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VOL. X. No. 23

The Martinique Disaster

(For The Catholic Register.) It would be late in the season to now attempt any appreciation of the terrible event which shocked the world during the early part of May last and which burfed for all time a whole city of thirty thousand inhabitants. Since the fatal cruption of Mont Pelse and the effacement of St. Plerre, Martintque, the press of the civilized world has teemed with accounts of the disaster, and to-day every individual who reads a newspaper, knows all about the details of that event. It was natural also that immediate help should be sent to the survivors. Especially was it so in the case of the St. Vincent eruption-because, as far as the city of St. Pierre is concerned, there was only one survivor, and be was a criminal saved from death by being confined in a dungeon. But, at St. Vincent the sufferings were much greater, and the aid, so abundantly sent in, was much more needed. In fact, so great was the sympathy felt and the generosity displayed, that the subscriptions surpassed the needs of the occasion and they had to be discontinued. This speaks exceedingly well for the heart of the world at large and for the apirit of sympathy that fills the osom of society. We recall these facts, not as news, but simply to en-

sire to mention, In all the reports of sym tathy expressed; of aid tendered, and of charity displayed, we noted that there was all absence of any reference to the dead, to the souls of the depart-The first intimation given to the public of any thought of those who had fallen dictims of the great cruption, was in a despatch from Paris telling of the imposing ceremonies held in the church of Notre Dame. A solemn requiem was there sung for the repose of the souls of the departed-citizens of St. Plerre. The Bishop of Martinique officiated, and Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, ponti-ficated and presided at the Libera-The concourse was so great that thousands could not be adnutted to the church, consequently the entry was by ticket of invitation. Some eight thousand invitations had been issued and the old temple was thronged. We need not pause to describe the funeral arrangements, suffice to say that all were upon the grandest and most imposing scale that was possible. During the Mass : collection was taken up for the relief of the sufferers in the differnt localities affected by these volcanic upheav-

able us to accentuate more strongly

the more surprising fact that we de-

There is a very serious lesson to be learned from these events. The aid of a temporal nature was happily wedded to the spiritual assistance rendered, but the fact remains that the Church did not forget the souls of the departed. As far as this life is concerned no human aid could avail those victims, and the world ttops, generally, at the portal of the tomb. There is nothing more that, can be done, or that would be of any use, sither to save or to protect life, and there is no further thought given to those who are no longer of this earth. But the Catholic Church alone follows

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her children beyond the confines time, keeps track of their even in cternity, and cherishes both their memories and their souls, while she lends them the only assistance that can, in any way avail them, under their present circumstances. It is on such occasions as this that we notice the truly maternal power and love of the Church. Her memory is ever green, it is immortal like herself, and it is all-embracing. Sho knows each one of her flock by name, and she never loses sight of any from the humblest to the most exalted. When the Angel of Death comes down and aweeps away thousands, as did that same dread messenger of God cut down the hosts of the proud Assyrian, men are astonished; they feel a great terror overcome them; they regret the sad event, they plty the victims, but they soon forget all about the men and women and children that have perished, and merely recall the mighty convulsion of nature that laid them low, Otherwise is it with the Church. She forgets nothing; not even the most insignificant and least known of the victims. She follows them individually and collectively into eternity and she assists them through all the stages that lead to the ultimate enjoyment of God's

It might not be out of place to here remark that as the ordained priest of the Catholic Church is a priest "unto all eternity," so is it that the Church of which he is a consecrated minister has no ending. The faithful live in the bosons of the Church milltant hero below, but as soon as death comes they do not leave that Church; they simply pass into the Church suffering in Purgatory, and when that tomporary detention is over, they still remain, even more than over, if such were possible, in Church, for they simply pass into the ranks of the Church Triumphant in Heaven. Hence it is that the Church in her immortality and in her vast reach beyond the limits of time, away into the cycles of eternity, is ever present and existant for the faithful, while they are ever and forever the objects of her solicitude and

Cardinal Martinelli --

Rome, June 9.-The Pope was present at the consistory held this merning. He was borne to the Sistino Chapel in the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by cardinals, and formally bestowed red bats on Monsignors Martinelli, for erly Papal Delegate foined the Oblates at an early age, ronto, Z. H. Jarman of New York, in the United States; Prince Arch. and was ordained a priest by Mgr. A. J. Hughes of Toronto and E. J. very hov. William Prince-Bishop Von Prozyna of Cra-

The Pontiff also appointed several bishaps, including Very Rev. William J. Kenny, Vicar-General of Jacksonville, Fla., as Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla. (in succession to the late Bishop Augustin Verot), and Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, Vico-Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, as Bishop of Sloux City, Iowa. Subsequently, at the secret consistory, the Pontiff delivered a short allocution.

After thanking God for preserving his life to attain the Pontifical Jubilee, the Pontiff expressed his gratification at the Pilgrimage to Rome, and deplored the acts of the enemies of the Catholic faith in seeking to de-Christianize Italy and attack Rome by spreading and protecting heresy, Protestantism and pornography by writings, speeches and theatrical presentations.

All the cardinals in Rome, numerous blahops, prelates, diplomatists, schools during May, out of a register-Roman nobles, the Pontifical court ed number of 4,258, was 3,673; highand a host of privileged spectators | est, 3,990. attended the consistory. The Pope, who was in excellent health, was evcrywhere received with enthusiastic acclamations.

Death Of Father Healey

.Though expected for some time, the news of the death of Rev. Thomas Healy, at San Antonio, Texas, was received at St. Michael's Cathodral. on Sunday last with great, regret. Father Healy, who was ordained in 1898, came to Toronto from Thurles, Tipperary, in November of thatiyear. He fell into consumption about a year alterwards and went south for the tenefit of his health. For some months he knew he was dying, and walted for the end with Christian resignation. He was a devout and earnest young priest, strong in mission, ary apirit. During his ministry in Toronto he was in the Cathedral parish, and went into its hard work with unwearying carnestness, relinquishing it with sorrow, when it had told upon his constitution only too plainly and he was ordered to the south in the hope of improvement.

The body was brought to Toronto on Wednesday, and at the time of going to press it had not been decided whether the interment should take place here, or in Norwich, Conn.,

where a married sister resides. Father Healy was in his 80th year.

May his soul rest in peace.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902

Death of Bishop Grandin

sipeg, June 4.-Bisher Grandin, a tholic Bistop of St. Albert, berday at St. Albert, after a Iness His See included the entity erritory of Alberta, and ho was the senior bishop in Canada, having been consecrated in 1859. He came to the Northwest about the year 1851, and has travelled the entire horth country, including the Mackenrie River district, on snowshoes, and by dog trains. He was most popular with his people

His Lordship, Mgr. Vital Justin

Grandin, O. M. I., was the dean of the Catholic bishops in Canada. . He was seventy-four years of age, and in the fiftleth years of his religious life as a nomber of the Order of Mary Immacilate, known as the Oblates. For forty-eight years he has been a priest, and was in the fortythird year of his episcopate. He was of the first missionaries to 002 preach the Gospel to the Indians on Ilo a la Crosse, in Athabasca, and along the banks of the Mackenzie River. He was appointed titular bishop of Satala, on November 30, 1859, and alterwards appointed coadjutor to the late Mgr. Tache, of St. Boulface. In company with Mgr, Faraud, he went over the immense territory of the missions, founding churches and parishes in different sections at the country. The principal parish establighed by him is that c! La Nativito, on the banks of the great Lake Athabasca. Some years later, when Mgr. Tacha found that the extent of the missionary dioceso was so great that he could no longer control the whole of it, the Holy See appointed Mgr. Grandin as bishop of the new diocese. Saint Albert, a parish founded by his old missionary companion, Father Lacombe, was chosen as the site of the bishopric, and the residence of

The life of the late bishop had been one of scal, devotion and self-abnegation. His memory will live forever among the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. His loss is a great one to the Church in Canada, which always looked up to him as a model and ap example of the virtues which thould adorn the episcopate.

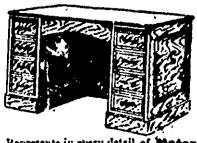
The deceased bishop was a native of Lavai, France, and studied in the small seminary of that town. He Marchad, the founder of the Order The funeral will take place at Saint Albert Cathedral on Tuesday next. It is altogether likely that Mgr. Langevin, bishop of St. Bonilace, will was in the city when the news reach-ed here, and expressed the deepest and bishon.

MONEY FOR NEW SEPARATE

The Separate School Board has agreed to accept an offer from the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company' to lend \$25,000 for five years at 41 per cent., to build a new separate school in Parkdale. The board has decided to hold the entrance examinations on June 23, 24 and 25, and to close the schools for the mid-summer holidays from June 25 to September 2, inclusive. The avcrago attendance at the separate

"By the way, Miss Quickstep," said the young man, brightening up a lit-"I am asked to take the part of the foolkiller in a charade. How ought I to dress for the part?" Suppressing a wild desire to tell him it would be suicide for him to act such a part, she merely replied, with a despairing glance at the clock; "I don't know, hir. Longstayer, I don't believe there is any such person."

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Murray-Warrington Nuptials

(From The Belleville Intelligencer.) The marriage of Miss Regis M.

Warrington of this city and Captain W. P. Murray of Toronso, which took place this morning at St. Michael's Church, created, of course, an extraordinary flutter among local femininity. The threatening weather, no doubt, prevented many from attending, but the sacred edifice was well filled when the ceremony took place, and a large crowd stood outside to

watch the bridal party as they drove

Miss Warrington is well known as one of Belleville's most popular society belies. In local musical circles, she will be much missed, her dulcet voice being heard with delight on many occasions in recent years. The groom, Capt. Murray, is a popular officer in the 9th Field Battery of Toronto, and is also a veteran of the South African war, he having served

Rev. Dr. Treacy of the Cathedral, To-O'Brien of St. Michael's, this city.

Murray of Toronto, Sternal the groom; Mr. Charles Jansen of New York was groomsman, and the ushers were: Messrs. Charles Murray of To-Butler of this city.

Arrived at the altar, the ceremony was performed by the pleasant-faced divine from Toronto, who also celeofficiate. Father Lacombe, the veter-brated the nuptial Mass, during the course of which Miss Katie Bawden, In beautiful voice, sang, "O, Wondrous sorrow at the death of his old friend Love." The Mass over, the happy couple, with the maid of honor and best man, retired to the vestry, as Mendelsohn's "Wedding March" filled the church, and so ended the nuptials

of Miss Regis . M. Warrington and Capt. W. P. Murray, The bride's dress was of white duchesso satin, trimmed with old point lace and pearls. She wore the traditional veil and orange blossoms. and carried a splendid bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was gowned in white liberty patin, trimmed with lace and pearls. She wore a hat trimmed with lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Warrington, the bride's mother, looked very well in an embroidered gown of pearl grey voile, over pink silk, trimmed with old point lace. She were a hat of imported lace,

After the ceremany, the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's mother, where the wedding breakfast was served. The house decorations were in excellent taste The table decorations were in white and green, the centrepiece being a large horseshoe of Marechal Neil roses. After the breakfast was over, the bride received in the large bay win-

dow of the drawing-room, under a

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belt of white roses and carnations. The happy couple leave this evening by special car, at 5 lu o'clock, for the Adirondacks, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's going-away gown was of navy blue voile, embroidered in black and

white, with large black hat. The presents were simply magnificent, enough, almost, to take one's breath away. The groom's present to the bride was a cheque; to the maid of honor, a Marguerito brooch of pearls and diamonds, to the best man, a diamond stick pin, and to the ushers, pearl stick pins. The bride's mother's gift to the happy couple was a Crown Derby dinner service and hand-painted dessert plates, also

The guests from a distance were: Toronto-Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Murray, Mus Kathleen Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John Deynan, Mafor, Mrs. and the Misses Myles, Major and Mrs. Bert Lee, Mrs M. French. London, Eng -Mr. Duncan Warring-

Plattsburg, N. Y-Mrs. Laforce,

Miss Miron Laforce.

Montreal-Hon. James McShane, uncle of the bride; Mrs. McShane, H. Warrington, Miss Warrington, Mr. anu Mrs. Malbolin.

After the honeymoon, Captain and Mrs. Murray will take up their residence on St. George street, Torento.

McKENNA-RADEY.

On Monday, June 22d, a very pret ty, though quiet wedding, was cele brated at St. Mary's Church, when Miss Elizabeth Radcy was married to Mr. John J. McKenna. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann and Rev. Father O'Leary was present in the sanctuary during the Mass. The bridesmald was Miss K. Radey, sister of the bride, while Miss Maggle Hagarty, of Parker, Ont., filled the office of maid with distinction with the second Can- ther of the bride, supported the of honor and Mr. Martin Radey, brogroom. The bride, who was given The ceremony was performed by away by her lather, was gowned in steel gray, trimmed with cream lace ronto, assisted by Rev. Father and bebe tibbon and wore a veil and wreath of natural roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of crushed straw-The maid of honor was Miss Bertha berry and carried a shower bouquet of carnations, while the maid of honor was gowned in white silk and carried pink carnations.

During the day guests to the number of sixty-five and amongst whom were Mr. W. Hagrty and Miss K. Hagarty, of Parker, Ont , partook of bride at their home, Brookfield street. The many presents to the bride showed the esteem in which sho is held, and congratulations from a large circlo of friends were offered. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna are residing for the present at 46 Brookfield street.

HIBBIT-FITZHENRY.

A pretty wedding took place in St. Paul's Church, Power street, on Tuesday morning, when Miss Emma Helena, youngest daughter of the late Richard Hibbitt, became the wife of Thomas J., Fitzhenry, of Gooderham & Worts, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Hand. The bride was given away by her brotherin-law, Mr. J. H. Dodds. The bride wore a dress of blue volle over silk. Miss Aggie O'Leary was bridesmaid, and Mr. M. Fitzhenry acted as groomsiand.

HUNT-McCARTHY. A quiet wedding took place in anna Maude, daughter of Mr. J. J. place in St. Paul's Church, was performed by Rev. M. J. Jephcott. The bride was neatly attired in a travelling suit of blue cheviot, with hat to A. Hunt, a brother of the groom, was best man. After a trip on the upper lakes Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, will reside at 767 Euclid avenue, Toronto.

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Blessing Of Chapel At House Of Providence

On Tuesday morning of this week

most interesting ceremony was witnessed at the House of Providence, when His Grace Archbishop O'Connor formally blessed the chapel of the institution, thus putting the finishing and spiritual touch to the work of renovating and redecorating, which had for some time past been in proand attendant priests entered the sanctuary and then rade the round of the chapel, their course being accompanied by the prayers and ritual proper to the eccasion High Mass was then sung by Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann, assisted by Rev Fathers La Marche and O'Donnell, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, with Rev Father Williams as master of ceremonies, His Grace in cope and the walls and ceiling is due to the Detroit-Mr. and Mrs George Eyre. mitre being seated in the Sanctuary. generosity of Mrs. Hugh Ryan. Tho Other priests present were Rev Fath. ceiling, with a groundwork of light ers Brennan, C S. B.; Frachon, C. S B. Murray, C. S. B. Cherrier, C. Miss Kathleen McShane, Mrs Fred. S. B.; Stuhl, C. SS. R., McEntee, Cruise, Gannon, C. SS. R., and J. Minnehan. The singing during the Mass was Plain Chant sung by the Sister's choir, with a devotional arrangement of the "Ave Maria" at the Offertory. After the Gospul the Archbishop,

speaking from the altar, gave a short address explanatory of the eccasion and attendant ceremonies. The blessing before Mass was not that of declcation, the chapel having been previously dedicated, but simply the blessing of the work lately completed, thus placing the chapel in its entirety to the service of God. His Christian women" who had been inspired to the charitable work of completing the appointments and beautifring the interior of the chapel. In doing so they had worked not for the praise of men, but for the honor of God, and to benefit those of the House of Providence. After this His Grace dwelf for some time on the meaning of the Mass and the dignity of God's House, ending with an earnest exhortation to his listeners to avail themselves frequently of the great privileges attached to the dwelling place of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament and the rich gitts for the "poor in spirit" who carnestly seek him in His tabernacle. At the close of the Mass the Forty Hours were inaugurated, the whole ending with the prayers and chants proper to the opening of this beautiful do-The appearance of the chapel called

forth unstinted praise from the large number present, and while the new and beautiful altar of gold and white and the newly-decorated walls were perhaps the chief features for general admiration, the taste and skill in the arrangement of the minor details were not without their part in giving to the whole the pleasing harmony which satisfies our sense of the fitness of the place and things set apart for the service of God. The seats lately renovated are roomy and comfortable with oak finishings. The main and side alters were poetic in their simple yet exquisite in arrangement of lights and flowers. The white lilies. and glowing carnations formed a striking background for the many soft lights from the waxen tapers; the rich Stayner on Tuesday morning, when red of the carpeted floor, the blue of George Harcourt Hunt, of this the ceilings' dome, the broidered city, was united in marriage to Jovestments of the officiating priests, the scarlet folds of silken lining here McCarthy. The ceremony, which took and there visible, the Sanctuary lamp with its cluster of red lights and shower of crystal garniture, the Archbishop clothed in cope of gold and glittering mitre surrounded-by match, and was attended by her sis- his white surpliced priests, combined ter, Miss Hattie McCarthy. Mr. John to form a picture almost oriental in to form a picture almost oriental in its warmth and coloring, and when a moment before the Elevation, the electric lights, like large mellow pearls, flashed forth above the altar. outlining the stained windows and arched walls, the effect was surpris-

ing and beautiful. The procession which took place atter Mass as the initial step in the devotion of the Forty Hours was somewhat unique and afforded a scene rarely witnessed outside of convent walls, owing to the greater number of the processionists being made up of the Sisters of the house in their sombre black and white with shrouding veils covering their bowed heads and all with lighted candles in their hands. Before the Blessed Sacrament, carried by His Grace the Archbishop, walked a number of tlny boys, dressed in cassock of scatlet and white and carrying dainty baskets from which they scattered generously the beautiful June blossoms in the path of the great and divine guest.

As the beauty of the seeze and the order and perfection of the surroundings made themselves evident, the

thought came to one to wonder if the great Bishop Charbonnel when founding this home for "poor manuferants." of whom he styled himself one, had ever, even in his most sanguine moments, imagined the how when the sick and forsaken, the matmed and destitute, should have in the house which owed its beginning to his charltable care, a spot so satisfying and worthy of its infestor, a spot to which each could feel was his own, where he was ever welcome, even though no other spot on earth had gress Promptly at 9.30 His Grace ever borne for him the sacred name of "home." Doubtless the spirit of the saintly prelate partook in tho rejoicing of the day, and on loving wings his prayers and blessing were waited to those benefactors who so generously completed his work, and to all who now find a place in this

> For the heautiful new main altar the House of Providence is indebted to Mrs Kiely, at present absent in Europe, while the entire work of frescoing and otherwise decorating blue studded with stars, is interspersed with symbols and monograms. in keeping with the sacred character of the place, while the dome above the altar is enhanced by medallions bearing designs from the symbols of Our Lord's Passion and the Sacrifico of the Mass. The walls are of buff, reliewed by ornamentation of varied harmonious coloring. Two stained windows have also been lately added. One, the "Good Shepherd," in memory of Bishop O'Mahoney, the other the Annunciation, to the memory of Mr. Hugh Ryan.

The architect of the chapel was Mr. Connelly, the contractor for the decorating Mr. Mogan, and the artist Mr. Cantwell. To these gentlemen the work in its entirety must be highly, satisfactory, as it has proved as pleasing to the Rev. Mother and Sisters of the institution, as well as to Grace then referred to the "good all who have had the pleasure of seeing the chapel as at now stands.

M L. HART.

A WILD IRISH LEGEND OF CHRISTIAN DE WET.

In his new book, "The Boer Fight for Freedom'' (Funk & Wagnalia Company, publishers), Michael Davitt reiers to a legend that, incredible as It may seem, has gained considerable currency. This is that the great Boer general, Christian De wet, is none other than Charles Stewart Parnell. Mr Davitt says: "There is a tran-sient likeness to Mr. Parnell in Del Wet, when the face is seen in profile, with the hat on, and covering the large head and broad forebead which were not conspicuous features in the physical structure of the Irish leader. The head and face are more powerful and massive than Mr. Paraell's, hut possess none of the refinement or handsome lines which gave to the latter's looks, previous to his illness in 1887, their well-remembered impress of dignified attractiveness."

FATHER DEVINE GOES TO NOME Montreal, June 10 .- Rev. E. J. Devine for a number of years connected with St. Mary's College as editor of The Sacred Heart Messenger, Director of the Catholic Free Library and founder of the Loyola Club, will have. next week for Cape Nome, to exiote himself to missionary work.



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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE..

DEVOTED FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

In connection with the Institute of the Irish Christian Brothers, whose first centenary is being celebrated these brothers, who are laboring in the Eternal City, have presented before a number of most distinguished personages some results of the work they have achieved within a comparatively short space of time

It was on the 10th of October, 1990, that their house in the Via Firenze, over against the Costanzi Theatre, the musical performances in which must surely reach the cars of the Brothers when their day's work is done, that the place was blessed, and in the following month it was formally opened, with a small group of seekers after knowledge. His Eratnence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and a number of notable ecclesiastics and members of the linglish-speaking colony in Rome were present at what might be termed the inauguration of these Irish teaching Brothers in a land which many circumstances have contributed to render more or less foreign to them The small beginning of less than two years has steadily grown, and now the school register shows a list of 240 names, with a very good proportionate attendance. The day schools are not so numerously attended as are the night schools; a fee is required in the former, while the latter are free, an entrance fee only being required. In the night schools the English, French and German language are taught, with what efficiency was aniply demonstrated by the selections of prose and poctical compositions in these languages delivered by the pupils on Sunday afternoon. On that occasion the schoolroom

was adorned with special care. His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, prosided at the display, or "Accademia," which these scholars made in the new languages they were learning. Here also was the Most Rev. Edmond Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebizond; the Very Rev. Mousignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College, the Most Rev. Domencio Marinangeli, Patriarch of Alexandria of the Latin Rite, Monsignor Zonghi, Archivist of the Secrotary of State; the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Secretary to His Eminence Cardinal Moran; Rev. Father Palli-cia, Secretary of the Patriarch of Alexandria; Rev. E. J. Byrne, Vice-Rector of the Irish College; Rev. Robort O'Keele, O. S. A.; Rev. Father MoGrath, O. S. A.; Rev. Father Louis Carew, of the Trapplats; Rev. Father Horan, O. P., St. Clements', Rome; Rev. Father Bonaventure, O. S. F., Guardian of St. Isldore; Rome; Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, U. S.: Rev. Father Hogan, of Brookiyn; and the Rev. Father Moylan, Superior-General of the Christian Brothers, Marino, Dublin. There were besides these: The Rev. Father Girls, Professor Santi, Professor Boucheron, Father Carrozzi, Dr. Grossi, Mr. O'Brien, from Limerick; Mr. O'Conmor, of San Francisco; Cavaliere

Prolu and others. In the programme of the exercises of the pupils there are included the singing of choruses by the boys of the night school, instrumental performances on the piano, violin and mandoline, and recitations in Italian, French, English, Spanish and German. Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," recited with a slight Italian accent and with expressive Italian gestures, acquired an additional charm in such setting, and "Persoverance," a prose rendering of the old tale of Robert Bruce and the spider. had so strong a flavor of Italian accentuation as to render it novel and amusing, though in other respects

quite impressive. When the programme was exhausted His Eminence Cardinal Moran addressed a few words in Italian to the boys whose efforts he had just witnessed in their new studies He dwelt upon the satisfaction he experienced at the results of the labors of the Christian Brothers in Rome, as shown on the present occasion

In his own distant sand of Australia, the Christian Brothers were achieving results similar to that which they were achieving in Rome When St. Patrick, the Apostle of the Irish race, was preparing for his work of evangelization, he came to Rome to recieve his comission and the fulness of the faith At that time Ireland was at the furthest extremity of the then known world Now it would seem as if Ireland, the distant land, was paying back the gift it received by teaching those whose falth is in danger in this same city of Rome.

In distant Australia, which said His Eminence, is now the furthest extremity of the Christian world the work of the Irish Christian Brothers is felt for good. In that land rewards are bestowed on merit rather than on qualities. And a short time ago an office bringing in a salary of £300 a year was made open to competition. The place was gained by a young man who had been educated by the Christian Brothers! In Rome he had no doubt that the premium was mained by him who had most merit In order to encourage the work of the youths attending these schools of the this is a pledge for the future, Christian Brothers in Rome His Emi- which their great hope is placed.

nence announced that he would aware a gold medal to the scholar who merited it most during the year. The announcement was received with enthustastic applauce.

It is understood that a similar of fer has been made by the Very Rev Dr O'Haran, Secretary of His Fminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, and it is anticipated that His Grace Monsignor Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebisond, will also contribute a like reward of merit to the pupils of this much-deserving in-

As a specimen of the class of work accomplished by these admirable educators in difficult circumstances the case of Gibraltar may be cited. In that place they were established on the 6th of January, 1878, by the Right Rev. Dr Scandella, Vicar-Apostolic at that period In the previous year Count Adolfo De Foresta, an Italian judge, travelled in Souis, and, in describing the public in truction of Gibraltar, describes it as fice and as abandoned to private initiative and industry "Anyone may open a public school," writes De Foresta. "To those who establish one by subscription the Government concedes an annual contribution equal to the subscription " Then there were six publie schools, most of them directed by the clergy of the different persuasions Education was given then in the two languages of English and Spanish, and De Foresta complains that no provision was made in any school for instruction in the Italian language "Although," he says, "the greater part of the inhabitants of Gibraltar are of Genoese origin " When the Christian Brothers came

here they opened their school with about two hundred names entered on the roll The schools in which they began their great work, then old and dilapidated, have been replaced by three large and central establishments, affording accommodation to over 900 boys. A Governmental examination of the pupils in these schools of the Christian Brothers takes place annually, and the system of payment by results is applied This is certainly fair to the persons concerned The Christian Brothers have nothing to fear from the practice of such a system.

Every facility is afforded by the Colonial Government for a thorough elementary education. Complete liberty is granted as to religious emblems in the schools; and, furthermore, the use of the Christian Brothers' own publications as text-Hooks is allowed. All this seems most ressonable; and it is only when one semembers the restrictions that are placed upon the display of Chaiatian emblems or symbols in other places that the absurdity of such restriction is brought home to the mind. The latest report of the Government Insector at Gibraltar for the pai year, 1901, is highly fattering to the success obtained by the Christian Brothers, and it swells especially on the fact that, compared with the other British Colonies, the state of education in Gibraitar stands very high Other similar remarks, wery satisfactory for those interested in the Christian education of the com-

ing generations, are contained in this report Besides the three establishments al ready mentioned there is also a large and splendidly-appointed day college for the higher course of studies, with 170 boys in attendance This is in connection with the College of Proceptors in London. Written examinations are held annually by an Inspector specially appointed for this purpose, from London The pupils in this college have passed their examinations with notable success. The

course of studies includes: Classics. modern languages, mathematics, etc. In the four establishments of the Christian Brothers in Gibraltar about 1,100 pupils are in daily attendance. This is a marvellous outcome of success Twenty-lour years ago the education of Gibraltar had all the hampering influences which camo from

a more or less neglected system When the Christian Brothers set to work they had to contend against the antagonist elements aircady in possession As they progressed, it may be said that the others gave way The better education imparted by these excellent teacuers-whose renown in Ireland is of almost a century's date-carried all before it, and the other schools in Gibraltar closed one by one, or rather, were abandon-Many of the school buildings thus forsaken were admirably suited for the purpose, and well supplied with the requirements deemed necessary nowadays for the equipment of schools Yet, the education in the schools of the Christian Brotners was leit to be better, and therefore the children were placed under their care There is not the same governmental encouragement given in Italy to Catholic teachers, the Government and Catholicity are, unhappily, by the very nature of the political conditions of their country, in opposit' .n The task undertaken by these devoted sons of Ireland in the Eternal City is a heavy one, but it is a noble one, and they are possessed of such courare and patience and perseverance as ought to tell in the long run. Their

kniers, so far, is satisfactory, and

(From The Westminster Gazette.) the is enshrined in my heart

A treasured memory, In all I am she has a pact, And will have-till I die.

When hom frost decks the trees, and

Is purest white below Upon her name I softy call-She dearly loved the snow

and when spring comes with all its flowers

And birds for gladness sing, and joyous are the sunny hours, I sigh, "She loved the spring

Tis sweet to be remembered so-I wonder if she knows, And where this memory will go When my life here shall close

O holy lovel that sanctifies Our common carthly lives, It is thy power that death defles And through all time survives

Chats With

Young Men OLD GORDON GRAHAM'S BUSI-NESS PHILOSOPHY

Baron Munchausen was the first traveling man, and my drummers' expense accounts still show his influ-

Adam invented an the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials. It is the fellow who thinks and acts for himself, and sells short when prices hit the high C and the house is standing on its hind legs yelling for more, that sits in the directors' meeting when he gets on towards

forty. Pay day is always a menth off for the spendthuift, and ho is never ablo to realize more than 60 cents on any dolfar that comes to him. But a dollar is worth one hundred and six cents to a good business man, and he never spends the dollar

If you give some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick and lose the nackin. and there are others that you could start with just a napkin who would set up with it the dry goods business in a small way, and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

I always lay it down as a safe proposition that the fellow who has to break open the baby's bank for car fare towards the last of the week, isn't going to be any Russell Same when it comes to trading with the old man's money.

From the letters of a self-made merchant to his con, now appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

THE MARRYING AGES

In Germany the man must be 18 years of age before be can legally marry, says The New York Herald In Portugal a boy of 14 is considered matriageable and a woman of 12. In Greece the man must have seen at least 14 summers and the woman

In France the man must be 18 and the woman 16. In Belgium the same

have passed his 14th year and the woman her 12th. In Switzerland men from the age of

4 and women from the age of 12 are allowed to marry. In Austria a "man" and a "woman" are supposed to be capable of

the age of 14. In Turkey any youth and maiden spirit of the church. who can walk properly and can understand the necessary religious service, are allowed to be united for life

In Hungary, for Roman Catholics. the man must be 14 years old and the woman 12; for Protestants, the man must be 18 and the woman 15. In Russia and Saxony they are

little more sensible, and the youth must refrain from entering into matrimony till he can count 18 years, and the woman till she can count 16

JUNE MEMORIES.

Do you remember, my sweet absent How in the soft June days, forever done,

You loved the beavens, so warm and clear and high? And when I lifted you, soft came your CIY.

"Put me 'way up, 'way up in the blue sky I laughed and said I could not; set you down.

Your gray eyes wonder-filled beneath that crown Of bright hair gladdening me as you

raced by Another Father now, more strong than I.

Has borne you, voiceless, to your dear blue sky -George Parsons Lathron

SUCCESS IS NATURAL TO MAN Activity is as natural to man as harmony to music His whole andtomy was made for achievement Every nerve and fiber in him, every culty, is fitted for high purposes and points to success as his natural goal The Creator made man a successmachine, and failure is as abnormal to him as discord is to harmony.

God never made a man for failure.

We are success organized, successtuned achievement-planned

The Creator never made a human being to live in poverty or wretchness, there are an indications and proofs possible that man was made for happiness. There are ten thousand reasons for this wrapped up in his constitution, in his physiology, in his environment Prosperity, abundanco and affluence are part of man s inheritance

In this land of opportunity, it is a disgrace for a healths man to live in abject poverty It is a libel upon his character, a disgrace to civilization. Failure and poverty are diseases unknown to the man made in the image of the Creator.

DON'T SAVE MONEY AND STARVE THE MIND.

How many there are who have been very successful in saving money, but whose minds are as barren of anything beautiful as is the hot sand of the Sahara Desert! These people are always ready to invest in land, stocks, or houses but are nover able to buy books, or collect a library.

We know men who started out as bright, cheerful boys, with broad, generous minds, who have become so wedded to money making, so absorbed in their business, that they cannot find time for anything clse. They never travel or visit their friends They consider it foolish or extravagant to go to the opera or a good play; the daily paper limits the extent of their reading; recreation of any kind is relegated to a far away future, and yet these men are surprised, when they retire from business late in life, to find that they have nothing to retire to, that they have destroyed the capacity for appreciating the things they thought they would enjoy

WHICH IS THE HAPPIER?

Of two young men, one of whom be longs to a Catholic society and goes to the Sacraments once a month, the other of whom has no use for church, drinks, frequents low theatres, and goes with vicious company, who is the happier? Certainly the former. The young man who practices religion has peace of mind, and as easy conscience, and self-respect, and the esteem of his associates, and the hopeful feeling that comes from the possession of strength. But the young fellow that lives in sin, and is a slavo to his stemach, and yields to his passion, has a soul dark within him, and is without respect among decent folk, and feels gay only under stimulants. His mirth is foesed His laugh is bitter. His heart is heavy The blackness of a miserable eternity carts its shadow on his life. How can he be imppy?

THIS WILL REMIND YOU that the pairs .of stains, bruses and sprains, common incidents of activo out-door life is drawn from aching bodies by Perry Davis' Painkillor, as a magnet draws hits of iron from

BAD CATHOLICS.

It is unreasonable and unjust to judge the holy Catholic Church by the bad lives of many unfaithful members. Catholics are bad in an far an ther do not live as Catholies. The Catholic Church is a good tree, and as such can bring forth only good In Spain the intended husband must fruit, but as you can find bad fruit on the best trees, so you will also find had fruit on the good tree of the Catholic Church. But as had fruit on a good and healthy tree does not owe its being had to the good tree, but to some bad influence from without, I so the had conduct of so many Cathconducting a home of their own from lolies is due not to the church, but to some bad influence outside the

He who lives up fully to the teach ing and direction of the Catholic Church will infallibly become a saint. All saints whose sauctivy God has scandal. But in spite of all these dismade known by miracles were children of the Catholic Church, without a single exception, and saints are nothing elso but the fruit of the good tree of the Catholic Church.

A French View of Ireland

(Continued from page ?)

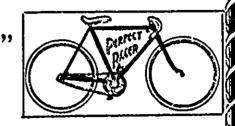
M. Dubois then proceeds to explain the programmie, the policy, the methods of the Gaelic League. A hopeful sign for the future in Ireland, where he says -every movement which has the support of the pricate is assured of success," is that from day to day the great moral force of the country, the Catholic clergy," are being won over to the new movement. "Cardinal Logue and the eminent Archbishop of Dublin, Mgr. Walsh, are," he writes, "to be reckened with the great majority of the Bishops amongst the strongest supporters of the cause upheld by the Gaelie League" The young clergy, too, "so active and so intelligent," who are now being sent out by Maynooth, are fikewise showing more and more enthusiasm in favor of the Gaclie re-

That the Gaelic movement is meeting with opposition M. Dubois is not slow to recognize. The greater part of that opposition is merely the result of ignorance, apathy, indifferbrain cell, every function, every fa- ence; its active element is entrenched in Trinity College. Dublin Univer-sity, "founded in 1692 for the use of the English garrison in Ireland, and which the students of Uxford or Cambridge sometimes contemptsously call

OUR ARGUMENT

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of the lit-tempered chullitions of "l'il-] of inspiration of the poems and lelustre savant J. P. Mahaffy," who committed himself to the statement that outside religious works there is not an Irish text which is not either Indecent or silly; and of Professor Atkinson, who is responsible for what M. Dubois describes as "the truly extraordinary statement in the mouth of a philologist," that "every kind of folk-lore is, in reality, fifthy " The effect produced by these declarations was, M. Dubois points out, not exactly what their authors expected. As Professor Zimmer, Professor of Celtic Language and Literature in Berlin, said in reply: "Their absence even of moderation destroyed their value; and it would be doing them too much bonor to relute them." N Dubols recognizes that the hostility of the Mahaffys and the Atkinsons is not so much to the Irish language itself as to the Gaello movement with which it is identified, and which threatens to completely upset their

pet project of Anglicizing Ireland. The great struggle, however, which the Gaelic movement in Ireland must, M. Dubois points out, be fought on the question of the teaching of Irish in the achools and colleges of the country; and here it is exactly that the opponents of the Irish revival have the official position of their champions, a privileged position and a preponderating influence as compared with the Gaelic Leaguers. Thanks to the influence of Professor Mahaffy, Irish has been placed in an uniavorable position in the Interme-diate programme. Then, in the National Schools in the West, where the people speak Irish, instruction is given in English because "nine times out of ten the teacher is ignorant of Irish," M. Dubois rightly demounces the attempt to educate Irish-speaking children through the medium of a foreign tongue as nothing less than a couragements and drawbacks the teaching of Irish is progressing. In 1900 546 students entered for examination in Irish in the Intermediate against only 273 in-1889, and 2,256 children were presented for examination in Irish in the National Schools In 1900, against only 826 in 1889.

On the question of University eduration, M. Dubois expressed astonishment that there is in Ireland no system of higher "sational" education worthy of the name and worthy of the tradition of the Island of Saints and Scholars, and in that fact he finds the best explanation to give those who are surprised at the progress made by the work of Anglicization in Ireland during the past half century, Ireland, he mays, asks that the State should establish and support a University which shall be neither anti-National nor anti-Catholic, or, in other words, a University which shall be National and Catholic in the same sense that Trinity Collego is actually English and Protestant. "What," says Mr. Dubois, "could be more just than this claimi"

Dealing with the more purely literary phase of the Gaelie movement, M. Dubois refers in warm terms to the work of Douglas Hyde, in whose "Love Songs of Connacht" he says an extraorhinary imaginative vein is opened to the literature of Ireland The beginning of the new Anglo-Irish literature he ascribes to the foundation by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy of the The Dublin Magazine in 1887. and to the starting a little later of the two literary societies in London and Dublin. "The new litera-"Our silent sister." He recalls some | ture saturated itself in the sources | Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

gends of the past; it attuned itself to the Celtic note which had already exercised so' powerful an influence over Swinburne, and even Tennyson, it finally burst forth in a magnificent efforesceno of poetry. Standish O'Grady, T. W. Rolleston, Larminie, Miss Nora Hopper, show us the myths of olden times rejuvenated under new forms, after the example already set by Sir Samuel Ferguson and Aubrey De Vere George Sigerson and Douglas Hyde translate into English with marvellous rhythmical facility old Celtic poems, reproducing the metres in all their extraordinary varicty. Jane Barlow and A. P. Graves, Katharine Tynan-Hinkson paint for us the emotions of nature and of rural life. And all those different poetical currents combine at last in their supreme power in the person of a master, of an incomparable artiste. W. B. Yeats."

Dealing with the Irish Literary Theatre, M. Dobois acknowledges the justice of the protests that were made against the "Countess Kathleen." but he has unqualified praises for Edward Martyn's "The Heatherfield" and "Maeve," for George Moore's "very successful political satire, "The Bending of the Bough," and for "the beautiful drama written after the legend of Diarmuid and Grania by G. Moore and W. Yeats." For Douglas Hyde's "Twisting of the Rope," however, M. Dubois reserves his highest and most unmeasured terms of admiration. Describing the scene in the Galety on the occasion of its first production he says: "The enthusiasm of the house at the first performance was, the attandants say, unheard of From the gallery during the intervals came the old Irish songs, sung with deep fervor, and to which the parterre responded with loud applause. Everybody felt that a new day was born for Celtism, and the fact was at last made evident in a visible and material way that Irish literature was revived." We have done little more than

glanco at this interesting contribution to the study of the Gaelic revival. It is a significant indication of awakening interest amongst intelligent foreigners in the problems that Ircland presents M Paul Dubois writes with evident sympathy, with carnesiness, and with a wealth of intimate knowledge that in the case of a stranger is certainly surprising. It is not to be wondered that occasionally he should be led astray But it is a trifle amusing to find it seriously set forth that the Gaelie revival movement is a successor and alternative to the revolutionary methods of the United Irishmen, O'Connell's strugglo for Repeal, and Parnell's agitation for Home Rule and the emancipation of the Irish tenantry. The Gaelic revival and the Nationalist movement are naturally and inevitably allied and complimentary to each other. Any attempt to create rivalry between them could not benefit elther That is a fact which M Dubols will more clearly recognize the longer and the better he knows Ireland In the meantime, Irishmen owe him a debt of gratitude for the kindly spirit he has displayed, and for the generous commendation he has given to the work of making our people "kindly Irish of the Irish, neither Saxon nor Italian."

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WHALEY ROYCE OO, Limited IN WINNIPED,

I HT us make three taberuscles one in the Peet, one in the Hunds, and one in the Ba red bide ; and in this last may I watch and rest, eat. drink, and read, and do my

whole work in life. - R Donarchture

SIXTH MONTH 30 DAYS

June

THE BACRED HEART

XOYEN	DAY OF	COLCAL OF	≈1902≈	₹.	νν A h m	F-at	Rives	žă
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Indulgenced Prayer

"Heart of Jesus, burning with fore of us, inflame our hearts with love of Thee " Indulgence of 100 days, once arday.



HOME CIRCLE

TO THE GRADUATE.

The same fair June with its roses red. The same wise words to the young hearts said;

The same deep sea and the same blue The same fair hopes and the promihigh,

The same pure eyes, the same soit hands. The sunlit hair with its golden strands.

The same glad song with its ochoes clear. The same low whispers of friendships

dear, The same farewells and the passing shades,

Like sun half hidden in woodland glades; The same soft tears for divided ways,

The same fond vows for the coming

The same frail barque on the shore-The same mute fcar of the Is-to-be. God keeps you fair as the flowers you

White as the lilies with hearts of gold; God keeps you pure as the prayer of

God guide you and bless you, every onel

-Teresa Beatrice O'Hare, in The Rosary Magazine.

SACRED HEART DEVOTIONS Such is the general intention for June of the Sacred Heart League. In regard to the same The Messenger says that the word devotion, in its theological sense, has various meanings, all of which have some reference to divine worship. Now it signifies that sweetness or intensity accompahying our converse with God, in this sense we say that one prays with devotion. Now it means an effect of piety, which is the habitual readiness to comply with the divine will. Again it is used for a concrete form of divine worship, thus we peak of the devotion to the Blessed Escrament, to the five wounds of our Lord, to the Sacred Heart. Taken in this last sense as a form of prayer, devotions comprise all the divine services of the Church and the plous practices approved by the Church, or such private formulas of prayers which are not opposed to the Church's teaching or at variance with her spirit. If the object of such ritual services or pious practices be the Saored Heart or the love which It has manifested toward men, we have what have appeared in the Catholic press.

At the close of this article he writes:

Anna C Affinence in the Writes:

The highest form of devotion to s Sacred Heart is the special Mass Its honor. After this ranks the Mee of the Sacred Heart contained the Breviary. The litary of the acred Feart is specially commended our Holy Father, Leo XIII, who dered that it should be recited on three days of prayer preparatory the solema consecration of man-

1889, and in a letter of later date expressed the wish that it should form a part of the First Friday services throughout the world. He also commended in a special manner for public and private use the Act of Consecration penned by himself The Comminion of Reparation and the Holy Hour are practices of devotion to the Sacred Heart, which have origin in the revelation made to many indulgenced ejaculations and

longer prayers. This month, bowever, of the year of the Papal Jubilee, Leo XIII. recommends to us with particular insistence and earnestness "The Little Office of the Sacred Heart," which he has recently approved and enriched with an indulgence of two hundred dgys for each public or private recitation.

BEFORE THE ALTAR. (By Rev P. H. McCauley) I come, O Sacred Heart Divine. Before Thy lowly, hallowed shrine, A wand'ring child, returned at last,

Forgive me, Lordi My soul is sick—in sore distress, Since first I've roamed the wilder-

To beg forgiv'ness for the past—

Where mortals tread the paths of

'm weary, Lord, pray take me in-Oh, take me int

Thou once a failen Magdalen Didst take unto Thy Heart again, Didst cheer with hope the dying thief, And melt St. Peter's Heart with

'Tis Thou bast taught us, sinners all, To hope for pardon when we call, To love each other and forgive,

Ab, me forgive! With heart all penitence and love, I therefore come, O hidden Dove, To beg and pray that from Thy

Bid sinners hope, repent, and live-

Heart. In life or death, I no'er shall part-Sweet God of Love!

AUTHORESS

Under the heading, "A Kentucky Novelist," Mr Charles J. O'Malley contributes an interesting article to one of our contemporaries on Anna C. Minegue, several of whose stories

Anna C. Minogue is a woman of genius...Born od a farm near Carlisle, Kentucky, hampered by poverty often, and olten by ill health, sho has fought her way into the foremost illerary periodicals of the country, after a struggle almost similar to that of Enceladus under Actna Her best in ' cating bodily pain, and a novel last year, contributed to Donahoo's Magazine, won her recognition from people of highest culture over a to the Sacrod Ficart, June 8, all the country. During the time it required.

ran in the magazine more than cight hundred letters commending it were receiv. I by the publishers. The interest evoked was so phenomenal that the publishers referred to it in a lengthy statement in print. So far as known, no other American Catholie magazino has had a similar experience Miss Minogue's work has, moreover, been commended by such writers of distinction as James Lane Allen, Father Francis J Finn, Maurico Francis Egan, Madison Cawein, and others of equal tame. This shows at least that those who know literature believe in her genius 'The work she has dono is greater than she hersell is aware. It tingles with warm blood, it will live when she is dust An hour shall come when her native State will be glad this modest, carnest, over-upright struggler was born within her borders, and accord to her a place in that half of fame now occupied by her O'Haras, Prentices, Stantons, Allens, Caweins, Burns, Wilsons, Foxes and Ingram Crockells Whatever else we may doubt, of this at least we may feel assured

SELF ADMIRATION

What President Thwing, of the Western Reserve University, has to say to college girls is of pertinent interest to every young woman, espe-cially to that large class the self-unforgetters Of the temptation to undue self-consciousness this college president says:

"It is a temptation to make the point of view of life too personal Of course, each of us greets the day through the window pane of his own chamber Our point of view must be personal But in the personality of our vision we are not to forget that every person also has a pair oi eyes, and the light which comes to every other pair of eyes is just as clear a light as that which comes to ours, and the revelation which every other pair of eyes beholds is just as dear as that which we ourselves receive We are, therefore, to endeavor to see with others' eyes, to hear with others' cars, to put ourselves in others' places Individuality and breadth are to co-exist

"A love of admiration is a very easily besetting sin Like so many sins, it has a good source. It arises from the righteous wish to have ourselves and our work appreciated But it also has a source in a too great degree of self-consciousness. The proper cure, I think, for it is to stop thinking about oneself, to stop think-ing about work as related to self, and to think simply of work as duty
Work is duty, to be done for its
own bake. Forget yourself if you

wish others to remember you "Bo ambitious, but not too ambitious Bo at once highly and narrowly ambitious Let your life be prefigured by the star, a single point, high not by the cloud, widely spread,

A RECOGNIZED REGULATOR -To bring the digestive organs into Reparation and Consecration and the ties and for this purpose they can father had garnered after many years many indulgenced ciaculations and prescribe nothing better than Parma- of effort. lce's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

> DOOLEY ON WOMEN AS WRITERS But lithrachoor is th' gr-reat lifewurrk iv th' modren woman. Th' conthrol is passin' into th' hands iv th' fair sect, an' th' day will come whin th' wurrud book will mane no more to an able-bodied man thin th' wurrud gusset Women write all th romantic novels that ar-re anny good That's because iv'ry woman thinks he's James K. Hackett A woman is sure a good, athrong man ought 'to be able to kill anny number iv bad, weak men, but a man is always wondherin' what th' other la-d wu'd do. He might have th' punch life in him that w'ud got th' money. A woman niver cares how many men are kilt, but a man believes in fair play, an' be'd like to see th' polis intheriere about Chapter Three.

Women writes all th' good, romantic novels an' reads thim all. If anny proud la'ad in the gum business thinks he riprisints th' ideal iv his wife's soul, he ought to take a look at th' books she reads He'll l'arn there th' leason he's where he is is because he was th' only chanst, not because he was th' first choice wu'd humble th' haughtiest prince iv thrade to look into th' heart iv th' woman be cares most i'r an' thinks inste about, an' find that, instead iv the photygraft of a shrewd but kindly man with a thriffin' absince iv hair on his head an' a burglar-proof sale on his watch-charm, there's a pitcher iv a young la-ad in green tights playin' a mandolin to a high TRIBUTE TO GIFTED SOUTHERN front stoop. On th' stoop, with a rose in her hand, is the lawful-wedded wife, 4h' lady Annamariar Huggins iv Peotone Ye can't keep her away fr'm a romantic novel No matther what Edward Atkinson tells yo, she prefers "Th' Age iv Chivalry" to th' mos' atthracrive housewurzuk -"Mr

Dooley," in the May Century. PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US -That portion of man's life which is not made of pleasure is largely composed of pain and to be free fr m pain is a pleasure. Simple nedies are always the safo, are and simple remedy is Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when

Mannan Ma CHILDREN'S E CORNER

LONGFELLOW'S FIRST POEM.

When Henry W. Longfellow was only nine years he wrote the following poem We think many of our little readers could do better than this

Mr Firney had a turnip, And it grew behind the barn, And it grew, and it grew, And it no'er did any harm

And it grew, and it grew, Till it could grow no taller. When Mr. Finney pulled it up And put it in the cellar

Till it there began to rot,

And it lay, and it lay,

When his daughter Susio washed it, And put it in the pot. And it boiled, and it boiled, As long as it was able,

When his daughter Lizzle took it.

Mr Finney and his family. They all sat down to sup, And they ate, and they ate, Till they ate the turnly up.

And put it on the table

THE THREE GIFTS

Once upon a time there fived a king and he had three sons. Their names were James, John and Richard When the princes were old enough and ready to go out into the world and enter the battle of life the king sum moned them before him

"My sons," said ho, "you are about to enter upon a terrible strugglo the battle of life. It is my will that you be well equipped and have all that you desire. My friend, tho Wizard Wiseman, has promised that each of you shall have his wish What do you desire?"

James, the cldest prince stepped forward "Tell him I want richesgold Give me wealth and I shall go forth and conquer the universe " "You shall have your wish " Then he turned to his second son "John,

what do you want?" "Give me power," said John. "I want to be a great ruler Give me power and I will bring the nations of the world to my feet."

"It shall be as you say, said the king Then he turned to his youngest son "What is your wish Richard?" "Nor power nar wealth do I want," said the gentle Richard. "Give me only the gentle heart of making friends.'

Then the brothers went forth into the world. All that James touched was turned to gold. He became rich beyond his wildest dreams, but he was the unhappiest men in the kingdom He married, but his young wife left him because of his arch cruelty symmetrical working is the aim of His only son grew up a spendthrift, Blessed Margaret Mary. To these we physicians when they find a patient and after James had died-in misery may add the various other Acts of suffering from stomachic irregulariand alone-squandered the wealth his

The second son, John, went forth into the arena and became a mighty despot Nations trembled at his nod. His nower was unquestioned, but be was unloved, and one day his courtiers formed a plot and assassinated bim.

As for Richard he wandered blinnely into the world Everybody who went near him became his friend. He was neither rich nor powerful, but everybody in the kingdom loved him One day his father, the old king, sent for him "Richard," he said, "you chose

wisely Wealth is wonderful and accomplishes much, power is great and earns a great reward, but the gentle art of making friends brings happiness "

And Richard married a beautiful princess and they lived happily ever after -A lable by S T. Steern.

MANLINESS.

It is a common mistake of the young to regard as manliness a mere precocity in vice Young men are made popular idols and favorites because they are thought to be "such fine, manly fellows," when really the mark upon their forehead is unbridled license-selfish indulgence in amusements, and the giving up on all occasions their duty for pleasure. But even heathen moralists describe this, not as manliness, but as effeminacy

Again, youths are made popular idols and heroes because of their spirit of self-assertion—their assumption of an attitude of defiance of all legitimate authority, and the adoption of a sort of insolent way of saying, "I am as good as you" That, again, heathen moralists call not manliness.

but braggadocio. True manliness consists of self-respect and resistance The word "resist" was, in the opinion of the late Dean Stanley, the backbone of the world Young men should try to resist that insolent thing which some times calls itself "public opinion," and which repeatedly in history has sanctioned the most atrocious crimes, as in the last century it sanctioned slavery, and as within the limits of living memory-it has sanctioned suicide and murder in ducling. A true man does not always swim with the tide, but will strike out bravely against it He will not always be an opportunist, trimming his sails to catch every passing breeze of popularity In the school, in the university, in the regiment, in the shop, in the office, they see all the difference.

between the one who is manly and re-

sists, and the one who is cowardly

strides through the gossamer threads which hang upon the grass on a sum-

ber that all the inspiration which comes to our humanity at all comes from the great tragedles of bureau

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It is lost amid the shadows In the valley, where the stream

In my youth I used to dream Like a ghost, the well-sweep clumsy Points aioft, and just out here Is the garden that mother

year. She is near me in my fancy, And I seem to hear her speak.

Blogs so saftly o'er my cheek. And the open door is guarded By tall lilacs, whose perfume

'Mid a silence as of death, Smile on me, as o'er my senses Steals the lilac's perfumed breath L. C. Bishop.

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SUMMER

popularity.

Cloth skirts are made up unlined, even in the medium and lightweight goods.

pobrec, etc nuch seen this sumper

The new box-fliaited Eton is especially becoming to slight figures.

with insertion and faggoting stitch White will be seen more than colors this season.

wear are made from Brussels net silk and a slip of chiffon to be worn

ight coats, especially for children Mercerized goods will enjoy a great

vogue for mid-summer outing suits The lavish use of lace is the most striking feature of warm weather toffettes.

batiste and even linen have now culls to match; they are usually adorned with embroidery. Chrysanthemum straw is the favor-

ite for summer hats, the majority of which are flat and low -From the June Delineator.

swearing so soon after making your New Year's resolutions?" what makes all the tradesmen send in their bills on the first of the month' In January they ought to wait until the end."



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in a letter :

bofalimes in our position. I have no best-tation in saying that Part-Kitzen is the best research to have near at head."

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and yields. The unmanly person is a reflection and not a reality, an echo and not a voice Young mea resist their ovil passions and resist difficultice, striding through them as a man

mer morn. Courage is absolutely necessary not merely physical courage which is exceeding common, for few young men are cowards-but moral courage, a certain violence of truthfulness, and a certain impetuisity of honor True manlinesy necessitates, too self-mastery, which involves self-sacrifice. It requires God's own gold to make a true man, and if young men would be true men they must live not for the indulgence of self. They must remem-

SWEET BREATH OF LILACS. Oh, the sweet breath of the lilacs, In the twilight brings to me

Recollections of a childhood, From all care and trouble free. I can see a quaint old homestead, Standing half-way up the hill, With the dusty road below it Stretching far away, until

Flows beneath the bridge, where often

Planted thick with flowers each

Astno sweet breath of the lilacs

Is as fresh as though the blossoms Lay beside me in the room Ahi a hundred sweet dream-faces,

SOME FASHION POINTS FOR

The bolero has lost none of its

Filet lace in appliques and all-overs claim chief attention for use on dainty gowns of satin foulard, India silk,

The collariess fancy bodice will be

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Smart gowns for summer evening black or white, with a foundation of

between the net and silk Moire has the post of honor for

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the same of the sa THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1903

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

Seeing that the business community of Canada looks with as much interest into the annual reports of the Bank of Montreaf as into the yearly budget of the Finance Minister at Of tawa, we think the country must be congrutulated upon the statement made to the 84th meeting of the shareholders of the Bank last week Mr. Clouston, speaking with his usual conservatism and caution, traced in outline the expanding prosperity of

the Dominion He said: "Generally speaking, the past year has been a prosperous one for Canada, and so far the hand of the commercial barometer still stands at steadily increasing, farmers are prosperous; the outlook for lumber is improving, and the tide of immigration has set in with greater volume, ensuring to Western Canada, and, indeed, to the whole country, more rapid progress in population and masources of the country are being steadily developed, the output of coal is increasing; and it looks as if we were on the eve of important results in the iron and steel industry ' It is natural in face of such conditions that the buriness af the Bank shows a satisfactory increase. The Hank is the country's barometer, and

BIBLE LITERATURE

is depended upon by the public

The Tablet, of Baltimore, has just published a remarkable "Bible numher," containing articles by many renowned Churchmen of the day. Rev. Dr. C. F. Grannan, a member of the Pontifical Commission on Biblical studies, writes the opening paper, from which we take a few of the from the evil day when the term will

"The Bible is to all other books what beaven is to earth, so far is it above these all. It has heights and depths of thought reaching into the infinite. It is furl of the mysteries of time and eternity, of God and man, of heaven and earth, of life and death, of sin and grace, of struggles, defeats and victories, It is so simple that a child can understand it. It is see profound that an Augustine cannot fathom it. It speaks of God in a thousand ways; through dogma, moral law, ethics, philosophy, history, biography and ceremony, in prose and mostry, in pealms, hymns and canticles, in sacrifices and sacraments, in the pillar of fire and in the cloud, in dreams and visions, in types and symbols, in allegories and parables. in the ophanies and prophecies, all so many golden links in the long clain of the divine self-revelation of God, extending down through the ages and terminating in the last great theophasy in which the Word of God, the Revealer and the Revealed, appeared "in the flesh and dwell among us, and we saw His glory, the glory of the only begotten Son of God, full of grace and truth." Thus the Bible reaches from the beginning to the end, from elernity to elernity, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, from man in the state of original innocence and sanctity in the Garden of Eden, to man redeemed from sin and restored to his primitive condition in the heavenly paradise liegenning with creation out of nothing, it points the way to the remotest future, to the second advent of Christ, to the general resurrection and last judgment, then up to the heavenly Jerusaless, the City of God, and to the Lamb thatsitteth on the throne

COLONIES AND DOWNING STREET

Mr. Chamberlain is believed to be working for free trade with the Colonies. But the other side of the question is, so the Colonies want free trade with England? As far as we ban judge Canadian opinion, they containly do not. . By free colonial traile, the Waglish political coonce milet, for whom Sir Robert Giffen

speaks, means an open door in the Colonies as in China. And once the door is opened it will never be closed again. Mr. Chamberlain is discovering new methods every day for ruling the Colonies Suspension of the constitution is the latest device Some of our political friends who do not assent to the doctrine that it is patriotic to buy British goods at the sacrifice of Canadian industry, may one day find themselves in the posttion of the present majority in the Cape Legislature

Mr Kinlock Cooke one of the journatistic exponents of the new Impertalism, tells of the perversity of that majority in the current number of The Empire Review

Describing the present state of alfairs, he says. "There are practical is two parties at the Cape-the Progressive and the Bond or to be clear er still, the loyal and the disloyal The entire Progressivo party, exclusive of the Ministry favor the suspension of the Constitution, white, of course, the Bond are opposed to it. A considerable portion of the Datch electorate also favor suspension, fearing a retrospective policy with a neak Progressive party in office And that the Progressive party is weak politically and numerically there can be no doubt, for in face of the secession of forty-six followers it would be impossible to regard Sir Gordon Sprigg as still retaining the confi-"fair." The revenues of the country | dence of the party if Parliament met are large; railway earnings are either with or without an election The Bond although not coming into power, would virtually dominate the nominal Progressive party, a condition of things far more dangerous than an avowedly hostile Bond Ministry Coquetting with Messrs Sauer and Merriman would be fraught with terial prosperity. The natural re- disastrous consequences." Mr Cooke therefore urges a few years of impartial Crown Government, so that the Colony may settle down without the acrimony of elections and politics, and an opportunity be given for grievances to be forgotten

> The simple effect of the foregoing is that the Cape Ministry has long ago lost the support of the Chamber but will not surrender office. Mr Chamberlain in order to help them out, is willing to suspend the Constitution, and a bill to that end will soon be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. The majority will, of course, be told that they are disloyat The term carries no exact definition, and may be widened as circumstances direct. And are we far off e bandled about in Canadian politics? Let us await the effect of Mr Chamberlain's coronation proposals

FUTURE OF THE UNITED

STATES. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia,

does not believe that Imperialism atone can carry the United States onward to a safe and glorious future. Imperialism is but the fashionable raiment of the hour. Though the Imperial robe may be dazzling, and though the best friends of the Republic hardly recognize her what she was a few years ago, pulse of the nation tells a tale of coming illness Archbishop Ryan is very outspoken. He says

"What with twenty thousand divorces annually more than in all the nations of Europe together, and fifty millions of people belonging to no form of religious belief, as shown by the United States Census of 1890, what, with the increasing wealth and luxury of the nation, with the increasing hostility between labor and capital, what will be the end?

"What, with the increasing luxury as shown in our homes, hotels and modes of living, what, with these things that are unmaking the country, who can say what it shall be a generation later?

"Shall we pass from the victorious, honest, austere Republic of our fathers to a voluptuous empire? Shall the Republic pass like that of Rome into a corrupt empire and from a corrupt empire into disintegrations

"Before God I declare that there is but one power that can avert this That power is the Christian religion, and he is no patriot who ignores its practice. We of to-day must be more honest if the standards of the past shall be those of the future "

The Archbishop also speaks in regard to the corruption of the ballotbox In either of these paths of immorality, one social, the other political, there is less hope for the United States while she struts and postures as an empire, than if abe held to the fraditions of the fathers and the ideals of the Republic.

CHRISTI'NDOM ANNO DOMINI MDCCCCI

The Register has received from

William Briggs the Poronto publish-

er two volumes under the above

title, professing to be a presentation

of Christian conditions and activities in every country of the world at the beginning of the twentieth century The articles on the different countries are contributed by as many as sixty writers. We propose to publish a critical review of the work in another issue but for the present it is. perhaps a point calling for special notice that the article on the Catho-He Church in Canada is from the pen of the late Principal Grant of Kingston We have no particular fault to find with that since all the denominations throughout the Dominion were alike described by him Nor is there room for complaint in the spir it of appreciation manifested towards the material external, and even personal evidence of the Church's influence Unstinted recognition is given to the work of the sa. clergy and religious for education charity and picty Some terms such as "Romanist" are used all too frequently and mar the face of the paper Is it impossible for a fair-mind ed Profestant to write of the Catholie Church without dropping into such utierly bad English?-leaving out of view the other and graver objection to such words. However, we do not wish to be critical now As a matter of news interest we take the liberty of reproducing the concluding paragraphs of the late Dr Grant's arti-

"Among the religious forces of Canada then, the Roman Catholic Church holds a prominent place Its historic position, its success in noulding the life of one province and in becoming a vigorous factor in the life of others, its real for the poor, for the aged, for the education of the young, for nursing the sick-not even lepers being neglected, care for whom demands absolute death to the whole world outside on the part of those saintly men and women who undertake to wait on the doomed ones, its faithful preservation of the Christian tradition among the poorest classes of society, whose lives of monotonous toil tend to drive from their minds thought of everything but coarse material necessities, entitle it to this

"The Church signally illustrates the power of a great organism over its individual members. This organism hich the soul responds, the craving of the soul for God and the assurance that God has spoken, the instinctive belief in another life and in rewards and punishments according to life here. Its priesthood and hierarchy represent the principle of authority, and by their separation from family life submit to a self-sacrifice the greatness of which every man can appreciate. Its services blend ancient prayers and hymns with music which interpret. feelings and aspirations that language is too weak to express; they link nineteen centuries together, and bring the influences of saints and martyrs of all ages and all lands to bear upon our little day and the petty needs of our lives And, while the cravings of the most cultured and refined for religious satisfaction are thus mei, a complicated machinery of service covers all life, attends to the minutest details, and gives a visibility to spiritual power which the dullest and coarsest appreciate, and by which they are influenced. It is not wonderful that this church retains its hold over French-Canadians and Irish and Scottish Celts in a country like Canada, where absence from the home of their fathers makes the heart grow fonder, or that in an age when the most ancient creeds are subjected to thorough-going philosophic and historic criticism, and every institution is called on to vindicate its pretensions by corresponding fruitbearing, it should continue to display the energy of youth, to retain its own children within the fold, and to go forward into the new provinces and evangetize the Indian and to win to the faith white men who, though professing allegiance to no organization, and inspired by the extreme self-reliance of the trust, are willing to

NEW KING'S COUNSEL

itself to them by doeds."

bow before a power which commends

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council (the Ontario Government) makes a new list of King's Counsel, in which the names of several Catholic members of the Bar are included, viz.; M. J. Gorman, LL. B., Ottawa; F. A. Anglin, B. A., Toronto; R. D. Gunn, Orillia, Thomas Mulvey, B. A.,

to The names are representative of Post, of New York, use, the followthe Province as a whole, and whilst the distinction has been conterred equally for political reasons and standing at the Bar, there will be no disposition to question the Catholic selections for either cause. We believe that from the Catholic point of view the list is the magest ever made at one time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

La the list of recent ordinations by the Archbishop of Dublin, at the Pro-Cathedral in that city, is the name of Rev Andrew Traynor for the Archdiocese of Kingston, Canada

An Australian officer, writing to The Bulletin, of Sydney, charges that the Australian officers were not alone in the practice of killing their Boer prisoners. He directly alludes to the Canadians, who he says "made it a boast that they never bring a prisoner to camp." This growing tendency to recrimination is hardly a good sign of the strengthening of the Imnerial idea

We are informed that a still more anti-Clerical Ministry than that of M Waldeck-Rousseau's has taken up tho task of governing Catholic France There is a story that M Waldeck-Rousseau's resignation has some connection with the big Humbert financial scandal now agitating · Paris. The French people cannot have anti-Clerical government and honesty at

A letter has been read in the Catholic Churches of London from Cardinal Vaughan, giving permission to Catholics to attend the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, and ordering the Te Deum to be sung in Catholic Churches in thanksgiving for the event.

One of the cable correspondents drops a hint that Mr Chamberlain has tricked the Boers in the Verceniging treaty. He says "It is fully recognized that the terms respecting the future government are so beautisfully vague respecting the future government of the new states that the British authorities will retain complete discretion." Does Mr Chamberlain desire to, repeat the history of the Treaty of Limerick in South Af-

represents the spiritual forces to death of Mr Edward Harrington, erican workingman is virtually out- post assigned her till the weakened use. nel. Though it is several years since Mr. Harrington last occupied a weat in Parliament, he continued to be a figure in Irish National politics We knew him for a generous, liberalminded, scholarly man He gave up the teaching profession for journal-

If the only blaze the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, assembled in Toronto last week, was able to kindle, was the conflagration that destroyed the Pavilion, then the city should no grumble. The Congress was designed by trucklers who are manipulating the so-called "Imperialist movement," as they would manipulate the stock market The Congress was a dismal failure. The Imperialist resolution was carried by a majority so narrow that it had neither force nor respectability. The speeches of gentlemen like Mr. Thomas Conlin showed that there are disinterested men enough in the business and commercial community to prevent the Toronto speculators in Imperialism from doing injury to Canada and Canadianism

Now that the new Westminster Cathedral is well nigh completed, the old church in Kensington, High street, London, which has hitherto been known as the Pro-Cathedral, will bear the title of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington The Archiepiscopal Turone which was set up there in 1869, when it was transferred by Carterritories of Canada, seeking to dinal Maining from St. Mary's, Moerfields, has been removed to the new Chapter Hall at Westminster, whence in time it will be taken to its final resting place in the new Cathodral. The throne is itself a relic, having been constructed from wood taken from the House of St. Philip Neri by Cardinal Wiseman

> It is bad enough when capitalists ire charged with making war for the sake of trade; but when missionaries are indicted on the ground of advocating conquest for better business openings, the reflection on our Chris- I terest and that of their families they tianity is black indeed. An Episcopal-

Toronto, and L A McBred). Toron- | ian minister, writing to The Evening | would they discharge their duty as | for duty since that time He tripped Ing language

The clergy of nearly all denominations seem to be Imperialists because, for sooth, the Philippines will be so line a field for missionary labor Do the reverend gentlemen tomember the injunction. Thou shall not do evil that good may come," and that the only effective teaching is done, not by precent, but by example' The lessons we have taught the Fillpinos they will execute, and will surely better the instruction Lying, trickery, treachery, cruelty - these have been our admirable object-lessons, demonstrated by easy and suro stages "

In the course of an address on "Al truism and Charity" before the conterence of National Federation of Corrections and Charities in Detroit the other day Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, iclerred in strong terms to improvident marriages, saying "Reckless and senseless marriages are an live to extuod elditrundrent

He declared that wedlock was en tered into too carelessly, and said. "So long as this poison fountain remains open, so long will vice and pauperism continue to breed degrada tion and wretchedness Homes that are hells thwart the wisest efforts to reform abuses "

He referred to the tremendous influence of women and said "If they were more serious, larger minded, intelligent and loving, three-fourths of the depravity and sin which make life a curse would disappear. The foundation head of social good or evil, of vice and crime, or of honor and virtue, is in the home, and the wife and mother make or unmake the home

The newspapers inform us that Mr Rockefeller alone is standing in the way of a settlement of the great coal-miners' strike in the United States, and that the great man in question has been addressing a favorite Sunday School class on the pleasures of home Mr Rockefeller's favorite pupil in the favorite Sunday school class alluded to is a little fellow who promised not to kick his hat The billionaire's attitude tewards the strikers is just like that They kick his hat-or his dividends, , it is all the same-by going on strike and he kicks down their homes If they did not kick his hat, he would delight in preaching to them on the The Register regrets to hear of the sweetness of home. It is said the Am-Rockefelier's individual example indicates the main reason why. The dootrine of personal rights is preached by him in mistake for Christian duty The natural aim of the workers for their part is to create personal rights on the other side, and in the struggle they are drifting more and more towards Socialism

MR DEVLIN IN DUBLIN.

We observe in our Irish exchanges that Mr Charles Devlin, the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration, was chosen to move the first resolution by the public meeting of the parishioners of the Holy Family Church recently when the enlargement of the church was under consideration Mr Devlin made some interesting observations on the occasion He proposed.

"That whereas this Church is not

spacious enough to afford the accommodation now demanded by the increased population of the parish, this meeting do resolve that its enlargement is a duty of urgent necessity which can be no longer postponed ' When they looked around this district, he said, and considered the many increasing wants served by this Church, when they zaw on every side the evidence, if not of wealth, certainly of comfort, prosperity, and growth, who would gainsay the statement that the time had come for the improvement and extension of this huilding? This parish was equipped with splendid schools. They had substantial homes, and new buildings were going up in all directions. Why, then, this small Church? Was this the one section of the great Catholic city of Dublin wanting in generosity, zeal, and devotion to religion? It was because the appeal was not made sooner They were proud that this meeting had been called, and if action had been delayed it was due solely to the considerate and tender spirit of the good and true priest whom they were all proud to call, their spiritual father and guide (applause). He had been slow to make ed in. the appeal, but now in their own in-

would not be slow to act, and thus

(applause) The time had comet What profound and consoling algorificance these words should carry to those not | children unfamiliar with the history of religjous and National life in this coun-

try What plous memories they evoked. The time was when Ireland was known as the home of the school and the Church The ruins of abbeys yet remaining, as well as historic structures on which the hand of time had rested gently, but which, alast had passed out of their possession, protaiming eloquently the devotion of their fathers And, later, the time was when in this Cathotic land, tho Catholic was the outcasr of all except of God, when the confession of his faith meant for him destriction of home, liberty, life. As a race they had had great sorrows and trials but as a Catholic people they had won the day. And long and bitter as the struggle had been with the wonderful forces marshalled against the Church, all the greater and more enduring was her triumph In other countries the spirit of Catholicity might have weakened, and they knew the evils which had followed, but here in Ireland the faith was as strong as it was at any period Here they found priest and people united, and devoted the one to the other (applauso) As a re ult, what a marvellous transformation in a short period Seventy years ago they had their noble cathedrals, colleges, convents, schools, hospitals, educational and charitable institutions, which were nowhere surpassed. and which excited the admiration of all visitors to Ireland (appaluse) The time had come for us, for the members of this parish, to bestir themselves, to follow the great exam-

Obitmary

ple given on all sides (applause).

SISTER M GABRIEL McQUILLAN During the past month the Angel

of Death again visited the ranks of Loretto, Stratford, and summoned one of its most devoted self-sacrificing members, in the person of Sister M Gabriel McQuillan, daughter of the late James McQuillan, Guelph

The deceased religious had labored for the "well done" of the Master for 35 years, during which time her zeal and spirit of self-sacrifice never wearled, and while she spent her life's best energies to promote the watchword of her Community, "God's greater honor and glory," her gentle encouraging word was ever ready to comfort and console.

Although Sister M. Gabriel's health had been weak for the past two years, yet she labored nobly and made strenuous efforts to keep at the tide the Protestant Church Mr tenement sank so that it may be People often say, "My memory is rell said of this holy religious that her life was consumed in the service

> The Register offers sincere sympathy to the sorrowing friends and breathes a requiescat in pace for the

THE LATE MR. JOHN RYAN.

It was with general and sincere regret that the large circle of his friends and the business community of Toronto heard last week of the death of Mr. John M. Ryan, eldest son of Mr Peter Ryan. The sad occurrence, which was wholly unexpected outside of the family, took place on Wednesday morning at the residence, 1,497 King street west Mr. Rvan was 39 years of age, and was well known in business circles. He began his mercantils career as a partner, with his father, in the dry goods trade on Colborne street, and later became a stock broker. About a year ago he went to Bullalo, but his health failing him he returned to Toronto He leaves a widow, daughter of the late John Woods, Dundas street, and two children

When a young man Mr Ryan was an amateur athlete of considerable reputation, especially as a runner and lacrosso player. He was a member of the old Ontario Lacrosse Club. and one of the pioneers of the game in

There was a large attendance on Friday morning at the funeral The floral designs were many and included offerings from Hon J R Stratton, Mr. James J. Walsh, the Toronto Rowing Club, Mr O E McGaw, Mr and Mrs. L. J Cosgrove, Mr Frank Lee, the registry office, Mr James McConvey, Mr Peter Small, Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke. The procession moved from deceased's late residence, 1,497 King street west, to St. Helen's Catholic Church, where a Solenin Mass of Requiem was sung. and thence to St Michael's Cemotery. The pall-carers were Mestrs. Hector Charlesworth, Ernest Pratt, J. Lawlor Woods, Fred Woods and William Woods, all brothers-in-law, and Edward McCormack, a cousin

SUDDEN DEATH OF DENIS NOLAN Benis Nolan, for the past eight tears a member of the fire brigade, died suddenly in a vacant building at 98 Front street east, on Sunday He went there to look around the premises, and was stricken down soon after he arrived Dr. Simpson was call-

Denis Nolan was the son of James Nolan, and was 33 years of age. He was injured at a fire on Linden street on March 15 last, and had been unft

Catholics and as citizens of Dublin | while carrying hose at the corner of Sherbourne street, and struck his head against the curb. His wife died some years ago and he leaves three

> MR JOHN MOORE, TORONTO. "Blessed are the dead, who die in

tho Lord " "Time rolls its ceaseless course and once again Death, the stern destroyer, has faid his cold hand on the brow of an old and respected resident of Toronto, in the person of Mr John Moore, who breathed his tast on Thursday ovening, May 22nd at the ripe old ago of 81 years. After a week's illness of paralysis, he yield ed his soul to his Creator, where we hope He has prepared for him a crown of unfading bliss. He went forth with all the spiritual consolation of the Church, and his end was a comparatively easy one, for he may be said to have glided into it - to have slept life away. He bore his trying illness with patience and resignation to God's Holy Will, and his lips were constantly moving in silent prayer, no doubt as a final preparation for a peaceful and happy

The late Mr. Moore came to this country from Ireland over fifty years ago, and settled in Toronto, where he resided up to the time of his death He was a man of honesty and integrity, and possessed a very genial disposition. He was much admired by all who knew him for his sterling qualities

The funeral took place from his residence on Niagara street, on Sunday at 1 p m, to St. Michael's Cemetery, where the remains were interred with all the impressive rites of the Catholic Church, and a very large number followed the funeral cortege as a tangible manifestation of their sorrow.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Richardson, Cavanagh, Kerney, Boudreau, Murphy and Smith

Mr Moore is survived by two daughters and four sons, viz. Mrs James Kerney and Mrs John Coleman, Toronto, Robert Moore, Gravenhurst, Thomas and William Moore, Toronto, Michael John Moore, Montreal To these sorrowing friends, we tender our sincere sympathy in this their time of bereavement, and pray that God may give them strength to bear their cross with Christian patience and resignation.

On Monday, May 26th, a High lequiem Mass was sung at St Mary's Church, for the repose of the soul of Mr John Moore, by the Rev William McCann, who also preached a sermon, speaking in feeling terms of the zeal and devotedness of deceas-

May the soul of this estimable gentleman see the light of eternal klory.

KEEP YOUR MEMORY BUSY. Memory does not "fail"-except in loss of all the faculties; it simply gets weak and languid for want of

" when it is really as good as ever, if they would give it a chance. A word, a date, a name, an incident comes up - or, rather, fails to come up-when you want it There seems to be no possible way of remembering it. You make two or three efforts, give it up, and say "There's no use; it's gone from me."

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Nonsense! It hasn't It is there just as much as it ever was, only there are a lot of things over it. Keep at work; bring your will to bear upon it, try and try and try, and after awhile you can get it

And better, you will find that the exercise required in remembering it will help you the next time, and that a little toil and determination put put together will accomplish wonders in the whole range of the faculties. Look over your memory, see where you are most deficient, and exercise it in that respect You can do it any odd time-while you are walking, riding, resting after a day's work, or listening perforce to a dull speaker. Don't let a few failures discourage

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THE

24 Adelaide Street East

TORONTO

W. S. DINNICK - - MANAGER.

The People and the Coronation

It is a significant contrast that Mr. Goldwin Smith makes in The Weekly Sun of the promised pageautry of King Edward's coronation and the vociferous inauguration of Cromwell. as Lord Protector of the British republican Commonwealth The people seem to glory in one ceremony or the other, it hardly matters which, so long as they are allowed 'o make noise. Here is the record of the great day of the Lord Protector

"A place being prepared at the upper end of Westminster Hall, in the midst of it was a rich cloth of State set up, and under it a chair of State upon an ascent of two degrees, covered with carpets; before it a table, and a chair by it for the Speaker, on each side of the hall were seats built one above another, and covered, for the members of the Parliament, below them seats on the one side for the Lord Mayor and aidermen of London

'About two of the clock in the afternoon the Protector met the Parliament, and gave his conseat to some bills, then the Speaker and members went to their places in Westminster Hail, and the judges and aldermen took their places, a little time after this His Highness came, attended with his own gentlemen, and with the heralds, sergeant-at-arms, the officers, commissioners of the seal and of the treasury, and his council. the Earl of Warwick carried the sword before him, and the Lord Mayor of London carried the city sword "His Highness standing under the cloth of State, the Speaker, iff the name of Parliament, presented to

1. A robe of purple velvet, lined with ermine, which the Speaker, assisted by me and others, put upon his Hignness; then he delivered to him the Bible, richly gilt and bossed, after that, the Speaker girt the sword about His Highness, and delivered into his hand the sceptre of massy gold, and then made a speech to him upon those several things presented to him, wishing him all prosperity in his Government, and gave him the oath, and Mr Manton, by prayer, recommended His Highness, the Par-Hament, the Council, the forces by land and sea, and the whole Government, and people of the three nations to the blessing and protection of God

'After this, the people gave several great shouts, and the trumpets sounding, the Protector sat in the chair of State, holding the sceptre in his hand, on his right side sat the Ambassador of France, on the left side the Ambassador of the United Provinces, near to His Highness stood his son Richard, the Lord Deputy Fleetwood, Claypole, Master of the Horse, His Highness' Council, and officers of State; the Earl of Warwick held the sword on the right side of the chair, and the Lord Mayor of London held the city sword on the left hand of the chair; near the Earl of Warwick stood the Lord Viscount Lisie, General Montague, and I, cach of us having a drawn sword in our hands.

"Then the trumpets sounded, and an herald proclaimed His Highness' proclamation was made and loud acclamations of the people, God Save the Lord Protector'

With the record before him, we can imagine Goldwin Smith's quiet irontcal smile, while he writes the following appreciation of the impending coronation:

'The coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. promises, with all its side shows and processions, to be about as great a pageant as the world has ever seen. Never was there such a throng of spectators from other lands The cost will be imshows and the expenditure of the spectators. Yet the criemony has no political significance. It has long since ost its elective character No King of England now proclaims himself, like Henry I, "the elect of clergy and laity" (a clero populoque electus). Nor does the coronation confer on the King any power beyond those vested in him at his accession From that time he was head of the Church as well as of the State, he has appointed a Bishop. Monarchical entiment is exalted by the pageant, and the exaltation of monarchical entiment is unquestioably desired md sought by the Imperialist party. he mediaeval features of the cereony bear testimony to the antiquity continuity of the monarchy eso are the chief political elements

firs. Innocent-What did you enjoy ost about your fishing trip, dear? r. Innocent-I got most excited en I was teeling in, my love Mrs mocent (bursting into tears)-And - to - th-think you promised me

"I maintain," she said, raising her e, "that the old and oft-repeated pertion that women talk more than has no foundation whatever in "Then why," asked the man the case, "is our common language yersally called the 'mother ton-

th, mamma," cried Tommy. "Wilpulling the pussy's taili" "lie's very bad boy to do that," said ma. "Yes, no he's selfish, too he won't let me pull it at all." Yes, it's a very valuable propernw, but a few years ago I could had it for a meresong." "And mouldn't sing, ch?" "Oh, I could but I couldn't get the zight

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Giant Tortoises.

OUR giant totoles have recently been added to the reptile collec-tion of the Zoological Gardens in been added to the reptile collection of the Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park, New York. They are from the Galangegos Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and differ from any tortoises native to Europe, Asia,

Africa, or America.

These enormous tortoises are living reminders of the age of giant reptiles.

They represent the sole survivors of the gigantic cold-blooded creatures whose massive bones in the different scientifio museums illustrate the wonders of the Pilocone Age. In that age lizards attained a length of forty feet and more, and possessed strength enough to tear down small trees in order to browse upon their leaves. All reptillan life was gigantic in proportion, and a comparison of an ordinary fortolse of the present day with one of the giant tortoises shows the decadence of the reptile race. The average land fortoles of Europe or America, for in-stance, weighs five pounds, while the largest tortolse at Brenz Park weighs 410 pounds,

There are fourteen distinct species of the glant tortoise. Of these, six in-habit the Galapagos Islands, four the Aldabra Islands and four the Mauri-lius-Rodrigues group. All the species are rapidly becoming extinot, and reputable scientific authorities have de-clared several species to be entirely extinct for some time. On the continents of Europe. Asia and Africa these creatures are represented only by foreil remains; the living individuals are confined entirely to the islands mentioned. To procure these reptiles a number of

expeditions have been planned. The first of these resulting in the arrival of specimens in this country was made by the United States ahip "Albatross." specimens procured were placed in the National Museum at Washington. In 1812, tong before the visit of the "Albatross," the United States ship "Fasex" had explored the islands of the Galapagor group, and two large tortolses were captured and presented to a South Sea Island chief. In 1888 these same reptiles were obtained by Waiter Rothschild, and were shipped by him

to London. In 1897 Mr. Rothschild despatched his expedition for giant tortoises to the Gelapagos Islands. The total expenses of this expedition were \$16,500. Fiftynine tortoises were procured, but none exceeded two hundred pounds in weight. All the blands were visited. On Duncan Island twenty-seven specimens were captured, representing a species scientifically known as Testudo ephippium. The tortoises collected in this expedition were taken to London in 1888 by Frank B. Webster of Boston. As a special exhibit in a soological conference then in progress they excited great interest, and their owner finally distributed them among the soological gardens of Europe.

In 1900 twenty tortoless from the Galapagos Islands were landed in San Francisco by a Captain Neyes. Mr. Webster, acting as special agent for Mr. Rothschild, purchased all the reptiles. A number were lost in shipment from 6an Francisco to Boston, but six reached Boston alive. These comprised specimens of Testudo vicina and Mycrophyes. The specimens were then shipped to London, where they arrived in good condition.

The third and by far the largest lot of these reptiles arrived in San Fran-oisco early this summer. This let consisted of twenty-four specimens. They had been brought in a schooner from the Galapagos Islands by Captain William Johnson of San Francisco. Three of the tortoises in this lot are the lurgest ever captured, weighing more than three hundred pounds each.

F. B. Webster purchased this lot of toriolses, and shipped them to his place in Hyde Park. On the way three of them died. One of the three largest specimens was purchased by the New York Zoological Society, together with four smaller ones. Six specimens have been purchased by Mr. Rothschild, two go to Count Persons, in Italy, and the romainder will probably be disposed of among moological institutions.

The five giant tortoless at the New York Zoological Gardens now occupy a plot of long grees opposite the reptile house. In the mornings they are often let out of their enclosure to browse about at will. In the heat of the day they sleep in the shadow of a piece of terpaulin that has been spread to shelter them from the sun.

The principal article of diet with these strange creatures is the cactus, but they feed on all sorts of vegetation,

and seem to thrive.

These tortoises live to a great age. There is one in captivity known to be 127 years old, and it was full grown when caught. The largest of the cotlection at Fordham is supposed to have attained the great age of two hundred

The dimensions of this enormous tor-The dimensions of this enormous tor-toise are: Length of shell, on curve, 4 feet 3 inches; width of shell, on curve, 4 feet 7 inches; height, 30 inches; weight, 310 pounds. This giant was caught in the crater of an extinct volcano. To carry it thence to the shore were required the efforts of fourteen men for twelve days. A stretcherlike parrier was improvised, and the rep-tile placed upon it.

Next winter a special tortoise house will be ready at the east end of the present reptile house. There the giant surtoises will be housed from the cold, and a glass roof will give them the full benefit of the sun.

Shaffle and Cut.

Perceiving now that the block was mevitable, the noble prisoner be-thought him of suicid-"Shall I shuffle off this mortal coil?"

nueed he But the executioner, being a man of some wit, withal, divined his thought. "You shuffle after I cut!" quoth this

functionary, briefly.

The duke was slient at this. It was not his grace's wont to bandy words with one from the commonalty -De-

"Harry," she said, thoughtfully, "What is it?" responded the worried business man, rather shortly "I wish you could rearrange your business a little bit." "How?" "So as to be a bear on the Block Exchange instead of at home." -- Exchange.

Of the one hundred most popular books of the century up to the present time the check-book is one and the socketbook is the other minety-nine,

Humor of the Hour.

A short time ago a well known writer of London, remembering that he had never read the non-canonical books, went out in search of a copy, and in oue bookshop after another drew blank. At last he went to his own particular newspaper shop, which also dealt in Bibles and light literature. "Have you the Apocryphat" he asked. For a moment the young woman behind the counter was puzzled. Then, brightening, she said, "Is it a weekly or a monthly !"

The Army Department telegraphed to an officer in San Francisco who had been ordered to the Philippines: "You can go to New York and sail on transport that goes by Suez, If you choose" The answer was sent back, "Would

prefer to cross the l'acista direct." Then the department wired him : Transport will make good time. Has sixty women school teachers aboard." The young Licutenant answered, "Save

me a berth on transport."-Chicago

Ten little butcher shops doing business Trust gobbled one right up, then there

were nine. (Same description applicable in the next eight couplets)
One little butcher shop left the tale to

But veg-e-tables are the only things he has to sell ! -Cincinnati Commercial. -+++--

"What is your opinion of ray-time musici* 'Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, confidentially, "I like it. But I'm too refined to own up to the fact."-Washington Star.

Mark Twain is said by those who know him in his home life to be many things of excellence besides a humorist; among them, a model host, a loyal hus-band, a gallant framer of fine compli-ments. A friend who spent the evening in that family circle not long since tells this incident as apropos :— When, after dinner, coffee had been

served for three before an open fire, the conversation turned upon the subject of the author's critics. When Mrs. Clem-ens had grown vehement in her denunciation of those who had called her hus-band "selfish," he interrupted:

"But I am selfish, my dear. I will prove it to you and our visitor here.
Mary"—calling to the servant—"close that door, please."

"Yes," said Mrs. Clemens, drawing up her chair a little closer to the fire, "let

us keep out all the cold." "Now, there you are," he added. "I was not afraid the cold would get in, but that some of our coziness would get

out."-New York Times. Ping-Did your rich uncle leave you anything when he shuffled off?
Pong-More than I expected,
Ping-What did he leave you?

Pong-The earth,-Chicago News. Mrs. Richmond-What lovely antique

furniture.

Mrs. Bronxborough—Yes, and, do you know, we got it almost as cheap as it it had been new-Judge.

-+++--A would be golfer recently sent an order to his bookseller for all the works on the royal and ancient game which he could find. In the course of a few daysthe consignment arrived, and among them was one called "Stockton on Tees." It reminds one of the story of the sport-ing journalist which we had occasion to te some time ago. In a parcel of books sent him for review he discovered one on "Marco Polo."-London Globe.

The Rev. Dr. Swi low, who has recently been very much in the eye of the world because of his trial before his fellow-Methodists on charges growing out of accusations against the late President McKinley, tells a story about George Afred Townsend, who writes over the nom de plume of "Gath."

"What does that name mean?" Dr.

Swallow was asked by a young lady of "Why, the letters are the author's in-

itials," answered the elergyman; "G. A. Townsend," "But what does the H stand for ?"

"That's where he is going to when he dies," came from the doctor.

The questioner was visibly impressed.

"Is he such a very bad man?" she

asked, almost in a whisper.
"Certainly not," replied Dr. Swallow. "The H stands for heaven."-New York

"Well, aunty, what are your thochts about marryin'?" asked a young Scotch lady the other day of her aunt, a decent body who had reached the shady side of life without having committed matri-mony. "Deed, lassie," frankly replied the old lady, "I've had but three thochts the old lady, "I've had but three thochts about it a' my days, an' the last is like to be the langest. First, then, when I was young like yoursel', I thecht 'Wha'll I tak' i' Then, as time began to wear by, I thocht, 'Wha'll I get i' An' after I got my leg broken wi' that whumel oot o' Saunders M'Drunthio's cart, my thochts syne have bin, 'Wha'll tak' mo?' "—London King.

-++--Theatrical manager-Well, that's the best I can do for you. You're been idle all season so far. Now, will you remain idle all the rest of the season, or take this small part?

Lowe Comedy—I'll take it. In this case a small role is better than a whole loaf.-Philadelphia Press. Farmer-So you've had some experi-

ency, have you? New man—Yes, sir. . Farmer—Well, roat side of a cow de you ait on ter mil's? New man-The outside.

A school-teacher put the following problem in arithmetic to his class: "If one horse can run a mile in one minute fifty five seconds and another a mile in two minutes, how far would the first horse be abled of the other at the end of a race of two miles?"

A scholar returned the question with

"I's are, air, mother says I must never have saything to do with becorreduc."

Making Poultry Pay,

Poul.ry keeping will pay the man who has poultry at heart, just the same as farming pays the man who has farming at heart, ally a much larger profit for the money invested.

Ferming never paid the man who had a desire to drive a huckstor waggon for the village merchant, or for the man whe had some other pursuit at heart more than farming. The man who expects to make poultry-keeping pay must have a desire for that particular work. Of course he can be engaged in some other pursuits and make a success at poultry, keeping, but he must have a love for the business or he can never claim a grand success. There are thousands of men who are making fortunes at raising poultry, who are largely engaged in banking, railroading or some other profes-sion as well, but they have a fancy for fowls or they would never have admitted them in their lines.

In former years I was engaged as a representative of a well-known commercial establishment, which required me to travel largely over the rural districts of our country, and where I noticed a farmer who kept all buildings in a high state of preservation, with well painted doors on hinges, well shingled, all fences up to standard, all corners free from obnoxious weeds, no harvesting machines or waggons standing under shade trees, no farming implements of any kind standing or atrewn where they were last used, I decided that sort of man would make poultry-keeping pay, and pay handsomely.

Speaking from a life spent on a farm,

I will say one cannot possibly keep up all ends on a farm. But one can keep it neat and attractive and in a profitable condition. And this question is forced on the poultry keeper. He can-not keep up all ends, but he can keep them clean, nest and attractive, and this is the secret of poultry-raising. If houses and yards are not kept elean and free from vermin wreat losses are sure to follow. A few years ago a neighbor requested me to send and get him a setting of White Wyandotte eggs. Knowing the disposition of the man-although he was a good-natured fellow, as all lovers of poultry generally aro-I knew it would be money sunk for him, but I complied with his request, and ordered a setting from a well-known White Wyan-dotte breeder, a breeder I knew would send out nothing but choice eggs for hatching. The eggs came in fine condition, were put under the natural hen, and out of thirteen eggs seven chicks were hatched. A splendid hatch it was! A great many would suppose this a poor hatch, but if we can get seven chicks out of every thirteen eggs throughout the season we will have no "kick" coming. In about two weeks I called on my neighbor, and not a single chick did he

have. All the blame was laid on the breeder, as usual. But I insisted on helping the breeder out and to look for the cause mearer home. On catching the mother hen and turning down a few fluff feathers I discovered a very good crop of lice. Lice and chicks cannot be raised togethere by any mans. This was not a surprise to me, but it seemed to the new to any salester.

be new to my neighbor. However, it lightened the load on the breeder, and if a number of poultry-raisers would look well to the cleaning of poultry houses, ridding the place of lice and disease, there would be more satisfied customers and less abused breeders.

I do not believe there is any royal

road to weelth in the poultry business. Yet I am certain there is an independent living in it if properly managed. I know a breeder in Indiana who received \$500 for a pen of Plymouth Rocks. Of course they had a great show record course they had a great show record behind them, but they never could have been brought to this high state of per-fection had they not been bred judic-iously and by practical methods. But as we farmers are not breeding a spe-cialty of show fowls, but utility fowls, yet keeping up to the standard require-ments, we do not expect to get such fancy prices; but the aim of every up-to-data farmer should be to obtain strictly atendard bred fowls fowls that strictly standard bred fowls, fowls that are positively from laying strain ances-tors, as the egg production is the far-mer's profit. A good egg yield can never be obtained from fowls rocating in tree-tops and on fences. But there has been a vast improvement in this respect in the last ten years, as farmers are fast learning that poultry comfortably housed during the winter season, and properly fed, will return a larger income than most any other stock fed and cared for on the farm; but the farmer that manages his poultry on the "Peter Tumble-down" plan will find poultry keeping a total loss.

A few days ago I heard a man et this class running the poultry business down at a terrible rate. His argument was: Chickens eat their heads off three vast improvement in this respect in

down at a terrible rate. His argument was: Chickens eat their heads off three or four times each year, as his chickens had eaten with the fattening hope all the fall and winter, and had not laid a single egg. He had been trying to get his wife to sell them, and not leave one on the farm. I was forced to say that a man who has no more sense than to exman who has no more sense than to expect eggs under such management should be sent to the insane asylum, as any sane person knows here would get too fat to lay under such treatment. I believe in the corn ration, but it should believe in the corn ration, but it should be alternately fed with other grains, vegetables and animal foods. I have been a breeder of poultre for the last fifteen years, and I have never seen the time that our hens were not paying a handsome profit. I would rather have one hundred well bred hens on a small piece of land and out of debt than to have two hundred acres and be financially embarrassed, as some farmers are.
I would enjoy life better, have more money that I could call my own, and be free from the clutch of money sharks.
To those who wish to enter into the poultry business for atther possible. poultry business for either profit or pleasure, let me say let the old mongrels of our forefathers softly down into old of our forefathers softly down into ob-livion and bury them, as I know from long years of practical experience that-pure bred poultry pays a much larger profit than scrubt. They lay more egga and mature quicker and it costs no more to feed blooded stock than it does to feed scrubs.—J. C. Clipp, Saltelle, Ind., in N. Y Tribune-Farmer.

In a kiss?" he softly sighed, Little planning any plot. "Wait-I'll to the stairs and lieben. And find out," she quick replied, "Whether pape sleepe or not,"

in N. Y Tribune-Farmer.

"I note," said the editor "that you speak of Nero as running his hand through his long, flowing lock, " "Yes," answered the author "There is nothing temarkable in that "How do you know that Nero had long hair?" "My dear sir' aren't you aware that Nero was one of the most celebrated fiddlers in his day

A burglar whose night entry into the parson ge awakened the alceping pastor, said to his helpless victim "If you stir you are a dead man! I'm hunting for money" "Just let me get up and strike a light," replied the dominie, "and I shall be glad to assist you in the search "

"Wha, have you ever done to do serve the office to which you aspire?" asked the voter "Nothing," answered the candidate, frankly, "if I had ever done anything to thoroughly qualify me for so important a posiflon, I could probably make a great deal more money as a private citi-

"You're a fraud, sir!" cried the in-dignant patient. "You guaranteed your medicine to cure after everything else failed, and-" "Well, my dear sir," replied the take medicine man, "probably you haven't tried ev-

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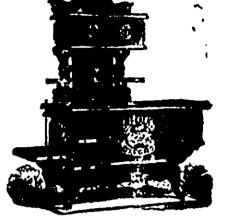
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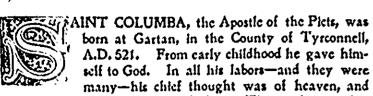
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The state of the s

Spading Oreseast, Toront

S. Columba, Abbot



how he shee'd secure the way thither. The result was that he lay on the bare floor with a stone for his pillow, and fasted all the year round; yet the sweetness of his countenance told of the holy soul's interior serenity. Though austere he was not morose, and he was untiring in good works throughout his life.

After S. Columba was made Abbot his zeal offended King Dermot: and in 565 the Saint departed for Scotland, where he founded a Lundred religious houses, and converted the Piets. who in gratitude gave him the Island of Iona. There S. Columba founded his celebrated monastery, the school of apostolic missionaries and martyrs, and for centuries the last resting place of Saints and Kings.

On the day of his reaceful death, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, surrounded in choir by his spiritual children. the 9th June, 597, he said to his disciple Dermit, "This day is called the Sabbath, that is, the day of rest; and such will it truly be to me; for it will put an end to my labors." Then kneeling before the altar he received the Viaticum, and sweetly slept in the Lord. His relies were carried to Down, and laid in the same shrine with the bodies of S. Patrick and S. Bridgid.

Four years before his death S. Columba had a vision of angels, who told him that the day of his death had been deferred four years, in answer to the prayers of his children: whereat the Saint wept bitterly, and cried out, "Woe is me that my sojourning is prolonged," for he desired above all things to reach his true home.

to get up "

ed and said

mestics-"

impossible.

blush at It."

ground floor?"

our sign there."

words in large letters

"It is on the mantelpiece behind

you," answered the sweet young girl,

crossly "It is not worth my while

The merchant had resumed his

promenade At the third turn he halt-

"In short, what will satisfy you?"

"Oh! nothing, absolutely nothing!"

"See here, that is no answer," said

"Nothing, sir, sinco you have de-

cided to keep us always shut up in a

dungeon, unless that you would not

"Truly, dear Elodie, you are un-

just. It was you who selected this

dungcon a dozen years ago, at Mich-

calmas, a fine apartment, convenient,

well-arranged, a perfect gem, which I

have always kept in repair, bandsome

papers, carpets, mirrors, clocks, and

everything; a salon facing south with

a balcony covered with flowers, a

light and roomy kitchen, two do-

dise, an Eden, is it not?" interrupt-

ed the prisoner, with a doleful laugh

"This is an excellent description to

give of a horrible lodging which can

only be reached by means of a fright-

ful staircase! As to the balcony, one

ing dizzy, and the pure air one

breathes there is nothing but in in-

fected and pestilential breeze laden

with emanations from flithy sewers!

You know that I am not hard to

please, sir; you are not ignorant of

the privations of every sort which I

Impose upon myself, but to lower my-

self to the point of allowing you, in

my presence, to call a lodging which

I cannot enter without blushing a

charming apartment-oh, not that is

"Great beswens! my dear, I do not

claim that the house has no inconven-

iences," replied the merchant, moder-

ating his voice. "Still, I do not in

the least understand why you should

JAhl you do not understand? Real-

ly, I am amazed at that. Have you

never read the ignoble inscription

over the door of your offices on the

"And have you read that sign?"

"I have never seen anything but

"Why, certainly I have even had

it regilded not three months ago, and

it produces an excellent effect at a

distance, I assure you, with these

" 'Chiffons at wholesale, Maison

Polydore Le Comte ' "

fill you with confusion and makes me

die of shame Listen it was only the

other day that I was mining in with

Palmyre, we had been to a haptiem,

the baptism of the youngest child of

Mme Raymbaud, a fashionable lady

Of course, we were obliged, contrary

to our usual custom to be a little

careful about our dress; I had on my

vellow silk robe with current-colored

trimmings and my green bonnet with

white feathers Assuredly, that is

simple enough, or I do not under-

stand such things. A young man pass-

ed very near us with two ladies, and

I do not say it to boast, but I

heard with my own ears that kentle-

man ask one of the ladice 'Do you

know who that elegant and distin-

with a sarcastic laugh, 'that , is the

wife of M. Le Comte You will see

her go into her mansion presently."

'Oh!' said the impertinent thing,

Bahl are there any mansions in

tinguished person is?

this street?

"That is precisely what ought to

cannot go out on it without becom-

he in an almost supplicating tone,

she replied. "I am so happy

add insults to ill-treatment "

"wnat do you want?"

HAPPILESS VILLA.

BY A. DE LAMOTHE.

"Eh! ch! business has not been so bad this year!" exclaimed Athanaso Polydore Le Cointe wholesale and retail dealer in chiffons, entering, ou the last day of December, 1867, the little salon-rather dark, although it was eighty-six steps above the pavement of Ruo Childebert-of the tiny apartment occupied by him as tenant of the unfurnished house No. 218.

'Yes, not a' all bad," he added, rubbing his hands after throwing his hat on the green damask sofa near which his only daughter, Lille. Palmyre, a tal! slip of fourteen, her hair hanging down her back, was perched upon a piano stool, executing a scrles of exasperating scales, while her mother, Mme Llodie Polydore, a plump little women bordering on fifty, was reading hear the window a novel in octavo learing on its greasy back the imprint of the most fashlon-

"A clear gain of 22,587 france 63] centimes on the sale of white and colored chiffons is not bad! not

And, with his hards in the pockets of his black and grey checked trousers, the consequential little trader began to walk up and down, humming a popular air which he interrupted only to plant him all squarely, in the attitude of the Colassus of Rhodes, in front of his war to whom he said once more:

"A fine profit, ch? What do you way to it, Eludie?"

Instead of answering, Elodie dropped her book on her knees with a allscouraged air, and beaved a sigh powerful enough to turn a windmill. Athanase l'obdore nevertheless maintained a half stooping position which made him not unlike an interrogation point.

What's the good of Mi' murmured the afficied beauty, sluking back in her armeliair and relinquishing her hold on the novel, which slid to the

"What's the good of itt" repeated Palmyre like a plaintive echo, running her short, thick fingers over the

sobbing plano 44What's the good of 22,587 francs.

63] centimes!" exclaimed the dealer, drawing himself up with the majesty of a dancing master who takes the third position at the first squeak of the bow; "but are you well aware that, added to the rest, it represents 418,000 francs 12 centimes of capital, or, at the present rate of interest, 20,157 france 8 centimes of incometu "Oht what do tigures matter to

poor victims obliged to waste away in the obscurity of a dark dungcon?" sobbed Elodic "Waste away! Waste away!" ex-

claimed Polydore with bitterness. "It does not appear to me that you are in such bad condition you weigh 230 pounds, and in spite of your fifty years you are as red as-"Go on; add gross insult now to

the other tortures you inflict upon us, irf Say before your daughter without any respect for her youthful modesty, that her mother is old, obese, igly, deformed to on, sir-crush unfar the weight of your contempt a poor creature whose only fault is to have married a man who is beartless

nd incapable of understanding her And Mme. Polydore hid her luxurant countenance letween a pair of

latge, fav hands Accustomed to these scenes, Palingre went on playing her scales. Doar child, give me my eau L'arme," muzinured her mother.

seif, and she pointed to your offices There is the palace of M Le Comte do la Chiffonerie, and all three of them laughed "

Mme Elodie hid her head in her hands and her bosom beaved with

"If this insult recoiled only upon me." she murmured between her fingers, "I could endure it, but to think that it 'alls back upon our only child, upon that dear Palmyre, so tituid, so artlessly sensitive, it breaks my heart!"

All this time the too sensitive Palmore was pounding out on her piano the stupid melody of the song "Ah! I will tell you, Mamma"—this elever morceau and her scales comprising the whole of her musical repertory

Less philosophical than his daughter, Athanaso listened pitifully to his wife's complaints. The poor man did not know what to do. He was un able to resist her tears, and madame, who knew the power of her lamenta tions, had opened all the floodgates of her wee The unfortunate Athanase did not even pretend to struggle against this inundation, the water was gaining on him, he lost his lout-

ing and begged her pardon Madamo only wept the harder, mak ing her little calculations very coolly all the while. The motto of this sensitive heart was "Woe to the vanquisbed ''

Her big, good-natured husband, weak, like all men of his sort, grasped at every twig by which he might hope to save himself. As basis for a truce he offered all that he supposed might calm the aggrieved beauty

A voluminous shigon of the most beautiful black.

A dress of the newest style of silk A box at the Bobino Theatre A fortnight in the country on the banks c: the Morne

A season at Trouville A journey through Switzerland Nothing availed. The sensitive creature was bound to die. The more alluring the propositions, the more disdainfully did she reject them What

was the good? Death alone could put

an end to her moral tortures "What the d- can she want!" won dered the defeated man, rumpling his thick whiskers, and he went on magnifring his offers

"An apartment on the Chaussec d'Antin? It is a little dear. If, however-"

"No: it is useless! I went nothing, and an apartment in this horrid Paris loss than anything eles." "Well, then, a cottage at Chatou or

Passy." "We are not rich enough," sighed

"But if we hired it for three months-" "Another lodging!" cried she, in a suffocating voice. "I will not have

And her voice died away in a sob so deep that M Polydore hastily unfastened some hooks, feating that she would stiffe.

Elodic allowed herself to fall halffainting into the arms of her tormentor

"What do you want, my dearest" Tell me I will give you everything! cried he, in consternation "I want a house of my own,"

said, in a voice so feeble that one would have thought it the last sigh of a dying woman

"Consent to live and I swear that you shall have it, my adoped angel' said he, totally beside himself

The red angel made no answer, but a smile of gratitude hovered over her lips-very red lips, to be sure, for a dying woman—and a light pres-sure of the hand conveyed to the husband the assurance that his vic-

tim forgave him "My God!" he nurmured, "If only it is not too late!" Well, no! Monsieur Athanase,

was not too late, and the proof that half an hour later, when the blonde Zenoble-a tall girl who used to call herself Julienne, plain and and simple, before she entered the service of Elodie-came to announce dinner, Madame was able to walk to the dining-room even without leaning on the arm of her ninny of a husband, who followed her with a

hang-dog expression, sally meditating on the latal consequences of a rash

As may be easily imagined, the conversation turned all through the dinner on the house to be purchased by the big darling; a little white house with green shutters, of course one knows one's Rousseau. They would choose it near Paris, on a hill, there must be water, shade, flowers, a little garden where mornings, in a wrapper, one could cultivate climbing plants, the white .. ematis and the wisteria with its long velvet violet clusters Monsieur would keep his offices in Paris, but would let the fourth floor at the best possible price What was the use of retaining

it' One room would be enough, and the big darling would come to dine and sicep in the country Palmyre clapped her hands, which, considering their meagreness, produced a somewhat disagreeable effect of castanett She wanted to go at once

but where? When such a great matter as buying a house is in question, it is at least necessary to make an agreeable and suitable choice, for such a thing cannot be exchanged like a pair of

gloves. "Is not that so, my Louisu?" In times of peace Athanase was Loulou, or big darling, in times of

war Monsieur. For the moment he was superlatively Louise, for Madamo has laid aside mother, irritated by the cook's delay, all her weapons and smiled with her had no time enough to advance, her 'Curtainly, my dear-see for your- twenty-cight natural teeth. She dish et cream-in her hand, crying in

would have preferred thirty-two, but

"Mamma, if we were to buy that pretty red-brick house over towards Pantin, you know where we stopped for breakfast coming back from the country "

"Shocking! The palm is frightful, and nothing but the recollection of Tropmann kept no from going to elcep "

"But since he is dead, mamma, you know very well that we read the account of his execution It was even very amusing He is dead but his accomplices-

for I am sure he had accomplices My big darting do you know, I would prefer the Avenue de Neuilly "Montrougue would probably be

cheaper " "We might look in the direction of Passy "

"Or of Clichy la-Garcone " "Foh! a marsh "

"Better look in the suburbs " "That is what I will do to-morrow, with Palmyre You will accompany us, will you not, Loulou?"

"We might put it off until spring, dear soul Becember is a dismal month to judge of the country." "On the contrary, my dear, in choosing at one we would have time

to make the repairs Zenobie, bring the coffee " Zenoble obeyed with bad grace; she detested the country, and would keenly regret the neighborhood of the Jardin des Plantes, her favorite walk.

For a week M Athanase had the pleasure of driving round the fortifications of Paris stopping here and there to visit villas from whose balconies hung advertisements signifying the desire of their owners to rid themselves as quickly as possible of these unfurnished dwellings

Finally Mme Elodio decided on villa situated at Sevres, on the slope of a stony hill, with a microscopic garden surrounded with high walls, like the yard of a prison. A week later, by a deed signed in presence of Lawyer Grigoutin, M Athanase Polydore Le Comte became legitimate owner of the villa at a round sum of 35,637 francs, centimes not included. and the empty house was at once entered by masons, plasterers, painters and paperhangers. The repairs had already cost 9,800 francs when the family went there to install them- all diseases of the throat and ogs selves in May

After long deliberation it had been decided that the new habitation thould bear the significant title of 'Happiness Villa '

The villa had by this time cost 45,-137 francs. It was rather dear But then, what a situation! A house within reach of everything! A real Paris in the country, ten omnibutes, an American railway, and the Seine boats. One had only the embarrassment of choosing

What a charming arrangement! The cook could go to market every morning, madame and mademoiselle visit their friends and do their shopping As to M Athanase, from his garden gate to the boat and from the quay to his offices, he had not a kilometre to walk One could not be otherwise than happy under this roof covered

with varnished tiles. The first week was really delightful, the weather was superb, the newly planted flowers enamelled the borders, beautiful ivy twined around the lanceolated bars of the grille, madame, in a filmy muslin wrapper and a broad-brimmed hat of Italian

straw, shepherdess fashion, distributed water from her fountain to the blue periwinkles, and biscuit crumbs to the gold-fishes in a pond a trifle larger than an ordinary bath-tub Paimyre was not less enraptured.

and M Le Comte de Sevres took his new flet as well as his new title serious!v

A bouse within reach of everything is so charming! The following Sunday the proprietors of Happiness Villa were able to appreciate this Madame de Sevres had issued invitations for that day to a few intimate friends-a very few. you understand, because the garden was not large and the dining-room very small. It would only accommodate eight at table; with nine one was crowded, and, as was remarked by Athanase, who took a place and a half by himself, where there is a crowd there is no pleasure

The dejeuner was to be at ten. At eight the omnibus stopped at the grille, Madame was finishing a cream and was not dressed, Palmyre in short petticoats, was scraping potatoes and the Comte de Sevres, without cravat or waistcoat, was energetically brushing a boot in which his arm was plunged up to the el-

This was scarcely aristocratic, but in the absence of the cook, who had been sent to market and had not returned, Mile. Zenobie had too much to do to pay attention to all the de-

Some one rang the garden bell. "Go and open the gate, Palmyre," cried Elodie. "Doubtless it is Ireno." And she went on whipping her cream. Polydore, meanwhile, under the veranda, continuing to brush with a flourish of the arm It was not Irone the cook.

The door, on opening, gave ingress o the fashionable Mme Raymbaud, an affected lady with a fluty voice, followed by two loves of children, Richard and Isabello M Raymbaud. a grave, self-contained man in a white cravat, black coat, and unvarnished pumps, closed the procession Surprised in her cruel undress, the bony Palinyro screamed and took to flight, but not so quickly that her

a sharp voice: "It is ridiculous to come so late and leave me to do all the work I ought * * Oht Madame, a thousand pardons! Really I am in such a stato! * * I am confused * * My cook * * * Will you not en-

ter? * * * You are too kind * * *" Embarrassed by her dish of cream, she could neither salute them nor beat a hasty retreat, and the reddened to the whites of her eyes

Why, no, dear Madame, on the contrary, it is charming—quite the local color," simpered Mme Raymband, inwardly delighted at the scrape in which she had caught her excellent friend. It is I who ought to excuse myself for arriving at such an unseasonable hour, but the truth is I was impatient to hear the nightingales singing in your park," she added. looking with a mean air of hypocritical admiration at the three leafless plane trees, with trunks about the size of a broomstick, which might have been mistaken for the slottespoles on which laundresses support their heavy lines "It is a real Bois de Boulogne in miniature Do vou know that in Paris people talk of no-

While this rattling discharge of ironical compliments was going on, the unhappy count, his right arm still entangled in his boot and his left trying to conceal the brush, was trying to back out of sight This bold manocuvre would doubtless have succeeded but for an unlucky tub of water into which the misguided servant had placed a pile of china plates intending to restore them to their pristing brilliancy

A scraping on the ground, followed at once by a misstep, drew the attention of the visitors to the fugitive just as he sat down, more than precip tately, in the tub, sending up jets ot water around him in all directions, accompanied by the clatter of broken china

(To be Continued)

CATARRH CAN BE CURED. Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable, and jet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, 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, Roches-

"I hear Bronson sung 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep' at the con-"Yes" "Did he do it well?" cert ' "He did, indeed It was so vivid that five people left the hall, over come with seasickness "

ter, N Y

SUFFER NO MORE -There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vanors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmaleo's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action trial of them will prove this

Country Doctor (catechising) Now, little boy, what must we all do to enter Heaven? Boy-Die "Quito right; but what must we do before we die?" "Get sick and send for

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The Team of the Marquise

BY LEON DE TINSBAU

'A squadron of chasseurs was sent tract of Morbihan, between Pontivy and the sea.

G- does not pique itself upon being the home of progress. It is nearly forty-eight miles from the railway. and if the telegraph is there, it was established only in the face of a unanimous vote of the city council refusing the five hundred francs demanded of it by the State as its quota of

"We don't want Paris spying upon us," said these worthy Brctons.

0---, however, has nothing to con-At most, sundry packets of smuggled tobacco, sundry blows a trifle too vigorous on the nights of the "Pardons" in years when the Two maids in caps raised the monuelder crop has been good.

E

Of course, this distrustful city has kept its ancient ramparts, whose talus slopes, hired out to butchers who raise their own mutton, supply the chief revenues of the municipal strong box. The lighting has remained stationary, and the committee on public highways is somewhat remiss in its duties After eight o'clock in the evening the infrequent passerby takes care to keep in the middle of the street, for certain details of the interior service of the houses are accomplished through the windows-not a very serious inconvenience in a rewhere it rains on an average three hundred days in the year

At the time of the Revolution, out of its two thousand souls Dcounted twenty-five noble families whose heroic devices are still to be seen on the sombre granite of their house-fronts. The greater part of these families has disappeared, flown towards the sunlight of a more active civilization, or are lying in endless sleep under the flags of the old church or in the wault of Quiberon, some leagues away Four or five are dying out where they are, wrapped haughtily in a pride of name which covers their poverty and suffering as with a mantle, and thus managing to exist at the end of the nineteenth century on what would already have been insufficient eighty years earlier

With the exception of the four privates and the brigadier of the county police, no cavairy had been seen at G- since the risings of 1832 The chasseurs were received with feelings that wavered between curiosity and resignation, but never assumed the shape of enthusiasm. For that matter, the soldiers themselves, and es-Officers. one goes to Purgatory, glad to think that the manocuvres would keep them all day long in the open country, far from a town all black granite and looking like a .nonastery, where everybody talk d ".as-breton," even to

the very tavern signs. The first day, the squadron entered d- towards seven in the evening, half dead with hunger and fatigue The seven or eight officers dismounted in front of the Gozziou hotel, which had taken charge of their mess After dinner most of them went to bed in the houses where they had been billeted on the inhabitants They needed rest before the "surprise' to be attempted by the "encmy," according to programme, at

about half-past two in the morning "With whom do you lodge, d'Avric urt?" asked a comrade of the lefu-

tenant bearing that name. "Really I do not know," he answered, "and I confess I do not care

Then, drawing a paper from the pocket of his dolman: 'The Marquise de la Meaugon!

That sounds well. I will nd her my card when I go to her house " "You are the fellow for luck in your lodgings!"

"Oh! luck! because my countrywoman is a marquise? You may be sure that if she were young and pretty as well she would not be living in a holo liks this Well, good-night! Our crazy general would have done well to do-

t the night alarm to nine o'clock the morning. 'Yes, and let us bo driven form by the enemy instead of leavag us here for a week as victors "

The Marquise lived on the public Quinzo, but not inclining the by any architectural ornaments anae it costs too much to chisel eton granite into mouldings, span- is over." ble, and volutes. Even time had Even up trying to indent it

Raoul d'Avricourt had only to push s leaves of the heavy oaken door in rder to gain admission to the manon of his noble hostess. The Light hat caught his eye in the courtyard come would be better . . My lieuthe fading twilight was so strange that, in order to see it better, he con aled himself behind a clump of the inside.

eet bay that flanked the entranco | that some one notifies these ladies, so old-fashioned, superannuated they hear anything.",

chariot, widowed of horses but not of a coachman-for a white-haired old man sat on the box as proudly as if for the autumn manocurres of 1883 he had under his whip apair otherses to the little town of G-, situated worth five hundred louis-was drawn in the middle of an immense barren up in front of the perron. An old woman, leaning upon two younger ones, came down the steps and made ready to enter the vehicle. Before taking her seat she accosted the honorary coachinan in a thick and broken

> "Are you holding your horses well, Thegonnec?"

"Madame has nothing to fear," answered the man in a very loud tone, removing his hat as he did so.

"Good, my friend, be careful You know what a poltroon I am in a carriage "

Madamo de la Meaugon sat down on the back seat of the carriage and her two companions on the front one mental step, and one of them opened the leaves of the porte-cochere Meanwhile the old coachman, descending noiselessly from his scat, made an authoritative gesture to which two vigorous fellows, hidden in an angle of the wall, responded by coming obediently to take their places at the swingle-trees Thegonucc was at the head of the pole, the two maids were at the back, ready to push.

From the inside of the carriage came the voice of the Marquise com-

"To the house of Madame du Faouct!"

. At once the human team stiffened its muscles, the equipage shook, crossed the threshold, and disappeared in the street The lieutenant might well have believed himself the only human being left behind But, as he was wondering how he was to find his wa to his room in this described dwelling, a sound of hobnailed boots became audible in the dark court. "Is that you, Moreau?" called the officer.

"Yes, lictenant, I was waiting to take you to your room."

Five minutes later Raoul was making his night toilette in a chamber so vast that the single wax candle only succeeded in casting an uncertain glimmer Lost in the immense space, the scanty furniture, the whole of which, saving the colossal bed, could have been stowed in a garret, seemed still more scanty. In striking contrast, on the chestnut table, darkened by years, glittered the silver, crystal, and ivory of the elegant dress-

ing-case of a man of fashion, "Oh, come!" said the licutement, while faithful Moreau was pulling off his boots, "what sort of a phantasthere as magoria have I just been looking at? trast with the motionless platoon custom of the country to substitute holding in one hand a lantern fastenthe man to have been here for the with the other a copper bell. Then a last two hours without learning Breton in a short jacket, breeches

> house "As to that," replied the soldiervalet, "I think I am pretty well up in it. thanks to the fact that old Thegonnec talks French or something near it. We are in the house of the Marquiso do la Meaugon, retired here with her two granddaughters "

"That does not tell me why she is so careful of her horses ' "Her horses, licutenant? They have been dragging the stage-coach of Auray for the last two years But the old lady is blind and three-quarters deal, and she does not suspect

it. She had a son-in-law. Comte de Pordic, who invested all his money in a big bank. The only trouble was that one day there was a---' "A crash!"

"That's it, licutenant. Then everything was cleaned out. The Comto died of vexation, and to prevent their grandmother from doing the same his | ble hair of pale gold. Her steady, two daughters have been bamboozling | clear blue eyes possessed, on account her, saving your presence, for the last of the infinite depth of their gaze, two years. You saw the carriage | that startling attraction usually exact, for me, I saw the dinner act " "What do you mean?"

"I had to go into the kitchen to get lukewarm water for Fanfreluche, and I kept an eye on the servants without letting them suspect it, and I saw through the trick-a very simple one, anywav A chicken wing for the old lady and buckwheat cakes for the young ones It is a tale of pover ty in four volumes.'

"Bit how are all those servants paid?"

"Thegonnec and the two maids are all that belong to the house, and it does not cost much to feed servants in this country. As to their wages * no danger but what they spend treet in a house built in the days of them-you understand me? As for the two polemen, they are nephews of the coachman who come to give their uncle a hand after their day's work

> "What amazes me is that the Marquiso has not dispensed herself from lodging soldiers. She has the right." She would not. The old lad; has courage and pride as high as a mountain. All the same, a little more in-

tenant needs nothing more?" "No, go to bed. You must wake me to-night at two o'clock Take care that they may not be frightened

The Viconite d'Avricourt was the

son of a noble of ancient lineage and an enormously rich citizen's daughter Like an intelligent fellow, he had appropriated from this mesallianco its best parts, taking from his father his name, character and sentiments, which were those of a man of good blood, and from his mother, who died and one or two solid millions. But, if he made use of his eyes-and very good use, for that matter-he had as yet merely the reversion of the milmore debts than were becoming frue, to this comewhat meagre sum the Comte d'Avricourt had the good liabit of adding a monthly subsidy of three thousand france It is a system which fathers who have sons in the inferior grades of the army would do well to adopt Raoul was the best-hearted fellow in sleep, he lay down between the sheets

the world Worn out with want of of a marquise whose granddaughters had not the wherewithal to buy meat Hence he slept badly When Morcau came to wake him, Raoul was dreaming that the Marquise, accompanied by her grand-children, was driving in the Bois in a victoria for which he had paid himself

IV.

At the hour appointed, the enemies represented by two or three companies of the line, attempted the surprise, but they were received in good style and hotly pursued into their positions with the alternatives of defeat or success. At ten in the morning they were still fighting. A platoon performed at a gallop a turning movement in a sunken rord.

"Halt!" commanded d'Avricourt, who led the little troop The twentyfive chasseurs drew rein. The tired horses stopped at once, though continuing to drive away flies by kicks which made the sheaths of the sabres ring against their dripping flanks "To the left, in line of battlet"

cried the officer again. The manoeuvre was performed; the platoon drew up in a double line, leaving a narrow enough space between the horses' heads and the talus of earth surmounted by chestnut trees which bordered the other side of the

"What!" grumbled a veteran, "Isn't the day over? What an invention these grand manueuvres are! I'll bet these flinty-hearted sluggards are going to fire on us again from under cover And how mean that is, in such roads as this!"

"Come," said a non-commissioned officer, "shut up, you fellows, don't make so much disturbance! This is nothing! It is only the good God Who is going to pass on the right side."

In fact, a procession was seen approaching which was in striking con-A young fellow marched in front,

something of the history of the with flaps hanging down to the call, a large black hat under his arm, his grey hair flowing on his shoulders, led by the bridle a pony with shaggy mane and tail which might have measured four feet across the withers On this peaceful mount an old priest in a surplice was going to give the Viaticum to some dying person in a neighboring thatched hut. Seven or eight peasant women of all ages followed, reciting their resaries, and making with their lighted candles and their high caps of the time of Duchess Anno the effect of one of those processions which artists of the sixteenth century loved to paint on the church windows of the period

The rearguard was formed by a servani-maid in a costume more modern but not richer, accompanying her mistress, a graceful young girl with an aristocratic profile, whose carclessly put on black veil covered her admiraercised by darker ones. They revealed both purity and tenderness, devotion and poetry, inclancholy and courage, but above all the glo-tous radiance of a loyal and intrepid soul Assuredly this beautiful personage would have attracted attention anywhere But in the depths of this Breton desert, in the mystic frame of this astere landscape, by the dim light shed through the thick foliage on this strange scene, the apparition shone out with the charm of the unexpected and in the harmony of a decoration which

for her. The little procession passed in front of the chasseurs, who presented sabres, while their horses, champing their bits, seemed to be smiling at the sight of the strange congener whose ears, withers and croup formed a horizontal line, and whose lightcolored mane almost touched the

seemed to have been made especially

ground. The licutenant had saluted with his sword as the Host went by. But when the beautiful blonde young girl passed him the shining blade was again lowered to the ground, as if he also were paying homage to this Christian

And, in the silence scarcely broken that was toiling in the distance from of eighteen years, the best way an invisible steeple, Raout d'Avri- sec.ng very well.

court, contemplating the unknown with restasy, so far forgets himself as to nurmur half audibly: "It ought to do one good to die

under the glance of eyes like thesel' The red which sprang to the thecks of the young girl showed that the had heard these words. Presently the sacred procession disappeared at a corner of the road, while the horsemen, the sabres returned to the young two very handsome dark eyes scabbards, continued their maich in the opposite direction.

There was not one of these men who had not become more serious. As to the licutenant, the meeting with lions While waiting for his father to these two supreme consolers, religion leave them to him, he lived on his and woman, on the way to fulfill pay of two hundred and sixteen their sacred mission, had suddenly france a month, without incurring thrown him into a train of such thoughte as do not usually find lodgment under the kept of an officer of twenty-eight years. Once more he saw a death-bed that

of his mother, a priest was blessing the dying woman He heard the tast words of her whom he had tenderly loved.

"My son, I hope that God will give you a good willou

Then, like a living response to the wish of the dead woman, the mysterious apparition of a moment since recurred to his mind with strange persistence Who was this unknown young girl whom charity was conduct ing to the death-bed of a pauper? Certainly she was a good woman, and low beautiful she was!

Yes, though Raoul d'Arricourt once more, one would be happy to die if wept for by those tender and faithful eyes, and beholding that compassionate handl

midable breakfast had been ordered the day before for the officers of the two armies Everybody knows how two or three dozen oysters and several glasses of chablis develop the dispositions of a nature aircady good of itself. Hardly had he returned to his quarters when d'Avricourt mado an extremely careful tollette which transformed the dusty warrior into a cavalier of lofty mien. Then he sent to ask the Marquise if he might have the honor of being received by her. How far we are already from the simple visiting card which the licutenant had deemed sufficient the previous ev-

The reply took five minutes in arriving, and these Raoul spent in passing in review before a mirror somewhat tarnished by humidity Yet it was a matter of calling upon a blind lady upon whom all this trouble would be wasted. But who knows? Mesdemoiselles de l'ordic might be there, perhaps, and everything per-mitted him to hope they had good

Notified that he would be welcome, Raoul was introduced by Thegonnec, transformed into a valet-de-chambre, into a salon which was in lamentable harmony with the horseless carriage and the dinner without a roast. One would have said the auctioneer with his hammer had passed through it. On the damasked tapestry of the wa s, faded by time, squares of more vivid color everywhere guarded the recently disappeared Over each door a plaster panel spread open like a facoachman for the horses? You are not ed to the end of a staff, and ringing tally eloquent white page, everything had been turned into money.

The Marquise entered, led by her grand-daughters. This old woman had a bearing so noble, so sovereignly calm, so perfectly kind, that for an instant Raoul felt as if he were the ruined one, and that this grand

lady were about to say to him: "Poor young man! do not despair. At your age everything comes right in the end."

On either side of this beautiful figure a fresh and rosy visage, distinguished and charming, replaces the absent portraits to advantage. Mesdemoiselles de Pordic did not resemble each other, or did so as the red rose and the white bear mutual likeness The one blonde, melancholy, dreamy, the other a gay and sprightly brunette, who seemed the elder, but by very little The three were dressed in black, and one conjectured that the dressmaker who had fitted their

gowns lived at no great distance. "Madame" said d'Avricourt, bowing half a yard lower than one does nowadays to the duchesses of the left bank, "it must be difficult to avoid cursing your invader. I wanted to lay at your feet, as soon as possible, my excuses for this involuntary disturbance."

"Involuntary on your part, sir, but not on mine I am a soldier's daughter and I have insisted, in spite of my privilege as a defenceless old woman, on bearing my part of the expeases of war I have been rewarded by having a well-bred man sent to me Apropos," added the blind woman, with a gaiet; surprising to anyone who knew her history. seems we had a fine scape last night But, thanks to you, was appraised beforehand that the cur would not be taken "

"It will not be taken for a week, until then you are condemned to the tediousness of our presence" "The tediousness could not be

great, alas! At least, you are not too badly off in my house? Your horses agree well with mine, I hope They are not accustomed to seeing strangers; but they are old, and obliged to be peaceable "

Mesdemoiselles de Pordie became red as cherries in listening to these words. As to Raoul, he had scarcely stopped looking at one or the young girls, the blonde, as she had kept her eyes obstinately bent on the by the choir-boy's bell and the knell floor which is sometimes, for eyes

"Parion, blademoiselle" he said, at last, "it seems to me that wo met this morning "

"Yes," sho replied, delighted to turn a sadly emabarrassing conversation. Do you know, grandinother? those soldiers whom we tound in the Recerist road were under Monsteur's command. How tine it was, all those armed cavaliers in battle array, lowcrin their sabres before a poor priest who seemed the image of peace!'

"And before you, who seemed the angel of charity, Madempisene I see that you do not dread fatigue when doing good is in question."

' Alasi it could not fatigue me to return to the house of poor Annie. who leaves little children without bread or shelter

"You will deign to receive my aims for your proteges?" said Raoul,

drawing out his pocketbook.
"Oh!" cried the young girl, her over spining with los, "how good you are! How the dear little things will bless our meeting! They have gained bread for the whole winter from it " "And I," said Raoul softly, feeling

once more the emotion of the night before, "have gained from it memories which will last longer than the

Yvonno made no answer, and for a moment science reigned in the salon of the Marquise.

"Madame," the officer said at last to his hostess, who with tenso neck and watchful car was waiting for the sequel of the conversation, that it is unfortunately impossible to accompany your grandchildren in their

"My health will not permit it Ali Presently the platoon came in sight I can do is to get into the curriage of the lonely farmhouse where a for- three times a week to go and spend the evening with an old neighbor still more to be pitied than I, for she is paralyzed and does not leave her armchair."

The conversation continued for some time. The Marquise spoke to the young man of his family. It seemed they had alliances in common.

"Well," said Madamo de la Maeugon, "since we are relatives, or nearly so, you must dine with me to-morrow evening. I had a chel who has left me, and whose place has been vacant ever since But a soldier in the field accommodates himself to everything, and these little ones will do their best to prevent you from famishing."

This time the "little ones" became pale with terror, and four great beseeching eyes were raised to the offcer, as if to say:

"We hope you will not have the cruelty to accept "

But he seemed not to notice "Madame," said he, "a person more discreet than I would feel bound to refuse. For my part, I accept, only, since this is war-time, you must permit me to impose my conditions. My orderly, who could give Vatel points, will take possession of your ovens,

and you will share our booty " "Fiel sir officer, Booty! Can you be conducting yourselves like Prussians or Cossacks?"

"Not at all, although imitation is the order of the day We made hecatombs of game in our cavairy charges costly pictures which had and I brought tack my holsters full o! it."

It was the young man's turn to blush at a falsehood which did not deceive Mesdemoiselles de Pordic in the least Wounded pride was plainly evident in their glances. But in rising Raoul laid his tinger on his lips and then pointed to their grandmother, smiling with nleasure in her easychair They understood the gesture, and by a spontaneous movement each offered her hand to the lieutenant On withdrawing, the latter had a long conference with Moreau, who was an adept in contrivances of all

That evening, while they were brushing their hair in their common room, Jeanne de Pordie, the brunette. said to her sister, continuing a conversation begun much earlier

"This Vicomte d'Avricourt is really very good-looking Did you recognize him at once?"

"The minute he came in But if you knew how much better he looks on a horse, at the head of his men not so pelished, not so well brushed -more like a soldier, in fact And then, with all that, such a soft

"What! Such a soft voice! for commanding his squadron?" Yvonne blushed, but she did not think it more timely now than in the morning to relate what Raoul had

said of her eyes "How good he is!" she went on. without replying "One hundred francs! Those poor children are quite rich-richer than we are," she added, with a sad smile. "Ah! in spite of everything, this meeting, almost besido a death-bed, frightens mo a lit-

tle Who knows whether we shall not "Superstition! Why should we regret it? I never saw a man who inspired confidence so quickly. He made grandmother smile again-is not that enough to make me adore him?"

"And he will love you He will ake you and I shall remain alone You will see whether I am wrong, people always say I have the second "You don't know your trade. If he

loves one of us, it will be you. You are blonde, you are of the Gaelic type and your name is Yvonne, how do you suppose a Parisian could resist all that?"

"There! You have the faculty of of laughing at everything. Think that to-morrow we are going to dine on the bounty of this man!"

"You will have to get used to it when you are his wife. You will have, that my cure was an absolute and between you, an income of one hun-

and five hundred ! Whately, a system was a subject andred thousand francs, for his groom told Thegonice that be would have one hundred thoueand on his side.

The discussion continued for some time longer; then everything was silent in the two white beds. But in rye that could pierce the shadow, might have seen that, under the my terious pinion of the Dream, it was the face of Yvonne, the saddened beauty, which now was smiling

(To be Continued.)

A French View of Ireland

The Irish Literary Revival forms the subject of an interesting article from the pen of M Paul Dubois, which occupies no fewer than thirtytwo pages in the current issue of Revue des Deux Mondes. The writer displays an intimate knowledge of his subject, a sympathetic interest in the progress of what he calls "La Renaissance Gaellque," and a close their school hours are mer that repersonal acquaintance with events that are passing in Ireland. His promises may at times be open to question, and his conclusions may not invariably be warranted, but as a survey of the situation in regard to the language revival, and an expression of the views of an intelligent outsider anxious about the truth, the article is decidedly suggestive, and is to be welcomed as an evidence of the interest that is taken in Ireland by thinkers and politicians in other lands M. Paul Dubois traces the origin of the "Renaissance Gaelique" to "the

ideas sown from 1842 to 1845 by that

apostic of Yoing Ireland, Thomas

Davis, and the ardent poet of the 'Nation' 'Adopting the statement of W B Yeats, "one of the masters of poetry in the English language," that the final object of all politics and of all government is "the formation of the individual—the making of character," he proceeds to point out that the final object of the English Government and of English polltics has been to mould the Irish Celt in the Anglo-Saxon type; in other words, to make the Irishman an Englishman. The process was not an easy one. Up to the time of Cromwell, instead of the Irish becoming Auglicised, it was Ireland herself which had absorbed and assimilated the English or Anglo-Norman colonists and made them more Nationalist than the Nationalists. Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores. Nothing could have stopped this process of "Hibernization" were it not for the brutal persecutions of England, the Plantations and the Penal Laws of the 18th century, which for a long time destroyed all atrength of resistance, all capacity for development in the Irish people. M. Paul Dubois fixes the beginning of the work of Anglization in Ircland at the close of the 18th century. Then it was the British society and British culture represented in Ireland by the English and Protestant garrison, began to draw towards them and to exercise an influence over the Irish aristocracy, and also over little by little were losing their mother tongue. The more enlightened class, too, seeing the splendid efforts of Protestants like Grattan and Plunkett to vindicate the claims of Catholic Ireland, began to imbibe the hope that in a rapproachement with England they would find the freedom and safety of their country. Then came O'Connell, who based his political movement on the English language, to the exclusion of Irish. These influences reacted on the people. who fell under the influence of the Anglicizing process, partly through the direct and designed effect of the sys-

tem of primary education organized

in Ireland in 1831 by Stanley | Lord

Derby) and the Anglican Archbishop

Few Men have had such a Thrilling Expatience.

A Quebec Centleman who Relates an interesting Story of a Narrow Escape—Happy Deliverance Just In the Nick of Time.

Bristol, Que., June 9 - (Special)-There are not many men or women alive to-day who have passed through such a terrible trial as Mr. R Draper of this place. Mr Draper says "About four years ago I was taken ill with what I thought was Gravel. "I was suffering great pain so I sent for the doctor, he gave me some medicino and said he would call

"He came twice more and charged me fifteen dollars. I was a little better but not at all well, and in a short time after I took another bad spell

"Then a man advised me to Dodd's Kidney Pills, for he said they had cured his mother

"I thought I would try them and I got a box and commenced to take them right away

"In just one week after I had taken the first dose, I passed a stone as large as a bean, and in four days afterI passed another about the size of a grain of bariey. This gave me great relief and I

commenced to feel better at once 'The improvement continued and I gained strength very rapidly until in a short time I was as well as ever. "This is over four years ago, and I have not had the alightest roturn of the trouble since, so that I know permanent one."

doubtedly was to says out at any price, the speak the mattered lan graco amon so called "Note in thems." writer in The Real Contraction in teresting histance of a child critel work was effected in the large of friend, he write colors and a school teacher in a illi, i the West of Ireland how were to gree tog the Irish language to feel to be the struct children who soen nother of English, "I must be a of all to the plied, "spend a year in wringing that Irish out of them then the the story told by I did the tory that on a certain island on the west on t -with the exception of some coast guards - there is our over inferred nat who cannot speak tred and that is the schoolmaster' from at the prosent time, this breach writer ribserves there are old min who rement ber that in their whom days a worden tablet was hand sound their net's on which a mark was made for the h word they spoke in trick and when ceived as many strongs as there were marks on the table! The result of all the Angileizing influences has been the rapid approach towards extinction of the language of St. Parrick and St. Brigid. Both language and people have been disappearing from the land, but the decay of the language has proceeded even more rapidly than the dwindling away of the population. The old Connacht pease ant still says his Rosary in Irish. but his sons and daughters make their responses in the tongue of the Sassenach. Saddest of all, the peasantry, following the example of the middle classes, at long tast began. to feel ashamed of the old tongue. To speak that language, so sweet to the car, so fluent, so musical, so naturally poetic in its rhythm, had, says M. Paul Dubois, become in their eyes a brand of inferiority, a source of shame, a something to be bidden away. A few months ago, he says, I was told of the reply of a farm servant to a comrade who had addressed him in Irish, "Hell to your soul, can't I speak English as well

as rou! Commenting on this, M. Duboise writes, "Notice the vulgar brutality. of the expression and compare it with the awoetness of tone and the dellcacy that are the distinctive traits of the old Celtic speech In the change of language the Irish peasant inevitably loses little by little that instinctive dignity, that courtesy, that self-respect with which, even still, tourists in the poorest villages in the West are so strongly impressed, and which made Ireland in days gone by like Spain of old, a nation of gentle-

men.'

iournals."

M. Dubois has a vigorous and wholesome contempt for Shoneenism and Angloraania The creed of the Anglomaniac he condenses into a sentence, "Outside what is respectable there is nothing of any value, everything that is English is respectable; nothing is respectable save what in English." A humorous illustration in given to this "respectability" in a. story about Mr George Moore Mr. doore went into a stop in Grafton street to get a certain article of Irish manufacture, when the shop assistant informed him that the article in question was never asked for by the "respectable classes," as they only wished for the English brand. Mr. Moore's energetic reply must have somewhat startled the shop assistant, "Oh, damn the respectable classes," said he "they are the disgrace of Ireland 'So it is n small things as in great. The Shoneen grafts an English accent on his Irish brogue." Fashions manners, sports are copied from Lugiand In the theatre we only hear the "latest London. novelties," in the music halls, songs, and monologues, in which the stage Irishman acts the ignorant buffoon. Irish girls are no longer called Kathleen or Brigid, bit Mabel or Gladyn. M. Dubois complains that even the leading newspapers, however anti-English they may be in politics, are written and conducted after the English style, "with this difference, how-ever, that there is more wit and ability in The Freeman, for example, than in three fourths of the British

Whilst M. Dubois admits the force and progress of the influences that have been tending towards the Anglicization of Irriand, he sees clearly that the attempt to make Englishmen of the Irish is foredoomed to failure. The people ntight become West Britons, tucy could never become English 1. Irlande s anglicize; mais l'Irelande, le soudrait-elle, pourrait-ello jamias derenir anglalso? C'est co dont un peut douter " nation," he proceeds, "cannot by any, sort of metemps; chosis take unto itself some fine day the soul of another people, and the moment it leaves its own peculiar pathway of progress and its innate possibilities in order to copy after a neighboring nation, it disqualities and condemns itself For nations as for individuals, to imitate is to decline Ireland. can nover become a province of England, an English shire like the clent kingdom of Kent. The word "Ireland" can be reduced until it in nothing more than a geographical expression, but at Irish cannot become English in ceasing to be Celta. they will not to ome Saxons Anglicizetion will only denationalize them without giving them a new civil state, will leave them in the condition of mongrels, of the unclassed, lost hildren of history without a future as without a past For Ireland to day Anglicization can only signify de at

(Continued on page 2.X

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT P REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

Money and Dreams.

He settled himself in his roomy chair to his big, old house, where he had lived so long that the city had grown up away and beyond him, leaving the house, which had been in a fashionable neighberhood, so far down town that there was little more than the hum of business to be heard all day mound it. The old man's housekeeper brought him a cool drink, and one of his nephews came in to enquire how he had stood the

unusual heat of the day.

He had so many nephows and nieces to look after his comfort. Some even stayed in town all summer to be near him. When they tried to persuade him to go away for a little rest in the hot weather he would say:
"Rest! Who wants rest? If you le

smoney cest it rusts-rusts! Turn it over, keep turning it over; it grows, it grows!" And he would add that the aummer was the best time of all for work. The old financier was the pos-sessor of many millions. But he walked alone. This evening he sat in the twilight which settled itself not and thick about him. The night was bringing no cooling breath. The roar of the metropolls was dying away in tired sobs outside. The city's life seemed sapped with the heat. Even the old man, who never stopped his work for anything, realized that it was unusually hot tonight. He fanned himself with his newspaper and took a sip from the glass which stood near him on the ta-

He closed his eyes. He felt such a strange sense of oppression. No, he was not dizzy. It had passed, opened his eyes and put up his hand to unfasten his coller. At his neck he touched a twisted cord of slik that was around it. He pulled at the cord and drew out its length. From it hung a eing-a silver sing-old-fashioned and worn, and on it two raised hearts ly-ing against each other and rubbed smooth by time.

He sat now with his eyes closed again and his hand folded over the wing on his breast. He dreamed once more, and it was his last dream. It was summer-yes-but it was nearly fifty years ago. The dust and roar of the city gave way to the scent and quiet of an old garden; the heat to the dew of a country evening, its breeze Rightly moving the leaves of the trees and fluttering the ruffes of a girl's swalln frock, with its patiern of sumamer blossoms upon it.

A boy-such a boylsh country bosdook the silver ring, then new and whining, from his pocket and put it on the hand of the girl in the flowered mouslin frock. Then they kissed each other, and the girl fell to sobbing, with ther arms about her companion's neck, and he spoke:

"Nover mind, dear; Annie, dear. mm going away to make a fortune, and arm coming back for you, and we will he married, and I will take you away the the city, and you will be sich and have everything you want." "But I don't like the city. I should

me'so afraid and so confused, and you amight not love me there as you do mow here in the country. People in the city forget each other so."

"No, they don't; not if they really Move each other, and I love you. Noth-ing can ever make me forget you. See, mot as long as even "g comes after the May and the stars come with it."
They kissed each other again.

The ring came back to him in a letter with a flower fr ni Annie's grave. Mever once did he go to seek the grave to rest by it a moment. Work hecame his love and gold the star that Now he clasped the silver ring tight-

er, t'zhter. By and by he gasped and zeit torword. His clasp relaxed; he aighed once, a deep sigh, then lay there quite still. And later they found him sa.—Margaret Kieln in the New York "Herald."

Could Not Endure The Suffering

Of itching, Bleeding Piles-A Distressing Oase That Was Cuicd by

Dr. Chase's Cintment

Mr. F. Mann, machinists, with the Canadian Locomotive Works, and who lives at 24 Dufferin street, Kingston, Eint , states: "Dr. Chase's Ointment As, I believe, the most effective treatunent for piles that is to be obtained. I-have used it, and it cured me of **Tolording plies of a most aggravated** form. Only sufferers from piles can understand what I went through. The rainery caused by them was something awiul, and I don't believe I rould endure the same torture again. At mights especially I suffered dreadfully, and could not get rest or sleep. I found a positive cure in Dr. Chase's s)intment, and gladly recommend it to others."

There is no dispating the merit of Dr. Chase's Ointment and its effectreness as a cure for itching, bleeding and protruding piles. In nearly every community are to be found teople who have been cured of this rretched disease by Dr. Chase's thatment. It is for sale by nearly all delicis, at 60 cents a box, or will be scal postpaid on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co, Toronto,

EXPENDITURE MUCH LESS.

REVISED BRITISH PINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The state of the s

Committee to the second of the

The Expenditures Estimated at £176,359,000 ne Compared With £103.100.000 Before Peace Was Proclaimed...The Retimate of Heyeans Better by £4,050,000,

London, June 10 .-- A Parliamentary paper issued to-day presents the revised figancial statement for 1902 03. It is estimated that the expenditure will total £176,359,000 (\$881,795,000), and that the revenue will amount to £162. 435,000 (\$762,175,000). The deficit will be met out of the proceeds of a consols loan of £29,920,000 (\$149,000,000), leaving £5,995,000 (\$29,080,000) available for contingencies and the redemption of part of the national debt-

When delivering his budget speech on the 14th of April last, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated the total expendi-ture for the financial year at £193,-109,000, made up of £129,159,000 for ordinary expo-liture, £45,450,000 for war, and £48,500,000 to bring home troops, etc. The estimate then given of the revenue was £147,785,000, leaving an estimated deficit of about £45,000,-

FUTURE POLICY OF BRITAIN. A. R. Colqubonn's Paper Before the Colonial Institute.

London, June 11.-Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun's paper, read last night before the Colonial Inatitute, was an able and comprehensive aurvey of the future policy of the British Empire as essentially a colonia: policy. It was not an alarmist paper, but a cool, well-reasoned argument, pointing to the conclusion that the empire must be bound together by federation. Mr. Colquhoun advocated, with the approval of a large and intelligent audience in Whitchall rooms, a closer commercial union between the mother country and the colonies, representation of the colstitute, was an able and comprehensive the colonies, representation of the colonies in an imperial Council and measures for common defence.

He discussed the project of a British zollverein and preferential doll a within the empire without committing himself to any definite scheme, and contended that Parliament was overwhelmed with routine business and that an Imperial Council was indispensable, since fresh impulses from the colonics arere needed in order to invigorate national polloy. He described Britain as ill equi ped for the described Britain as ill equi iped for the desperate atruggle for existence new going on among nations, and asserted that colonials must come forward and contribute to the expenses of the Imper-lal household. Air. Colquhoun's paper was closely followed, and his warnings against one-sided free trade in a pre-tection world, and against the annexa-tion of British shipping lines by Am-erican capitalists, when Germany was in a position to command a maritime alliance, were warmly applauded. Colonel Denison present

Golonel Denison presented his argument for levyl t a war tax on all imports in all Editish ports with force and lucidity, ar' replied both to Mr. James Bryos and Mr. John Morley's arguments against the bread tax.

The discussion was continued by The discussion was continued by several eminent colonial representatives,

and was a most animated one. It was a significant demonstration of the fact that while Sir Michael Alicks-Beach has proclaimed hat the British Empire cannot be sacrificed for the sal of the col-onics a combination for b siness and defence has become the great issue in English politics.

MURRYING TO VENEZUELA.

German Craisers Leave St. Thomas Under Murried . Orders.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., June 10 .- The German cruiser Falke sailed for La-Guayiri, Venezuela, yesterday, and the German cruiser Gazel'e sailed for the same port to-day, under hurried orders from Berlin.

NEW PRESCA MINISTRY.

Announcement Formally Made the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, June 10 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, after a speech by the President, M. Bourgeois, on assuming the Presidency, the Premier, M. Combes, made the Ministerial declaration. It was on the lines of the synopsis already cabled and was received in slience by the Moderates and Right, while by the Radicals and Radical Socialists it was warmly applauded. The Chamber decided to discuss the Covernment's programme on Thursday, and then adourned.

OFF TO THE COROYATION.

Geterner-General, Provincial Premiere and Miltiary Contingent. Steamship Parislan, St. Lawrence River, June 7 .- "The great question of the age is transportation." This sen-tence ke, t time to the rhythm of the machiner which propelled the good ship Parisian down the broad St. Lawrence River towards the quaint old City of Quebec, where the officers, non-commissiened officers and privates of the coronation contingent are waiting to embark. Thanks to the courtesy of the officials of the Allan Line, I have ubtained possession of one of the passenger lists, specially arranged for what is an historical voyage, of the ar intantial vessel so long known as the blue ribbon boat of the Allan Line,

A Governor-General heads the list, and among the notables on board are:-Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland; the Hon. George Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Arti. r Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and the lion. L. J. Tweedle, Premier of New Brunswick, four of the guests in-vited by the Imperial Occernment to take part in the coming festivities.

Mrs. Labranche, a Montreal woman, was overtaken by a train on a bridge. She managed to avoid the train by clingto a to a nost, but died from fright.

The Sense of Humor.

He was an ordinarily mild and inoffersive little gentleman who had lived for many happy, uneventful years in farther Chelsen, when a volinto his hands. In this he read of delicious practical jokes played with un-failing success by Vivier and Sothern, and of how that great comedian, J. L. Toole, brought confusion to a baker's shop displaying in the window a sign. "Families supplied," by requesting that three girls and a boy should be sent

round as soon as possible.
"This," no said, "is the exercise of true wit." Then he went out, still chuckling.

In farther Cheisea, where custom is drawn by halfpence from the needy, stands an eating-house which endeavors to attract the hungry by pasting on its front this dublous message, "Everything as nice as mother makes

"The very place," said the tittle gentleman, and entered. "I can have a meal?" was his first

"Yes-straight through," said the woman behind the counter, pointing to an inner partition of the shop. "Any everything as nice as mother makes it?" he asked.

"That 's in the window." "But how nice does mother make

"Jim," said the woman, calling into space, "here's a cove wants to know how nice mother makes it," and she "Garn," came a beery voice; "must

be balmy on the crumpet. Turn 'im Nothing daunted, the little man went "Supposing she doesn't make it at all nice? Supposing she makes it very nasty, what then?"

No answer.

The woman went on frying onlons, but her eye gleamed. "What if I don't remember any

mother? What If she never made any thing at all? What If---" He got no further, but found himself thrust violently through the door to the pavement outside, while a voice admonished him: "Ere, you, don't come interfering 'ere—if yer wants a sausage and mashed, say so. If not, get out." And as he retreated hastily, though with dignity, the voice followed faintly: "Bedlam-that's the place for

the likes of you-Bedlam."

The discomfited little gentleman had walked nearly a mile before his recov-ery was completed by d sign, hung over a boot shop, which caught his eye, "Wear Parkinson's Boots," ran the legend.

The little man fairly leaped into the

shop.
"Why?" he asked, in mild enquiry.
"Beg pardon, sir," said the assistant
who had hurried forward to greet him.
"Why should I wear Parkinson's

"Because they are the best, sir. We use nothing but the best feather." "What's the matter with my own ?" The usulatant glanced down. "Uppers want mending and heels

teveling, sir. Do you a perfect boot for fifteen shillings." "But supposing Parkinson's don't fit

"We keep all alses, sir."

"Yee, but I don't know that I care about wearing another man's boots." "Of course, air, if you prefer to go on buying boots like those you've got on; but," with a deprecatory smile, "we can turn you out a much better article for fifteen shillings."
"But my name is Pettigraw, and I

don't think it would be legal for me to wear Parkinson's boots-it looks like robbery." "Hobbery?" said the assistant sharp-

ly. "Our prices are as low as they can be for sound wearing qualities. . If there's nothing further to-day, sir," holding open the door, "good morn-

"Some people," said Pettigrow to himsolf, as he waited for his homeward bus, "have no sense of hunner. I wonder how Toole managed it?"-"Punch."

A Useful Helpmate.

The editor of the Grapevine "Tele-graph," after spending all years without a break, in the editorial barness, felt himself entitled to a vacation, and went away to the mountains for a month's hunting and fishing, teaving his wife in charge of the paper. On his return he was astonished to find his office overflowing with potatoes. Everything that could be turned into a receptacle was filled with them. Each pigeonhole in his desk contained a potate. The drawer of his editorial table was bursting with potatoes. Old ink-logs, lined with papers, were filled and heaped with them. There were potatoes in the coal-bucket, in the ashpan, and even in the stove-itself.

They were no small potatoes, either Every one of them was as his as his fist, and some were as bly as two fists. The collection would have taken a preenium at a county fair.
"Lucy," he said, after the greetings

were over, "what does all this mean?" "Oh," she almost sobbed, "I wanted to do something original, and so I an-nounced, in the first number of the paper I printed after you went away, that the 'Telegraph' would be sent for one year to the person sending us the largest potato raised in this county, for aix months to the person sending the next largest, and for three months to the one sending the third largest. The po-tatoes began coming it right away. and they're been coming it. right away, and they're been coming ever since. Some persons, I am afraid, have tried to get all three of the prizes. I have begged the people not to send any more, and I do believe they are doing it now for a joke. We ci., 't announce any prizes till that they have been any prizes till that they have been any prizes till that they have been any prizes till that they are they are doing they are any prizes till they quit coming, and shere are some boys in the other room with their pockets buiging with them right now, and-Ob, Cyrus, what shall

"Do?" said the editor, with a grin on bis face. "Do? The right thing to do would be for me to go away for another month and let you continue to edit the paper. Potatocs are worth a dollar a bushel, and you have got enough of them here to pay all the expenses of my trip, and all they cost us is a dollar and seventy-five cents' worth of 'Telegraph,' If you want an apprentice, just consider me in line for the

1039.-Strike among the laborers employed by William the Conqueror to build Hasting Castle. A number were beheaded and a number sent to

France as stavos.

THE SUPPLYING COURT,

Prospects of the Barly Referencest of My Heary Strong,

Ottawa, June 10 -The latest rumor in political circles is that Sir Henry Strong is to retire from the Supremo Court at an early date and be succeeded as Chief Justice by Hon. Justice Taxchereau. It is also sald that Mr. Justice Armour will be made a Judge of the Supreme Court. Who would get the Ontario Judgeship vacated by such a shufile does not appear. Sir Henry Strong would not, according to report, retire immediately to private life, but would take the Chairman-hip of the commission to revise the statutes at a handsome remuneration. The Globe correspondent heard of the possibility of these changes in a reliable quarter, but is unable to give them as official. He was assured some days ago, however, that important developments were soon likely to take place in regard to Si Henry Strong's retirement. The ques-tion as to who would succeed Sie Henry Strong in the event of his withdrawal from the Bench has often been discussed, and the general opinion seems to be that precedent must govern, if this view is correct, then Mr. Justice Tascherenu would be called upon to preside by virtue of seniority, and it would be the first time since its formation that the court has had a Chief Justice of French-Canadlan de-cent.

CANADIAN ARCH IN LONDON.

To be Labelled "The Future Granary of the limpire."

London, June 11 .- The Canadian coronation arch in Whitchall will certainly be one of the novelties of the corons. tion. The structure of wood will be only a background for a representation of the cercal products of the colony. The leaves of the maple and other representative trees and flowers of Canada will figure on its surface, and beneath the archway under which the procession will pass will appear the motto "The Future Granary of the Empire."

Australia Against a Zollverein. liorace London, June 11.—Sir Agent-General for iand, dissented from the proposals for a British zolli crein, and emphatically declared that Australians would blad themselves to supply a permanent force of 100,000 soldiers for Imperial defence and contribute liberally to naval arma-ments, but would not ask liritain to inroduce a zollvereln which would be unfair to her own people.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Labor Commissioner Weight Con-oludes His Investigation,

New York, June 10 .- This afternoon Commissioner of Labor Wright had a two hours' conference with President Base of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, President Oliphant of the Delaware & Hudson Company and Pres-ident Tuesdale of the Delaware, Lacka-wanna & Western. Mr. Wright said that the books had been opened and he had secured all facts and figures, and now had sufficient information from both sides of the coal atrike. He declared his investigation as practically over.
The information secured by Mr.
Wright for the President will touch at

the root of the difficulty, and will ex-plain the "real causes" leading to the great industrial conflict, which causes have been jealously guarded on both sides. Mr. Wright declares that he has not been exting as an arbitrator or nanot been acting as an arbitrator or pacificator. What use President Roosevelt will make of the official report when it reaches him will only be known when he takes the public into his confi-

The Presidents of the coal roads immediately affected by the strike made public to-day letters and telegrams which have passed 'etween the operators and President listchell and other representatives of the United Mine Workers. The operators introduced the correspondence with a preface which gives, in brief, the history of the unionizing of the anthracite coal miners after the establishment of the United Mine Workers, originally an organization of bituminous coal miners; the agreement to an advance of 10 per cent, in wages in 1901, following the strike of 1900; the abolishment of the aliding scale, and, finally, the invitation of February 14, 1902, to the operators to a joint conference to form a wage scale for the ensuing year, and their reasons for declining such con-

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 10 .- Not much significance is given President Mitchell's visit to Commissioner Wright, it being generally believed here that he went to New York merely to give the Labor Commissioner some inside, information for the benefit of President Roosevelt.

President Mitchell said to-night that the strike is no nearer a settlement now than it was before he went to New Yerk.

A DEADLY CORNADO.

Ten Persons Killed and Rive Houses Wrecked. (Associated Press Despatches.)

Lake Park, Minn., June 10 .- A tornado swept through the county twelve miles north of here yesterday afternoon, cutting a path two miles wide and three miles long. Nine farm houses were destroyed and ten persons are reported The church at Spangle was demolished. Further details bave not yet reached here.

Ulez, Minn., June 10.—A tornado formed five miles west of this place yesformed five miles west of this place yes-terday, and swept over an area of a half-mile wide and probably twenty miles long. It killed four persons, in-jured many more, and demolished num-erous buildings. Reports from various sections show that many persons were badly injured. Hundreds of head of stock were killed.

Advantageous Terms.

"I hear that you have compromised your suit for damages against the P D. and Q. Raliroad Company." "Yes." "Advantageously?" "Very." "What "Advantageously?" were the terms?" "They paid my lawyer's bill."- Tens Topics."

gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble,



Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre

The ann Ontario Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre (below Quebce) will take place, thue year, on Tuesday, July 22nd. It will be under the patronage of the

Most Rev. Archbishop, of Kingston, and the direction of the Rev. D. A. Twomay, P.P., Tweed, Ont., to whom all communications as to rates and time limits may be addressed. Further parti lars in a later issue of The Catholic Register.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat is Firmer_The Cheese Trade -Live Stock Active. Tuesday Evening, June 10.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

The receipts of grain were light on the street market this morning. Prices were street market this morning. Prices were, only steady.
Wheat—Was steady, 1 load of goose selling at 65%c per bushel and 3 loads of feed wheat at 70c per bushel.
Oats—Were a little easier, 500 bushels selling at 50c to 50%c per bushel.
Hay—Was steady, 15 loads selling at \$11 to \$13 per ton for timothy and \$8 to \$9 per ton for clover.
Straw—Was steady, 2 loads selling at \$9 per ton. per ton.

Eggs-ire firmer, selling at an advance of le per dosen. They now bring 14c to 15c per dosen.

· Cheese Markets.

Cheese Markets.

Campeliford, June 10.—There were 1.60s boxes of cheese boarded to-day. Sales were as follows:—Alexander, 220 at 94c; Magrath, 600, and Brenton 200, at 94c. likton, June 10.—At our cheese beard to-day-twelve factories offered 1.645 boxes; bigliest bid, 9 9 16c; 470 boxes sold. Buyers:—McGrath, Sprague and McGinnon, ingersoll, June 10.—Offeriogs to day. 7... 1010 boxes first weck June make. No sales on board: D 9.16c offered, palesmen asking Paci market quiet.

Teroute Live Stock.

There was quite a brisk trade at the Toronto Cattie Market this morning. The receipts were fairly beavy and as there was a good demand for all classes of cattie the efferings were all readily purchased at the efferings were all readily purchased at the same prices generally as those which were in force during last week. There were among the offerings many cattle of a class superior to those of last week, and so they sold at prices somewhat in advance of last week's best. Export cattle were selling at an advance of 12½c per cwt for the best, and picked lots of butchers' cattle were quite 30c per cwt higher than on Friday last. Trade in other lines was about steady. There was a better demand, however, for apring lambs and the lighter grades sold at an advance of about 25c each. There was no change in the price of bogs and with only middling receipts the market had an easter feeling. each. There was no change in the price of hogs and with only inidding receipts the market had an easier feeling.

Export Cattle—Were in good demand and add well at an advance of 121/c for the heat offerings. Choice cattle were worth \$5.50 to \$6.02½ per cwt and medium ones sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle—Were in atrong demand and sold at \$5.05 to \$5.00 per cwt for picked lots. Choice ones were worth \$5 to \$5.03 per cwt.

Freders and Stockers—Were steady, selling at \$4 to \$5 per cwt for short-keep feeders and \$3.75 to \$5 per cwt for heavy stockers.

Sheep-Were steady, selling at \$3.75 to Slicep-Were steady, aciling at \$3.70 to \$4 per ewt for export ewas.
Lambs-Were a little firmer, the lighter spring lambs sciling at an advance of 25c each. They were worth \$2.50 to \$4.50 each, Hogs-Were steady at \$6.87% per cwt for choice and \$6.02% per cwt for lights and fats.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 10,-Cattle-Breelpts, 4,000; guid to prime aters, 87.25 to \$7,75; poor to medicus, \$5.25 to \$7; stockers and feed, ers, \$2.70 to \$3.25; cows, \$1.50 to \$3.00; helfers, \$2.50 to \$6.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; hulls, \$2.50 to \$5.00; canves, \$2.50 to \$0.50; Texas steers, \$3.50 st. Hogs-Receipts, 25,000; mixed and butchers, \$7 to \$7.47%; good to choice heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.55; rough heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.55; high, \$6.53 to \$7.36; hulk of sales, \$7.10 to \$7.55, 5heep-Receipts, 12.500; good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$6.15; western sheep, \$5.23 to \$6.15; native lambs, clipped, \$6.28 to \$0.75; western lambs, clipped, \$5.26 to \$7.

Leading Wheat Markets.

68% British Markets.

London, June 10.—Close—Wheat, on passage heavy and depressed. Make, on passage rather easier. Wheat—English country markets of resterday easy, French country markets quiet but steady.

Paria, June 10.—Close—Wheat, tone dull: June 221 46c, September and December 205 75c.

Antwerp, June 10.—No. 2 red winter, 1746.

Allen's ∠ung Balsa.m The best Cough Medicine.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be the first thought and must be rigorously ineleted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains no opium in any form and is sale, sure, and prompt in cases of Croup. Colds, deep-seated Coughs. Try it now, and be convinced

DEATHS

NOLAN - Suddenly, on Sunday, June 8, 1902, Denis J. Nolan of the Yonge street fire hall.

PURITY REFRIGERATOR

gives entire estisfaction. It keens rovisions perfectly without any commingling of flavors-ucce very Ittle fce and never becomes foul or musty. Call and ece it.

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until you get double your money's

worth out of it in comfort and con-

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"My Valet" FOUNTAIN THE TAILOR.

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How Cheerful the House is where

Cowan's

PERFECTION

Cocoa

sed. It is absolutely pure, very refreshing and nourishing.

***************** Toronto, May 7, 1902. To the Advertising Manager Catholic Register:

Dear Sir-In renowing my advertisement for the current year in your paper, I feel obliged to compliment you on its merit as an advertising medium. I have decided to double the

space used last year, which I speaks for itself. Yours.

H. C. TOMLIN, The Toronto Bakery.



50c, and \$1.00 Bettles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited

JAS. J. C'HEARN House and Sign Painting Graining in all its variety. Paper bang. ing e'c., etc.

SOLICITS A TRIAL OFFICES: 161 QUEEN ST. WEST 3 D'ARCY Opposite Gagoede Hall Telephone Main 2677, Telephone Main 217



Typewriters All makes, rented \$2.50 to \$5,00 per month. CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO. Toronte.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE 4 TRIPS DAILY

(Except Sunday,) STRS. CHICORA AND CORONA On and after JUNE 2nd Will leave You'ge Street Dook, East Side st 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and

4.45 p.m. For Niggara, Queenston and Lewiston. connecting with New York Central and Mudson River R. R., Michigan Central R. R., Magnes Palls Park & River R, R., and Magnes Gorge R. R.

JOHN FOY, Orneral Manager

A BUILDER-ARE YOU LOSING WEIGHT?-"The D. & L." Emulsion will always help and sulfd you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back' health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.



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NICKEL PLATED Chafing Dishes

Rice Lewis & Son

52 and 54 King St. East, Toronto.

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Leaving, Toronto 9.00 a.m. Daily South Parkdale 9.06 a.m. le The Favorite Train between

Torento, Hamilton, Magara Falls, Buffalo and Eastern Points Solid vestibule train to Buffalo, with

Puliman Parlour Car.
Train returning leaves Buffalo (Lehigh Valley Depot) 6.20 p.m. dally. Arrives at Toronto 9145 p.m. Direct connection for Montreal and

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HON. E. J. DAVIS. Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Toronto, Ont.

THE OPINION OF AN ADVER-

TISER. To the Editor of The Register:

Dear Sir-It gives me much pleasure to state that the advertisement which I have in The Catholic Register has well paid me. As a rule I find it difficult to tell from which source trade comes through advertising, but on several occasions I know good patrons have come to me through your paper.

> Yours, E. McCORMACK.

31 Jordan street, Toronto.