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THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland

Interesting Lectures on Irish Subjects - A Policeman's Social Love English Education Bill a Small Instalment of Justice The Catholic Truth Society in Scotland.

A frightful tragedy occurred at a place called Cappagh, about five miles from Tralee. It appears that a policeman named Maxwell, stationed in Cappagh, became enamoured with a school mistress named Lilly. She declared to marry him. This proposal on May 17th she refused. He meditated a dreadful revenge. He left the barracks with a loaded revolver, and having met Miss Lilly returning from school he warned her what he was going to do, and immediately fired two shots at her. One struck her in the chest and she immediately fell to the ground. Maxwell then being shot dead by the barrel of the revolver in his mouth and blew out his brains. The injured girl is progressing favorably.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, had practical testimony given him of the devotion and affection in which he is held. In November last his Lordship's health was in anything but a satisfactory state, and he decided to avail himself of some of the well-known Continental health resorts to secure his restoration to an active and vigorous life. His Bishop's return to their midst, and an address and presentation was decided, the function in connection with which took place at Farran Ferris. There was a large gathering of priests, and the address, composed in eloquent and forcible terms, was read by the Venerable Archbishop Coghlan. A purse of 100 guineas was also presented to his Lordship.

Leotaring before the Gaelic League on the Irish bards, Mr. Douglas Hyde said the advent of the Danes led to great suppression of the bards. They were not allowed to give instruction, and at about this time the distinctions of different classes of bards died out and became forgotten. After the battle of Clontarf, bardic literature received another impetus which lasted until the coming of the Normans again brought confusion. The statement as to the slaying of the Welsh bards by one of the Edwards was now looked upon as a fiction. Most audacious acts were passed against the bards in the reign of Edward I, and the reasons which were given to justify them were as false as the usual English habit of effrontery of the period could ever attain. One of the reasons given was that the ditties which the Irish bards were in composition of rebellion and rapine, and encouraged the nobles to follow all kinds of vices. The bardic colleges remained as civilizing centres for the cultivation of art from the time of Cormac MacArt down to the middle of the 17th century. About that time the bards were in confusion. One of them existed in the 18th century. People often confounded the bards with the harpists, but the real bards did not carry harps; they were verse makers and were no more musicians than the poet Laureate was. If the Irish language must go, which please God, would not happen as long as the Gaelic League was in existence, let them transplant into the English what they had to give and what was worth giving to check that blighting spectre, the Anglicization of the Irish people.

Looking in the Leinster Hall, on Irish music, Dr. Culwick, of Dublin, made the observation that the bulk of our beautiful Irish airs sprang into existence before modern modulation was thought of, and before the tricks of modern musical science and modern harmony had germinated. If any note which implied modulation or chromatic effect occurred in any version of an air it was a corruption, and untrue to the original intention and spirit of the music. Amongst the airs sung or played in illustration of Dr. Culwick's explanations were, in the first period, "The Dawning of the Day," and the "Dirge of O'Sullivan Boore"; in the second, "Gramscathra," and "A Boon of the Peace of the Water," a Munster version of "Alleen Aroon," which Dr. Culwick said was the most accurate that was extant, and "The Valley Jay Smiling Before me"; and in the third period "The Yellow Blisters," "I'll Make my Love a Broom of Grass," "Silent, Oh, My," and "Pluxty Kelly." A case which has attracted a great deal of attention in Dublin, called the Walsh will case, arose out of the misapplication of a charitable bequest contained in the will of Eliza Walsh, who died in the month of July, 1894. The Commissioners of Charitable Donations took action against the Archbishop of Dublin and Father O'Malley in the matter. Judgment has been given by the Master of the Rolls, deciding that an unintentional breach of trust has been committed by Father O'Malley. The relation of the Archbishop to the case was perfectly clear and proper.

A very largely-attended meeting of evicted tenants only on the Clauriecarra, Lewis and other estates in county Galway, has been held at Kenny's Hotel, Portlanna, for the purpose of devising a plan for having Canon Scully's project enlarged so as to embrace the evicted tenants of all Ireland. There were 102 principal ex-tenants present, viz.: From Portlanna division, 45; Woodford of the Mountain, 70; the Lewis estate of Glenties, 17; Eyre court, 5; and others from Loughrea, &c. Most of them in attendance had been farmers in good circumstances whose names recalled lively recollections of stirring scenes in the campaigning days.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society a handsome testimonial, recording the services rendered and the Society's acknowledgment, was awarded to Mrs. Catherine Moynihan, 88 years of age, a

farmer's wife of Killobanu Camp, county Kerry, for an act of gallantry on the 20th of December last, whereby she was the means of saving three girls, Maria, Sarah and Mary Moore, aged 9 and 7 years, a farmer's daughters, and Honoria Kennedy, a nine-year-old daughter. The children were returning from school at Kiltorcan on the afternoon of the date mentioned when, on crossing the river, they were blown by a wooden plank, the water Mrs. Moynihan fortunately witnessed the occurrence, and rushing to the spot at once plunged in and caught the children, whom she supported until further help came.

A shooting party, following on a visit to the previous day, took place in the Castleconnock county Limerick. The sub-sheriff, Mr. Lucas, evicted John Bourke of the Powell estate, and a caretaker, Patrick Lyons, was put in charge. Bourke took refuge in an out-house and he and Lyons had a fight as to whether he should remain or not.

Mr. Staush O'U MacDermott, J.P., Clonoge, Foyford committed suicide by shooting himself. The report has caused profound sensation and the deepest regret in the district where he was popular as a landowner. A writer of a special article in the Daily Chronicle speaking of the work being done by the Sisters of Charity at Foyford in the County Mayo says:— "They are proud of the fine quality of goods they turn out, and aim at equalling the highest standard of production. About all things they desire an English market, for the English have money to spend, and their people are poor. What a godsend the weekly mill wage is to their homes can scarcely be realized in a short time. The people occasionally eat meat. The Superior nuns note with pride that when they came to Foyford there was but one butcher—an amateur—in the neighbourhood. Now there are three professional butchers, also making a good living. The enterprise of the Sisters does not end with the factory. They teach girls cookery, dairy work, laundry work, &c., and encourage the people to rear poultry, superior breeds of fowls being given out to the peasantry by the Congested Districts Board."

An army pensioner named Phil Smith only two months home from India, got married to an elderly woman named Fraher, who has a cottage and a plot of land at Scarf, Ballycroy, a country district between Carrigrohane and Clonbeg. The couple were in a quarrel some time back. The pensioner and his wife were in the house when the pensioner's wife was killed in the fracas.

Deep regret was felt throughout Wexford county, when the death of the Very Rev. Canon Loughlin Dromey, Canon of Drogheda, had attained to the fine old age of 78. He was born in Cashinstown parish, near New Ross, and was cousin of the celebrated Bishop of Kilmore and Leighlin, Most Rev. Dr. Doyle. The tenants on the estate of Mr. James Boyce of Tincurra, situated at Ballybawn, near Glynn Co., Wexford, have agreed with their landlord for the purchase of their holdings. The daughter of a small farmer named Felix Doyle, Co. Wick, was married to a man named John Doyle, who was a farmer near the yard of her house to a field some distance away. Having emptied the cart the girl was returning when feeling fatigued she took a seat on the vehicle. The wheel of the cart met with a huge stone which was crushing the unfortunate girl. Death was instantaneous, and the horse made frantic efforts to extricate itself, and in its struggles actually beat out its brains.

Intervened by a representative of the Westminster Gazette with reference to the Education Bill, his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan states:— "The Bill gives us an opportunity, and for so much maintained, there is scant justice in such a small measure of relief. What we demand is not a five shilling but a twenty shilling payment to the pound. The State is bound in justice to put our schools on a level of equality with the Board schools. We have enough to do to build and maintain our school buildings. It is as much the duty of the State to provide for the education of our children as for the children in the Board schools. The parents are not to be asked to make sacrifices for the education of our children, and we shall never relinquish one of our schools. For our part we would continue, as we have done in the past to build and maintain our school buildings and to pay for as a measure of popular control which would destroy or tend to destroy the distinctive religious character of the schools, but every penny of the money spent from the public purse should be accounted for, that we readily admit."

Under the auspices of his Grace the Archbishop of Edinburgh the Catholic Truth Society, Scotland, has now entered upon another year, with strong claims which it has on the interest and support of all Catholics. The following list of names have been granted to the Society by the Holy See: (1) A Plenary Indulgence, applicable to the souls in purgatory, to be gained by all members who visit the Oratory of the association or the principal Church in the respective diocese on the day of enrolment or on any day within the octaves of the following feasts: St. Andrew, Ap., 30th November; St. Margaret, Queen, 10th June; St. Patrick, Bp., Conf., 17th March; St. Columba, Abbot, 21st June; St. Ninian, Bp., Conf., 10th September, provided that, having gone to Confession and Communion, they pray for some space of time for the spread of the Holy Faith and according to the intentions of His Holiness. (2) An indulgence of 300 days, to be gained by members as often as they induce another to join the association or attend any of the meetings, general or local, which are held in accordance with the constitutions of the society.

JUSTICE VERSUS DIPLOMACY.

A deliberate attempt is being made in England by the friends of the Canadian Liberal Government, to undermine the position of Manitoba Catholics upon the school question, and alienate from them the sympathy of English ecclesiastics, who are practically told in no many words that the Catholics of Manitoba and, indeed, of Canada generally, are a disgruntled collection of fanatics who will not be satisfied with a fair and reasonable settlement of the dispute.

It would be as well to make our English friends understand once for all that we are fighting not for now and unheeded privileges, but for the liberty to educate our children as we please, a liberty granted to us under the constitution, and of which our confederates in Manitoba have been unjustly deprived by the oppressive action of a bigoted majority.

This question is of the gravest import, not to Manitoba Catholics alone, but to Catholics in every province in the Dominion. To submit now at this stage of the matter, would be absolutely fatal, not to the cause of those immediately concerned, but to the small shreds of liberty that are yet enjoyed by Ontario Catholics, a liberty which may at any moment be withdrawn by the action of a future government, if that of the authorities in Manitoba is not finally defeated by the triumph of right and justice.

"The Martin Act" is a law abolishing separate schools and compelling Catholics to send their children to public (i. e., Protestant) schools or to the Catholic schools. It was alleged that Catholic schools were inefficient. That was no reason for doing away with their root and branch, and establishing a system of schools that were, and are, abhorrent to every good Catholic anxious for the welfare of the souls of his children.

But there was a deeper reason still, a reason which had its root in bigoted hatred of Catholic education and the Catholic Church. This was, of course, indignantly denied, but it has been abundantly proved by the howl of exultation that went up from every Orange lodge in the country, and which swelling in volume as it rolled along finally raised a din that drove the Conservative Government (the Orange Government) from office, on the specious pretext that they had attempted to interfere with Provincial autonomy.

But, below this, there was yet another force at work. The Conservative Government had blundered and blundered badly. It was a case requiring the most skillful manipulation, the most delicate diplomacy, it needed the keenest and most subtle weapons that could be brought to bear upon it. And that did the Conservative Government do? Instead of politely beating about the bush, and using language to conceal their thoughts, they bluntly and deliberately said: "You have committed an act of injustice in taking the separate schools from the Catholics of your Province; you are oppressing a minority; the judgment of the Privy Council gives us the right to remedy the grievance of the Manitoba Catholics, and we mean to do it, you must give back their separate schools."

Of egregious blunder! O, stupendous folly! to thus fling away the razor edged rapier of statesmanship for the bludgeon of plain matter of fact! A yell of execration went up from the vast "No-Popery" section of the country, and the loudest howlers were the men who, a few months before were the backbone of the Tory party, and hated Liberalism like poison.

Now came the opportunity for which the party that had long languished in the chilly shades of opposition was waiting, an opportunity which the writer of this article has no hesitation in saying was deliberately made for them by their Liberal colleagues in the Province of Manitoba. Blessed with a leader whose clever and unscrupulous diplomacy is only equalled by his unfeeling verbiage, the Liberal Government was steered safely into power on—what? The tariff plank? The reciprocity question? The Free Trade platform? Prohibition? On none of these, but simply and solely on the question of non-interference with Manitoba, and in Quebec, on the promise of justice for the Catholic minority.

"All is fair in love and politics," but was it fair, was it right, was it just for the Liberal leader to tell the Catholics that the Remedial Bill did not go far enough, and that if he were returned to power he would do twice as much for them as the Conservatives had done, for then, when that power for which he asked was his, brought to the people with a deliberate promise to do them justice, and even more justice than his opponents had attempted to do, and by offering them a miserable compromise that leaves them practically bound hand and foot at the mercy of those who hate their religion and their clergy?

Mr. Laurier knew the Remedial Bill was defective, he knew in what way it was defective; it called for the absolute and unequivocal restoration of the

separate schools, without any clauses regarding the rendering of those schools more efficient, the proper training of teachers, and the systematic and regular supervision by duly qualified inspectors.

And yet he would give the Government no advice, he would give them no help, he would move the six months' hoist and defeated the bill unconditionally, he pursued all through a system of "masterly inactivity," and why? Because he saw in this question a loop-hole through which he and his party might crawl to power, and he used it by playing upon the hopes of Quebec, and the prejudices of Ontario. It is a shameful story, a shameful alike as regards the religious bigotry and intolerance of the people and the disregard of right and justice evidenced by those serving politicians, whether Liberal or Conservative.

Had Mr. Laurier really desired to help the oppressed minority in Manitoba, had he really desired to see justice done, he would, for the once, have put party considerations completely aside and assisted the Government to restore the separate schools to the Manitoba Catholics in a high state of efficiency. But no, the "diamond-casted patriot," this "silver-tongued orator," this "idol of the French-Canadian," (with the feet of clay) would do nothing without a bribe, the bribe of power, and when that bribe had been given, basely truckles to the majority with a "settlement" that is no settlement at all. But it is not "vse victis" yet; the Bishops have not submitted, nor will they while they have an inch of ground. There is no sterner fighter than a Bishop of the Catholic Church when he fights in defence of his flock against those who would deprive them of their most sacred rights. But if the Pope—my friends, the Pope knows only too well what it is for which his devoted sons in Canada are struggling; he himself has gone through a similar struggle, and out of his own resources has been obliged to create and maintain a system of schools to counteract the terrible effects of Godless education by the Government.

His Holiness has not yet bidden us to be silent, and accept the few crumbs which our enemies have disdainfully thrown to us, and until he does, we will continue to demand the restoration of our rights, and with them the peace of the country, and cessation of hostility on religious lines.

But the separate schools cannot be restored now, it would cost too much. What is that to us? The authorities who unjustly deprived us of them in Manitoba should have thought of that.

When a man claims an estate of which he has been robbed, is he told that he cannot have it on the ground that its restoration would beggar the thief who robbed him of it? Course not; he is required to produce clear and indubitable proofs of ownership, and upon these, every jot and tittle of his property is restored to him without question. The Manitoba Catholics had separate schools, those schools were guaranteed to them by the Constitution, the proofs were produced, the Dominion Government admitted those proofs, in doing which it had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

But "the separate schools cannot be restored because it would cost too much." It has already cost the country dear both in money and good-will, and before the final day of reckoning arrives, as it surely will, it will have cost still more.

Since the above was written a despatch in the daily papers informs us that His Grace Archbishop Langevin intends to re-organize the Separate School Board abolished by the Manitoba School Act, and to re-open the Parochial schools in all districts. His Grace deserves the hearty support of every Catholic in the Dominion, and he will receive it, or we are much mistaken in our self-reliance. The Manitoba Catholics, will in future, as until justice is done, be compelled to support not only their own schools but also the public schools established by the Government.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Cardinal Moran a Candidate for New South Wales in the Elections.

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, has definitely consented to stand as candidate for the representation of New South Wales at the approaching Australian Federation. He is a nephew of the late Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin, and was formerly Bishop of Ossory. This election will be the biggest thing in polling the Colonies have ever seen. Each Colony forms one vast constituency in itself for this particular purpose. The population of New South Wales is one-third Irish and Catholic, and if they all plump for the Cardinal, as they are pretty sure to do, he stands a very good chance of heading the poll, and throwing the professional politicians into the shade.

The Public should bear in mind that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain, and loosening stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or lumps, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

The Waverley Bicycle. \$100 \$60. The Waverley Bicycle for 1897 is the acme of bicycle construction. New and expensive principles of construction involved make the cost of building enormous. Hence the price is \$100. The only bicycle with true bearings. Last year the Waverley was as good as any wheel in the market—better than most. Because new machinery was not needed for its continued construction, the price of the improved 1896 model has been reduced to \$60—a saving of \$25 to you. Catalogue Free. INDIANA BICYCLE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Stratford Items.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The death of Mr. H. Wrightson of Chicago, formerly a resident of this city, took place in that city on Saturday, Feb. 20th. His many friends here will regret to hear of his death. Mr. Wrightson was many years ago one of Stratford's most prominent citizens. He was an active worker in the St. Vincent de Paul Society while here. He went to Manitoba at the time of the land boom and afterwards moved to Chicago, where he succeeded in amassing considerable wealth in the produce commission business on South Water street. His wife was Miss Christina Kidd, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Kidd of Dublin. He was 40 years of age. His remains were taken to Port Hope, Ontario, his parental home, where they were interred. R. I. P.

The mother of William Blair, ex-Postmaster of this city, died in Toronto on Wednesday, Feb. 24, aged 80 years. Mrs. Blair was well known in Stratford, having spent a good part of her life here until a few months ago. The funeral took place from the residence of Edward Slack to St. Michael's Cemetery. C. J. Rogan is in the city in the interests of the Arts Goods Manufacturing Company, Toronto.

Mr. Patrick Donnelly of Toronto has become a resident of this city. He is representative of the York County Loan and Savings Company of Toronto. The ministers of the different churches in this city have arranged days and dates when they will give services to the inmates of the House of Refuge.

The concert in aid of the sufferers from the famine in India given last Thursday evening in the Auditorium of the Collegiate Institute was a huge success. Quite a handsome sum was realized, which will be forwarded to the proper authorities.

A Memory.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

'Tis a tender, loving memory
Blent with dear old bygone days,
And it steals upon me gently
When life's sun conceals his rays;
Steals, and fills my heart with gladness,
Comforts me in hours of sadness,
Whispers words whose prayerful cadence
Soothes me as naught else can do.
By the fitful wavering firelight
Or it sits and whispers low
Of the joys, the friends, the faces
Of the cherished "long ago."
Whispers of the "dear departed,"
Of the one so gently-hearted,
Who for Heaven's Kingdom started
Ere spring thawed the winter's snow.
By her grave that memory lingers,
To the sod its lips are prest
And its gentle, loving fingers
Strive to shield the pulseless breast
When the storms of life are raging
And the tempests war are waging
Like a lion 'gainst his caging
In a rage that knows no rest.

Then to me with words of comfort
Steals that memory through the gloom
And it whispers of a kingdom
Far beyond the darksome tomb
Where the golden sands are glistening,
And our loved ones all are listening
For the boats in which we're drifting
To the shores of "Home, sweet home."
Lead, O gentle memory, lead me
With a purpose firm and true,
O'er the heaving billows speed me
Till the distant shore I view!
Whisper to the flowing river
On its breast to bear me thither
To the vast unknown forever
Where dear ones wait for me and you!
MAY CARROLL, Charlotte town, P.E.I.

The Second Number.

many mothers believe, is the most precious in a child's life; generally it may be true, but you will find that mothers and physicians familiar with the value of the Gall Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk do not so regard it.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

SHOWING HOW A SUFFERER FROM SCIATICA WAS CURED.

A Correspondent of the Ottawa News Letter With Permission From the Author Makes the letter following which will be gladly read by Other Sufferers From This Painful Malady. From the Ottawa News Letter.

"The following letter has been forwarded me by the Goldwater, Ont., correspondent of the Ottawa News Letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:—

COLUMBIA, Sept. 25th, 1896. A few weeks ago I became very unwell from an attack of sciatica, and remembering that a while ago a well known friend of mine, Mr. C. T. Hopson, of Fessenden, Ont., had been cured of a great sufferer from this painful complaint, I thought it would be well to consult that gentleman as to the medicine he gives credit to for his relief and cure, as I was aware that he was now well and hearty and had ever since been in a steady way among lumbermen in his regular business. He gave me the information required, and wrote out the following testimonial, which he desires to have published in any way I think proper, hoping that it will meet the eye of many sufferers like myself who are anxious to get relief. I therefore forward it to you to publish:—

FESSENDEN, Feb. 18th, 1896.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I testify to the marvellous benefit and cure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in my case. In the year 1892 I was taken very bad with sciatica. I was treated at different times by two doctors but dispensed with their services as I found I was not getting the hoped for relief. I then tried different remedies advertised as a cure for sciatica, but with no better result. Then I tried strongly recommended electrical appliances, but still to no purpose. I did not improve any and the pain was excruciating, and I began to feel a hope of ever getting better. I then got a new paper lying by my side and there I read of a man cured of sciatica by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Always having but little faith in proprietary medicines, and in view of the experience I already had, I would not have tried for me a cure of sciatica, but I was so anxious to get relief, that I bought a box and persuaded me to take them. By the time I had finished the box I believe I felt better, so I kept on taking the pills and by the time I had taken six boxes I was entirely cured. I had been laid up for four months before taking the Pink Pills, and I shall continue to take them occasionally as I never cease recommending them. Yours truly, CHARLES T. HOPSON.

Our correspondent adds that this letter is from a much respected resident of Fessenden, whose word is generally considered as good as his bond.

Mrs. Donald B. McIntosh, Harrison's Corners. It is with deep regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Mrs. Donald B. McIntosh, which took place at her son's residence, Harrison's Corners on Thursday, Feb. 25th. The deceased lady who was 74 years of age, was one of the oldest pioneers of character, and by her gentleness of character and unassuming ways she had endeared herself to all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral to St. Andrew's church, was one of the largest ever seen in that part of the country, many attending from a distance. Solemn High Mass was obtained by Rev. Father McDonald. The pall bearers were S. H. Woods, John McEllen, Alex. McRae, Jas. J. McDonald, Jas. McPhail and S. McIntosh.

While no physician or pharmacist can conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantees the purity, strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

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A letter intended for the Editor should be so addressed, and in an envelope not later than Monday of the week to be inserted.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

- Mar. 12 - St. Gregory the Great. 13 - Lance and Nails. 14 - St. Matthew. 15 - Blessed Clement M. Hofbauer. 16 - St. Fintan the Leper. 17 - St. Patrick Apostle of Ireland. 18 - St. Gabriel, Archangel.

The newspapers have been making merry with the name of the papal ablegate-elect.

We wonder whether it is part of Mr. Devlin's contract with the Government to take the stump in his late constituency in behalf of the "settlement."

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who gave his bishop a written pledge that he would insist upon the rights of Catholics in Manitoba being restored, denies that he has resigned because the Laurier Government refuses to right the Catholic grievances.

Mr. Nugent, of Liverpool, the great Catholic priest whose jubilee has been made the occasion of unique honors by his fellow-citizens, has now been decorated by the Queen.

The English papers are full of praise of Hon. Edward Blake's style of cross-examining Cecil Rhodes. The general impression is that it will pass into history like Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., has delivered a speech before the Redmondite League in Dublin, in direct opposition to the policy of continued dissension preached by Mr. Redmond upon his return from the American lecturing tour.

Cardinal Vaughan has just delivered an eloquent speech on the national importance of Christian education in Derby. He said: "The motive of their action in the struggle for just treatment of their schools and also of their opponents lay below the horizon."

It is not a little strange that Canadian Catholics, understanding these con-

ditioning motives as fully as Cardinal Vaughan, we hope do not appear to have the entire sympathy of the English Catholic party. If The Tablet, Cardinal Vaughan's paper, is to be trusted-

The resignation of Cecil Rhodes left the Select Committee of the House of Commons has been concluded, and nothing has come out in the evidence of a startling nature favorable to Kruger. On the contrary, the evidence of Rhodes and the policy of the Boers since the raid have combined in creating a public impression distinctly unfavorable to Kruger.

Rome will Adjudicate.

The latest phase upon which the Manitoba school question appears to have entered needs to be considered with entire impartiality and discussed with a considerable measure of caution. Ever since the visit of Mr. Fitzpatrick to Rome, in January, in the company of Mr. Charles Russell, the representative of the influential English Catholic party, events have been gradually advancing to a critical stage.

Considering themselves justified by the determined stand taken by the Catholics in all parts of the Dominion, it is known that the Conservatives who voted for Remedial Legislation under Sir Charles Tupper, had decided to re-introduce the Remedial Bill next session. It has been announced in the newspapers that Senator Landry was chosen to propose the relief measure in the upper chamber; but it was expected that a prominent member of the Conservative party was more than willing to re-assess the constitutional aspect of the case in the House of Commons.

It is a question, upon which we are not just at present prepared to offer more than a surmise, whether or not the diplomacy of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick has blocked the Conservative programme. At the time of writing the case is in a very peculiar stage. The Government at Ottawa has officially announced, in the columns of The Globe and the press of the Dominion, the appointment of a papal ablegate, who is coming to Canada without delay to take the case into consideration.

Telegram from Mr. Charles Russell, who is at Rome, representing the Catholics of Quebec: "Rome, Feb. 24, 1897.-His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla desires me to inform you that a request has been forwarded to the Bishops to suspend all action.

Signed, CHARLES RUSSELL." On March 4 the following cablegram was sent to Mr. Russell:

"Are we authorized to publish the message informing us that the Bishops are instructed to suspend all action?" To this the following reply was received the same day:

"You are authorized to say that the Bishops are instructed to suspend all action pending consideration.

Signed, CHARLES RUSSELL."

"Rome, March 6, 1897.-Delegato Mardavall starts soon for Canada. The Pope would wish it known that in detaching one so closely attached to his own person he gives exceptional assurance of special personal interest in the religious welfare of his people in Canada.

Signed, CHARLES RUSSELL."

With the exception of a few manifest errors, there can be no use in overlooking the significance of this interchange of cablegrams between Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Russell. It is perhaps an intentional inaccuracy to describe Mr. Charles Russell as the representative of the Catholics of Quebec. The Catholics of Quebec know absolutely nothing about this estimable young gentleman. He first

appeared on the scene when he accompanied Mr. Fitzpatrick to Rome, as a living witness to His Holiness of the sympathy of the Catholic party in England with Mr. Laurier's interests. If Mr. Russell has been since acting as representative at Rome, it can only be as the representative of Mr. Fitzpatrick and the Canadian Government. The spelling of the ablegate's name is also an error, from which we may deduce this fact that Mr. Fitzpatrick personally knows nothing of Mr. Merry Del Val, the brilliant Anglo-Spanish secretary of the commission for the promotion of Christian unity, whose name has recently been much in the public press as an official near to the person of Leo XIII. Furthermore the accuracy of Mr. Russell's assertion, that the Quebec bishops were ordered in February to suspend all action, is open to dispute. The bishops have declared that no such instructions were received by them. However the instructions, if mailed on February 21, may not have yet arrived in Quebec on Monday last, when the official announcement was made at Ottawa by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Perhaps this is the explanation of the contradiction by the Bishops of Mr. Russell's telegram to the Government at Ottawa.

The important point, however, is the announcement that Mr. Merry Del Val is coming to Canada to settle the school question, and that the mission is the direct result of Mr. Fitzpatrick's recent visit to the Pope. All the circumstances point to the fact that the English Catholic party has been instrumental, both in regard to securing the mission, and in the choice of the churchman to whom it is entrusted. Mr. Merry Del Val is well known and highly esteemed by Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Russell of Killowen and all the prominent English Catholics. His abilities are rated so high, both in England and Rome, that the appointment should give the utmost satisfaction to the Catholic people of Canada, who have the interests of Catholic education so closely at heart. Mr. Merry Del Val has, no doubt, a thorough knowledge of English institutions derived from an English education; and he should be well qualified to grasp the facts of the situation, politically and otherwise, presented at the present moment in Canada. There will not be the slightest need to remind him that his mission from the political standpoint is designed by the Government, at whose solicitation he is here, to checkmate the programme of their political opponents. But party political considerations will not influence the judgment of the ablegate. The true interests of Catholic education will alone have weight with him. Catholics need not anticipate his decision with the slightest misgiving. Nor, as Catholics, should they regard his coming, at the invitation of the Government of Canada, with any other feeling than one of satisfaction. His mission will probably serve off a debate and a division on the issue of Remedial Legislation during the approaching session of Parliament. It will gain a point for the Government in this way, inasmuch as it will defer the day when the school question must be finally fought out by the representatives of the Canadian people in their Federal Legislature. It will gain time for the Government; but it will also prevent the Greenway Government from incorporating the so-called "settlement" in the legislation of Manitoba. The two governments are acting in concert, and one cannot go ahead while the other stands still. Both must pause until the question has been fully investigated and a decision arrived at by the personal representative of His Holiness.

We say that this deferring the question to the judgment of the Pope should in no way be displeasing to the Catholic mind. It is a more Catholic course in point of fact, and considering it altogether apart from the underlying motive, than the purely constitutional line of action mapped out by the Conservative party. The Conservatives took it for granted that the Imperial Privy Council was the court of last appeal. The Privy Council gave judgment and said the Government of Canada had the right to remove the grievance complained of by the Catholics of Manitoba. The Conservatives thereupon called upon the Government of Canada to pass a Remedial Bill in accordance with the decision of the legal court of final appeal; and simply

as a measure of constitutional right. The Liberals defeated the Bill; and since their accession to power they have repeatedly declared that they will not force Manitoba by Federal authority. Their present appeal to Rome (accepting the honesty of the intention to refer the whole dispute in humble submission to the authority of the Holy See) is a declaration that in such a case as this the Imperial Privy Council is not the court of last resort. An appeal can be had to the wisdom of the Holy See, when all other attempts to restore harmony and peace have failed. We have no desire to question the traditional Catholicity of this view, any more than the constitutional aspect of the question at issue. Let us candidly hope that the result will justify Mr. Laurier's respect for the wisdom of the Holy Father; and let us further hope that appeals to patriotism, to justice, and to constitutional law having failed to warm into generosity the stolid, prejudiced ignorance of Mr. Greenway, the personal influence of the great Pope Leo may awaken the grace of God in his heart.

Promoting Irish Emigration.

If there are any special attractions in the present condition of Manitoba, either socially or materially, for intending Irish emigrants, they are certainly not discernible to us. Industrial and agricultural depression are complained of all over the Dominion, and in Manitoba the hard times are intensified by well understood local conditions. Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly is a mill-stone around the necks of the western farmers, whilst the cost of fantastic and corrupt government is felt in heavy taxes. Settlers who went out from Ontario ten years ago, having money and experience on their side, are to this day unable to make both ends meet, and many have broken down. The "personally conducted" Icelandic immigrants brought out a few years ago would have been a disappointment all round only that their voices have proved useful to Mr. Greenway. Scores of them are, we understand, kept in the constant pay of the government, because their's is a solid vote. If there were any sign of brightness in present prospects in Manitoba there are thousands of idle men in Ontario who would tumble over each other in the race to take up land. Plenty of better land is to be had as easily in Ontario; but our unemployed will have none of it. They know very well that farming is not paying. But notwithstanding the hard facts, patent as they are to everyone living in the Dominion, the Manitoba and Ottawa Governments have entered into a combined scheme to induce intending Irish emigrants to turn their faces to the Canadian prairies. The following advertisement is widely circulated in the Irish provincial press:

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Sir-Will you kindly allow me space to state that on behalf jointly of the Government of Canada and of the Manitoba Government, I am arranging a "personally-conducted party" of emigrants to leave England for Canada about the third week of next March. The party will sail from Liverpool, and will be accompanied through to Manitoba by a competent Government official, who will be able to render assistance and give advice to the settlers composing the party. The Government officials in Manitoba will have special arrangements made with a view to settling as quickly as possible after arrival those who travel as members of this party and who may desire to find employment or to settle upon land. I to-day received a letter from Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, who says, "I should like to be advised from time to time of those who are coming, so that we might have a record of them and be ready to aid them as much as possible on their arrival here."

Last spring the Manitoba Government made arrangements for a similar "personally-conducted" party, and so much was the plan appreciated that the Dominion Government has this season joined hands with the Manitoba Government in the matter.

In placing gratuitously at the service of intending settlers a competent guide and adviser who will travel through with the party, the Government is making an effort to add to the comfort and prospect of those who emigrate.

Those who wish to travel with this "personally-conducted" party should communicate with this office with as little delay as possible.

Yours truly, A. J. MILLAN, Manitoba Government Agent. Liverpool, February 6th, 1897.

We are glad to see that some of the Irish papers have accompanied the

advertisement with an editorial warning. The warning cannot too solemnly be repeated. Let us inform our contemporaries what are the actual reasons underlying this scheme of immigration promotion into Manitoba. In a few years the corrupt and bigoted government of Mr. Greenway will be on trial; and Manitoba Catholics having now been laid under all disability possible in a British colony, there will be nothing left to set fanaticism again aflame. It is inevitable that Greenwayism must go. The Federal Government owes obligation for the enjoyment of office to Greenwayism. It is but natural that Federal money should be advanced to help Greenway, within the next four years, to make a good showing in the provincial immigration returns. To that end the Federal Government has appointed a man who has taken a dubious part in the present struggle for Catholic education as emigration commissioner at Dublin. Any man appointed as Mr. Devlin has been cannot be approved. If Canada were experiencing an agricultural revival, and if intending settlers had plenty of money to begin operations with, Manitoba is perhaps as good a field as emigrants could turn their faces to. But with prevailing conditions Irish people who may be misled by lying partisans, whose offices have been created with partisan ends in view, are certain to be deceived. Heaven knows that Ireland needs all her present population; but the poor country has not been drained enough by this time let not disappointment, more bitter than the conditions that send the children of Ireland across the ocean most, them in the exile to which they turn their faces. They need not expect to begin at once to make money in Canadian farming. The revival will come; but so far there are no signs of it. They need not expect to make homes in Manitoba. The laws of the province are directed against their faith. Agriculture, in this province or in that, must sooner or later revive; but it is only partly to say that Ontario is incomparably a better field for settlement than Manitoba under all existing circumstances. In this province the climate is not so rigorous, the land is quite as fruitful, more so indeed because its products are more varied; and the people enjoy the blessing of Christian laws. We earnestly hope that our Irish exchanges will make the facts known. The situation may be briefly summed up: There is no present reason for an immigration boom apart from the artificial, or political, reason we have already alluded to; but Catholics who intend to settle in Canada will find in Ontario all the advantages this country is able to offer.

Mr. Devlin Retires.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, ex-M.P. for Wright, has retired from politics. It is his intention to retire far from the scenes of his former activities. In future he will be a resident of the Irish capital, and Mr. Laurier's Government will maintain him there at a salary of \$2,000 a year and expenses. His office will be that of immigration commissioner to Ireland. We now see why Mr. Devlin has been burning with zeal for the welfare of intending Irish emigrants. Patriotic fervor was not a bad sort of a mantle to cast over the puzzling change of front on the school question. Perhaps we should not be too hard upon Mr. Devlin. He has been telling the newspaper reporters that he is a sick man. We know that his health is not good; and if this forced his retirement we have sincere sympathy for him. But we believe he has been wise in his generation not to face the opening of Parliament. He had nothing more to gain by keeping himself in evidence.

Let us express regret that Mr. Devlin's career closes while he is misunderstood by his former admirers. When he voted for the Remedial Bill of the Conservative Government, we ourselves were among the enthusiastic ones who cried out: "Bravo! there is at least one honest man whom we can call our own." A few weeks later the school question was carried into the country for the verdict of the electors, and we felt a little puzzled to see Mr. Devlin fighting Mr. Laurier's battles in Irish Catholic constituencies. But, in face of the vote he had given, it would have been unreasonably to take it for granted that the member for Wright was playing a subordinate part, that he was actually helping to throw dust in the eyes of Catholics, that while Orange

audiences in Ontario were shouting themselves hoarse for the anti-clerical French-Canadian Premier, English-speaking Catholics were to take Mr. Devlin's word for it that the cause of Catholic education would win the final. The uninitiated voter might rest assured that Mr. Laurier was all right when the fearless Mr. Devlin, who had voted and spoken against his party in the House, was fighting shoulder to shoulder with his Catholic leader on the hustings. And after the wonderful "settlement" had been announced, Mr. Devlin was one of the first manufacturers of bogus Catholic approval called upon to proclaim himself. He did so; and he subsequently went down into Cornwall to continue the work of misrepresentation among Irish Catholics, who, having had their eyes fully opened by that time, did not, we rejoice to say, believe him. And now Mr. Devlin is in politics no more. We say that we are sorry for it. It is less than he deserved to be classed along with windy ranters of the Alf. Jury type; to go around from fair to fair in Ireland like a recruiting sergeant, telling the young men and women what a bounteous land in Manitoba, and what an enlightened dweller is enjoyed by the Catholic settlers on the smiling prairies under gentle rule of the famous Mr. Greenway. We say, more in sorrow than in anger, that we could have wished Mr. Devlin more just treatment than this. We sympathize with him if the state of his health compels him to accept what is offered him; but we very much fear that the circumstances of his retirement leave him open to severe, and perhaps uncharitable judgment.

Remember the Ideas of March.

The events of the week in Europe have pushed the chances of war or peace forward to the very verge of the precipice. Greece has replied to the ultimatum of the Powers that she will not be bullied or pushed aside from the task she has imposed upon herself. The gist of the reply is that if the Powers are solicitous for the restoration of peace in Crete, Greece will make herself responsible for complete pacification of the island. Her present army of occupation will see to it. The future of Crete must be left to a plebiscite of the Cretans. This reply is eminently fair and reasonable. As a matter of international right Greece has a stronger claim to interfere in behalf of the Cretans than all the Powers combined. Their sole right is the assertion of their force.

The diplomatic reply of Greece has placed the Powers in a quandary. Germany, Austria and Russia are for forcing an unequal war upon the gallant little kingdom at once. It has transpired within the past few days that the sending of a joint ultimatum was dictated by the arrogant stand taken by Emperor William, who informed Great Britain that he would withdraw from the peaceful concert if the coercion of Greece were not unanimously declared. Emperor William's insolence has not had the desired effect, and now England is in some difficulty to explain her share in the sending of the ultimatum. Mr. Dal-

four, in the House of Commons, on Monday, denied that the collective note was an ultimatum at all. That was his way of getting out of it. But the quibble was as discreditable to the name of England as the other quibble, which he resorted to on Feb. 22nd, in excusing the cowardly shelling of the insurgents by the British ships at Crete. He then protested that England had not employed force against Greece by killing the insurgents. It was necessary in his opinion to make a distinction between the Greeks and the Cretans. At all events it mattered not to Turkey, for it was the Sultan's battle the English guns were waging; nor yet to the poor nuns who were blown to atoms in their convent by the English shells. Mr. Balfour felt the taunt thrown into his face by the Liberals, that while the English guns were pouring shells into the Greek camp, the French and Italian ships did not fire a shot, Russia and Germany only participating in the cowardly work of the English. Still more significant than the silence of the French guns on that occasion is the announcement which has just been made in the French Chamber of Deputies by Prime Minister Melles. He assured the Deputies that France intends to undertake no military operations whatever against Greece except with the consent of the Chamber; and for such consent the Government will have to wait till the Greek Calends. Italy, too, by her prompt

demand for an apology from the Sultan for a shot fired across the bows of an Italian ship, has shown on which side her sympathies are.

A Prominent Citizen of Quebec

Wor. by Son of the Irish Race.

Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER

The biographical writer cannot have a pleasant task assigned to him than that of reviewing the lives of men of Irish blood and lineage, who, by sheer force of character, purity of moral principles, and industry have risen from small beginnings to positions of honor and influence.

Mr. Carbray, like many other successful men, was born of humble but honest parents who realized their duty to their children in bestowing upon them the benefit of true Christian education.

Sir William Harcourt has denied the House of Commons that there exists any necessity whatever why England should have a hand in a war in Macedonia.

It is not to be understood from the impression one gets of Mr. Carbray's present comfortable and independent position that he did not have hard competitive battles to fight in the earlier stages of his career.

The Federal Life Company.

The fifteenth annual statement of the Federal Life Assurance Company (whose head offices are at Hamilton) is printed in another part of this issue of THE REGISTER.

I. C. B. U.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His all wise will, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother P. Sullivan.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P., son of Niall Carbray and Catherine Connolly, both of county Tyrone, Ireland, was born in Quebec on the 23rd of December, 1835.

The solid foundations laid in that opening year prospered and developed into the now world known firm of Carbray, Routh & Co., with offices at Quebec and in Montreal.

this train of thought we are however drifting away from the opening text, and we must confine our attention to a closer study of the subject proper.

It, then, we look closer into his domestic, private and religious life we see him governed in these several aspects by the purest and best of moral and virtuous principles.

Although Mr. Carbray is approaching the time of life when most men of active and laborious pursuits would be thinking of a rest, his personal aptitudes and activities are yet in full bloom.

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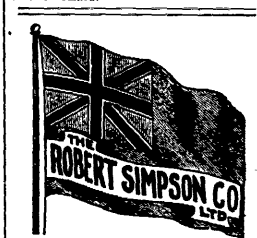
The stroke of grief that rends a devoted husband's heart came to Mr. Carbray in the lamented death of his worthy helpmeet in 95.

her lamented death fervent prayers went up from many hearts that her path to heaven should be made smooth.

It is not to be wondered at that Ayer's Pills are in such universal demand. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, or any other complaint, nothing is so effective as these pills.

Catholic Truth Society. ST. MARY'S BRANCH, TORONTO. The regular monthly meeting of this branch was held in the large and spacious Foresters' hall, cor. Queen and Spadina avenue, the first Monday.

Duncan A. McDonald, Harrison's Corners. The death took place on the 26th of Feb. of Duncan A. McDonald, Harrison's Corners. Deceased was 78 years of age, and was widely known and highly respected.



Fine Muslin Underwear. Wide interest, gathers around the new American Muslin Underwear of Galland Bros. of New York, that we are showing, and for which we are exclusive Canadian agents.

- Ladies' Muslin Drawers with full of lawn and insertion trimmed with full of embroidery, at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Ladies' Muslin Drawers, with full, trimmed with full and lace, at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

We ring the changes on the advantage of our mail order system because it means so much for out-of-town shoppers.

It Isn't Right for any careful man who looks after his dollars to miss seeing our new season's suits and overcoats. You can get your choice of suits between \$5 and \$12, and overcoats between \$7.50 and \$12.

New Fancy Work Book for 1896. Just out. Gives explicit instructions for embroidering tea cloths, centerpieces and doilies in all the latest and most popular designs.

Gold and Silver Mining Shares. I can supply you with ALL of them, at lowest prices. WAR EAGLE, GOLDEN CACHE, TWO FRIENDS, BONDHOLDER, ATHABASCA, THE WASHINGTON, SMUGGLER, B. C. GOLD FIELDS, ROSSLAND DEVELOPMENT.

Get my quotations before buying. E. STRACHAN COX, 7 Toronto Street, Toronto. PHONE 1639.

It's All Pleasure WHEN YOU RIDE WITH Dunlop Tires. They are Simple, Practical and Durable—the popular common sense tire the world over.

American Dunlop Tire Co. Lombard St., Toronto.

HARRIS. Buys Lead, Copper, Brass, Iron, Ledger, Book and News Papers for scrap. 25 to 31 WILLIAM STREET. TELEPHONE 1729.

Miss Coffey. TEACHER OF PIANO. Terms—\$3.00 per quarter to commence. 177 BLEECKER ST.

Music. We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues on application, if goods required are mentioned, and should require nothing in the same line, whether it be SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, or MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Musical. WE REPAIR ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN FIRST CLASS STYLE at very reasonable Charge.

Dental. McLEARN, DENTIST, 245 VONGEST. FIRST CLASS SETS TEETH FOR \$5.

Teachers Wanted. HAVE YOU SEEN A COPY OF "THE IN-STRUMENT"? The paper is devoted to Entrance and Leaving work in public schools.

BOECKH'S BRUSHES AND BROOMS. Always Reliable and Well Represented.

DOMESTIC READING.

That virtue which refuses to be ever guarded is scarce with this century.

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole, and the purse full.

The soldier who cherishes the love of conflict is not a soldier in a soldier's sense.

God is the God of persons. Him in every nation he that fears Him and works His will is acceptable to Him.

The true Christian is like the ripening corn, the reaper he grows the more lowly he bends his head.

All men by nature are brothers, and should be mutually endeared by a brother's love.—Emel.

Hope is like the sun which as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

To maintain one's self on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime; if you will live simply and wisely.

When faith grows weak, all virtues are weakened, when faith is lost, all virtues lost.—St. Liguori.

The best portion of a good man's life is his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

Inevitably is not a vice of the soul, but the effect of several vices, of vanity, ignorance of duty, laziness, stupidity, distraction, contempt of others, and jealousy.

Pleasant recollections, generally, promote cheerfulness and hopefulness, and painful ones despondency and gloom. Thus the happiness that flows from the right regulation of the feelings tends to perpetuate it.

If we engage into a large acquaintance and various familiarities we set open our gates to the invaders of most of our time; we expose our life to a quotation sure of rigid impertinences which would make a wise man tremble to think of.

The most invincible thing in the world is moral genius. The timid lose their faith on the slightest provocation. To feel and see the world's evils and to hold on to one's faith in goodness and justice is moral genius. This is the faith against which the gates of hell shall not prevail.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

HONOR ROLL FOR FEBRUARY.

- Form IV. — Excellent — Nando Schreiner, Patrick Flanagan, James Costello, Sylvester O'Toole, Charles Lavery, Peter Coll. Good—Russell Furtle, Percy Bradley, Harry Cahley, Francis Elliott, William Kenny, Thomas McGrath, Joseph McGowen, John Dillon.

E. B. A.

ST. HELEN'S BRANCH AND CIRCLE, TORONTO.

The regular meetings of St. Helen's Branch and Circle are well attended and the membership steadily increasing. The Rev. Father Oruse, chaplain and his assistant the Rev. Father Dollard are frequent visitors. And the members to show their appreciation of the great interest their Rev. Chaplain takes in the association, have decided to present him with a large statue of St. Ann, to be placed in the Parish Church.

ST. MARY'S ALMHOUSE.

At their last regular meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution of condolence.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to her eternal reward Mrs. M. C. Carey, nee Westport, mother-in-law of our Bro. J. O. Carey be it resolved that while we bow with submission to the will of Divine Providence we wish to tender to our Bro. and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction. Resolved that this resolution be read on the minutes and copies sent to Bro. O'Hara of the local press and the G. S. T.

W. LANE, S. T.

A Croupy Cough, or a Croupy Child, may be cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My little boy had a bad croupy cough," says Mrs. S. M. L. of 256 Bathurst street, Toronto. "My neighbor, Mrs. Hopkins recommended me to try Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I did so, and the first dose did him good. One bottle completely cured the cold. It is surprising, the popularity of Chase's Syrup in this neighborhood. It appears to me it can now be found in every house."

FIRESIDE FUN.

It is a slow baby that does not know which of its relatives is most easily imposed upon.

When a pithy man is called " Honest Bill," or " Old Reliable," it is high time to investigate his accounts.

"Well," said the monkey to the organ grinder, as he sat on the top of the organ.

Jerome—What has strayed been doing with his eyes? I make them so badly.—Bassett—"Singing the town."

Daughter—"Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Gray about his extortionate bill, should I say 'Dear Mr. Gray'?"—Mamma—"Certainly, under the circumstances."

"No, Willie," said mamma, "no more cakes to-night. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?"

"Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."

"I had great luck to-day," said Moggles—"How was that?"—"I went to the races and left all my money at home in my other trousers."

Did Miss Sowerby have her photograph taken yesterday?"—"Yes,"—"Good likeness?"—"Yes, must have been, for she refused to take it from the photographer."

Two children are "making up" conundrums at a party. One asks: "At what time was Adam married?"—"Give it up."—"Oh, on his wedding Eve."

Mother—"Just look, Helene, at those magnificent ruins." Helene—"I wonder why, in the old times, they built ruins instead of proper castles!"

Maudie—"Did you ever notice how Algernon's face light up when he talks?"—George—"Well I you know he's lantern-jawed."

Ethel (in grand stand)—"The um pipe called a foul and I don't see even a feather."—Fred—"Ab, my dear, you must remember that is a poked team."

"Some of the world's finest literature is out of print," remarked the bibliophile.—"That's right," replied the poet; "I can't get an editor to touch my productions."

Borus (struggling author)—"Nagrus, I always thought you were a warm friend of mine." Nagrus (literary editor)—"Borus, I am. That's why I roasted your book."

"Do you think it will rain to-night?" asked a citizen of the policeman.—"I don't know, sir; I've only been in the force one week," replied the policeman.

Gentleman—"Excuse me, madame, I paid a dollar for admission, but cannot see anything owing to your hat."—Indignant Matron—"Sir, I paid ten times as much for my hat."

"Ab," said the burglar who had once seen better days, "this reminds me of the days I attained my majority."—"How that?" asked his partner, emptying the cash-box into his pocket.—"I have come in for some money."

Briggs—"Been a great day for earthquake liars, hasn't it?"—Braggs—"It has. But I think Watts is entitled to the cake. He says the shock walked his cook in time for breakfast."

An eccentric blacksmith at the Bridge of Allan was observed to plant his cabbages z-g-zig instead of in rows. On being asked the reason, he replied—"It's to pit the snails aff the track."

Tommy—"Paw, what is an egotist?"—Mr. Figg—"He is a man who thinks he is smarter than anyone else."

Mrs. Figg—"My dear, you have that wrong. The egotist is the man who says he is smarter than anyone else. All men think that way."

HE HAS THIRK IT.—Mr. John Anderson, Kinross, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefit from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I know of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

Mrs. Whippy—"Mrs. Snippy is almost frantic about her little boy having measles." Mrs. Nippy—"Is he dangerous?" Whippy—"No, but four of her near neighbours have new bonnets and she can't go to church."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Spring, with its thousand demands upon the busy farmer, will be here almost before we know it, and in the rush of "more important" things, the garden is likely to be overlooked, says Henry Doode in Farm News.

Don't do it get ready now. The seedman's new catalogues are out. Study them, make your selections of seeds. Or, if you have saved seeds from last year, set them in boxes in the kitchen so that you may be sure that they will grow. Don't plant worthless seed. If you did not have the best variety of vegetables last year, see to it that you get a better variety this time. It is poor policy to save money in seed. In fertilizing your garden don't make the mistake of using manure not thoroughly rotted.

If you make a compost for nothing else, you ought at least have a small compost pile for the garden. Spread out the well rotted manure now and let the spring rains wash it into the soil. The farmer, it is true, is not a fancy gardener—but he ought to be. It ought to be whether it pays him "big money" or not. The garden should be his recreation ground. If he is worthy the name of "farmer," he is intensely interested in plant life, in its growth and development, and he finds pleasure of the highest kind in the cultivation of the variety of plants that the garden affords. The worth of the garden is not entirely estimated in dollars and cents.

The farm that pays nearly always has a goodly bunch of live stock upon it, for live stock converts raw material into a manufactured product, that brings a good price, and still leaves a most valuable portion of the raw material on the farm for the conservation and increase of the farm's fertility.

The farm that pays nearly always has a good flock of sheep upon it, for whether wool be high or low, good sheep pay for the farm itself, as breeders and fertilizer producers and spreaders, they are most valuable.

The farm that pays usually has one or two coals to sell during the year—not scrub, but animals that will command a good price in the markets. The farm that pays especially if it is in the corn belt, raises hogs. But the hogs are given sufficient attention to prevent them becoming moving masses of lice-infested filth, and they are not fattened exclusively on corn. There is winter pasturage for them—and other stock too—there are roots occasionally in their feed, and middlings; the sops given them are not soured, and unquestionably the herd is not visited by cholera as frequently as exclusively corn fed herds. Yes, the farm that pays, raises live stock; and as a consequence, it is increasing in fertility every year, instead of running out.

Plants should give good bloom this month. Geraniums should be in constant bloom from now until they are put into the garden. Large plants should be set out back now for propagation, and the cuttings will make fine young plants for the out door garden next summer. Guard against sudden cold snaps.

Bring fuchsias up from the cellar this month and take cuttings from any plants you may have had in the window garden all winter. Old fuchsias plants should be set out back to make them of graceful shape. Cuttings of this plant will root very easily.

This is the month for starting many kinds of annuals from seeds of cuttings. It is a great gain to have young plants to set out next May or June instead of sowing seeds at that time.

Insects are likely to become numerous this month. Drown the red spiders, and pick off the scale and mealy bug. A small fine brush broom will be found useful in brushing insects from plants.

If seeds of the climbing nasturtium are sown this month they will bloom very early in the season after they are set out in the garden. The flowers of the climbing nasturtium are larger and finer than those of the dwarf varieties.

The oxalis baskets ought to be a mass of bloom during February. If this is not the case, see if fertilizer or moisture is lacking, and remember that plenty of sunshine is absolutely essential.

Winter blooming carnations should be at the height of their beauty now. Keep them well staked and pruned, and the blooming branches plentiful, and do not attempt to layer or propagate these plants until they have finished blooming inside, and are ready to divide the root for next winter's stock.

AS WELL AS EVER.

A Brickmaker Listens to Reason.—Use Six Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and tells it.

Breckville, Mar 8 (Special).—Mr. W. H. Odell, perhaps one of the best known citizens of this town, has lately recovered from a long continued and painful kidney ailment. He tells the story of his experience to the correspondent as follows:

"I have suffered for over a year from kidney disease, the pain in my back being so severe that I was unable to stand to my work."

"Noticing the published cures of others I bought several boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and was doing for what I concluded to use them."

"Having used only six boxes I can say that I am perfectly cured and well, so that I can attend to business as well as ever I could."

Chate With the Children.

The Herd Boy of Montalto.

On Montalto's hill, wild and untaught, I found a poor herd boy, friendless and unknown.

Unlettered and untaught, knowing naught of the vast world, the mountains all his own.

To call his flocks his own pipes shrill sound, plaintive and sweet waives all the echoes round.

A passing priest beheld the boy one day, with tattered book over which his head was bent.

His flocks unheeded roaming far astray, Naught recked the boy on his new task intent.

The kind old priest offers of learning's store, and the bleak hillside knew the boy no more.

"The Pope is dead!" the people whisper round, "The Pope is dead!" the solemn bulls proclaim;

In the still chamber, midst a hush profound, thrice doth the Cardinal Camerlengo name,

Thrice a touch, thrice call him, but these lips of clay, Answer no more till dawns the judgment day.

Hush! 'tis the Conclave, Rome with bated breath, Outside the Vatican at close of day,

Gathers and whispers, while the hush of death, Hangs o'er the city, till the deep bells say?

The hour is passed, hath Peter come to less? Nay, see the faint, thin smoke, Rome still is faithless.

At length the weary waiting time is past, The Conclave's work is done, the Chair is filled,

"Viva la Papa!" Rome may cry at last, In thundering volume that may not be stilled,

From the seven hills the shouts resound on high, "Viva la Papa!" rings the joyous cry.

He comes! the aged man upon whose head, The Cherub's choice hath fall'n, in Peter's place;

He stand, to bless the world in Peter's stead: Lo, who shall weigh the power of Jesus's grace?

He at whose name the listening city thrills, Once herded flocks upon Montalto's hills!

TRINIA.

"Pope Sixtus V.

HOW INDIANS ARE NAMED.

Mr. Frank Terry tells all about it in the Review of Reviews: As the Indian child grows he commits acts from time to time each of which gives him a new name. For example, he may see a bear and run screaming to the tepee. The folks all laugh at him, and call him Runs-from-a-bear.

Later on he may become the possessor of an unruly pony which he fears to ride, and becomes known as Afraid-of-his-horse. Or, he may mount a horse from which another Indian has been thrown, and he then is spoken of as Rides the horse.

Further on the becomes a greater hunter and kills five bears, and they call him Five-bears, and when he slays another his name changes to Six bears. He may perform a valiant deed in battle and ride his horse through the camp of the enemy, for which he is dubbed Charges-through-the-camp. During the conflict he may kill one of the enemy. If his victim is the only one slain he is called Kills-the-enemy. But if all others fall the one he has killed must be described. "Kills-the-one-with-the-big-knee. If he brags in his hair a yellow feather which he has plucked from the tail of an eagle he may be called Eagle tail, Eagle-feather, Yellow tail or Yellow-feather.

If he gives it to his friend he will be named Gives-feather, but if he refuses to part with it his name will change to Keeps-his-feather. Or, he may obtain his name from some other object. If he is accustomed to ride what is commonly known as a "calf" horse he may be called Spotted-horse, but if his horse has a short tail he will be known as Bob-tail-horse. The chances are that he will be known by all the foregoing names. His enemies in the tribe will continue to speak of him as Long-ear, Runs-from-a-bear, or Afraid-of-his-horse, while his friends will call him Rides the-horse, Six bears, or Kills the enemy. For this reason it occurs that if you speak of the Indian in the presence of certain members of the tribe and call him Six bears they will laugh at you and say: "That not his name; his name Runs-from-a-bear." But if

HIS IS THE TIME HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY. Known to be the most reliable... Safe Cure. It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives... The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The area is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

you speak of him to certain others as Runs-from-a-bear they will scowl and say: "That not his name; his name Kills-the-enemy." SPIRITUAL COMMUNION. Lord, in Thy presence I believe, And reverently would Thee receive: A contrite, trusting, loving heart, With Thy blest grace to me impart. In Thy life giving blood of grace From my poor soul each sinful trace: 'Thou, weak and worthless tho' I be, My Lord, my Saviour, come to me!

Adoring, at Thy feet I fall, My Sacramental God, my All! To bless, to praise to welcome Thee, Who stoop'st in mercy sweet to me, I thank Thee, Jesus, o'er and o'er, Teach me to love Thee daily more; In my poor dwelling Thou hast come; Lord, let it henceforth be Thy home! And till my earthly course is past, Dear Lord be with me to the last. Bless me, bless all for whom I pray, Relieve our suffering dead this day. Mary, sweet Mother, keep me true 'Thro' life to Jesus and to you, And when He bids me hence depart Oh! take me to His Sacred Heart.

SOME QUEER CRAFT ARE DESCRIBED BY GUSTAV KOBBE IN THE MARCH 8. NACH GIBS, and he says of the native Greenlanders' boat: "While the tropical and semi tropical sailors cling to his latest rig, the extreme Northern race, the Eskimo, clings perforce to his Kayak and paddle. The kayak suggests our racing-shell, but without the sliding seat, and so covered over that only a hole remains to admit the body. Even if the Eskimo of the extreme North wished to adopt a sail, he could not do so for lack of wood for the mast. The light frame of his kayak is made of bone skilfully thonged with seal leather, and the skin of the seal is generally used for the covering. I have seen the Eskimo of Labrador in their kayaks, and it is wonderful with what a quick, nervous quiver these light craft respond to the slightest touch of the paddle. Within easy reach are the harpoons, guns, and bladder floats of these daring sea-hunters, who, in their frail-looking kayaks, with icebergs towering almost in their course, and the white glare of the ice 'loom' in the offing brave danger compared with which those encountered by the navigators of the flying proas, dahabiehs, and manilas are trifling. The Eskimos furnish the extreme instance of that dogged courage of the Northern races which, united with intellectual energy, has enabled those more favored in their surroundings than these dwellers on arctic shores to develop into the great people of the earth.

Nothing gives strength like prayer. The habit of prayer can only be got of a reputation of prayer, until the habit is ingrained and custom comes, so that one prays, as naturally feeding his soul as he nourishes his body. Oh! how beautiful is virtue, how sweet, how calming, how soothing it is. Oh! they that pursue it dwell in a land of confusion—the strong man feeling his strength only because he looks to God! Oh! brethren what strength, what power there is in prayer and the Sacraments! 25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache. " " " Impignit Catarrh. " " " Hay Fever. " " " Catarrhal Deafness. " " " Cold in the Head in 10 minutes. " " " Foul Breath caused by Catarrh. 25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blowers enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.

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consumption There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone. There is prevention for those who are threatened. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is for you, even if you are only a little thin. SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always reliable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Look on Scott's Emulsion, with trade-mark of man and fish.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The Story of Kateri Tekakwitha.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER BY TERESA.

No, never dreaming that the object of their anxious solicitude would raise any objections to their settlement of her future, the two well-meaning women fixed upon the most desirable part in their circle of acquaintances, and having settled everything, including the date of the wedding, to their entire satisfaction, they broached the subject to the unsuspecting Kateri.

Completely taken aback, Kateri could only reply that she did not wish to marry, that she did not love anyone in that way, and that she was quite happy and wanted for nothing.

When Anastasia remonstrated that the winter was approaching, and she would require plenty of furs to keep her warm, she enquired, with the playful sarcasm for which she was noted, whether her friend advised her to marry merely to have somebody to provide her with furs, and whether she did not consider love a necessary adjunct to a happy union?

Whereupon Anastasia waxed angry, and threatened to go to the blackguard and ask him to use his influence to make Kateri alter her mind.

Kateri replied simply that she did not think she would ever alter her mind, unless the blackguard said marriage was necessary to salvation, when she would submit at once.

Yes, beyond measure at what they considered her silly obstinacy, Kateri's sister and Anastasia determined to go to Father Cholewo and lay the case before him. Accordingly Anastasia repaired to the priest, and represented to him the advisability of a young girl like Kateri having a suitable protector in the shape of a husband, besides the necessity for warm clothing which she could not otherwise procure.

The blackguard concurred in the wisdom of the idea, and inquired if Kateri had expressed any wish to marry.

Anastasia said no, that was what she had come to ask his assistance for; Kateri refused to marry under any circumstances, and they did not know what to do with her.

Somewhat surprised, and, possibly, secretly amused at his being requested to play the role of matchmaker, Father Cholewo promised to speak to Kateri herself upon the subject, but he said they must not attempt to coerce her in such a matter, as she herself was probably the best judge of what was expedient for her.

Accordingly he questioned Kateri, telling her he merely wished to hear from her own lips whether she had any wish to marry or not.

Kateri asked whether it was necessary for her to marry, and being told no, not unless she wished to, she replied modestly that she would much rather remain single, and upon the priest asking her how she could provide for herself, she said that God would provide for her. He had not yet failed to do so, and, for the cold, did not Christ suffer cold and hunger, and what He had suffered she could endure. The priest marvelled much at what he heard, but refrained from pressing the question upon her further, and warned Anastasia that she must leave Kateri alone for the future, for God was drawing her towards some purpose of His own.

Kateri's friends were much annoyed at the turn things had taken, but they did not dare to say any more to her, though they showed their annoyance unmistakably.

But this trial by her peace was nothing compared with what she was yet to endure.

The Indians were accustomed to take to the woods in the winter, as food was more easily obtainable there than in the village. They would go with their wives and children, and set up their lodges in the forest, leaving behind them the old and infirm who were not equal to the journey or the privations attendant upon it.

On the first winter of Kateri's stay in Canada, she was persuaded to accompany her brother and sister and the rest of the able bodied Indians in their annual migration.

She would much rather have remained in the village, as it would be impossible for her to go to church in the woods, the priests of course remaining behind in charge of the mission. But her sister overruled her objections, urging upon her the fact that she herself would be very glad of Kateri's help with the children. Any appeal to Kateri's good nature was enough, she always put self into the background to help another.

The Lily went to the woods; better, far better for her peace of mind had she remained at home, suffering cold and hunger, for a far bitterer trial awaited her than any she had yet experienced.

When the party reached the woods a large tent was erected which accommodated the majority, including Kateri. Those who could not find room in the lodge built small huts for themselves. The cold was intense, the women had no particular work to do after the meals had been prepared, and so most of the time was spent in the lodge making wampum and beading moose-skins and chattering together like magpies.

Kateri's clever needle was at everyone's service, she never troubled about her own clothes, and many a moose-

skin was beaded and many a robe sewn during the awful cold of that winter in the woods, and the women afterwards repaid her unselfishness with the blackest ingratitude.

On one occasion the young man came in and told the assembled women that he had just finished making a canoe which would have to be sewn, and, turning to Kateri, he asked if she would do it for him.

She at once assented, and the jealous wife saw in this simple and innocent incident all sorts of suspicious circumstances.

One morning she found her husband fast asleep near Kateri's partition in the lodge. The fact was, the tried hunter had come in late the night before and thrown himself down in the first place he could find, as was the custom among the Indians, who sleep anywhere when tired.

But this explanation did not satisfy the infuriated woman, and when Kateri, all unconscious of wrongdoing, came into the lodge, she was greeted with a torrent of vile accusations and abuse. She heard her accuser silently and made no effort to defend herself beyond a simple denial, which was emphatically confirmed by the now angry braves.

But denials were useless, the party returned to the village, the squaw went straight to the blackgown with a slanderous story against Kateri, and, worst of all, she was believed.

Kateri was silent after that first indignant denial, which was repeated to the priest, she said no more. She made the only sacrifice remaining, she did the one thing left for her to do, she submitted to the abnegation of the belief in her honor.

Her confessor said afterwards that he soon became convinced of her innocence, but he could not break the seal of confession, even though by that means he could have silenced her slanderers.

Kateri's heart was nearly broken now, it was a trial so immense, so severe, that an ordinary mind would have given way under it.

Even Anastasia sided against Kateri for some time, and she was left literally without a friend in the world.

But God does not try us beyond our strength, gradually Kateri's innocence was established, and she gained also a devoted friend in the person of a young Indian widow named Theresa. The two girls became inseparable companions. Theresa, though very different in character to Kateri, was very devout and earnest, and her devotion was increased by beholding that of her saintly friend.

The two sisters to confession every week, and used to confess themselves by retiring to a deserted hut and flagellating each other.

Kateri's health was declining fast, the fearful mortifications she practised unknown to her friends were slowly and surely sapping her strength. On one occasion she secreted a thorn branch and placed it under her blanket, and for three nights she slept upon that cruel bed. But Anastasia discovering it and reproaching her she obediently threw it away.

A visit which she and Theresa paid to a convent at Montreal revealed to Kateri the true meaning of virginity and she resolved to consecrate herself to God. She informed the priest of her resolution, and he, after trying her, consented to her taking a vow of perpetual chastity, which she did on Lady Day, 1679.

A little nephew of Kateri's having died, the squaws were burying him when one of them said, "Where will your grave be, Kateri?"

"Over there," she replied without hesitation, pointing to the very spot where she was afterwards laid by Father Cholewo, who knew nothing of her having pointed the place out until long afterwards.

She was growing weaker and weaker. Theresa in terror went and told the priest about their floggings in the deserted hut every Saturday, and he, considerably astonished, blamed her severely for not revealing it before.

Kateri was at last so ill as to be unable to rise. Water and food consisting of meal and oatmeal cakes were placed beside her while the women went to their work in the fields, and she lay the whole day alone except for the children whom the priest would sometimes collect by her bedside and catechize.

The end was evidently not far off; it was decided that the Blessed Sacrament should be brought to Kateri's hut, an honor never before accorded to an Indian, the sick being usually laid upon a litter and carried to the door of the church.

After Viaticum had been administered to Kateri, Theresa offered to lay with her, fearing that she would die while they were in the fields. But Kateri, to whom God had revealed the hour of her death, assured her friend that she would find her alive on her return.

friend, holding her hand and speaking with the sobe she could not repress. Kateri raised herself and looked at her. "Theresa, I am going, do you not hear?" They are calling me. Fearwell. I will pray for you in Heaven," and, sinking back, she gave her pure soul into the hands of the Lord.

After her death her face changed and became suffused with a wondrous beauty that amazed everyone who saw it. She was laid out in the lodge for the Indians to see her for the last time. Two Frenchmen passed through the village and, impelled by curiosity, entered the lodge. "That young woman sleeps soundly," remarked one of them. An Indian who overheard him told them that it was Kateri Tekakwitha and that she was dead. They immediately returned and, kneeling at her feet, commended themselves to her prayers, for her fame had already spread far beyond the limits of the village.

Her funeral was observed with every solemnity. No work was done, and every Indian for miles around, pagan and Christian, came to do honor to her whom all recognized as a saint.

The inscription upon her tomb is as follows:

KATERI TEKAKWITHA. April 17, 1679. The fairest flower that ever bloomed among the redskins.

Several apparitions of Kateri appeared to her friends. One, six days after her death, was seen by Father Chouchebeter at 4 o'clock in the morning. She appeared as a rising sun, and two symbols, one an overturned church and the other an Indian burning at the stake, appeared also. At the same time the priest heard the words, "Adieu visio in dies." The two symbolic prophecies were fulfilled, one in 1680 and the other in 1688.

Thus lived and died Kateri Tekakwitha, one of the most beautiful souls and the greatest monument of divine grace ever vouchsafed to a savage race.

(THE END.)

OUR SORTS.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indispotion. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Obituary. A deep sadness was felt throughout the entire community when it became known that on Tuesday night, Feb. 16th, after a long and painful illness, Almighty God in His mercy and wisdom had called to His reward one of our old and much esteemed residents, Mr. Andrew Fogarty, Pomona, Grey County. The deceased was born on the 10th of August, 1831, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. In 1850 he left his native land to seek for himself a home in the forests of Canada. Shortly after his arrival he settled in the county of Grey as one of the pioneers of the township of Glenelg and endured the hardships and privations, trials and disappointments, incident to the early settler. As time wore on and success crowned his efforts he never lost sight of the one great object of his life—the salvation of his soul. And well was rewarded for his fidelity to his faith for almost daily did he receive the comforts of the Catholic church of which he was such an ardent and consistent member.

The funeral which was one of the largest ever seen in this section took place from his residence to St. John's Church where High Mass was sung and an appropriate sermon on the shortness of life compared to eternity, preached by the parish priest Rev. Father Hauck.

REMARKABLE CASES. Chronic Inflammation Rising From Sick Beds After Getting Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nichols, 170 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. 26c.

Marksdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's Ointment. 25c.

Truro, N.S.—H. E. Sutherland, traveler, piles—very bad case; cured; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Lucan—Wm. Beaton, gardener, pin worms in child; Chase's Pills. 25c.

L'Amable—Pere Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Growth Point—Robano Bartard, dreadful itching piles, 30 years. Well again; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Myersburg—Nelson Simmons, itching piles; cured. Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills. 25c.

Cheyly—H. Will's son crippled with rheumatism and suffering from diabetes, completely recovered. Chase's Pills. 25c.

A SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL.

The Forty-Fourth of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Feb. 25.—Those who at tend the St. Mary's Orphan asylum festival never fail to receive full musical value for the money expended. Last evening's festival—the forty-fourth in the Grand Opera house was no exception to the rule.

In the boxes were seated his lordship, Bishop Dowling, Mr. McEvay, Rev. Fathers O'Rielly, Mahoney, Brady, Mayor Colquhoun, Burke, Oakville, Hinder, T. Middleton, M. L. A., Rev. Father Geoghegan and Rev. Dr. Burns. The audience crowded the parquette and the balcony, and was most enthusiastic all evening. The programme was as follows:

- Selection.—Wizards of the Nile. VICTOR HENNER.
Thirteenth Battalion.
Song.—The Anchorites. W. H. H.
DUBOIS HARRIS JARVIS.
Song.—Autumn Love. CHAMBERLAIN.
II Profeta.—Meyerbeer.
Violin solo.—Valse Capriccioso. WIENIAWSKI.
Song.—Oh for a Day of Spring. STERN.
Song.—The Silver King. Cammado. MISS EDITH J. MILLER.
Vulcan's song.—At the Forge. GOUNOD. SIBONE P. DELASCO.
Duet.—Dusky Night Now Spreads Her Plumes. MISS LIZZIE ADDISON AND HARRIS JARVIS.
Ballade.—La Belle Lucie. LUZZI.
Song.—Drinking. SIBONE P. DELASCO.
Aria.—Kathleen Mavourneen. CROUCH. MISS EDITH MILLER.
Song.—Island of Dreams. ADAMS. HARRIS JARVIS.
Violin solo.—Fantasie de Concert. ALARD. GEORGE FOX.
Song.—Stars Love. LIZZIE ADDISON.
Duet.—After the Play. BONHEUR. H. JARVIS AND P. DELASCO.
James F. Morrissey accompanist.

At the close of the first part the curtain was rung down, and when it was lifted the audience saw upon the stage 120 children of the asylum—60 boys and 60 girls—all healthy looking, neatly dressed and apparently somewhat surprised at their novel position.

To the accompaniment of Margaret Bowie on the piano they first sang a chorus, "Happy Land," and then Charles McTague, a ten-year-old, stepped to the front and in a loud, clear voice, delivered the following address:

"My Lord, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen: Just think of a little lad like me making a speech about orphans, a subject upon which he has never had any experience. I have already been made. Wouldn't it puzzle the G. O. M. himself to say anything new on the subject? But why say anything at all? Is not the living God, the living character, written by God's own hand? Just look upon this platform and see those little boys and girls who have come once more to thank you for your kindness towards them. See their happy smiling, beautiful faces, and you will surely feel that such a sight is speech enough for your generous hearts."

Dear friends, nearly 50 years have passed since the first orphan's festival, and though many of this noble hearts that took part in that good work are now numbered in the dust, yet, thank God, the charity that provided for the little orphans of our last and ago, still lives among the devoted people of Hamilton. Oh, what, indeed, would have been the fate of those poor children whose parents had died in the Indian land, were stricken down by cholera, and died in the sheds erected by the city to give them temporary shelter had there been no friendly voice to cheer their little hearts? But that voice was near—the voice of the sisters, who had not only ministered to their dying parents, but when life was gone, laid their bodies in the coffin, as no remarkable instance of charity and love. Last and ago, and then, when all was over, took to their hearts and homes the poor orphan children. Two of those sisters still live, and some of the children of those dreary days. At that time the sisters' means and accommodation were limited; but the good people of Hamilton cared for their relief, and irrespective of creed or country, they ever came to their aid. Hence arose the orphan's festival.

"Many changes have since then taken place. In those days in our quiet little city, upon the side of the steeply rising hill, there was scarcely a sound to be heard; nothing save the cry of the whippoorwill or the music of our native Canadian band. (Laughter.) There was no locomotive whistle to startle the people from their slumbers; no trolleys to frighten the lives out of the horses; no incline railway to help the boys scale the mountain reach of berried, and as the children of the present day all the same (Laughter.) And many an aching heart they left among the poor birds by their unthoughtful deprivations. There was no electric light to enable the unwary traveler to pursue his journeying across the banks and breeze that on every side beset his path. Happy the street that at that time could boast its solitary lamp post. No courier bell—(laughter)—trembling in the balance to deter boys and girls wandering at their own sweet will through the highways and byways of the city during unseasonable hours.

"Oh, those things have been changed. But among all the changes, the orphan's festival still lives and flourishes, thanks, dear friends, to your kindly zeal and generous donations. You have, indeed, taken to your hearts the little orphans of St. Mary's, in whose behalf you have never been appealed to in vain. Surely, when called to your great account so page on your life's record you will be proud that which records your charity to the little orphans. May their prayers ascend for you to the throne of the Most High, and bring down upon yourselves and families health and contentment."

The little orator was heartily applauded and Bishop Dowling rose to speak. He said that in presenting the annual report of the asylum it was a great pleasure for him to meet the friends of the orphanage. Among the duties of a bishop was one of more interest to the church than this looking after the orphan children. They gloried in their institutions, but none did them more credit than such institutions as the orphanage. He thanked all for their portion of assistance in making the festival so successful. Turning to saviours, his lordship said that since the foundation of St. Mary's Orphan asylum in 1852, over 5,000 children had been reared for: 4,000 boys and 1,000 girls were admitted and 44 boys and 17 girls were provided

Best. Rest. Test. There are two kinds of rest: the best—and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, the tree is known by its fruit. There's an old test and a safe one. And the latter the tree the deeper the root. It's another test. What's the rest—the rest of the rest? The one with the deepest root is Aye's. The one with the best fruit: that, too, is Aye's. Aye's Sarsaparilla is a record of half a century of end; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Aye's Sarsaparilla as the best—set it down against the rest. That's greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best Sarsaparilla of your druggist, let him an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Aye's. Ask for Aye's and you'll get the best.

with homes. At present there were 89 boys and 68 girls in the institution. It received 21 cents a day for each inmate from the Ontario Government, and this, with the civic grant and private donations, was all they had to depend upon for the asylum's maintenance. They had also incurred considerable expense by providing a large playground and enlarging the building.

Mayor Colquhoun said he had never seen a more pleasing picture than that he saw upon the stage. He had visited the orphanage and it had been found one of the best managed he had ever seen. He trusted that it would receive from the public ever better support, than it had done in the past.

T. H. Macpherson, M.P., was called upon by the bishop. He said that it was not the first time he had been present at orphan's festivals and he always enjoyed them. Apart from creeds and beliefs, he thought, this helping the orphan was the one thing on which all could agree. It was one of the pleasures allotted to mankind to attend to the wants of the orphan and friendless. He wished continued prosperity to St. Mary's Orphan asylum.

Mr. Middleton, Dr. Burns and Father Geoghegan followed with brief speeches, in which they spoke highly of the work of those in charge of the orphanage, and expressed their delight at being able to meet on the one common ground of love for the little ones.

The boys on the stage then sang a chorus, "The Silver King," and then G. S. Lynch-Staunton, master of ceremonies and the festival was under the direction of Chancellor Craven, of St. Patrick's church, who is worthy of all praise for the grand programme provided and the uniform excellence of the arrangements.

An immense audience was present at the matinee performance. The orphans sang the opening chorus, and also took part in a four-act operetta, Red Riding Hood. The fun makers for the afternoon were Mrs. Mary Devody, E. Ramsay, who sang a number of comic songs and gave several funny sketches, to the great delight of the audience. Others took part, Reid Murphy, recited Aunt Polly's Georg Washington; Nora Galvin, The Little Quaker Sister; and Mary Devody, Jerry. They all did well and were applauded.

Officer—"The opponents of our military system say the standing armies are disastrous to the country. Can you name anything that is more disastrous?" Cadet—"Yes, a runaway army."

IT DOESN'T PAY TO PARLEY WITH RHEUMATISM. Rheumatic joints, and aching limbs mean inability to work, and inability to work means poverty, and poverty means a life of wretchedness. So from that point of view it doesn't pay to parley with Rheumatism. There's another side of the question—the days of agony and suffering. How many people are there who Rheumatism compels to give up their occupation, and then pass a splendid position that it took them three years to attain?

Mr. Thomas Warren of St. Catharines, St. Hamilton, states under oath that he had to give up his situation in the shop of the "Big Four R." on account of Rheumatism. He tried many remedies in Indian and mud baths, but these did him no little good as he returned home to Hamilton a cripple.

He started taking Rychman's Kootenay Cure, and four bottles have completely cured him. He feels fit to start to work now. If he'd only known of Kootenay at the outset, how much time and money he would have saved, and how much suffering he would have escaped.

Mr. James Watson, living at 64 Florence Street, in the City of Hamilton, makes a sworn statement, he is employed as a moulder in the Grand Trunk shops. He had Rheumatism so bad in his feet and knees that he could not work steadily. He says since taking Rychman's Kootenay Cure he has sold a living of Rheumatism.

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CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

League of the Cross

On the evening of Tuesday, March 2nd, was held the most successful entertainment yet given by the League of the Cross of St. Peter's Parish. In the matter of talent it was simply grand and financially was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Perhaps the announcement that the proceeds were to be given to the St. Vincent de Paul helped to swell the amount realized. The programme which reflected great credit upon those who had the concert in hand, was as usual well received and consisted of choruses, songs, recitations, etc. The choruses were given by St. Peter's Choir under the direction of Mr. G. Giffney as were also the songs. The solos were all well given by the Misses F. Leonard and S. Oustance and Mr. Harrington who sang Mr. H. H. Godfrey's new song and chorus entitled "The Land of the Maple" which promised to become the most popular patriotic song of the day. The recitations which were given by the Misses K. Gorvine and Halley and Mr. Gus. Tierney excited loud and long applause. Mr. W. Malloy again brought down the house by his comic songs and to say that he was well received is putting it mildly. Mr. John Stacey gave a fine clarinet solo which was also well received. Messrs. Wm. Bradley and T. Harrington rendered in excellent style a duet, entitled "Mother can this the Glory Be." Miss B. Oustance sang the old home song in a pleasing manner and Miss Curran won great applause by her rendition of "The Pardon came too Late." Miss Curran has a promising future before her as a soprano singer. Mr. Ed. J. Smith rendered the "Midshipman" and "Come Back to Erin" in a most pleasing manner and won also loud applause. The pianist was Miss M. Flynn and she filled the position in a most excellent style. The choir was very ably filled by our President Mr. John Duubar. I must not forget to state that the ladies of the parish in sympathy with the League had our hall nicely and neatly decorated and deserve the most hearty thanks of St. Peter's Branch for their kindness and generosity. Help along the good work one and all.

Ed. J. Smith, Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

The St. Catherine's Journal has an account of the ball of Branch 10, C. M. B. A., before Lent. The ball was given in the Masonic Temple, six hundred people were present, there was no crowding or crushing at the table, and a choice repeat to partake of.

The whole affair was a success, both financially and socially, and that this event is looked forward to is shown by the visitors present from Buffalo, Toronto, Cobourg, Niagara Falls and the outside towns and villages.

To the reception and floor committees much credit is due for the excellence of all their arrangements, and they are to be congratulated upon their success.

The following comprises those two committees: Reception—H. R. Cudden, Capt. D. O'Hagan, E. Murphy, Jos. Voisard, T. Nihan, sr., J. T. Carey, W. J. Flynn and E. Hartnett.

Floor—Capt. McAvoy, J. E. Lawrence, V. E. Begy, Capt. W. R. Walsh, M. Howe, J. J. McLaren and M. J. Kimmitt.

Too much praise cannot be given Chairman E. F. Begy, and Secretary M. Sullivan for the really arduous work they performed in looking after the details.

A. O. H.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 4, A.O.H., the following resolution was moved by Bro. Harris and seconded by Bro. Conlin and adopted.

Resolved that while humbly submitting to the will of our Heavenly Father we desire to express our sincere sorrow for the loss sustained by the widow and children of deceased, and extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and pray that God will comfort and console them, and be it further.

Resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that those resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the widow of our deceased brother and also to THE CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication. R. J. Taulty, President; Joseph Godly, Sec. Sec.

St. Leo Court, No. 581, C. O. F.

St. Leo Court, No. 581 is fast making itself felt among the Catholic population of the West End of the city although only a short time in existence it now figures among the prosperous and flourishing Catholic societies. Their last meeting held on Wednesday night in their hall, on Queen and McCaul streets was well attended. The report of the investigating committee was read. Two members were balloted for and accepted. Seven applications for membership were received and the members expect to have at least seven more applications for the next meeting. The smoking concert committee presented their report which showed a snug surplus which was placed to the credit of the Court. After a short time was spent in recreation the meeting adjourned. ST. LEO CORRESPONDENT.

ANOTHER GOOD YEAR.

Annual Meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Co.

A VERY ENCOURAGING REPORT.

The Company's Business Grows and its Assets Increase.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at the head office, in Hanilton, on Tuesday, 1st March, 1897, at 2 o'clock. Mr. James H. Beatty, President occupied the chair. Mr. David Dexter, Managing Director, acting as Secretary, when the following report was submitted:

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith for your approval the fifteenth annual statement of the Company, showing the amount of insurance written and the receipts and disbursements for the year 1896 together with the assets and liabilities of the Company at the close of the year.

Sixteen hundred and sixteen applications for insurance, amounting to \$2,291,150, were received during the year. Of these applications fourteen hundred and ninety six were accepted, for \$2,087,950. The remainder were either declined or in abeyance, waiting further information, at the end of the year.

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith for your approval the fifteenth annual statement of the Company, showing the amount of insurance written and the receipts and disbursements for the year 1896 together with the assets and liabilities of the Company at the close of the year.

The amount of insurance in force has not been greatly increased, but a considerable number of new lives have been added, consequently the distribution of the risk has been widened.

The assets of the Company were increased during the year by \$107,888.91, and are now over six hundred thousand dollars. A very satisfactory result, in view of the considerable amount paid to policyholders for claims and profits.

The security of policyholders, including guarantee capital was at the close of the year \$1,226,113.81, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims \$708,537.91. Excess of unclaimed guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was \$89,343.56.

The death claims amounted to \$94,620, on the lives of thirty six persons. Including the amount applied for dividends, the amount of premium reductions (\$42,765.70), our total payments to policy holders amounted to \$137,375.00 during the year.

There has been no perceptible improvement in general business, and in consequence life insurance, in common with other lines of business in which money is required at given periods, has been affected unfavorably. In view of the prevailing depression, the amount of life insurance written and carried is very large. The increase in the amount each year must be accounted for by a better understanding of the advantages afforded thereby.

Our field staff has been strengthened in the past few months and we anticipate our full share of the business to be done. Your Directors have now to surrender their trust to your hands, and in doing so desire to express their appreciation of the confidence reposed in them from year to year, and to acknowledge the able co-operation and efficient services of the office staff of the Company.

The accompanying certificate from the Company's Audit-vouchers for the correctness of the statements submitted herewith—all accounts, securities and vouchers having been examined by them.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

Auditor's Report. To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen, We have made a careful audit of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1896, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith. The financial position of your Company, as on 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement. Respectfully submitted.

Table with columns: Ledger A/c, Premiums, Dividends, Interest, Assets, Liabilities. Includes items like 'Premiums (Cash)', 'Dividends', 'Interest', 'Municipal Debentures', 'Mortgages on Real Estate'.

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, Reserve Fund, Claims Unadjusted, Surplus to Policy Holders, Paid up and Guaranteed, Total.

On the motion of the President, Mr. J. H. Beatty, seconded by Mr. William Kernan, the Directors Report was adopted unanimously, after several remarks concerning it were made by the mover, seconder and others.

The report submitted by the Medical Director, Dr. Woolerton was both interesting and satisfactory. The thanks of the Shareholders were given to the officers and agents of the Company.

The Acting Auditors were re-appointed. All of the retiring Directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the Executive officers were also re-elected.

Father Maturin, of Oxford, England has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like 'Wheat', 'Barley', 'Oats', 'Hay and Straw', 'Clover', 'Ducks', 'Butter', 'Eggs', 'Poultry', 'Lamb'.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Grain.—The demand for all grades is slow and prices are steady. Local values are about as follows:—Wheat No. 2, 47c; No. 1, 47c; No. 2, white, in store, 46c; No. 2, white, in store, 45c; No. 2, white, in store, 44c; No. 2, white, in store, 43c; No. 2, white, in store, 42c; No. 2, white, in store, 41c; No. 2, white, in store, 40c; No. 2, white, in store, 39c; No. 2, white, in store, 38c; No. 2, white, in store, 37c; No. 2, white, in store, 36c; No. 2, white, in store, 35c; No. 2, white, in store, 34c; No. 2, white, in store, 33c; No. 2, white, in store, 32c; No. 2, white, in store, 31c; No. 2, white, in store, 30c; No. 2, white, in store, 29c; No. 2, white, in store, 28c; No. 2, white, in store, 27c; No. 2, white, in store, 26c; No. 2, white, in store, 25c; No. 2, white, in store, 24c; No. 2, white, in store, 23c; No. 2, white, in store, 22c; No. 2, white, in store, 21c; No. 2, white, in store, 20c; No. 2, white, in store, 19c; No. 2, white, in store, 18c; No. 2, white, in store, 17c; No. 2, white, in store, 16c; No. 2, white, in store, 15c; No. 2, white, in store, 14c; No. 2, white, in store, 13c; No. 2, white, in store, 12c; No. 2, white, in store, 11c; No. 2, white, in store, 10c; No. 2, white, in store, 9c; No. 2, white, in store, 8c; No. 2, white, in store, 7c; No. 2, white, in store, 6c; No. 2, white, in store, 5c; No. 2, white, in store, 4c; No. 2, white, in store, 3c; No. 2, white, in store, 2c; No. 2, white, in store, 1c; No. 2, white, in store, 0c.

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1. LA MADONNA DEI ASSISI. By Raphael. The original is only purchased by the British Nation for \$8,000.00. The Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, writes: Toronto February 4th 1897. Dear Sir, Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me a copy of Raphael's famous Madonna dei Assisi. I heartily approve of the objects of the National Art Society, and wish it all the success that is possible. Your object if well patronized and encouraged, should sooner or later banish from the homes of our people the vulgar dainties that now defile their walls, and should give a most healthy and dignified influence in educating the taste and inspiring the minds of our Canadian youth with the love of the beautiful, the true. You may add my name to the list of your patrons.

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