, chivalry of his race must be the best and greatest contribution which the Celt can confer on his Canadia a homo through influencing the peoples who by and by shall be called the Canadian nation.

An interesting discussion, led by Mr. David Spenco, followed, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr Fraser at the close.

Father Neydon Leaves Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, April 18 -On Monday evening, the 14th of April, quite a large circle of friends called at St. Mary's Church Ptesbytery to say farewell to Rev Father Heydon, who was to leave next day for Toronto.
Before saying farewell, Mrs. T Gallagher presented him with a fine purse, well filled with money, and Mr. W II McClarty, in a clear and audible voice, read the following ad-

Rev and Dear Father-In meeting here to-night to say farewell we wish to express in words all too feeble the deep sense of regret we feel at your departure and the appreciation and musical talent. gratitude we have for the great benefits we have derived from your three years in our midst. Two feelings animate our hearts to-night, joy and sorrow. Joy that you have been elevated to one of the highest positions in the Order, and sorrow that we are to lose you By your co-opcration you have had a large share in paying off a great part of the debt of the church of which we are so proud Your zeal for learning is evidenced by the efficiency of our school, of which you have been the painstaking and assiduous superintendent, and in whose well-being you have alwars taken the deepest interest. If there is one quality by which you will be remembered, it is the interest you took in the education of the young—that education so potent in its results, received and implanted under the guidance of religion, inculcated wit moral precepts and Cath-

olic doctrines. You will be remembered by the kindness with which you pointed out to us the duties of our life, by the clearness and force with which you taught us the doctrines of our religion, by the fidelity and real with which you stirred in our hearts a fidelity to our Church and a love for our Creator These inestimable gifts will never be effaced from our minds, and always in prayer before the altar we will remember you, dear Father In return we would ask one favor, that in the stillness of the sanctuary you will remember the people of Owen Sound. We carnestly hope that God may bless you with health and strength to labor long and faithfully in His vineyard, and that in your new field of labor you may be surrounded by friends whose hearts

O Priest of God, 'neath thy arch of years, How grand, how glorious, thy life

are as true as are the hearts assem-

bled here to-night,

appears. And while Memory points to that hallowed past, Where the tender seeds that thy hand

has cast Have struck deep root in the welltilied soil. To reward thy zeal, to restore thy

toil. The Future largely of promise tells, When the bloom will wave in the ripened dells.

When the harvest shall yield a hundred-fold, And thy silver years shall be crowned with gold.

We ask you, door Pather, to accept this little gift as a slight tob-

en of gratitude and appreciation from your devoted friends in Oven Sound. The Res. Father was much taken by nurprise at receiving such a token, as he thought the notice of his departure was so short that he would be able to leave without having to make a farewell speech, but the people of Owen Sound were alwas a ready to do what they thought their duty, though to him it was an unthought of one. He said the three years he spent in Owen Sound were the most pleasant of his life, and in attending to his duties towards his people he did it with the greatest of pleasure. He always found the people willing to assist him and this made his work light and a pleasure He regretted very much to have to leave Owen Sound, as he had to part with many true friends, not only of his own faith but of other denominations. This true friendship they had shown him on many occasions, and while he was leaving Owen Sound he was submitting to those in higher authority, and just then he would ask the people of St. Mary's congregation to continue (as they have in the past) to submit to those in authority and obey their commands In conclusion he thanked those of his own congregation and his friends from other denominations for their kind offering on this, as on other occasions, and that the people of Owen Sound may rest assured that he will always have for them a foremost place in his memory, and that he would not forget them in his prayers On Tuesday afternoon Master Willie Mostat, on behalf of the pupils of St. Mary's School, read in a very touching manner an address to Father Heydon, and Miss Viola McClarty

, Oil Painting To Mr. B'Arcy Scott.

presented him with a handsome gift.

An Ottawa despatch says In St. Ptarick's Hall, Maria street, St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society honored the president, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, by presenting him with a handsome painting in oils of himseir and a beautiful illuminated andress The address referred in eulogistic

terms to the unqualified success that attended the endeavors of Mr Scott to provide for the Irishmen of Ottawa a building worthy in every way of the object for which it was intended, and to the untiring zeal with which Mr Scott has labored in the interests of the society and for all other national causes. After referring to the fact that for 46 years there had been attempts made to sesure a hall, the address read "That you have succeeded where so many others have falled is a flattering trihute to your executive ability and places you-in a proud position of pre-eminence among the many promi-nent and able Irishmen who have been your predecessors in the presidency

of our society." Best wishes for health and happiness were expressed for Mr Scott and for Mrs. Scott, who has frequently honored the entertainments with her presence and contributed so substantially to their success by her

Bennett, while the picture was unvelled by Dr Freeland and Mr. J. McNulty.

"Mr. Scott made a suitable reply, after which complimentary addresses were delievered by the Hon. John Costigan, Dr. Freeland, Mr. Jno. Heney, Rev. Father McGuire, of Lindsay, and Mr C. Heney. Songs were contributed by Mr W.

Bennett and Mr. H. O'Hara, after which refreshments were served and a social hour spent. Mr. J. W. Mc-Caffrey was accompanist. The painting is by Calderon and

the address by Mr. Arcand.

CHEVALIER JOHN HENEY.

Chevalier John Heney, of Ottawa, reached his eighty-first birthday on the 16th inst, and was congratulated by many friends. There is probably no more vigorous man of his age tu Ottawa or in this country, and few equal.

Mr Heney, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, came to tanada in 1843, landing at Quebec. In inc fall of that year he went up to Ottawa. It is related that when he was landing at By Town, a native approached him and asked him his name "John Heney," was the reply "That's my name," said the other It was the late John Heney, best known in Ottawa az "Buffalo" Heney The new John Lieney entered the employ of the other John Heney, and worked for bim for several years, then started in business for himself, and became as every one knows one of the most prosperous and prominent citizens of the Capital.

"Mr Hency, you look good for 20 years more," said a friend the other

"Ten ought to do me, I think," said Mr Heney cheerfully.

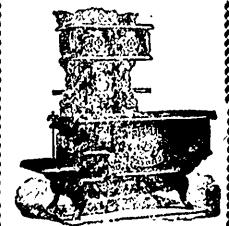
THE KING'S BLASPHEMY.

A meeting of Catholic peers was held at the Westminster last week to consider whether further action regarding the Royal Declaration should be taken during the present or next session of Parliament. A unantmous opinion was expressed by those present that a sustained movement must be maintained to remove a legal enactment which outrages the most sacred convictions of millions of loyal subjects of the Crown, and which imposes upon the Sovereign a most saisful task. It was left that Ouromation year was not a. Atting time for any movement which might promise bitter emitterney, and 15

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was decided that, as the declaration is not included in the Coronation cermonial, the next session of Parliament would be best suited for an appeal to the sense of justice of Par-Hament and of the public.

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TAILOR.

THE OPINION OF AN ADVER-TISER.

To the Editor of The Registers

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> Yours, E. McCORMACH.

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Typowritors All makes, reason

E CHILDREN'S CHILDREN'S CORNER Financia de la Financia del Financia de la Financia del Financia de la Financia d

WHO KILLS THE BIRDS!

Who kills the birds? "I," said the Woman, "although 'tis inhuman. I must have dead birds." Who sees them use? "I," raid the dan whenever I

For my sport they must die " Who tolls the tell? "I," said the ic it love to destroy.

I toll the belt Who digs their graves? #1," said the tiert, "for a feather: neat curl I'd dig all their graves "

So the men and the boys by the woodland and streams, 'And the women and girls, with their hats like (had) dreams, Are robbing the earth of its bird life

and sone With never a thought of their rights, and our wrong But, isn't it strange, if their hearts

have no pity For the poor little birds in the country and city. They never remember that some sum-

mer day Not a bird can be found that a human can slav Why, what will become of the boys

and the men. Who can't shoot at birds, for there'll be no birds then? And as for the women and girls of

that day, With their feathless bonnets, and bats in array. 'Tis dreadful to think what their sor-

row will be. And yet it is something I'd much like to see. For it's certainly true, and the truth

must be said, If we kill all the birds, all the birds will be dead. -Mary Drummond, in Oakfold Eagle

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

Talking is not ceasing by any means; but it does seem that the art of conversation is rapidly becoming n lost art. It is true that, especially among the younger people, there is atill a great deal of parlor talking, the kind of talk that is about everything in general and nothing in particular, and that for the most part is made up of criticisms of other peo-Die, or of questions that are never to be answered. There is no danger of this kind of talking ever being stopped, so long as young people are young and have tongues in their heads. And it may be better to have them talking than to have them sit-ling around stilled and silent and hands extended. From the way things are drifting, the thic will come soon enough when they will be silent, and will have very little to say because they will have very much to do. And rapid disappearance of the art of when the art of conversation was in a flourishing condition, there was real pleasure received from it. Newspapers then were not so numerous nor so easily accessible as they are now, bboks then were not so cheap nor so easily carried around as they are today, and the result was that men and women were three n back upon themrelives for subjects of interest. The imagination was developed, the lanruage was picture que because it was decidedly fedividual, and the conversation was free and easy, because all were willing to h ten. Somehow the individuality of copie was more striking then than it is now, and perhaps it was the individuality of the old woman leading down on her stick, and telling of the sufferings of the great femme year, or of the old

BOY - WILO MADE GREAT MEN. A Swedish boy fell out of a window and was badly burt, but with clinched lips he kept back the cry of pain. The King Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the boy fail, prophested that the boy would make a man for an emergeacy. He did for he became the fanjous General Baver.

soldier fighting his battles over again

in the kitchen, that made the talk and

conversation co intensely interesting

It would be well, if possible, to revivo

the art of conversation, for it would

refleve many of the cares of the day

to hear again the pleasant, cheerful,

entertaining talk of long ago - The

New World.

A hoy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father s cottage in the Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed at as wonderful. He was the great artist, Titlan

An old painter watched a little fer low who amused himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, casel and stool, and said: "That may will beat me one day." He did, for he

was Michael Angelo. A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now this will never do. I get too much excited over it. I can't study so well after it He here goest" And he flung the book out into the river He was Fichte, the great Garman philosoor.—The Morning Mor.

A LAUGHING CHORUS Oh, such a commotion under the

ground When March called, "Ho, there! hot" Such spreading of rootlets far and wide. Such whispering to and froi

And "Are you ready!" the Snowdrop arked. fir time to start you know ' "Almost, my dear," the Solla replied,

'I il follow as soon as you go Then, "Hat hat hat" a chorus came Of laughter soft and low From the millions of flowers under the ground— Yes, millions-beginning to grow

'I'll promise my blossoms " the Crocus said,

"When I hear the bluebirds sing " 'And straight thereafter,' Narcissus "My silver and gold I'll bring."

'And ere they are dulled," another spoke. "The Hyacinth bells shall ring"

And the Violet only murmured, "I'm here." And sweet grew the air of spring

Then "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came Of laughter soft and low From the millions of flowers under the ground-Yes, millions-beginning to grow.

Oh, the pretty, brave things! Through the coldest days

Imprisoned in walls of brown, They never lost heart though the blast shricked loud. And the sleet and the hail came

down, But patiently each wrought her beautiful dress. Or fashioned her beautiful crown.

And now they are coming to brighten the world, Still shadowed by winter's frown. And well may they cheerily laugh, 'Hai hai"

In a chorus soft and low, The millions of flowers kid under the ground-

Yes, nillions-beginning to grow -Margaret Eytinge, in Harper's Young People,

THE RETURNED WANDERERS

And here he stood at last-there she. A caim, cool, alim little creatute. with her face turned only far enough toward him that he could see the half smile parting her lips Ho had forgotten her power in his own mad rush of longing Standing thus he knew that she had but to say the world, and deliver her message and the knowledge it had brought him of her heart unguarded, he would go forth again - a wanderer and an outcast. So he waited for her first word, and deliver her message and

for he was suddenly afraid Then she laughed - a low, clear, delicious peal, and swung round to hands extended.

"How do you do?" she said. "Won't you come any-any nearer?" The last words ended a little chokingly, for her breath came so fast and quick and there was such a this seems to be the reason of the throbbing in her side. With a glad step he came and took the a two litconversing. People have too much to the hands of hers and met them do and no inclination to talk about around his neck, as he had done so their work. But, still, in the days often in his dreams, and held her very close to him, her tace buried on his shoulder, her figure quivering with the sobs that would not be silenced. "Thy people shall be my people;

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thy God, my God!" he whispered -

Benziger's Magazine.

Earth seemed more sweet to live upon, more full of love, because of

Care not who is richer or more learned than thou, if none be more generous and loving.

Blessed is he who, having found the highest thing he is able to do, gives his life to the task I look at what I have not, and

think myself un.appy, others look at what I have and think me happy -Abbe Roux. UP LATE NIGHTS, endless en-

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Mother of Mercy

"It is beautiful," said the traveler to himself, 'grandly beautiful, but I wish I could feel sure I was on the right track I followed all directions till I came to the old shaft, but they never told me of the two tracks leading from that I can't think I am wrong, for I begged Our Lady's guidance before I chose Anyway, here a night coming on, and I am tired, so is the old horse and no sign yet of the township But what a scene

It was, indeed, a scene of unparal-icled grandeur. The narrow track wound along the side of a mountain that rose on the one hand up like a cliff, on the other side it needed a strong head to look down without feeling dizzy, to look down, and down, and yet not see the bottom On the other side of this gorge towcred a lofty mountain, whose suminit was still golden in the sunlight though the shadows, deep in the gullies, were creeping up the slopes, and mist like a fairy veil was enveloping all The traveler had dismounted, and was leading his horse, being fearful of an accident, but had he known it, he would have been safer on the old bush-horse than stumbling as he was along the rough and narrow track Strange lears best him, too, the terrible solitude of the bush, his uncerfainty as to his whereabouts, and the horror of that lonely track, all these combined to fill him with a strange fear Surely, when he turned that next bend he would see the lights of

the township, hidden now by the mountain, so he reasoned, to encourage himself, but he was not very hopeful. The bend was reached, and still as far as the eye could see nothing but range on range of dark hills, with darker valleys between them Even from the highest peaks the sunlight was fading, and to the overwrought imagination of the tired wayfarer the dark hills seemed closing around him like a wall. "Mother of God," he whispered, "aid me now;

What was to be done? It was evident he had taken the wrong track; it was too late to think of going back, for the path that had been a terror in broad daylight would be certain death in the darkness and mist. Well, he must find as suitable a spot as he could and camp for the night, in the morning he could KO back If there were but a house of any sort about where he could get shelter, but was it likely that any one would live in that wild place! Stayl What was it his friend John Morgan had said to him jestingly when he was leaving Burragh."By the way, Father, they say there's a mad hermit living in the ranges, wouldn't it be worth your while to go into the range instead of skirting it, and find the lost sheep?' Co into the rangehad he done that, then? followed the wrong track and lost himself in that wild inhospitable place, what a terrible thought! He shouted again and gain, perhaps there was someone iving there, but only the echies answered, and as they died away the silence seemed to settle more deeply over all

"No use," said he, "I'll just have to keep on a bit until I find a more level bit of ground and camp for the night" So on he plodded in the gathering dusk, leading the tired horse, the track growing rougher and rougher at every step, though it seemed on more level ground, and no yawning abyss lay on his right hand There ras a sound now of rushing water. so he halted, it would be felly to go on in the dark, but, if he remembered rightly, the moon would soon rise, and he would then find a place to camp. Whilst waiting he drew out bis worn rosary, and on that wild mountain slope, while the water rushed on in the darkness, and the far-off mourpful cries of night-birds accentuated the loneliness, the Mysteries of the Blessed Life glided before him, joyful, serrowful and glorious As the last words of the Litany of our dear Mother fell from his lips, over the dark summits stole a silvery light, faint at first, but gathering strength and beauty till every slope was flooded, and over the range before him roso the moon, a silver a little clearing to the left by the

to go and see, even if abandoned it aside. And so every time the sick would do to sleep in better than the man awoke the same patient figure open air, for the montain wind was

As he drew near he remembered had said Would it not be better to stay where he was than to risk an encounter with such a one? White hesitating at the door he heard a hollow cough, followed by a moan, days, will break up the cold all his fear fled, here was a man suf-When you awake in the fering, dying, perhaps Tethering lds horse to a tree he advanced boldly. night choked up and cough and pushing the bark door open a liting hard, take a dose of the the way, said: "Is any one within? I

> "Come in, come int" The voice though eager was tery weak, and as the priest advanced into the dark room "I am III," came in weary accents from a corner "I cannot help you mate, though you're the first who's crossed my threshold this many a day. The fever's on me-help yourself - if you've got a match there's a lamp on the shelf

The lamp was found and lit, and as it burned up, rather smokily, the priest turned in the direction whence the voice had come On the rough bed the man was sitting up, the hair and beard long, white and unkempt, gave him a certain wildness to his looks, and this was heightened by the feverbright oves list this was no madman bending forward to gaze at his unexpected guest

"Mother of God!" he eried, "Mother of Mercy! It is a priest!" and he fell back on his wretched bed, only to spring up again, and with his hands worn and wasted, motioned back the approaching guest don't come near me, not yet, not yet Kindle a fire, I am so cold; don't

speak to me for a while at least " Though his heart ached for the sufferer he judged it best to humor him. so he lit the fire, and after making a frugal meal sat down and waited till the sick man should make some sign. But he lay with his face to the wall, and the silence was broken only by the cruel cough that shook the wasted frame At last the priest rose and going to the bedside bent over him. and took the wasted hand in his "Dear friend," he said, "you are very ill and must have lain like this for many days What can I do for you? No, you must not repulse me" - for the sick man made a motion as if to push him away - "Listen, then, till I tell you how I came here "

And he recounted how he had taken the wrong track how night had come on, and he could not go back again over that terrible path by the gorge-here the other broke in with a great cry "The track by the gorge? the track by the gorge' You came by that? Blessed Mother of Mercy, you have brought me a priest and brought him by that track!"

"That is the second time you have called on the Blessed Mother of God. I commended myself to her guidance when I chose the track; I thought it was the wrong one, but it was the right, since it brought me here to you. You seemed to expect me, what can I do for you? Why are you so silent? But perhaps you are weak and faint from want of food, let me-"

"No, no," broke in the man; "I am used to these attacks, and have all I want at hand, and I'll not wantmuch more, my time's come sure enough. Yes, Father, I've great need of you - aheavy load to lift off my soul before it goes to meet its Judge. When I am gone you will find the story all written out in the box there, and in the old "Manual there, too, you'll find my mother's name; don't let any one see that O mother, mother! why didn't I die when I lay in your arms an innocent child?" Hero the cough again shook the wasted body, and he lay exhausted for a while and then went on "I always meant to tell it all, but coward like, I put it off; it could do no good to him, and it meant so much to me; and I've suffered for it, too. Thirty years, Father, thirty years here, within sight of that gorge, and knowing what was there at the bottom! I always meant to say, to tell all, but I left it too late, my strength failed me, so I begged Our Blessed Lady to help me since I felt death so near, I never thought my prayer could be heard no one comes this way, but you came, she brought you And now pray for me, pray with me, Fatherthe prayer I have said every day, yes, every day, in spite of all my sinful life—'Hail, Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy,' "

fligher in the clear sky arose the moon, flooding all with her gentle Peace on the mountain-tops crowned with silver giver, have in the valleys whence the light mists rose! But what was the peace of inanimate nature to that of the soul that had laid down its burdens at the foor of the Cross, and had been washed in the Precious Blood?

Now, Father, let me sleep awhile but do not go away, I feel safer with you near me," and marmuring still his prayer he feel asleep, a short, uneasy slumber. The words that fell from his lips from time to time, showed how the mind strayed still through the weary, sintil past

"Too near, too near! How could I know I only meant to push him from me; he was my evil genius; he made me what I was, thick and forger; why shield. So sweet was the light after did he rouse me to anger on that darkness that he uttered a fervent awful track? Why make me murderer thanksgiving, and begging Our also?" And, with a shrick, be rose, Lady's protection and help he set but meeting the compassionate gaze about finding a suitable spot in of the priest, fell feebly back, and which to pass the night, when he saw I putting out his wasted hand took the other's and held it so until the sad. creek, whose waters showed sliver-What a long, weary night! and the bright in the mountight, and merely watcher was spend with journey and wo that, was a rough whanty there! It watcherings, but here was a sind to not spend to make the standard to make the standard to make the standard to t

was there, the same warm, human hand clasped his, cold and damp, the same voice whispered words of comthe story of the man-madman they fort and peace. The weary mind still wandered, but that dark scene troubled him no more. Now he was an innocent child learning at his mother's knee the love of Mary Immaculate, and anon he was speaking to old friends, old companions of his cullege days, and when he faltered the priest knew that some memory arose of the one who, even then, had led him astray, but after awhile all these passed, and the only words on his lips were those of his Maily prayer As the moonlight faded and a reseate flush crowned the eastern mountains,

> of death he gew full of terror "Mother of Mercy!" he cried, "pray for me. Have I not done penance? Thirty years in this solitude, close to that gorge, where I buried bins I never meant to harm him, I loved him once Under the white gum I huried him, there's a cross over the grave I've never gone away, I've suffered here alone. Pray with me, Father," and so the fear passed from

he grew weaker, and cried that he

was cold, then fearing the approach

On the far hills the pink gave way to gold, the mists sank down into gorge and gully, the clear call of birds and the myriad sounds of awakening life were in the air, but in that poor hut dawned a fairer light than earth can ever know - the light of heavenly love, of trust in the All-Merciful Still, as life ebbed away, the lips, growing cold, framed ever the adorable Name, still whispered, "Mother of Mercy," and so he died

Voices on the clear air, drawing nearer and nearer John Morgan, chiding himself that he had let the priest go alone, had ridden after him, and finding to his dismay, that he had not reached the township, organized a search party By common consent they followed the old track into the ranges, and so came on to the hut, and found them there, the living and the lead

"So, Father," said Morgan, "you did go into the ranges after the lost sheep—thanks be to God!"

." said the priest, "thanks he to God! I came, led by the Blessed Mother of Mercy '-Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

I. C. B. U. The regular meeting of Branch No.

1, I C. B U., held in their hall corner King and Jarvis streets, on Tuesday, the 15th inst, was a record-breaker in point of attendance When the President called the meeting to order nearly every seat in the hall was occupied, and later when visiting brothers from Branches 2 and 12 arrived, chairs from the gymnasium had to be pressed into service to accommodate the large number prosent. Three new members were initiated. and several applications were received. The quarterly reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted and showed a substantial balof over fifty in the membership during the past quarter. The regular order of business was followed by a good programme of music, song and speech. The first number was I. C. B. U. quartette. Brothers Murphy, Mc-Namara, Hallinan and Burns, who sang "Oft in the Stilly Night," "The Minstrel Doy" and "Has Sorrow thy Young Days Shaded." Bro. C. Rogers danced an Inish Jig, and as usual received well-merited applause. Bros. C. Smith, B. McWilliams, J. Parker, J. Devory and S. O'Donnell also took part in the programme. Between the first and second parts of the programme Bro. E. J Hearn presented the prizes won in the recent handball tournament. The winners were Bros. J. E. Ferris and J. Swaiwell, first prize, two gold society pins, and Bros. L. Horan and A. J. Walsh, second prize, two pairs of gold cuff links Bro Hearn congratulated the winners and spoke words of encouragement to the members and advised them to cultivate slike the mind and the budy, one going hand in hand with the other, to develop the perfect man. Bros. L. Horan, president of the Baseball Club, and A. V. Mo-Grady, manager of the team, spoke on basebail matters, and judging from the enthusiasm of the members, there is every reason to believe that at the close of the season, they will land well up at the top in the Intermediate Amateur League. The team have just procured their new uniforms, pants and shirt slate color,

and aweater, cap and stockings navy blue, and for neatness and smartness Manager McGrady has brought together a team that we are safe in saying cannot be excelled by any amateur team in the city. The first game in the Intermediate League will be played between the Excelsior's and the I C B U's on the first Saturday in May. The second part of the programme consisted of a debate on prohibition. Bros. J. Hayes and T. Lonergan took the affirmative and Bros. G T Wright and C. O'Donnell the negative Bro J. J. O'Regan occupied the chair during this part of the programme, and in summing up the arguments, complimented the speakers, particularly those on the affirmative, because of the absence of their leader, Bro. J. E. Bealin, they were somewhat at a disadvantage. The question being put to the meeting the negative was declared carried by a small majority. Bro. Bealla being unavoidably absent sent

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MODERN NEMESIS

(By Margaret Kelly)

"A very easy condition," cried Sy- Miss Quick, weakly "It is no uso bil, "only I am alraid I can't pro- bringing me anything. Oht to think mise to fulfil it; for I know I shall love you a thousand times more ev-

CHAPTER VII.

"You go up, Mrs. Henneit, dear, and ask Miss Quick to open her door. I am sure she will do it for you. Give Baby to mo-there, he is quite good, you see! He won't dream of crying

while you are away." The speaker was Mrs Elmsloy, and, as requested, Dollio handed over baby Aubrey to the Matron Whilst she went upstairs to coax the refractory Miss Quick into obedience. The fact of the matter was, Miss Quick had an inordinate liking for cats. It was more than a liking, it was a positive mania. Before coming to St. Margaret's she had lived in a tiny cottage by herself and had kept numberless cats. On coming to St Margarct's, however, (which she did in a cab, accompanied by seven cats), her feline friends had been promptly reduced to two, Miss Marjorio allowing her to keep her two favorites. Miss Quick made herself generally obnoxious to the rest of the inmates of the house. She was deaf, and on that account seldom spoke to anyone. When in the general sitting room she always set her chair near the farpets on the window-sill upon velvet cushions, would remain in the same place for hours together, sewing and reading, as the case might be. All efforts to make her join in the general conversation, or to take part in various amusements, were met by a frigid refusal-sometimes politely worded, more often not. She scarcely ever went outside the grainds, except to church on Sundays. ' During the year, however, she always made

a point of visiting the Crystal Palace Cat Show, and here she would spend a whole day going round the cages, stroking the animals, talking to them, and oven kissing them. During the past few weeks she had been in very great grief on account of the iliness first of Timmy and then of Zuc. Notwithstanding all her watchful care Tim had developed some disease which Zue caught also. Matters at length reached such a crisis that the inmates of St. Margaret's declared it was nothing more or less than crucity to animals to allow the cats to live on in such misery. Besides they insisted upon the fact that it was far from healthy to live under the same roof as poor Tim and Zue. Miss Quick tended her pets with assiduous care, and literally washed them with her tears as she dwelt upon the unkindness of her companions. Madame Meliacourt in particular made her life was arrived at when a mandate was issued that the cats were to be drowned. Strategy was resorted to in order to seize the cats, and Dollie was made the instrument of deception, for she was asked by the Matron to take Miss Quick for a long

When the Matron on their return made the sad news known to Miss Quick, that lady fell into a succession of hysterical and fainting fits, and upset herself to such an extent that she

walk, and in the meantime the cats

were abducted from their mistress'

room and shortly afterwards found a

became really ill. She then locked herself up in her room and refused admittance to everyone. This would not have been serious; but she also refused to take any food. The Matron was-rather alarmed at this, for she knew the peculiarly obstinate nature of the woman she had to deal with, and seared that she would become seriously ill. Several times she had been to Miss Quick's door and had successively coaxed, reprimanded and expostulated, but all in vain. The occupants of St. Margaret's had been up in turn, and had each tried their hand at cajoling their companion into reason. Their success, however, had been nil, and in despair the Metron was thinking of sending for Miss Mar-

As a last resource she sent \Dollie to try her powers of persuasion. Here Dollie's gentleness, patience, and tact, came to her aid, and 'at length she was rewarded by Miss Quick giving her admittance. Dollie was astoniahed at the change in her appearance a deep sigh that Mrs. Willox looked in the pressed a kiss on them with such a deep sigh that Mrs. Willox looked in the pressed a kiss on them with such a deep sigh that Mrs. Willox looked in the pressed a kiss on them with such a deep sigh that Mrs. during the last few days. She was pale and hollow-cheeked, and her eyes looked sunken with much weeping door opened and the Matron appearable was excessively weak also, and ed, accompanied by Miss Marjorie She was excessively weak also, and it was quite apparent even to Dollic's | Walton and another lady, whose loveinexperienced eye that she needed im- iy face and beautiful dress found their mediate care to prevent a serious ill- | way immediately to Baby Aubrey's

She insisted on Miss Quick's going to bed at once, and in a short time she had made the bed, which she found all tossed and tumbled. The room was in a state of the direct con- tracted by Dollie's unaffected manner Sission, but Dollie's quick fingers soon and beautiful countenance. restored it to meatness.

"Now I am going down for some soup fot you — and you must take it larly wished to speak to her. Dollie after all my trouble, 12 gaid Dollie active was pleased for she was so anxious vecely, when she had arranged every-

thing to but antistaction. "I couldn't take anything," walled employment.

bringing me anything. Out to think of my darling angels meeting such a terriblo_dcath!"

Dollie would have been mused only that the poor creature's distress was so very real.

Miss Quick had risen and was sitting up in bed so Dollie went over to make her lie down. She clutched at Dollio My dear," she said, "believo me, my Tim and Zue were more to me than any human being has ever been. You are yoing yet-you don't know anything of the deceit of mankind, but I do. I have reason to know that the poor dumb creatures are faithful when all others fail "

Dollie shuddered visibly as sho ro-Occted that but for little Aubrey sho might have become just such another embittered prematurely aged woman as the one before her. A tear glistened in her bright eyes Miss Quick saw it and saw sympathy in it Sho clasped Dollie with her feeble arms, saying "You ard the only one who has any pity for me. Don't let any of the others come near me, and I'll do exactly as you wish."

Dollie gently extracted herself from the weak grasp, and then went off to report the success of her mission to

Notwithstanding the watchlulness expended on Miss Quick, she managed thest window, and placing her two to find her way out into the garden the next evening, and was found there by Dollio after having spent an hour or two by a fresh mound on earth which she presumed covered the grave of her lost pets.

> On the following day Miss Quick was too ill to move, and the doctor who was called in pronounced her to be suffering from acute pneumonia. She had evidently contracted a chill in the damp garden. Dollie was installed as nurse After a sharp fight between life and death, the former triumphed, and our nurse received the hearty congratulations of the doctor, who declared that she was cut out for this gentle profession. A few weeks passed, and one very duil day Dollie was in the sitting room of St. Margaret's, feeling rather depressed She had been at St. Margaret's more than a year now, and though she was certainly a great help to the Matron, she had begun to feel that she ought to try and get some sort of employment - for there was the boy Aubrey to think of. Dollie was determined that he should receive a good education, even though she should work her fingers to the bone to obtain it for

Aubrey could toddle about now, and bade fair to combine the handsome or companions. Madame face of his father with the sterling beautiful Aubrey up to Miss Walton's particular made her life qualities and sweet disposition of his friend, she was prostrate with grief.

I at length the climax mother. Dollio was sewing buslly, But after the first day's separation is the prostrate with grief. and her thoughts and fingers were both flying along with lightning speed. Mrs. Willcox was deep in the pages of a three-year-old Strand Magazine, and at the plane sat a musical newcomer, with a voice decidedly in need of renovation, who was singing most sentimentally "Oh, promise me that you will take my hand," etc.

> Presently Madame Melincourt tripped into the room with her most youthful air and said in her most affected tones: "Miss Marjorio Walton has come. I saw her carriage come up a few minutes ago and it has gone away empty; so perhaps she is going to stay a day or two. I shall be so delighted to have her! She does remind me so much of my darling sister-in-law, Madame Caresec." She pirouetted to and fro before the mirror, and then, turning with a sigh to Dollie, said: "Who would believe, to see me now, that I was once the brilliant and beautiful Madame la Comtesse de Melincourt, of the salons | ed at the idea of being so easily of Paris?"

Dollie bent her head over her sewing so that her smile of amusement should not be seen, for she thought Madame's beauty must have dated wack a very considerable time, there was so little of it left now.

Then, in the exuberance of her spirits. Madame caught un little Aubrey and waltred round the room with him. Poor Aubrey was glad to be released again and ran to his mother. where he held tightly to her skirts in

up in affright. At this moment the sitting room heart and caused a wave of admiration to pass over Dollie's.

Miss Marjoria conversed with all her protegees and the stranger did cure - especially at first, when she the same appearing to be much at- was strange and unaccustomed to the

The evening a message came for Mrs. Bonhett. Miss Marjorie particujorie as to her prospect of getting

ing her to a seat beside her on the

"You could hardly be cruck, I think," was Dollio's reply.

"Well, I am going to suggest something that perhaps you may think very dreadfully cruel, I want you to let some one have—liaby. Some one who wants him very much, and who would, be very good and kind to him."

As Marjorie Walton finished this speech Dollie's eyes filled. This was a hard request, and Dollio scarcely knew what to reply

"The lady whom you saw to-day," continued Marjorio, "came here spocially to see you and Baby. She is my dearest friend, and when I told her about Aubrey she was most enthusfastic and said that she should like to see him and perhaps adopt

Dollle's tears fell "You were very kind to think of us," she murmured, "but I don't know how I could part with Aubrey. He is the only one I loves me "

"But think, dear," resumed Miss Walton. "Think of all this adoption means for him and for you. My friend is thoroughly good, and the boy will be brought up well. If you will not part with him, see what a burden he will always be to you. I must tell you that I have been trying to get you a place as probationer-nurse in one of the large hospitals | could begin by being a staff nurse. I and I think I shall be successful Dr. am sure it is much easier than being Ward is sure that you will nake a a probationer. We have to do all the capital nurse, and he has highly recommended you. I knew, of course, that you had a liking for the work or I should not have made inquiries without consulting you first. However, as I had an opportunity of her right-hand neighbor, who was of speaking to the staff nurse has only to walk round and grumble at everything I am positive I could do that to perfection without any training."

"I am sure you could," remarked the right-hand neighbor, who was of ask you to decide in a hurry You must have a few days to think matters over. My friend has quite failen in love with Aubrey. She will indeed be disappointed if she cannot have him."

It was a relief to Dollie to have a few days' respite before making a decision, but those days proved most trying to the poor distracted mother. At last, however, she was forced to conclude that she could do nothing better than give Aubrey to the lady who wished to adopt him. She argued that she was not yet able to carn sufficient money to support herself; how, then, could she hope to earn chough for both, and in what way could she do it, if hampered by the child? Then came the thought that in giving Aubrey she had no further right or claim to him. He would grow up to forget - his mother. A rush of bitter tears followed this thought, and the heart of the mother was wrung with anguish as she conjured up a scene of the time when she might perchance meet her darling boy and be to him nothing more than any other passerby. Dollie was so much worn out by this struggle with herself that when the day came, and with man, prayers and the hope that all was for the best she delivered her melancholy sorrow and sad forebodings, for Miss Marjorie arrived to take her to the hospital where she had been accepted as probationer.

Miss Marjorie took a positive pleasure in seeing her protegee attired in the neat dress and linen apron, and insisted upon pinning on the becoming white cap.

"Well, my dear Mrs. Bennett," she exclaimed, "you are really the very picture of what a nurse ought to be. I never saw one look so charming even at a fancy dress ball!"

Dollie blushed at this, and more still when she was told that she must in future be known as Nurse Dorothy.

"It is easy enough to look what a nurse ought to be," observed the Matron, smilingly. "It is just a little harder to be exactly the thing."

"Don't discourage her, please," begged Miss Marjorie, and Dollie laugh

"We have had a varied experience with probationers," said the Matron "Some of them come in with the idea of instituting aweeping reforms the first day; others come because they think it so very interesting to smooth the pillows of the invalids and to lay a cool hand upon their fevered brows, and others come because they have perhaps quarrelled with their lovers. We have them of all sorts and conditions, but we are soon able to sepa-

rate the chaff from the wheat." "Nurse Dorothy will be placed with the latter from the first day, I am sure, and she has already nursed a very tiresome case. But I suppose I am taking up valuable time."

So Miss Marjorio bustled away n her fussy but good-natured manner, and once more Dollie found herself with strangers, and about to make one more start in life. She set to work, however, with a hearty good will, throwing her whole soul and mind into the work she had taken upon herself. Her post was no sinesomewhat monotonous routine of the probationer's daily task - and the strict discipline which was enforced was entirely new to her However, she consoled herself by the thought that bed-making and locker-scrubbing and running hither and thither for this or that would not be her uccunation incover. In the mountime she

whose ward she was completed. He her or tourmur a few words in an-

The state of the complete and the state of t

younger and more flighty ones out of that had become her share. their numerous scrapes, that they quito looked up to her as a superior being.

"You nover seem tired or cross like the rest of us, Nurse Dorothy," aid one of her companions, a pretty, viwas "Nurso Ella,"

They were at tea and Nurse Ella had come in late, looking extremely hot and tired, and quite ready to "bite anyone's head off" who spoke to her, as she said.

Nurse Dorothy, who was employed in cutting extra-thin bread and butter for her, smiled a little sadis She was often tired and often wears have - the only person left who dream of - and on many nights she had simply cried herself to sleep with thoughts of Aubrey and of the dread past, but this was known only to herself, for she had a brave, strong heart, and was in a position where hearts and heads such as hers were

invaluable. Nurso Ella, who felt better after that woman's panacea for all evils, a cup of tea, rattled on: "I wish one work, and the staff nurse has only to

speaking to the Matron at St. a sarcastic turn. "You are eminently George's Hospital the other day I fitted for the work you describe Natook advantage of it Now, we won't | ture certainly intended you for something of the sort."

A general laugh was raised at Ella's expense, in which even Dorothy the least, though she retorted something to the effect that Nature had evidently intended some people for razor sharpening machines, but, changing her mind, had sent them to

The sarcastic girl said no more, and

As time wore on and Dollie became used to hospital life she grew to love her work, and before long she was ble position, and advanced daily in the good graces of the hospital authorities and patients alike To her tion many poor persons owed their lives, as they alterwards testified the ward door was like an electric

"I wonder if you will think me very was very quick and neat in every-cruel, Mrs. Bennett," said Marjorie, thing she did, and soon gained the taking Dollie by the hand and draw-approtion of the staff-nurse in the most feeble would find a smile for gone away and remained for peveral sides this, she became a general ia- awer to her greetings. So Dollie was vorite with the nurses, and especial- as happy as it was possible to be ly with the other probationers. She for some time, and then a cloud was so ready to give them a belping loomed on the horizon and threatenhand, and so often assisted the ed to dispel much of the sunshine

CHAPTER VIII.

Sybli had been Lady Huntleigh now vacious little creature whose title for six months, but to ter the time appeared to be rather six centuriesan eternity. The veil of love-blindness had been roughly torn from her eyes, his mask he seemed to have become and Alaric had appeared in his true colors She know him to be a game bler and a selfish, unscrupulous man As yet this was the worst she knew of him, and it was enough. Alaric Huntleigh had broken another heart, but then hearts were as nothing to -more weary than ever pretty little him compared with his own selfish possible for him to love anyone - Nurse Elia's shallow head could pleasures Sorrow developed in Sybil qualities

Which one would hardly bave thought her possessed of. Bitter as was the dislike with which she regarded her hisband, and crushed as was her own heart by this dread disappointment hearthrug, gazing thoughtfully into and borror at realizing that she was the bright fire which glowed warm tied for life to a man whom she must and ruddy before her, when her husdespise, she had resolved to keep her secret from the world. Her pride kept her up to this resolution; but it was not pride that kept her from opening her heart to her parents-it was her deep love for them She could not bear to cause them even one moment's regret or sorrow. She knew that what affected her affected them in the same manner, and to have in any way helped on a union that was so hateful now to their child would have been to them a matter of lifelong remorse. Besides, the neglect, the slights, the sneers and the extravagancer of her husband could not be mended by interference from outside; and since her parents could not joined; but Ella was not put out in help her in the matter, Sybil preferred to suffer in silence that they might be happy in her seeming happiness. She went on bravely, though glance upon him. often she wondered what this must all end in. At the houses where she be mirses for the further trial of the visited with her husband, and where it was his policy to keep up appearances, they were remarked upon as a matter is, I want some money - I Eila demolished any amount of Doro- | singularly happy couple, and little thy's slices of bread and butter, the world dreamed that Lady Huntshowing that her hard work in no leigh hid under her bright, sunny ex- of the old boy for me. Do you see?"
way tended to diminish her appetite. terior a heart out of which all the (To be continued.) young life had been almost crushed, and which many times ached with dull pain when its fair owner was promoted to more and more responsi- most brilliantly gay and attractive.

Alaric had behaved well for three months; then one day, after betting, he found that he had lost heavily. He unwearying care and assiduous atten- came home in the vilest of tempers, and immediately displayed the dispositions he had hitherto so skilfully with touching expressions of grati- | hidden. He drank large quantities of tude. Nurse Dorothy's appearance at | brandy, too, and though it could not be said he was ever actually intoxi- is without a peer.

days without leaving any information as to his whereabouts, and it required all Sybil's ingenuity to prevent the ignorance on these points being discovered by others. To-night they were to dine at the

Margraves', and Sybli, though aching with the desire to be at home with her parents, positively loathed the idea of the hypocritical part she must play during the evening Alarie had returned that day after two days' absence, in order to accompany her, for it was part of Lis programme to play the model husband before his wife's relatives Sinco he had once let fall an almost absolute fiend in the methode he devised for torturing the girl whom he had sworn to love and ther ish. Her calm, dignified bearing to wards himself infurtated him, and he began actually to dislike her though be had loved her as much as it was that is to say, if we may be allowed to dignify his passionate liking by the sacred name of love.

Sybil was ready and had descended to the drawing-room to await Alaric's pleasure, She was standing on the band came in, shutting the door carefully, threw himself into a lounge and told her roughly to sit down She looked at the clock and said coldly as she took a set opposite him, "We are niready late."

"Late!" he said, mockingly "You ought to be all the better pleased, then. Your beauty will attract all the more notice."

Sybli's face paled and a chocking sensation which presaged tears roso in her round white throat, but she answered her husband calmly: "It is very flattering to be the object of so loins. much satiry. But please say what you came here he say. I do not wish to disappoint my mother by my absence this evening." She stood up as a protest against his tardiness, but did not vouchsafe to bestow even a

:He laughed as he replied tauntingly: "No; it would never do to disappoint the 'mater,' so I will come to the point at once. The fact of the want it immediately, so you must manage to screw a few hundreds out (To be continued.)

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and more times very sharp pains in the top of my head which gave min much annoyance in my work.

"My fingers would cramp and I would have an uneasiness in my lega and occasional pains in the loins.

"I was dizzy in spells and short of breath. If I ato a hearty meal E would have a pain in my left side. My appetite would sometimes be very good and sometimes I couldn't cat anything.

"I had a constant soreness and tenderness over the spine and tired feling in the region of my kidneys.

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"Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a literd of mine who had been cured, and I began to use them.

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Letter from Mgr. Satelli, formerly Apestelic Delegate.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION,

United States of America, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3, 1895.

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I have received the copy of "Glories of the Catholic Church in Art. Architecture and History" which you so kindly sent me, and I desire to thank you most heartily for it. I have examined it with care and exceeding pleasure, and must congratulate you on having published one of the most beautiful and interesting as well as instructive works that I have seen in a long while. Your publication itself is a monument of the subject matter of which it treats. I am familiar with the magnificent works published in Europe, and I do not hesitate to say that you have produced a book which need fear no comparison with the best artistic publications of the Old World.

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> General Intension For May. (Canadi vi. Messenger.)

· Considence is a virtue of which men tand very much in need. They find as they grow object that the world does not inspire from with any such celling, even in those things in which it could be of a stance to them. They must generally look elsewhere for someone whom they can trust without fear of being deceived. And if this be true in parely temporal con- Let us remember what the learned cerns, how much more so in matters of the life to corne. In these, help must come from en high. Faith teaches us that we cannot even utter the name of Jesus so as to merit one degree of elemal clary, unless we have that special Divine assistance called

To those who are in carnest about their salvation, this utter helplessness has sometimes a very depressing effect, especially as they draw nearer that terrible moment wheny they must appear before their Judge. Hence it is that those who are called upon to assist the dying, and in general those who have the care of souls, realize more than anyone elso how important it is for Christians to have someone on whom they can confidently rely for assistance in the hour of need. There is so much to . larm even the best souls. The sins of their youth, the lack of earnest rayer, perhaps doubt and anxiety about past confessions or sorrow for in, the judgment that is near, the ppalling alternative of eternal bliss er misery, the verdict from which here is no appeal — these are some of the alarms that beset the dying Christian.

The thought of having to meet with : uch difficulties might well terrily even the stoutest heart, were it not that we have in our Mother, Mary, one who can and will assist us and uide us safely through all these dangers, provided we call on her with onfidence. Hence It is that our reaison, enlightered by faith, as well as the doctrine of the Fathers and the example of the Saints impels us to cultivate during our live a deep and solid confidence in the Mother of God. This confidence is based on the conviction that Mary has the will and the power to help us. It is for is then during this month, dedicated to honor the Blessed Virgin, to ponder frequently over these two truths, in order that we may not have our confidence in her shaken at that last terrible hour on which so much de-

Mary is our mother. On the cross, Christ gave her to us to be our difference is caused by higotry or fear mother. Such is the meaning put by the Holy Fathers on the words of Scripture: "Son, behold thy Mother; at such variance. This discrepancy Mother, behold thy Son." Jesus was about to die and leave his fond mothor sonless. This he would not do: to He gave her a rew son, John, the seloved Disciple, and in his person, sons in untold number till the end of time. Mary has ever been looked upon by Christians as their mother, and in the annals of the saints there is always a portion set apart to re-Hate their deseties to her and their confidence in her mercy. Saint Stanislaus ever apoke of her as "Mother of God and my Hother," and Saint Bernard use: v.o. is of such tender-I we and love as only one would use or 'new and he's that he was speak-The church too in I r litting, for instance in the hymn "Hail, Fla. of the Sea," calls on Mary not only to be but "to show herself a mother," and in the "Hail, Holy Caces" calls her "car life, our sweether and our hope."

If then Mats is our mother, we should confd. in her as such. Where in the child who doubts or distrusts his mother? An matter what his past dife nay have been, no matter bow disreputable his name or how dark his future he does not fear to go to his mother for comfort and assistance. Not only will be go without foar, but we feel that if a mother would refuse her love even to a wicked son, sie would be unworthy the sacred and tender name of moth-

We need to be reminded of these consoling truths, for we have all been prodigals to a certain extent. But lot there be no sear. If these never were sons so ungrateful as we have been, there likewise never was mothor so tender and compassionate as Mary. She has spared nothing for ner sake. For us she stood by the orose while her Divine Son was being immolated for us Surely that is a proof of the depth of her love for Where is the mother who would do as much for her sont Since then we place: such trust in our carthly mothers, how much more eaght we place in the mother of God and our mother?

Mary is all-powerful. If we ere to rely or a person's help in some great and difficult, enterprise, we must be able to count not only on their friendship but also on their power. They must, as we said above, be willing and able to assist us. We manet doubt Mary's love and goodvill. The is air mother. Nor can we her power. It is a pious,

Christian belief, though not a dogma | much, and while the country is rough of our faith, that Mary is the dis- it is at the same time possessed of to men; in a word that of all those and other mines. The towns and cit-heavenly gifts that men stand in ies through which I travelled seemed need of to lead good lives and work to be lively with business, while the out their salvation, each must pass farmers were busy in their hay fields through Mary's hands. This alone —the crop of which was very light, will give us some idea of her dignity lowing, no doubt, to the coldness of and power in the kingdom of her the spring, which stunted its growth

Independently, however, of all else, Mary is the Mother of God. It is in the nature of things that a mother should have great influence over her son. This principle may not hold good in temporal kingdoms and in politics of this world, not through any flaw in the principle. In Mary's case there can be no reason for diminishing her influence, as she is tho seat of wisdom and the most perfect of God's creatures. She can then appeal to her Divine Son with all that power we would expect to find in a queenly mother appealing to a kingly son. No one ever appealed to Mary and had not his prayer answered because Mary was unable to help him. and holy Saint Bernard tells us of her power, "Nover," says he, "was it known that anyone had recourse to Mary and was abandoned by her," or in other words, pover did anyone sincerely entries his salvation to Mary and after all lose his soul. Let us then during this month often recall these metives for confidence in Mary. We may not need it so much during life, we certainly shall need it at the hour of death.

DAILY PRAYER DURING THIS MONTH.

Divino Heart of Jesus, I offer Theo. through the Immaculate licart of Mary, the prayers, good works and sufferings of this day, in reparation for our sins, for all requests presented through the Apostleship of Prayer, and according to all the intentions for which Thou sacrificest Thyself continually on our altars, I offer them, in particular, that all Christians and especially our Associates may understand that Mary is our Mother, and that they should place all their trust in her.

On An Old Country Tour. Wherever an American tourist takes

up his abode on the other side of the Atlantic-whether in England, Ireland, Wales or Scotland-he is sure to be hailed with courtesy and kindness, while enquiries galars are made about the country whence he comes. Such was the case with myself immediately after my arrival in Dublin. But there is a vast divergence in the minds, opinions and expressions of the people of that city when conversing on subjects affecting the world over, especially their own native land. Over seven-tenths of the population of Dublin are Roman Catholics, all of whom, to a unit, love their country I dare say more than any other nationality, while it seems the majority of those who differ with them on religious grounds have more love and respect for England than the land of their birth. Whether this of action I cannot say. It is strange that natives of the same country are gives every excuse for not granting Home Rule to treland, and in all probability will be an obstruction in the way for many years to come. My own opinion is that the Irish people would be as loyal to their country as any other people under the sun had their grievances been rectified, and until the action of Pitt and his colleagues is rescinded they will be always in boiling water. The Irish

The next morning opened out in all its glory and brightness, which gave me every encouragement for my voyage across the British Channel and after a hearty breakfast made my way to North Wall Station, to take a steamer for Holly Head. I had scarcely seated myself on a bench when all at once the weather changed to coldness-so cold that I would be better pleased had I my winter instead of my spring overcoat. I had not been long waiting when the steamship Banshee drew into the dock, which was immediately equipped for the journey. Here I witnessed a crowd which I will not soon forget among them many clergymen, Christian Brothers, nuns, etc. Of course the clergy were on holiday recreation, while I would judge the others were on mission work. Few on board enloyed the trip, owing to the strong, cold head wind. On landing at Holly Ficad I made rapid strides to my botel, where I found many Americans who were on their way to the Glasgow Exposition, and after partaking of a good English dinner, many of them conversed with me on various topics—the principal one being Home Rule for Ireland. With the exception of one, all were in sympathy with the Irish people, that Ireland was entitled to every concession and prerogative the same as other British colonies. Even the Weishmen who were present favared Home Rule. Holly Head is a large business city

versation during the evening.

-smoky in appearance on account of Its numerous manufacturing establishments and shipping centre. It is a very cheap city to live in-far cheaper than Dublin or any other Irish town or city through which I travelled. Rents, as a rule, are very low, and generally, are paid per week, eapecially by the working class,

In the afternoon I boarded a train for Liverpool. We sped off at a rate of about 40 miles an hour, but shortly dwindled down to less than 35 miles, I admired the seemery through Wales larger life,

penser of all the graces given by God Immense wealth, owing to its coal M. J. McSWEENY.

CATHOLIC PRELATES OF ENG-

The Tablet contains a series of resolutions passed by the Cardinal Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster at the annual

Low Week meeting. In reference to the Education Bill now before Parliament, the Bishops resolved to commend it in general as a measure deserving of the cordial support of the country. "By co-ordinating primary, secondary and ter-tiary education," they say, "the Bill offers in outline a comprehensive national system sufficiently elastic to allow of healthy variety and expansion in all its branches. The Bill also recognizes the sacred rights of parents to secure religious education for their children, though by means of financial compromise, this is as far from placing the supporters of Denominational Schools on perfect equality with those of Board Schools as it is from placing the cost of religious education upon the rates. We shall still have to collect by voluntary subscriptions a large sum in diminution of the public burden as the price of teaching religion in our schools. Nevertheless, we are well satisfied to accept this compromise, provided it be worked in a fair and reasonable spirit, as a settlement of elementary education difficulties."

Regarding the Papal Jubilee, the Bishops agreed to celebrate it by a collection of Peter's Penco throughout the present year, by pilgrlinages to Rome, and by a solemn religious ceremony on or about March 3rd

It was also determined that the Coronation of King Edward shall be celebrated in their respective dioceses by High Mass and a Te Doim, either on the day of the Coronation or on the Sunday following. The Bishops unaulmously expressed an earnest hope that before the close of the ptesent session another Bill may be brought in in Parliament, repeal-, ing the Royal Accession Oath so far as it is a standing offence and intolcrable insult to the religion of 12 million of Catholics in the British Empire, and they request the Car-dinal Archbishop to press the consideration of this important question in every possible way.

Fell Exhausted and Unconscious

A Frightful Case of Exhausted Merres and Debilitated System-From a More Skeleten, Pale, | being of chased and repousse gold and Weak, Trembling and Almost inlaid with mother of pearl. There Wild With Pain, Mrs. Bawards is, moreover, a special uniform. In Was Made Strong and Well by Dr. Chase's Merre Food.

Mrs. R. W. Edwards, 33 McMurray street, Brantford, Ont., describes her case as follows:

"For five years I have suffered more than words can tell from nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, and exhaustion. The pains in my head would at times almost drive me crazy. I could not sleep nights, but would walk the floor in agony until I question was the chief subject of con- fell exhausted and unconscious, and my husband would have to carry mehack to **b**ed.

"Sometimes I could take no food for four days at a time, and experienced terrible gnawing sensations in the stomach, had bad taste in the mouth and coated tongue. I was pale, nervous, irritable, easily exhausted, was reduced to a mere skeleton of skin and bone, and my heart would palpitate as though it was about to stop beating. My greatest suffering was caused by the dreadful pains in my head, neck and back, and all this was in spite of the best efforts of

three leading doctors of this city. "For the past nine months I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and for a considerable time I have not experienced a headache, or any cf the symptoms mentioned above. From a mere skeleton this medicine has built me up in slesh, and weight, until now I am atrong and well, do my own housework, walk out for two hours without feeling tired, and am thoroughly restored to health. Is it able cure? You can use this testimonial for the benefit of other sufferers,"

It would be impossible, we believe, to produce atronger evidence to prove the wonderful power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a system-builder It contains the very essence of the most notent restorative of nature, and is certain to be of benefit to you. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co, Toronto.

Faith is an equivalent which enables us to use all things well. According to a man's faith will his wealth be unto him a blessing or a curse. By it sickness may become a school of patience and purity, and in the black time of trouble the soul that hath faith will grow an flowers in the darkness of the summer night, And faith can make the great enemy, death, our friend, and the augel of a bigotry, all Catholics will sympathise

Honers for A Birr Man.

The Kings County (Ireland) Chronlele has the following, which will interest many of our readers:

We are pleased to be able to make an announcement which will bo a source of gratification to very many of the readers of The King's County Chronicle. It is, that the Pope has been pleased to confer on our distinguished fellow-townsman, Hugh Joseph Bergin, lately niember of the Birr Urban Council, the style, rank and dignity, including that of Chevalier, of "Cameiriero d'Onoro di Spada o Cappa Soprammerario di Sua Santila." This is a great tribute to Chevaller Bergin's personal worth as well as a good indication of the high opinion entertained about him in the most august circles of Roman Catholicity. His work and untiring energy in promoting objects having in view the benefit of his Church and co-religionists are well known, and they were lately evidenced on the recent pligrimage to llome and in his efforts to reimburso the Cistercian monks of Mount St. Joseph for the burning of their flour mills near Roscrea. In the promotion of the latter object we are aware the soule Chava-Her spared neither time not his purse. To help those of our readers who may not be well acquainted with the ceremonies, functions, and routing of the Papal Court in understanding the above described distinction we give a slight sketch which may be of Interest. In its widest senso the court is known as the Curla Romana, but, as living and reigning. the Pope, like any other sovereign, or bishop, has his "family," or household, known as the Famiglia Pontificia, which forms an important branch of the Curla Romana, and which in the strictest sense designates the authorities which administer the Papal Primacy. In a wider accepta-tion it embraces all the functionaries forming the Pope's liminediate 'entourage,' and consisting of certain selected / Cardinals, the Majordowo, the Master of the Sacred Apostolic Palace, a number of domestic prelates, and clerical and lay

chamberlains of various grades, some paid, some honorary-among the latter being the honorary chemberlains ''di spada e cappa,'. who are laymen of family and position selected from European countries. It is as member of this last class that our esteemed friend has received his appointment. The Swiss Guard, the Noble Guard, the Pope's private chaplains, ad many other officials variously designated belong also to the Famiglia Pontificia. It includes, moreover, the Prefecture of the Sacred Palaces, an important department with a cardinal at its head. As a distinctive mark of dress the "Cameriere d'Onore di Spada e Cappa" wear a "Mantelline," a cloak reaching to the feet, a chain of gold, and a sword, the hilt order to complete his investment in the order Chevaller Beigin proceeded to Ennis on 26th February, and with

due ceremony was inducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas M'Redmond, the venerable prelate, in his own private chapel at Ashling, who, needless to say, was delighted at the honor conferred by His Holiness on Chevaller Bergin. We believe it is the first time such a distinction has been granted to a layman of the Diocese of Killaloe; and it is a notable coincidence that it was first given to a liler man who was invested in the Order by a Bishopwho is a Birr man. We are sure we only re-echo the wishes of hosts of friends and admirers when we conclude by wishing "Ad multos

Obituary

annos" to Chevaller Bergin.

It is with sincere regret that we report the death of Mrs. Hoodlief, sister of John Coffey, of Whitby, who succumbed to pneumonia at the age of 72 years, in Chicago. About fifty years ago she left County Kerry, Ireland, and arrived at Whitby, Ont where she remained some time with her sister and brothers. She then left for the city of Chicago, where she married and had a family of two sons, Robert and George. The husband and both sons died some time ago, so having nobody else to care for she purchased at considerable cost a nome for herself at St. Joseph's Convent, 409 May street, that she might better prepare herself for her eternal reward. That she accomplishany wonder that words fail to ex- ed a great deal of her heavenly depress my gratitude for this remark- | sire is evidenced by the words of Jesuit Father Setters, in whose parish she resided for years, At the Solemn Requiem High Mass he said; "Our beloved friend hero dedicated most of her life to God, always looking forward in preparation for her heavenly home." The remains were laid at rest in the family plot at Calvary Cemetery. May she rest in peace.

> We regret to record the death of Miss Anna I., Johnson, who under the pen name of "Ethna Carberry," was rapidly making a reputation among the new school of Irish Oatholic writers. Deceased was a convert to the faith, and only six months ago was married to Mr. Seumas McManus, like herself a writer of brilliant promisc. She was a daughter of Mr. William Johnson, M. P., of Bally Kilbeg, with whom, notwithstanding his uncompromising anti-Catholic the loss of his brilliant daughter,

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By means of a 5% Gold Bond Policy you can secure a guaranteed investment and protect your family in case of your death.

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Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION-HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

W. H. BEATTY Esa.,

W. D. MATTHEWS, Esq. PREDERICK WYLD, Esq.,

W. C. MACDONALD

CLEMENCY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Ottawa, April 23.-Mr. John Charl-

ton this afternoon gave notice that

to-morrow he will, on the motion to

go into supply, move the following

motion: "This House is of the opin-

ion that British 'supremacy should

be maintained and firmly established

in South Africa, to which end Can-

ada has cheerfully contributed men

and money. Having inview the cf-

feet of a policy of magnanimity and

mercy at the cession of Canada and

at the close of the civil war in the

United States, and for other reasons,

this House is al) of the opinion that

a like policy of magnanimity and

mercy may properly be extended to a

brave foe now opposing British arms,

and that in the interest of peace and

of future tranquility, harmony and

homogeneity, it is expedient to offer

universal amnesty, as a condition of

peace and submission to Pritish con-

trol, to all persons in arms against

British authority in Cape Colony,

Natal, the Orange Free State, the

Transvaal and all other portions of

the-British dominious in South Airi-

ca; and upon this opinion, respectful-

ly presented, with the prayerful bope

that it may aid in securing a favor-

able , and honorable settlement of

South African hostilities and diffi-

culties, this House invokes the con-

siderate judgment of his Gracious

CARDINAL MORAN IN ROME.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of

Sydney, has been received in audience

FALSE FRIENDS.

shadows, keep close to us in the sun-

shine only to desert us on a cloudy

Want and sorrow are the wages fol-

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER,

Industrial School. Duties to begin

15th of August, Send certificates to

Rev. J. A. Artus, Wikwemikong P.

BEDROOM

It is need of saything in furti-

ture for the bedroom, don's fail to ---cee our efferings. The very new-est things are here from the best-

Neat Bedroom Sultes

from \$12.00.

from \$18.00

Fine Sets in Quarter Out Oak from \$29.00.

Oharming Suites in Mahogany from \$24.00.

Oheffoniers in great variety from \$7.25.

Somnees and Lowboys in Coak, Maple and Mahogany. Folding Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Night Commodes, Brase Bedsteads, Bed Lounges, Box Lounges, Bedroom Chairs and Tables, etc., etc., in almost endless variety, at uniformly reasonable prices.

‡ The Chas, Regers

& Sons Co., Limites

97 YONOR ST.

+++++{++++++#;+.+++

Nice Suites in Solid Oak +

good disciplinarian, for Indian

ly carns for itself.—Schubart.

May we never have friends who like

by the Pope,

day or in the night.

J. K. MACDONALD

KOENIG MED CO. Sold by Druggists at 31 per bottle, for 80

if You Are Not Drinking

It's Your Misfortune, Not Our We Try Faithfully to Advise You,

AWNINGS AND TENTS

123 King St. East, . - Toronto We have no branch office.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

P. BURNS & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COAL

AND WOOD MERCHANTS

Head Office

38 King St. East

PHONE MAIN 181.

High Priced Beef.

New York, April 22.—A special cable to The Times reports that the average price of boef in Madrid, Spain, is 33 cente a pound.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat is Easter-The Live Stock Trade-Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, April 22.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

Receipts of grain were light on the atreet market this morning, only 500 bushels offering. I'rices were steady, 400 bushels selling at 57r to 48c per bushel.

Barley—Was steady, 100 bushels selling at 63c to 54c per bushel.

Ilay—Was atendy, 23 loads selling at \$18 to \$16.30 per ton for timothy and \$9 to \$10 per ton for clover.

Straw—Was steady, 4 loads selling at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Teresto Live Stock.

Terento Live Stock.

Prices were a little ensier at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning as a result of the weakening of the Liverpool, Chicago and Buffalo markets. The long reign of high prices has brought out a large number of cattle, and the demand at Liverpool has therefore fallen off a little, principally because of the high prices asked. The recipts at the local market were heavy also this morning, and this had much to do with the drop in prices. Even at that, however, the present prices are extremely high and will have to come down a long way before there is a profit for anyone but the farmer. Export cattle were off about 184 and will have to come down a long way before there is a profit for anyone but the farmer. Export cattle were off about 184 per cwt. Hutchers' cattle were steady. There were very \few feeders or stockers affered on the market and they were steady. Sheep were about 25c per cwt higher for the lower grades of caport ewes. Yearling lambs were 25c per cwt easier and spring lambs were resier for the choice grades. Hogs were advanced Zic per cwt. The market receipts were 102 loads, which included 1.720 cattle, 503 sheep and lambs, 003 hogs and 173 cattle—Were casier, seiling at \$3.25 to \$5.25 per cwt for choice ones and \$3.00 to \$5 per cwt for medium.

Butchers' Cattle—Vere casier, seiling at \$5.25 to \$5.73 per cwt for choice ones. Common to fair ones soid at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Feeders and Elocacis—Were steady, selling at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Feeders and Elocacis—Were steady, selling at \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep—Were higher, selling at \$4 to \$4.20

ers.
Sheen-Were bigher, selling at \$4 to \$4 20 sucep—Were lighter, selling at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt for export ewes. Lambs were caster, selling at \$5.50 to \$5.60 per cwt for realings and \$2.50 to \$5 each for apring lambs.

Hogs—Were bicher, selling at \$6.50 per cwt for choice and \$0.25 per cwt for lights and fats.

Kast Buffalo Cattle Market.

Rast Buffalo, April 22—Cuttle-Receipts, to bead; fairly stendy at yesterday's prices; no reals byte. Hogs-licespix, R500 bead; slow and 10c to 15c lower; Yorkers, \$7 to \$7.15; light do, \$0.00 to \$0.00; inixed packers, \$7.15 to \$7.00; cholec heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.00; cholec heavy, \$7.25 to \$0.00; to \$0.00; roughs, \$0.00 to \$0.00; roughs, \$0.00; choles, \$7.25 to \$7.20; pood to cholee, \$7.15 to \$7.20; shepe, choice handy weithers, \$0.00; to \$7.20; counted to \$7.20; shepe, choice handy weithers, \$0.00; to \$7.00; culls and common, \$3.75 to \$3.00; culls and common, \$3.75 to \$3.00; culls and common, \$3.75 to \$3.00. to \$4.75; sommon to extra mixed, \$3.75. \$0.50; culis and common, \$3.75 to \$3.50,

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago. April 22—Cattle—Receipts, 2, 500, including 190 Tranns; steady; good to prime steets, \$6.75 to \$7.35; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5; cows, \$1.40 to \$6; bolls, \$2.50 to \$5; casuers, \$1.40 to \$2; beliefers, \$2.50 to \$5.50; casuers, \$2.25 to \$5; Texas fed steers, \$3.25; to \$6. liogs—Receipts, 10,000; weak at Monday's close; mixed and butchers, \$4.00 to \$7.05; cough heavy, \$6.80 to \$6.90; light, \$6.00 to \$0.85; bulk of sales at \$6.50 to \$7.55; western sheep, \$6.80 to \$6.25; hatter steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.00 to \$5.25; western sheep, \$5.75 to \$0.25; hatter lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.00; western lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.15.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to-lay. Closing previous day. Closing to de Cash. July. Cash. July. Cash. July. Cash. July. Cash. July. Chicago 70 475.

New York 814 84 75.

Joiedo 875.

Jointh, 1 hard. 775.

Minneapedla 775.

Minne 1514 11 13 Alimnapolis ... 74%
Alimnapolis ... 74%
Alimaukee, 2 nor 75
Detroit, 2 red ... 85 70%
Mt. Louis 70% 74%

British Markets.

foudon, April 22.-Close-Wheat on pas-aage, already; maige, on passage, rather firmer. Wheat-Ruglish country mariets of yesterday, drug Presed country mar at 221 20c for April and 20f 45c for September and December.
Antwerp, April 22,—No. 2 red winter, 17f.

Would we love God? In Jeaus Christ we find His infinite perfections, Would we love humanity! Jesus Christ hus its laexpressible purity.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-scaled. COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

A 25c. Bettle for a Simple Cold. A 80c. Bettle for a Heavy Cold. A \$1.60 Settle for a Deep-sected Cough. Sold by alt Drugglets.

‡lee @reams and Fancy Ices

- We make only the finest quality and our facilities are such that we can supply the largest quan-ti'y with the least possible delay. Special rates wholesale. Out of town orders receive prompt attention.

attention. Send for price lists, LUNITED Spading Orescent, Terento

CEALED THNDERS addressed to the undersign and endorsed "Tender for Postal Marion Toronta," will be received at this office until Fig. 38th April, inclusively, for the sensituation building for Peatal Station "O" Toronto. Plans and specifications can be tend and for tender obtained at this Department, and at office of Mr F. S. Chrry, Architect, 30 Youge Toronto.

office of Mr. S. S. Corry, Architect, 90 Youge \$1 Toronto.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supp for and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honoursile the Minister of Pub...

Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be foreitted if the party decline to enter into a contract when called thought do so, or if he fall to complete the work. Contract of the tender.

se returned.
The Department does not bind itself to accept a The Department would be desired by order.

By order,

FRED. OELINAS,

Bette

Department of Fubilo Wor's, Becretary,
Ottaws, April 19th, 19th.
Newspaper learning this advertisement without authority from the Department, wall not be public it. for IL

CHEAP CLEANLINESS. Horses will die and have to be removed, of course, but the City.Council should insist on the vehicles carrying them being covered, instead of permitting the present disgusting

method to be continued. Foul smelling offal, pelts and hides are carted through the atreets in open vehicles, to the disgust of every person's sense of sight and smell. It should be stopped.

Carts loaded with quarters of beef driven through residential and business streets should be covered, as a protection to the meat the people will eat, as well as from the stand-

point of appearance - and in hot weather smell.

DOMESTIC READING.

O Jesus my sweet hope! may Thy Divine Heart, wounded through love of me, and open to all sinners, bo the secure asylum of my soul.

Christianity is like an old monument with deep and solid foundations, and scepticism like the sand driven against that indestructible mass by the wind.

No one ever sounded the height and depths of life and drew from it the teaching and blessing which it is capable of giving, without enduring suffering, sharp and real, as a part of it. The year is not all composed of sammer, days; it has its long expanare of winter and opid and gloom-