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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest." - JALMEZ.

Vol. V.-No. 2.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

In the Days of The Canada Company.

The actual lives of our first acttlers of globs, Seotch and Irial stock is, person, the most likely sort of bistory in peal to the curiosity of Canadian dera of to day. It must not be ten hy any timid hand if all its treets in the preserved; and some never, when the old men and men who are passing on to the land men are being the sort in the big armin a better from him of the adjusted to shelter bernetis to the preserved; and some never, when the old men and men who are passing on to the land trees ink, are carrying beyond tree bi-graphics are not committed to inters ink, are carrying beyond that it were a thousand puties to be welcome one book of this set of men history of pioneer life, set of inters ink are carrying beyond that it were a thousand puties to be welcome one book of this set of men history of pioneer life, it has been successful to the first of the Grange and Green insteamy be judged by an extract from the business to the celetors. Speaking of Grangeism he writes:

I have always looked upon there as not live affects of the tale of wretherhoods in words; it needed no words to help armin a line were. Into took life the tale of wretherhoods in words; it needed no words to help armin a line were. Into took life the tale of wretherhoods in words; it needed no words to help armin a line were. In the total to live a mean a line were, loft to toll the tale of wretherhoods in words; it needed no words to help armin a line were. In the total tends were loft to toll that the words and the large and a kelly in meter. Here of ping place had a kelly in meter. Here of ping place had a kelly in meter. Here of ping place had a kelly in meter. Here of ping place had a kelly in meter. Here of the words and he was a ping to an all the arming a large that a stellar had a kelly in meter. Here of the words are the selfering of wretherhood with a rive quite inal view of the affects at the selfering of wretherhood as well with a rive quite malegate to shell had a kelly in meter. Here of the selfering of Ma. The actual lives of our first settlers of English, Scotch and Irish stock is, per-baps, the most likely sort of history to appeal to the curiosity of Canadian to appear to the currowty of Canadama readers of to day. It must not be written by any timid hand if all its interest is to be preserved; and some would say that it must be written now or never, when the old men and women who are passing on to the land printers ink, are carrying beyond . . . covery personal recollections and hearcovery personal recollections and hear-say that it were a thousand pries to lose. We welcome one book of this class of inner history or pioneer life, "In the Days of the Canada Com-pany" and hope it will find many pany "* and hope it will fied many imitators in other parts of the country than that concerning which Mrs. and Miss Lizars write. Not that we consider the work of the authors from a literary point of view above criticism. The book would have been improved had the MS. before it reached the hands of the printer been submitted to a discriminating editor in order that slack parts might be filled out and redundancies eliminated. But from each other than the control of the control of the country of the control of the control of the country of the slack parts might be filled out and rodundancies eliminated. But from coverto cover there is so much matter of
living sympathy and curiosity that we
prefer to get rid of the duty of criticism
at the outset. In the first place there
are scores of quotations to which we
have no reference whatever, a thing
that always irritates a conscientions
that always irritates a conscientions
that always irritates a consciention
that outsets always
that would better suit the columns of
the conventional "society" newspaper,
and there are allusions to people of the
hour, Barrie, Watson, Max O Reil, Bodkin, Rev. Mr. Raimford and others
who are of course quite foreign to sociat
life in the Huron tract in the days of the
Canada Company. Mistakes too have
crept in, as when we are teld that in or
after 1825 Cauning and Castlereagh
were fighting ducla. Castlereagh
were fighting ducla. Castlereagh
was dead in 1822; the duel was fought in
1899.

The great bulk of the pages of this ies eliminated. But from cover

The great bulk of the pages of this volume are taken up with the history of the carliest Goderich families. The central figures are those of Captain the carliest Goderich families. The central figures are those of Captain Robert G. Dunlop, who was afterwards elected to the Provincial Parliament; and his brother D.c. to William Dunlop a man of considerable literary attainments Both were close friends of John Galt who was far and away the most interesting actor to appear upon the boards of the Canada Company. Galt was a great man, a novelust and a poet. But above all a noble character. Doctor Dunlop we first meet as surgeon in the 89th at Fort Eric displaying high courage and humanity that suit him well. He had the name of a wag and a good fellow. Major Strickland, a settler near Peterburo entered the service of the company in 1828 at Galt's suggestion. Dunlop and Strickland were the makers of the Hurou road. Their doings in the wilderness, which does not appear to have contained anything wilder than Dunlop himself, is related the makers of the Hurou road. Their doings in the wilderness, which does not appear to have contained anything wilder than Dunlop himself, is related very brightly. When they had advanced near the St. Clair they met Bishop McDunnell of Kingston, then ruler of a vast diocese, who though acquainted work upon reaching laked the recognise a verifable: wild man of the woods. When the Bishop's companions heard him speak they forgot his appearance in listening to his couvrastion. The appointed work upon reaching laked through the service of the drinking was to clear and lay out the new town plot of Goderich, Guelph having already been carved out of the forcet by Galt. They consumed entermous quantities of their drinking was transplanted Soctish fashiou. We are to judge by the frequent mention made of their drinking was transplanted Soctish fashiou. We are to judge by the frequent mention made of their drinking was transplanted Soctish fashiou. We are to judge by the frequent mention made of their

dant manufacture and consumption of whiskey, in war they suffered inde-scribable misery. After Leard had driven Mackenzle from Navy Island Sir Francis Bond Head described the place thms.

HEROISM ... HOLOCAUST

Seven Nuns Perish in Roberval Convent Fire.

ROBENTAL. Lake St. John, Que. Jauuary 6.—The lives of seven Ursuline Sisters were lost to day in a fire that destroyed the Convent of Our Lady of Lake St. John at this place. The convent was in charge of Reverend Mother Eliza Gosselin de St. Francois de Paule, with the Rev. Mother Fridoline Letourmeau de Marie de la Nativite, as assistant. The seven nuns who lost their lives were engaged in rescue The names of the dead and their religious title, respectively, are:

Mother St. Francois de Paule, nee Eliza, Gosselin, of St. Jeau Chrysostome. Sister Providence, nee En ma Letourneau, of Quebec.
Sister St. Visule, nee Corinthe Garacau, of St. Foye.
Sister St. Anne, nee Laure Hudon, of Hobertville.
Sister St. Anne, nee Laure Hudon, of Hobertville.
Sister St. Louise, nee Rose Gosselin, of St. Jeau Chrysostome.
Silla another nun was badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire. The convent and the school are nothing but a mass of ruins.

The buildings on the Experimental Farm were saved.
The loss is estimated at \$75,000, with only about \$12,000 of insurance.

The celocol was closed on account of the bolidays. and most of the pupils Ropgever Lake St John One Janu

The nuns are scattered village, village, Roberval is 191 miles north of Quebec The nuns are scattered throughout the village.

Roberval is 191 miles north of Quebec city and situated on the east side of Lake St. John. The place bears a name famous in Canadiau listory, being that of a French governor sent out to Now France more than three and a helf centuries ago, whose mission, however, ended in disaster, while hisself is srid by some authorities to have been finally massacred in Paris, while others assert that he never returned from his last voyage real, he Segients, village of the state of the lake where the convent is situated, about a mile cast. None people at first thought it was the course, to there dealed the state of the case. The church and convent are half a mile spart and this accounted for the contusion.

Once it became known that the convent was on fire there was consternation. Ordinarily in that institution were almost 50 young ladies under unition of one kind and another, besides a number of nuns, novices, etc., making a total of almost a hundred. Most of the students were away, however, during the holidays. Besides these over a lundred other scholars attended the institution, who did not sleep in the convent at night, Many of the latter place of the state of the caster of the caster of the caster of the caster of the convent at night, many of the latter of the caster of the

ROWENTA, Q., Jan. 7.—The remains of three of the unus burned to death yesterday were found last ovening in one of the towers of the convent.

Search is still being kept up. Six of the nuss who perished were seen outside of the couvent when the fire broke out. They lost their lives in trying to save the valuables and archives. The funeral of the three sisters recovered will take place to-morrow morning.

covered will take place to morrow morning.

The nuns will re open their classes in a few days in Hotel Dutremblay, which has been management

Convent, and the death of seven needs to the gave notice of a motion that would propose that a bill be pass \$F\$ that the dormitories of all such the subject of the case of fire could people in the case of fire could people in the case of fire could people in the subject. When Hend Peomeor Mr. Flynn crose, and said that as soon as the flowerment would learn all details of the accident, the question would be regularly put before the House; and that, then, the flowerment would learn all details of the accident, the question would be regularly put before the House; and that, then, the flowerment would learn and poverty, and the melanch by feelings was abled by the knowledge that one of its immates—an aged man—had by harmen Markon's Table The Stores.

PATHER MARCOUN TELLS THE STORY OF

THE FIRE THE STORY BY THE STOR

succeeded in getting herself horribly burned.

At this point the convent bell was sounded and this awoke Father Marcoux, whose apartments were situated immediately over the chapel. The bell only awoke him in time to make his escape is his night gown, carrying his soutane over his arm. The flances burst up through the flooring of his rooms, which were speedily destroyed with their valuable contents, comprising the personal effects of the reverend gentieman.

personal effects of the reverency gentleman.

ENCALE WAS TIMELY.

Had he got the slarm half a minute later he believed that he would never have got out alive, as the smoke was so thick that as it was he was nearly suffocated. He found the nuns outside and is positive that four at least out of the seven who perished had got safely out, but had goue back again, some to try to recue some of the records of the community and others to see what had happened to those who had gone in, but who did not return. One of the nuns was ill in bed and perished in the flaines.

X SISTRE'S ERAYE DEED.

nums was ill in bed and perished in the itames.

X SEXTEN'S BRAYE DEED.

The Jour children, Lity and Aunie Councily and Alphoname Gosselin, niece of one and sister of another of the victims and Therese Langlois, daughter of Charles Langlois, of Mounteal, were heroically rescued by sister Marie de la Providence nee Emma Letouriau, who lost her own ille atterwards for having gone to the dorntery on the top story. She roused the little ones from the beda and hurried them out all bare-footed from the convent and again returned inside and was not again seen alive. The charred and horriby mutilated corpses of the seven sisters have been at last all recovered, but of course in such a coudition as to be impossible of identification.

Straford's Catholic Mayor.

Mr. John O'D moghue won a signal victory in Stratford on Monday, says The Mitchel Advocate. He was elected Mayor by a majority of 108 over Mr. E. T. Dultue, one of the most respected men in the city. The fight was a political one from start to finish, and resulted in a triumph for the Conservatives. In Mr. O'Donoghue is worked all the majorities given Mr. Dufton. This is a certificate that any man might feel proud of. Junn has The Advocate's heartiest congratulations. The Her.Id, speaking of one particular feature of the contest, says: "Mr. O'Donoghue is the first Roman Catholic Mayor of the city of Stratford, though not the first Roman Catholic that has sought election. The Roman Catholic people of this city are simust solidly blueral, and on two coossions ex-Aid. Goodwin, a Roman Catholic Liberal, aspired to be Mayor, on the last occasion two years ago with the special approvat of the Liberal caucus. But the Liberals abandoned him right and lett and he was defeated by hundreds. In due time Mr. O'Donoghue appeared as a candidate, but his religion proved no Moman Catholic Liberal, aspired to be Mayor, on the last occasion two years ago with the special approval of the Liberal caucus. But the Liberal was defeated by hundreds. In due time Mr. O'Donoghue appeared as a candidate, but his religion proved no barrier in the eyes of the Conservatives who constituted the bulk of instrupporter, and he was elected by a handsome majority over so strong an opponent as Mr. Dufon. Among Mr. O'Donoghue's staunchest supporters were many Orangehine and extreme Protestants, who thus attested that no difference existed between the action of the contract of

permitted, and when these two main factors failed, involvable temperance began, but the compulsory amendments as not been accompanied with that kind of peacefulness of spirit or resignation which springs from a smeere conviction that past wrong-doing should be atoned for or repented of. In the present case it rather emitted the memory of the former ill-spent years and wasted health and squandered money which the ill-starred individual had shed his sweat in earning for he was a hard working man, and had the manly, housest and upright character which is the true mark of the Irish Catholic Celt. Those cummendable traits, however did not save him from falling under the grievous curse of intemperance through many years of his caviler life, even at a time when his numerous family was growing up around him. The sorrowful thought of this must weigh heavily on his mind in his present forlorn condition. As I saw him to day, he as they she stove, stooped, wasted sick and melancholy. His aged, tottering wife is his sole companion, and the rented house in which they live is but poorly furnished, and it has a look of hleakness and desolation which tells its sad tale of the errors and mismanagoment of the past and of the lamentable fact that the time for reparation is wellingh closed.

He plaintively told me of the racking pairs that fortured his body, and of the refusal of food to remain in his weakoned stomach, of his difficulty in breathing and of his inability to sleep at night as he was wont to do. Having heard this paintful recital of the ills that humanity is heir to, or the accumulated evils that indeligence brings in its wake, I did not deem it necessary to pry into the state of his mental feelings, as that cound be all too plainly guessed at.

As he sat there, weak decrepit, forlors and brooding I could not help the impression that he was kept lingering between life and the recital efforts he must water and in a spirit of bitterness, for his wake, I did not deem it necessary to pry into the down was heard the heard

Warters for The Registers.

To day to the dress has not by wate present there is was addened by its look of sortion and poverty, and the melanch by being the cause of their promature attenders, he was been more of its immatter—an aged man—bad by his impredence and intemperate babits and in earlier life contributed to his own to his feeble wife's present disc minor. The unfortunate victim of early waste time past, temperate enough, but the neceleal reform came to olate to retrieve the errors of the past. In fact, it has been more of an enforced reformation than of a repentant or voluntary resolve to a mend.

The wasteful course of drinking went on as long as means and bodily strength permitted, and when these two main factors failed, inevitable temperance began, but the compulsory amendmenthy and for or spented of. In its present dor or respect dof. It is the present developed, with the past was dealed in the past of contributed to his pown and has been does not considerate in the proper of the past. In fact it has been more of an enforced reformation than of a repentant or voluntary resolve to a mend.

The wasteful course of drinking went on as long as means and bodily strength permitted, and when these two main factors failed, inevitable temperance began, but the compulsory amendmenthy in the past wrong-doing should be aboved for or repented of. It is the present contributed the memory of the former ill-spent years and wasted health and squandered money which the life started individual had shed his sweat in earning for he was a hard working man, and had the manly, honest and upright character which is the true mark of the former ill-spent years and wasted health and squandered money which the life started individual had adad his sweat in earning for he was a hard working man, and had the manly, honest and upright character which is the true mark of the former ill-spent years and wasted health and squandered money which the life started individual had abad his sweat in earning for he was a hard working man, an

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland,

On Christmas morning an attempt was made by Orangemen to wreck the Catholic church at Derryaghy, Hannahstown, near Belfast.

A terrible accident occurred on the Cusherdall Railway, a shert distance from Ballymena station, resulting in the death of a young man since identified as Mr. John Beattle, a casherin, the Ballymens branch of the Provincial Bank.

The following letter appears in The

The following letter appears in The Freeman .

Dran Sin—I observe with regret that the archithocese of Armagh is being layored by massings of the control of

Armagh, Dec. 29, 1890.

A sixth member of the Cunningham family, residing at Skibbereen, the present being a married man and first cousin to the family of five already committed to the lunatic asylum, is now showing the strongest symptoms of being similarly affected. It appears that this unfortunate man paid a visit to the house of his relatives, where he partock of some of the meat off which they dined, and to which is now commonly attributed their melaucholy state. He is at present under medical treatment and being dosed with medicines to force on sleep. When he wakes up he commences to rave again and gives the strongest indications of insenity.

Father O'Leary of Clonakity writes an iscisive letter to the Freeman addressed to the recalcitrant minority of Redmonites and Healyites. He tells them that as soon as they get a majority of the party to support them the Irish people will be happy to support them also.

A shooting fatality occurred at Shrome, near Moville, Co. Donegal. A coastguard named Thomas Greenwood was shooting wild fowl when by some unhappy misadventure a charge ledged in the body of a young man named Bernard McCann, a deaf mute, whe was some distance off. McCann died almost immediately.

Del. and the Hon. Mrs. Ross of Bladensberg has presented a magnificant organ to the church of the Sacred Heart, Newry.

A new spire for the Catholic, Church at Clifden is contemplated.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Father Joseph Judge, P.P., Menlough, county Galway, archdiocese of Team, which cocurred at the Mater Misericordis: Hospital yesterday morning. The deceased was ordained over 40 years ago, and had been parish priest of Menlough for the past 24 years.

King's County
The wid'sw Curry, of Kylebeg,
near Cloughjordan, an evicted tenant,
has been triumphantly reinstated by
the generosity of the Nationalists of
the district led by Reverend Father
Morniban.

the district fee up and the Mopaihan.

Mrs. Margaret Hobbs of Barnaboy
House, Frankfort, is dead at the age
of 102. She has 14 children of whom
six aurylve.

Limerica.

Lady Betty Balton: Lady Monteagle and the Hon. Miss Spring Rice paid a init to Glin school recently. The Sev. Mother received them; and they proceed themselves highly pleased

with the visit.

A young couple named Liddy had a domestic dispute. The woman jumped into the river at Lock Quay. Her husband endeavored to save her; but both were drowned.

william Ward, son of a Castlecook publican, was dangerously wounded by a shot on Dec. 27th The trouble arose out of a matchmaking.

A beautiful bunch of primroses were gathered in the fields on Caristmas Day by Mr. Bell of Crough Tyrone.

Waterlers. Reciting scenes occurred in Water-ford on Dec. 29 in connection with

the bacon trade dispute which has for weeks kept business and popular feel-ing in the south of Ireland very much disturbed. The Bishop of Waterford is endeavoring to lave the whole matter referred to arbitration.

is endeavoring to lave the whole matter referred to arbitration.

Martin Joyce and his wife of Ath line were sufficiated in their bed-room by a coal fire there being no escape for the gas.

Intelligence reached Wexford of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Roche, Archdeacon of Ferns, which melancholy event occurred at the parochial residence Lady's Island. For a considerable time past Archdeacon Roche had been in failing health so that his death was not quite unexpected. Father Roche was born in 1621, in the torn of Wexford, and was therefore 75 years of age. He was brother of the late Very Rev. Canon James Hoche, P.P., of Wexford, the founder of the two magnificent twin churches of Wexford He was an uncle of the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Lord Bishop of Ossary.

ENGLAND.

Cardinal Vaschas as Exprisorer.

Among the things not generally known is the fact that Cardinal Vaughan, Archibishop of Westminster, has been a prisoner in his time. The history of St. Joseph's Missonary College, Mill Hill, written by Lady Herbert of Les, and recently published. The Cardinal was practically the founder of that new extensive institution, and as an ardent young priest he tramped over a great part of North America and collected enough money to give the College a start When he arrived in Panama he made two startling discoveries—that all priests has been banished by the civil authorities, and that an epidemic was raging in the place. He promptly devoted himself to the spiritual succour of the dying, and while engaged in this work was arrested and incarcerated by the authorities. His release was eventually effected, but not without considerable difficulty. St. Joseph's is now a flurishing college, and regularly supplies pricests to a number of foreign mission fields, including the blacks of the Southern States of America and the Maoris of New Zealand.

The Stream et Zegilak Centric.

The Stream of English Converts.

The Catholic Gaustte says the keen interest that the Holy Father takes in the progress of the Church in England is well known, and we understand that it is in accordance with his special desire that his Eminence the Cardinal has collected statistics from the various dioceses as to the number of recent converts. The reports show that during the past fitteen months nearly 15,000 converts have been received into the Church. There have been upwards of 2,000 in the diocese of Westminster alone.

A Natable Converter.

The New Carre at Glesilret.

The new Catholic church, the Braes of Glenlivot. is going to be a magnificent-looking building. The mason work has just been completed, but it is not expected that the grand opening on take place before the beginning of next summer. Meanwhile the Holy Sacrifice is being regularly celebrated on week-days and Sundays in the school.

A UNITED IRELAND

Unanimous Protest Against Eng-

the Tenants on the Same Platform.

The agitation against the overtaxation of Ireland is general over the whole country and among all classes of the population Lord Dunraven presided at a great meeting in Limer ick on Dec 29, when the Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., Mr. John Daly, Mr. Massey Saunders, J.P., and others de-livered addresses. We publish Dr. O'Dywer's address in full. The Most

Rev. O'Dwyer, who on rising was loudly cheered, said; My lords, ladies and gentlemen, I may appear to some of you more or less out of place at a meeting of this kind. The questions which you are here to day to discuss lie so entirely outside the sphere of a bishop's ordinsiam. Archibishop of Westminster, has been a prisoner in his time. The occumulations of the progress of the state of the content of that new extensive institution, and as an archest young Protection of the content of that new extensive institutions and as an archest young Protection of the content of that new extensive institutions are protected by the content of that new extensive institutions of the content of the new extensive institutions of the content of the co

of us. and it has shown us beyond yea or nay that this country is oning abcolucely rained by a system of taxa tion that is draining her very info blood (tear, hear). That report of the Financial Relations Commession has been made; it is a very unpleasant thing for a people such as that of England, that have been posing before the world as a beneficial of England, that have been posing before the world as a beneficial read pillantiropic nation that have relieved the unfortunate firsh of the management of their own affeirs for the sole and whole purpose of posing the wealth of England into our miserable lap, it must be a very unpleasant thing to be convicted before the whole world of systematic plunder and of dooming us by a system of taxation to inevitable ruin (appliance). This report of the Financial Relations Commission explains many things for us. And every piece of legislation was to bring the millennium, and yet the millennium has not come. We have had laws that wore drastic, far recolling in their effects and dead third principle and the country for many years. Many landlords have thought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought to the verge of rain by thing and the proper server and the pro

wrong? There are no taxes in Ire tand that there not in England. Let an Irishman go to live in Lindon and he will pay the same taxes that he pays in Ireland no more and no less. But they did not add that, man for man, the average of wealth, over the provision for living in England is very different from what is is in Ireland (hear, hear), and if the 1½ millions of the Irish people were born not in this country, governed and improverished as it has been, but were Englishmen born and living, they would not be the nation of paupers that they are (applause). Them again, gentlemen, they say to you: "Quite true, the incidence of taxation everyone knows falls more heavily on the poor man than upon the rich man. But that is not a question," they say, "of country it is a question of class." But again, unfortunately, the class and the country coincide here. (Applause). Ireland is a poor country, England is a rich country, and, there fore, the incidence of taxation falls not upon a class in Ireland, or a class in society of the United Kingdom, but upon that geographical unit that we recognise as a separate entity (applause). And there is the only argument that is worth discussing as far as the question presents itself to my poor intelligence. They say "what the Financial Relations Commission as found is true and just, you are paying excessive taxation and you are the poerer for it, but it eaund be helpod, Ireland is not a separate Ommission as found is true and just, you are paying accessive taxation and you are the poorer for it, but it cannot be helped. Ireland is not a separate fiscal on ity from England. You can not discriminate between the taxation of one country and the other, and it would be just as easy for Dersetshire or Wiltshire to complain of its taxation as it is for the Iriah people." Now in that argument I believe is the key of the situation, and it is round that the fighting! will take place (applause). But I venture to submit that Ireland is a separate taxable and fiscal entity, and I would ask any gentleman here who read the letters on this point of Mr. Morley in The London Times to say if any answer whateover has been given to them. I have seen on answer, nor attempt at an answer. He showed beyond yes or nay that in the very Act of Union in which this financial wrong began provision was made for the relief of Ireland according as her circumstances required, by such exemption and such abstement of tax ation as the circumstances of the country might require. Those were the very words of the Act of Union (hear, hear). And when again in 1816 the Exchequers of the two countries were amalgamated, and it was decided that no longer was there to be discrimination between the tax ation of the two countries the same right on the part of Ireland was recognised. And tell me, gentlemen, is it not a matter of notoriety that the income tax was put upon the English people for many years before it was extended to Ireland? And it was not extended to Ireland on account of the recognition of our right to special treatment, and when it was the same right on the part of Ireland was recognised. And tell me, gentlemen, is it not a matter of notoriety that the income tax was put upon the England may rule us. Englan

the worth she money that they are asked to pay for it (laughter and applause). Their own political party in power, and in the contranted directly with the question, and they will have to say or no to the people of Ireland, and in particular to the l'inonists of Ireland, whether their answer is the answer of the Icadon Times, and it it is it will be for the Irish gentry to determine whether they are put in a position consistent either with their honour or their interests (applause). My own honest individual opinion is this—that the English Government will not deal fairly with this question. They will probably put us off with some other Commission or some other committee of inquiry, or they will give us a long debate upon the subject in the House of Osumones, and some Minester will get up and butter the Irish members of Parlament and say they have made a great and powerful case, and they will request them to taink that when the most session of Parliament and say they have made a great and powerful case, and they will request them to the English Parliament and show them an Irish fand—appoullarly Irish fund that may be used to relieve them of Imperial obligations to us—they will be very generous (applause). Or if you show them had been they are they will be very generous (applause). Or if you show them had been they are they a

the of Parliamenton this most is an equitable basis."

MR. JOHN DALY SPRAYS.

Mr. JOHN DALY SPRAYS.

Mr. JOHN DALY SPRAYS.

Mr. JOHN DALY SPRAYS.

Mr. JOHN DALY BRAYS.

Mr. JOHN DALY SPRAYS.

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"THE HAND THAT KOCKS THE CRADES RULES THE WORLD

One brains may be made a perfect storehouse of knowledge if we only go about it in the right way. The very best method a coquiring information is to read; read everything you come across that is wholesome, even to the advertisements in the papers and notices in public places. You may forge som after, you probably will, but some time or other some question will arise, and the nuswer to it will start out of some cuphoard in your brain; in which, it has

the answer to it will start out of some enphoard in your brain, in which it has beer, stored perhaps for months. Most people, especially women, never take the trouble to read ne stees posted up for the convenience of the public, and the relief of harassed and weary and the relief of harassed and weary officials. This is particularly noticeable in railway stations. No matter how many or how clear the directions regarding the starting of trains, their destinations, the checking of bagagap and like matters, nine out of ten people will persist in pestering some half and like matters, nine out of ten people will persist in pestering some half distracted conductor or brakeman, merely to hear verbally spoken the very same instructions that they could have read for themselves if they had kept their eyes open, and observed what was passing around them. The habt of reading overvthing is an exceedingly their eyes open, and observed what was passing around them. The habt of reading overything is an exceedingly useful one to acquire, children should be encouraged in it. There is no harm whatever in children reading in moderation provided their tastes are directed into healthy channels, and everything kept from them that is at all likely to do them harm by fostering morbid ideas. Especially should they be taught to seek for any information they may require, by themselves consulting text books, dictionaries, &c., and by reading all notices posted up for public convenience. The habit will cause self reliance and a sense of independence that will be invaluable to the boy about to enter the big world of business, or the girl, who for the first time in her life is to take a journey alone, or decide some matter of importance without the assistance of another.

Assistance of another.

Sad indeed is the lot of those unfortunates who have always been accustomed to rely upon somebody else, and who suddenly flad themselves left without the counsel of their guide, philosopher and friend. Utterly unacoustomed to do anything for themselves or use their own judgment in any matter they are in almost as bad a case as though they were cast away upon some desertishand. Worse, in fact, for in that case shey would be obliged to exert themselves and use their brains in order to keep alive; but being surrounded by others of their species they straight way cast thomselves upon someone else, and invariably choose somebody who either deserves their truthfulness, makes away invariably choose somebody who either deserves their truthfulness, makes away with their money, or leads them into all sorts of follies. Teach children to be solf reliant, by which I do not mean teach them to despise advice, or to be imprudent or self assertive, but to be able to rely upon their own knowledge and judgment whenever cocasion may arise. The really solf reliant and well informed person can always distinguish good advice from that which is bad, and baving distinguished is, will modify it to suit the or her own circumstances, and then act upon it.

suit his or her own circumstances, and then set upon it.

How many of us have any sense of the fiscess of things, I wonder, particularly as regards dress. Not very many I imagine judging by the fearful and wonderful combinations of different articles of dress that one is accustomed to see on the streets of the city. A heavy wiest hat, a short cloth cape reaching to the sibows, and a light coloured tweed skirt on a bitter cold day, is enough to make even an Eskimo shudder. But that is nothing to what one does see sometimes. Fancy a lavender silk skirt will a merrow ruche on the edge, surmounted by a scalette jucket, on a day like Mooday Jan. 4, when the wind was to persistently obtru-live that skirrs held five or six inches up were not safe out of its way. Lavender silk is scarced by an appropriate shopping custume under any circumstances. Unless one is fortunate origin in a carriage and pair, and even should hardly be accounted in good taste by the majority of people. Heavy fur garments on unpressantly warm days are an ther evidence of the survival of the unificest. It is Majesty the Queen is said to have a very decided averding the further in any form, and the ladies who go driving with her always have to sochow their warm fur grrments. It is no jike driving in an open carriage to the highlands of Scotland during the waiting on the Majesty have to wondow their warm fur grrments. It is no jike driving in an open carriage to the highlands of Scotland during the waiting on the Majesty have to wondow their warm fur grrments. It is no jike driving in an open carriage to the highlands of Scotland during the waiting on the Majesty have to make they can, which is not much, for the Queen complains that muffled up people make her feel so hot!

the queen when he feel so hot!

The peculiar preference of the Queen for a cold climate is well known. Indeed sho seems to be able to bear a degree of sold which would almost freeze an erilinary person to death. In this sho resombles the Empress Maria Thoreas of whom it is related that she would sit for hours in the depth of winter, writing by an open window with the snow drifting over the paper.

The Queen's dislike of heat is so great that nite will not allow the palaces in which she happens to be resulting to be even properly warmed, and a story is told of a certain public lord who recloved a "command" to done with Her Majesty in company with seweral other distinguished guests.

The day was bitterly cold, the state apartments were ditto, and the unfortunate guests rambled about with their hands in their pockets and their teeth chattering like catanets. Presently the Queen entered the room, and proceeded down the avenue of bowing and shivering grandees, exchanging a few words with each. At last she came to Lord C. who happened to be rather a favorte of hors, and taking him aside entered into conversation upon some subject of importance; the half frezen gentleman a speech being almost instructed and the subject of importance; the half frezen gentleman as speech being almost instructed and the subject of t

The terrible disaster at Roberval which resulted in the burning to death of seven Ursuline unus, makes one think seriously that more care should be taken to protect inflammable a flar decorations. It seems that a lamp exploded and set free to the lace and artificial flowers, and in an instant the whole chapel was chinace. What result such an occurrence would have in a crowded church 'tis impossible to say, but there is always considerable danger of such a happening, especially during the exposition and on other occasions when many lights and decorations are used on the aisar. It is possible, with ordinary care to reduce the danger of fire to a minimum, but when lace, tined and gauze are used in profusion and candles scattered about indiscriminately, as is usually the case, the wonder is that there are not more conflagrations in our churches and convents.

One reads with a feeling almost amount of the constraint of the constraints of the constraints

acose, the wonder is that there are cose, the wonder is that all the convents.

One reads with a feeling almost amounting to herror, that all the community having escaped, three of them were actually allowed to re enter the burning building to try and save the valuables; four more went in after their companions and were instantly smothered by smoke, of course not one of the seven ever came out again.

The poor sisters were nearly distracted and cold not have known what they were doing, otherwise the valuables would have been left to their fate, and seven lives a thousand times more precious would have been saved.

They have died the death of martyrs, may they rest in peace.

Messrs. Simpson & Co. are showing some truly beautiful silks for evening wear. This store, which is undoubtedly the handsomest and best lighted in the city, is already favourably known to meat of myreadersas being the store, par excellence in the matter of silks and dress goods.

dress goods.

I can personally ouderse this favour-sable opinion: I purchased a silk length for a blouse at the beginning of the summer, which is still doing duty as an evening waist, and bids fair to see me over a considerable portion of next summer as well.

mer as well.

The great advantage of a well lighted alop cannot be over-retinated one can see the quality of goods at a glauce. In England women always avoid a badly lighted alop, besides the difficulty experienced in matching colors &c., in a bad light, one so then deceived as to the quality and appearance of the goods. This is impossible in a store flooded with light from basement to roof.

Attention to rules is requested. Cor respondents will kindly limit number of queries to bro Questions will be answered in the order in which they are received for questions replied to by post Letters must be addressed to "Teresa," Office of The Carno 3 Resistent, 40 Lombard 3t.

must be add east to "Teress." Unus of The Carton's Restress, 40 Lombard St.

Lex Tationis—Thanks for your information, I was not aware of what you mention. Coming as 2 do from the old country where business is carried on in a more liberal spirit than appears to be the case here, I may perhaps be perdoned for supposing a similar absence of biotry in this country. I have been awaiting an opportunity of speaking favourably in the other direction and I shall not loss a chance of showing my readers who are the truly progressive and liberal minded people. The remark about the "protty penny" would be as unknown in this case as in the other.

Theren.

To God and his Poor.

Kinoston, Ont., Jan. 7 — At the House of Providence yesterday four young ladies consecrated their lives and talents to the service of the poor and suffering according to the rules of the institute. The novices were: Misses M. McLellan (Sr. M. Andrews) of St. Andrews; M. Younr, (Sister M. Barnardine), Peterboro; M. Brickley, (Sister M. Russ, of L'mn.), Mary-ville and S. McGuggan (Sister M. Doloross) Prescott.



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Matter intended for the Editor should be so ad-treeted, and most arrive not later than Mondays o solv week to universibilities. The publishers must be notified to the publishers with the publishers of the paper topped in arrans must be justle. Therefore, the paper topped Travelling Agent—Ms. P. Michanica.

THIRSDAY JANUARY 14 1897

Calendar for the Week.

14-S. Hilary. 15-S, Paul, first Hermit. 16-S. Marcollus. 17-Sod att. Epiph. Feast of Holy

Name. 18—S. P-ter's Chair, Rome. 19—S. Canute. 20—88 Yabian and Schastian.

Official.

St. John's Grove, Toronto

January 12th 1897. To the Clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto

REV. AND DEAR FATHERS -A theo logical Conference will be held at the places and dates as follows :

(1). On the 10th of February in the on at Barrie for the Clergy of the Desnery of that place.

(2). On the 17th of February at on at St. Michael's Palace for the Glargy of the Despery of Toronto.

(3), On the 24th of February in the on at St. Catherines for the Clergy of the Deanery of St. Catherines

The subject matter of the Conferces will be "De verbo Dei tradito and "De Eucharistia" as a Sacrifica and Bacrament.

By ord- of his Grace the Archbishop JAMES WALSH, Secretary.

Dr. Linehan thenew Bishon of Augk land, New Zealand, is an Irishman. He is the first Irish bishop to fill the See since the retirement of Dr. Croke

The signing of a general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, aside from the questions precided for in the document itself, shows the need for friendly relations between the empire and the republic. It would not be straining a neighborly feeling for all classes of Canadians to recognize this fact.

r and shame from no cor Across the Atlantic three ladies of title, a princeless Princess and two Countesses, have been engaged for weeks advertising their shamelessness with the industry of patent medicin corristors, whilst nearer home a domes tie servant, who was as snow compared to them, takes her miserable life under circumstances the most pitiful. The wages of sin is death whether for the high or the humble; and when women of title and fortune take advantage of their position in the world to advertise vices wherever newspapers published, it is perhaps charitable to suppose that they have lost their reason. Even in the spirit of the old heathen maxim they are made mad before they

There is no dissenting voice to Irish unity in the protest against overtax ation. And there is another question upon which all the Irish people con-cerned are also united. This is Cath olia University education. Hereto fore, because the Catholic hierarch have kept the university demand in the front, they have been told the question is entirely a clerical one. The laity of Ireland have now signed aration which expresses the con as of the Irish Oatholic people It is signed by nearly two score mem-bers of the titled aristocracy, by sixty nembers of Parliament and by the ade of influential Irishmer parts of the country. The declaration brings the Conservative ministry once more face to face with the necessity r higher Catholic education in fre

The discussion of religion and ed. universal attack seems to be impending upon Catholic education. In England the details of the anti-Catholic campaign bring to light some incidents resombling P. P. A. methodi in the United States and Canada example when the Benedictin Fathers in Buckfast, Devon, started to build a school near the Abbey rea temporary school at once as near the spot as they could get. A per-manent building was hurried up and a head mistress of well-known ability and experience engaged. It v surprise to the Board a few days It was the lady's appointment to hear that she (the name is Mrs. Ray) went over to the Abbey and was formally received into the Catholic Church. Her change of faith coincident with her animintment seemed to create some spicion in the School Board

It was not necessary that Archishop Lancevin should publicly deny the abourd statement of a French Cans dian Liberal paper that he at first ap proved the "sottlement" of the schoo question. Now that this lie is nailed another equally reckless will, no doubt be invented. Mr. Sheppard in The To onto Star indulges himself character istically over the malicious varn that the Archbishop preached from his pulpi ng his watch to Montre be ruffled for school funds. The A-ch bishopshows this newspaper story to be as false as all the others. A rather interesting fact in connection with the constant invention of canards, by which it is sought to fasten public ridicule on the Archbishop of St. Boniface, is that the very newspapers which are keeping up the supply of lies are the loudest praters of the sacred right of freedom of the prese Are we to assume that the habitus printing of lies in a public sheet sancti des the trade of the liar? as to be the newspaper notion of flom of the press with all its sacred privileges.

The Catholic electors gave support to the Conservative Govern support to the Conservative Govern ment of England in the effort put forth to secure fair treatment for voluntary schools. They are now beginning to regret their recent ex-pressions of confidence; but their action they can never regret, because as Catholics they had only one course open to them. However when they find the Conservatives acting as if they desired to re-arrange their policy in the exclusive interest of Anglican oluntary schools, their disappointmen is naturally keen. Ray, M. G. Glane expresses this change of Oatholic feel ing in a letter to The Talbet, in which he says: "If then we find that we have says: "If then we find that we have been fooled with falsities, and that thousands of Catholic voters have been trapped to the polls by promises that were made to be broken, we shall not be slow to say the thing we mean or to speak as the gross:
treachery demands." A And. ame article he reflects that the m bers of the Irish Party appear to be the only trustworthy champions of Catholic education.

Ireland and the English Parlis

The Imperial Parliament is sum moned for Tuesday next the 19th inst. All the political indications of the past week have pointed to one question as the engrossing issue of the session. An united Irish demand will be roads for redress of the financial grievance under which Ireland has labored since the Union. Concerning this matter perfect and harmonious determination shown by all classes of Irishmen The Unionist landlords and their pre-are loudest in their protests again the unjust burden the country has so long borne. More than one appeal to the sacred right of revolution has been beard in that quarter. Irish Tory vehemence has struck terror to thos so-called Unionists in Great Britain who have been the most rabid anti-Home Rulers. Lord Castletown and Lord Dunraven are warned in The Times of the disgrace of associating on public platforms with John Daly. But after all what does this sort of argu-ment amount to? Only to this, that John Dal, has been incarcerated long years for proclaiming a cause which Lord ('astletown at last is able to sublimely illogical in her punishment of frishmen who have asked only that their country be justly treated. Take Take

who is only one of a large number. England jailed him for advocating trish rights - Reloused from prison ho Iciah rights goes out to Australia and becomes a premer in that great colonial contin-ent. Whereupon England gives him knighthood, although he has never lowered the standard which he raised in Ireland and under which he was branded a convict. The case of John branded a convict. The case of J Daly and Lord Castletown is different in principle from that of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. In the speech of the Bishop of Lunerick published in this issue we read the true explanation why the Irish aristocracy and the Irish people have been so lon long separated in The aristocracy opposing camps. The aristocracy have never until now seen that the eonle's interests are their interests. people's interests are their mercesson. Mr. Standish O Grady has semething to say on this head in The Wastmins ter Review wherein he give advice to his fellow members of the aristo cracy. He says:

oracy. He says:

If we lead the people, and lead them
well, we may save ourselves, and even
our brethern who have already fallen
into the pit of the Landed Estates
Court, and at the very lowest we shall
have some sport with the British statesmen before we perish. With a nation
behind us who knows what we may not
be able to do?

The popular leaders of Ireland are us of the fresh volunteers s is no need that they should be. An Irish party should be represen tive of all classes and interests in the country; and besides the new leaders know how much they lack the exper-lence of the boys of the old brigade. To Mr. Dillon's tried and true hand they owe the disclosure of the Financial Relations Commission.

The O'Connor Don, speaking at a vast meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Dec. 28th, told the Irish Tories what they owe to Mesers Sexton and Blake among others. These are his words :

I am glad to say I think that on I am glad to say I think that on the Royal Commission we all tried to help each other. We desired to ascertain the truth, to make it so plain that no cloud or mist could enshroud it, and every possible help, sometimes the help of sile-nee was the most effective. we gave to one another. Of Mr. Soxton's examination and cross-examination of the witnesses it would be impossible for me too highly to speak, and I cannot but express my regret, in the interest of this cause, that he has voluntarily with-drawn himself from the arena where drawn himself from the arona where the question must shortly, and perhaps finally, be threshed out (hear, hear and applause). It may, perhaps, be invidi s to mention any other name, but I feel so strongly that we are much indebted to another member of the Commission that I cannot refrain mission that I cannot refrain from mentioning him, I refer to the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P. (hear, hear). To Mr. Blake's whee foresight, to his conciliatory address, to his large-minded views, and his clearness and precision in crunciating them, we are much indebted for having secured practical unanimity in what is called the joint report; and as chairman of the Commission I feel bound to notice the important assistance he rendered in bringing about that agreement which has since proved of so much value.

It delights us to hear such high tribute paid to our able Canadian chief, who has stuck by the people and by the people's party in the fight since he entered it, winning the esteem and admiration of all honest Irishmen and of all who watch Irish affairs with interest. Mr. Blake's position in the coming session of p liament will be a commanding one. n of par-

The Robertal Fire.

The terrible results of the fire at Roberval will inevitably turn many reflective minds upon the danger of illuminating with candles in the midst of church decorations which easily catch the wavering flame. That the caton the wavering name. I hat the danger is carefully guarded against is best attested by the fact that fires in churches, either on festive or on ordin danger is carefully best attested by th ary occasions, are quite rare, more rare than in any other description of buildings. Indeed the calamity at buildings. Indeed the calamity at Roberval stands out with appalling prominence; and most readers of the accounts given of the conflagration sannot fail to admire the h sannot fail to sumire suc notational displayed by the nuns. Anyone who has over marked the excitemen has ever marked the excitement even of trained firemen around a blazing structure can see how it was with the Ursuline Sisters. Their first thought was to save all lives. The rescue of some children in the dormitory should have earned the Victoria Cross for the noble formed it had she not subsequently perished. More than one surmise has

The nature or an rogs, b

been ventured as to why the nuns reentered the burning building after they had got all the children out. The impression given by the newspaper reports is that the first little squad ot sufforsted in the smoke and that the second party went to their rescue But the fact that one of the Sister was sick in had and unable to stir is was side in bot and untable to set is proof enough for us that both the gallant little resous parties faced certain death, hoping against hope that the helpless one might be reached and rescued. The whole world know that in a religious community th family bond is in a sense one with th alliance to God and the Church. It was heroism the most exalted, that had no thought of flinching in the face of death, which impelled the sacrifice of the nuns of Roberval. It was a glorious deed, although its futility must have been certain To turn to a more prosais feature of the disaster, the loss of the convent is the loss of the district and of the province. It is to be hoped that the Quebec Government come generously to the aid of the community.

into

The Recent Disaster in Kerry Gathering our information from the

excellent accounts published in The Dublin Freeman's Journal between the dates of Dec. 29 and January 2

we are this week able to give

readers a connected narrativ lifted it above its barriers and ca bogslide in Kerry, which has over-whelmed the picture-que valley of the river Flesk and brought death and de into the vale below. It will be many a day before the valley of the Fleak shall smile again as tourists on their vastation upon the country side. The scene of the occurrence is near the border line of Cork and Kerry some way between Cork and Killarney may remember to have seen it. The Evening Telegram. fifteen miles from Killarney. Before basin on the mountain side 200 acres in extent. On the night of Dec. 27 there had be αan unusually large rainfall even for that wet mountainous region. The Flesk hardly held in bounds its rushing flood; but a lad who crossed from one side of the valley to the other at midnight saw nothing more unusual than the rain swollen stream. The catastrophe took place without the least noise of its own, a far as the account given at the inques show us; but the natural theory of th occurrence does not agree with any such notion of uncenny si nce. However in the morning the earliest peasant in the morning the earnest peasants abroad saw Bog na-meen spread out like a lake of asphalt below the hill from where it had fallen. It was then moving southward. The house of Con Donnelly, Lord Kenmare's quarryman, had been submerged and nine lives must certainly have been lost. Terror seized upon the people; but as the bog continued to move rescue and search ing parties were formed, and through out day much brave and severe worl was done. Thousands were occur in this way. Men armed with pitch forks with ropes around their as a precaution against accident probed the wall of black slime as it dvanced. It was not until the econd day that the bodies of Cor Donnelly and his wife were recovered The bodies showed indications the unfortunate people had roused from their bed to be imme ly overwhelmed by the torrent of tiquid peat. Later in the day the coat of Donnelly's son, containing the pocket a prayer-book, was spes in the slime. At the end of se. At the end of the second day forty holdings had been submerged. The peat fell into the Flesk and made the river so thick with mud as to kill the fish. Rosats, fences, hillocks and trees were sub perged, and the loss of farm ould not easily be estimated. third day the Log was still slipping onward, it having then obliterated the entire valley as far as the eye could reach. The scene of devastation ex ided a distance of nine miles Headford, the average width of the deposit being a quarter of a mile ex tending in places to half a mile. On the fifth day, the movement of the bog stuff had become so slight that the Fleek was able to carry off all that fell into its bed. By this time the fell into its bed. By this time the vague fear of the peasaniry had given place to the suffering caused by the loss of houses, crops, stock and belongings. The directors of The Freeman sent the first check for £50 to Father O Bullivan, the parish priest, and her Majesty sent a letter of sympathy (no enclosure) to Lord Kenmare.

ver be entirely without excu never be entirely without excuse so thing as that journal reveals an ignorance which must be extensive as its iniquity as they are, is to swell after heavy

rains; and moving bogs in this part of

wont in this; but is more like himself.

Kerry are not unknown. In North in Galway and other parts of reland bogs have at rare intervals paused peasants to fly for their lives In the present case the bog was at a considerable elevation filling up an amphitheatre enclosed by little Mountain streams poured this natural basin from all sides, there being only one outlet into the brawling block called the Own-a-cree, which at a distance of miles joins the Flesk. When the 200 acres of waterdistended bog overflowed its basin it must have accomplished the eight miles to the Flesk with avalanche like speed. The name Own-a-cree is The stream is called after à elebrated bard of Kerry, Own Rose O'Sullivan. In the valley of the Fesk some of the greatest Gaelle poets of Munster in the eighteenth century were born. The hill upon which the how stood is known as Knock-na-weeks. or the Hill of the Winds. The bog itself was called Bog-na-meen, or Bog of the Meal, for there, in the days of the famine, meal was distributed to the starving peasants. Lord Kenmare's quarry in the immediate neighborhood is undermined by a hidden stream which can be seen discharging its water into the Flesk. The hillside abounds

with springs; and the conclusion is

almost certain that the combined

waters of these springs and the rivulets

discharging into Bog.na-meen basin floated the entire 200 acres of bog stuff

There is a column in The Evening Telegram headed "Ups and Downs."
It is a thing with a past, a notorious survival; but not without present significance as preserving the oldtime reputation of Mr. Ross Robertson's paper when its policy was free trade in stigmatizing citizens of all sorts and conditions, especially men in public life. The writer of "Ups and Downs" is in his way a virtuo long as he lives in the service of Mr. Ross Robertson, Torontonians are not apt to forget what The Telegram has Downs" is a mysterious literary style. The first time you figure in this col-umn you are puzzled to know the meaning of the writer who penned the malignant looking little mosaic about you. You may read it from top to bottom and from bottom to top, nmence in the middle an read it both ways; but you cannot make sense out of it and think it in the end s bit of laborious, insulting incoherency. On this account som people say the "Ups and Downs might be more fitly called "Upside-downs." The second time you see yourself in the column you do not relish the attention any more than if a public buffoon followed you along the street jabbering at your heels. The third or fourth time you are quite prepared to grapple with your tormen tor. The history of the "Ups and Downs" shows a variety of knight-errant instincts disclayed by those who have entered the lists against Mr. Ross Robertson's clown. More than nose has a sorely tried citizen suited the punishment to the crime by com-mitting assault and battery. Both Mr. Ross Robertson and his hired nerryman have been turned t down in the gutter in front of The Telegram office. Three newspaper editors, Mr. McLean of The World, Mr. Sheppard of Saturday Night, and a former editor of The News have threatened reprisals against Mr. Ross Robertson, which seems to be an effective method of securing his re It is now the turn of Turners. We have been half a dozen REGISTER. We have been umax—stemes in the "Ups and Downs" column and can stand no more of it is atlance. We are accordingly prepared nuisance. For the present, however, we do not intend to say anything severe; but on the next provocation we most certainly shall "lay on Macduff" on Mr. Ross Robertson and his annoying duffer. His latest illu sion to this paper is as follows:

The sine of THE CATHOLIC REGI cainst truth, justice and fair play against truth, inst

in the following, which we take from the same column:

Conspicuous liberality on the part of J. Haltam, E.-q., has ensured the pres-ence of an orthestra, and thus is sup-plied the musical element messary to complete the comic character of an in-augural meeting which premises to be a burlesque on public business.

a burtesque on public business.

Some of our readres are literary critics. What do you think of this? Is it onl. vulgar nonsense; or is it cabalistical? Are the readers of The Felegram furnished with a key to what the comprehension of the unmitiated cannot gree "Hallam, E-q.," an "orthostra," an "manugural comedy "and "public business" twisted into a sort of logarithmic curve. One certain impression the entere paragraph conveys, that the writer was in labor of some thought that died in the thinking. Not long ago the editor of The World suggested that as Canadians are looking out for a native literary style there may be a future for the Inverted genius of The Telegram staff. His style is cortainly original, rather suggestive of the ingrafting of a craxy pedagogue upon the familiar type of corner-loafer who makes it his business to jeer at every respectable Some of our readers are literary ities. What do you think of this? to jeer at every respectable passer by.

A Loying Tribute to the Rambler.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register,

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

The Rambler from Clare was popularized in prose and verse in Ireland. He was noted for his eccentricity and jocularity. One evening lately I discerned a weary traveller approaching the Connaught post office. Onclose scrutiny I noticed his step was elastic, its beat was erect, his countenance had a smiling approximation of some warlike chieftain of mediaeval antiquity. He flourished a powerful weapon in the shape of a big blackthorn and made several motions with it above his head, displaying semi-circles, quadrangles and demi semi-quavers. He held this weapon in a dangeous actitude, but after my surprise was over I considered all these tactics were practised with a view of intumidating delinquent subspribers to The Reoistra. The Rambler entered our wigwam, unbuckled his knapsack and was greeted with a cosed miller altithe. The Rambler is a walking encyclopedia of general information, legends, biography, travels, &c. He can describe the great and gallant Brian Borhu at the battle of Clentarf, when he annihilated and demoliehed the Danes ar L drove them ignomir-

He can describe the great and gallant Brian Borhu at the battle of Clontarf, when he annihilated and demoluhed the Danes ar't drove them ignominusly from the bloody battle field.

He can describe in pathetic language how the great Fun McCool, the famous Irish giant, stole the great roun of Athlone from the garrison. It weighed a ton. Finn carried it ten mites, and for refree-hument took only live gallons of potiteen. He can tell how Finn fought a great battle with the Soothe gunt who came all the way from Sootland. The champions met na yard surrounded by a high wall. Finn was a great wrester. He got hold of the Sootehman and threw him over the wall. He was badly stunned. Oa recovering consciousness he called out to Finn to throw over his horse; he would gang awa hame and never come again. The Rambler can give a funny description of Irish celebrities.

The Rambler is a fascinating and interesting conversationalist. He was accomplated.

The Rambler is a fasoinating and interceiting conversationalist. He has accumulated knowledge from his tucessant travels. He can give a history of all the noted pugulists from the time of the flood to the present time. He knows all the politicians on both sides. He knows all the politicians on both sides. He knows all the lelergymen in Ontario and can locate them all. He is not vindictive in politics; he gives all a fair show and gives ment to whom it is due. I cannot fully describe the intellectual fluctuations and ability of the Rambler. His mental organization is full and replenished from time to time with a superfluous amount of ancient and modern philicamount of ancient and modern philicamophy, embracing scientific attain-

amount of ancient and modern philo-sophy, embracing scientific attain-ments of the highest-order.

I think Laurier should give him a seat in the Senate. If he were once installed there he would keep the refractory members in subordination. installed there he would keep the refractory members in subordination. The political atmosphere would be eradicated of all sensational goesiping. Peace and tranquility would reight suber animosities and live in harmony with each other. Political abuse would be consigned to oblivion. He can repeat Circero's oration against Cataline in grand style.

line in grand style. TIMOTHY TERENCE O'MULLIGAN.

Children for Adoption.

Children for Adoption.
The St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto, have a number of children, boys and girls (wards of the society) for whom they are most anxious to find adopted homes in good Catholic families. They are fine healthy children with ages ranging from 2 to 12 years. The rev. clergy and the Catholic pross are urgently requested to give them invaluable aid in this good work. For full particulars apply in person or by letter to the society's sgent, P. Hynes 25 Shuter St., Toronto.

Father Dellard for Brookter

Father James Dollard has be officed appointed to the parish of St. Hulen Brockton, to assist Father Cruise in the large and growing part of the city.

An Estray.

Well we know, not over here is a feetin

for thy dream: Thou art sick for horse and spear heside an ancient stream :

For the hearth smoke in the wild, and the herdboy's stave : For a beauty far exiled, and belief with-

in her grave.

While another sky and ground orb thy strange remembering. And no world of mortal bound is the master of thy wing.

Dost thou yet thy fate forgive, that the godhead in thy breast Has this life at least to live as a force

in rhythmic rest.

As a seed that bides the hour of obscure

ness and decay, Being troth of flowers to flower down

the long generic day? Child whom elder airs infold, who has

Where heroic hap of old may return and shine agam.

Ships spain.
Off as stirs across thy heart the too familiar light.
Now thy mother's pulses start at the token quick and slight!
Lest captivity be o'er, lest thou glide away, and so
From our tents of Novermore strike the trail of Long Ave.

trail of Long Ago.

Louise Imogen Guiney in the January Bookman.

FLEURETTE.

I had spent some years in the colonies, doctoring diggers and the like rough and ready folks. The novelty of the strange scenes and free and easy life had at last worn off, and I found myself sighing for the respectability of broadcloth and a settled position in my profession. Aided somewhat by thrift, and more by fortunate land speculation, I had money enough to capply my wants for a few years to come: so I returned to England, resolved to beat out a practice somewhere.

resolved to beat out a practice somewhere.

At home there was my dear old brother John Penn, who was the doctor at Dalebury, a little country town. I call John my senor, for he was born some three years before me. A dear, good, steady man was John, with the kindest and most loveable heart in the world. I found John and he gave me a hearty welcome, but he seemed changed—a trifle care-worn—and I soon found the cause. My discovery of the the reason why John was, to call it melsancholy, esme about at once. Born and bred in Dalebury, I knew alt the people there. I had saked him "Who lives now in that old house belonging to the Tanners?"

"A widow lady and her daughter, named Dorvaux."

"French, I suppose from the name?"
"No, I believe not. Her late husband was French: but, as far as I have learned, Mrs. Dovvaux is an English woman."

nglish woman."
"And the daughter, is she pretty?"
saked. John sighed, looked discon
late, and he replied: "Fleurette l
at is the name of Mrs. Dorvaux's
ughter," and then he was silent.

That is the same of size. Devastly daughter," and then he was silent.

As an old practitioner I at one diagnosed the case I found out that John was in love with Miss Fleurette. I supposed he had asked her to become his wife, and that she had declined his suit. It was my business to mono broken bones and broken heads. I may have set to work to repair injuries in a businessike way. I know well enough that manily, handsome fellow as was John, with his excellent position, with his excellent position, his favor, so I could not understand why Miss Fleurette had said "No" to him.

him.

Mrs. Dorvaux, I learned was in very
had health. I soon became acquaintsd with Fleurette, and found her to be
a lovely girl, highly educated, and with
charming manners. I became convinced that she was no flirt.

rinced that she was no flirt.

In time I succeeded in gaining flohe's confidence, and he told me all thout his love for the girl and how the had refused him. Somehow I ried the girl's confidence, too. One may I said to her: "Of course you move my brother well."

"I have often met him," answered

" And you like him, I hope?"

Figurette.

"And you like him, I hope?"

"I like Dr. Penn very much," and then she changed the subject. Once or twice after that I tried my best to bring John in as a topic of conversation, but she always evaded it.

I learned, too, that John no longer went to Mrs. Dorwaux's home, and that he never saw Fleurette. Washing closely Fleurette's manner, I was entified that she was not happy. As to my brother, he seemed engaged in his work, and his lips were sealed as far as Fleurette was concerned. I went on a tour of the Countment, and came back to Dalebury, Fleurette's mother had been ill again, but was recovering, for I soon saw Fleurette about again. She looked pale and worn, probably from watching and worn, probably from watching and dursing her mother. My holiday at Dalebury had now run down to its last dreep, so when we met it was to say good bys.

"Nover," she replied, "never. Good bye-good-bye."
Poor old John't poor little Flourette I What mystery was it that stayed the happiness of these two?
I had returned home from my travels, tired of idleness. Having heard of an opening that promised well, I ran down once more to Daleburg to consult my hearder. John nest of an opening that promised well, I ran down once more to Dalebury to consult my brother. John and I were very bad correspondents, so I had no news of the little town since I sejourned there. As I passed the house at the corner I saw it was void. "They have left," said John, as I eagerly asked the reason.
"Left! Where have they gone to?"
"No one knows," said John, sadly. "Shortly after you went abroad common rumor said they were thinking of quitting, and last month they did go."
"Did she leave no word—no message for you?"
"Only this," replied John, opening a drawer in front of him, where he kept a wartety of cheerful looking in

"Only this," replied John, opening a drawer in front of him, where he kept a variety of cheerful looking in struments. "I found this one morning on the seat of my carriage. I suppose she threw it in."

A single flower, the stem passed through a piece of paper with the word "Adieu! penolled on it.

Sorry as I was to hear the news, I could searcely help smiling as John replaced the flower in the drawer. It seemed almost bathos, that little rose, tossed into doctor's carriage, and now lying among old lancets, forceps, and other surgical instruments.

The weeks, the months, even the years, passed by, and we heard nothing of Fleurette. The flower, doubtless still lying in the drawer, was all that was left of old John's little romance.

romance.

Three years soon went by. I was still in England. I had purchased a share in a London practice, and a share in a London practice, and any work, it was a paying practice, and one which would eventually be entire ly mine, as my partner, who was growing old and rich, talked of retiring.

Once or twice in every year I had

growing old and rich, talked of retiring.
Once or twee in every year I had been down to Dalebury. All was the same there. John was still unmarried; and if he said nothing about her I knew he had not forgotten the dainty little girl who had rejected his love. Yet not a word had Fleurette sent him. She might be dead or married, for all we knew. I often used to wonder whether I should ever learn her secret trouble, for I felt that Fleu rette's seadness was not so much from having to give up the hope of being John's wife as from the cause that compelled her to take the step.
One wretched Winter's day I was called upon to attend a patient in a poor atreet in the outskirts of the town. Entering the bedroom of a shabby house, I saw a woman lying on the floor, either dead or insensible. I had the woman lifted up and placed in her bed. It needed, alsa! very little professional skill to determine the cause of the woman's illness, I had seen too many drunken woman in my time to be deceived. As I stood by the bedside a young woman rushed in and threw herself on the bed. It was Fleurette. "Oh, dootor! dootor! she cred, in an agony of grief, "I had been away but an instant. I had no one to aid me, to advice me. I had gone to the druggiet's. My poor mother must have left her bed." Then I understood it all.
I had found Fleurette at last. Actually living within a stone's three ver since she left Dalebury. Now, having found her, what was I to do with her? I guessed that I had also fathomed her mystery. You see it was only a commonplace, vulgar little mystery after all—a mother's drunkenness the sum total of it. Yet when I thought of the girl giving up her love and bright face that hid from nearly every one the sorrow of hen heart, it seemed to me that our little Fleurette was something very near a heroline, after all.

My first idea was to belegraph to Jehn, and tell him where to Sind her; but upon consideration I thought in the evening.

I found Fleurette alone. She was very pale, very sad, very subdued.

"Tell me sil about it.

She nodded her head.

"Tell me salt about it. How long has it been going on? I can be as secret as you."

And then Fleurette told me. I will not give her words. They were too living, too benient, framed with affectionate excuses. It was pathictic as she told it—a tale of her mother's oraving, which grew and grew with its excesses. Then came pentence, contrition, ahame, and the ever-recurring yows of amendment. And with them hope sprang afresh and bloomed for awh is—only to be cut down as ruth lessly as before. And so on for years, ever the same weary round, and although site told me not, ever the same loving care, the same jealous resolve to shield her mother's sins from the valgar gase. It was a hard burden for a girt to bear. For this site gave up the hope of being John wile. She would not injure John, as she shrewdly feared inght be the case if she subjected him to the exam-

dal of having a mother in law of Mrs Dorwan's disposition living with him; and knowing as I know the delicate auscoptibilities of patients in a placelike Delebury in my heart I thought that Fleurette was right.

"And why did you leave Dalebury?" I asked, when she had finished her recital

"And why did you leave Dalebury? I asked, when she had finished her re oital.

"Mamma was—ill—there; so ill, I was frightened, and obliged to send for a doctor—and I feared people might learn the cause."

"Then we come to London," she continued. "London is so large, I thought we mighthinde ourselves here.

"How often do these—three attacks show themselves?" I asked.

"Sometimes not for months; some times twice a month. Oh, do you think she can ever be cured? Ble has been so good, so good for such a long time! If I had not gone out to-day this might never have happen ed. Our poor old s-rvant died some months ago, and I could not trust the new one, or she might have prevented it. Do you think she can be cured?"

I shook my head. I knew too well that when a woman of Mrs Dorvant's age has these periodical irresistable cravings after stimulant, the care is well-nigh hopeless. Missionares, clergymen, and philanthropiets tell us pleasing and comforting tales of marvelous reformations, but medical men know the sad truth.
I was so indiguant at the sacrifice of a young girl's life, that had I spoken my true thoughts. I should have said, "Leave the brandy bottle lawys full, a ways near hand, so that—" Well, I won't be too hard on Fleurette's mother. She must have sad some good in her for the girl to have loved so.

We had said nothing about John as yet, That was to come.

"Fleurette, I shall I write to John tonight. What shall I tell him?" Her black eyelashes were now only visible.

Her black cyclastics were now only visible.

"What can you tell him? I have found you, and then he must take his own sourse."

"Oh, don't let him come here," pleaded the girl. "I could not bear to see him; and perhaps," she added, with a fattering voice, "he doesn't care to lear anything about me now." Ah, Fleurette, Fleurette! after all, on some points you are only a weak woman.

The next day I heared leave of

on some your woman.

The next day I begged leave of the next day I begged leave of the next day in the next down to Dalebury to tell John the next.

and ran down to Dalebury to tell John the news.

Yet I had little enough to tell him. I was in houre bound to guard the girl's seeret; so all I could say was I had found her again, that she was as bewitching as ever, and, I believed, loved him still. I could add that now I knew the reason why she could not come to him, and I was compelled to own it was a weighty onenot come to him, and I was compelled to own it was a weighty one—an obstacle I could give no hope would be removed for many years. He must be content with that; it was all the news all the hope, I had to give him. "Very well," said John, with a sigh, "I must wait. All things come to the man who waite; so perhaps Freurette will come to me at last." Now that I had found Fleurette, you may be sure I was not going to lose sight of her again. I was very grieved to ascertain that her mother's circumstances were not so good as of

you may be sure I was not going to lose sight of her again. I was very grieved to ascertain that her mother's circumstances were not so good as of old. Some rascal who possessed the widows confidence had decamped with a large sum of money. Our Fieurette sked out their now scanty income by panting on china; and very civerity the girl copied the birds and flowers on the white plates. I begged Fleurette to persuade her mother to enter a home for insbrates, but the girl would not even broach the subject to her; so here was youth drifting away from John and Fleurette—kept apart for the sake of a wretched woman, and I was powerless to mend matters.

But did John and Fleurette ever marry? You see this is not a romance, only a listle tale of real life, and as such, the only way out of the dead look was a sed and prossic one—a way that poor Fleurette ould not even wish for. Reformation, I say, as a medical man, was out of the question. I hope Fleurette will not read these pages, where I am compelled to express my true feelings, by saying that a short time after a year had expired Mrs. Dorvaux was obliging enough to die. I say "obliging" advisedly, for sat hough it be to think so, her death made three people happy; indeed, as her life was so miserable to her, it may be I should have said four. Fleurette mourned her sincerable to her, it may be forgotten. Two months after her death I wrote to John, had him to

mounted her sincerely; all her faults were buried in her grave and left to be forgotten. Two months after her death I wrote to John, had him to come to town, and, without even warning Flearette, sent him to see her. Then he found that all things do indeed come to the man who can matter that seemed so inopeless and far away.

I don't think John ever knew, or, unless he reads it here, ever will know, the true reason why Flearette refused him and shunned him for so long. He knows, from what I told him, it was a noble, sair sacraficing, and womanly motive that led her to r-j et his love, and is content with knowing this. He feels the subject must be very painful to his bright intle wife, and he server caused her pretty eyes to grow dim by asking for an explanation. There is no sadness with Fleurette now. She lights up that old red brick house; site is the life of Datebury, and, moreover,

the one woman against whom Dalebury ways hittly or nothing. The last time I paid John a visit, there was not only Feurette, but a couple of children as well-dark-eyed, bunny bays, who chatter in French and English induscriminately.

Only occassionally I saw in Flour ettr's eyes something which was a trills sad. It might have been the memories of her other days, but I believe such momenciary sorrows will pass away in time.

Pather Gearin's Hayaar, FEER,

Father Gearln's Bazaar.

Following is the list of winning numbers of prizes in the grand drawing at Phelpstown bazaar:

	36218		38050		47022
	28378		48227	-	38392
	36482		14781		16145
	44054		20677	,	2037
	30858		17 48		29529
	20228		23136		5989
	47021		14857		30080
	23142		23972		49511
	5041	Α	5502		41699
A	8939	Ā	9587	1 A	7371
	9111		2678	•	41677
A	18765	A	13752	7	23150
	29626		88090	-3	28355
	618		30944	A	5020
	28170		42924		22987
	18206	Λ	5725	~~	2526
	23227		89770		203
					-

An Ancient treek Manuscript.

The authorities of the British Museum report the acquisition of a papyrus manuscript, probably of the first century before Christ, which has been found to contain the lost odes of the Greek lyric poet, Bacchylides, a concomporacy of Pindar. The manuscript is finely written but has been much mullated.

temporary of rindar. The manuscript is finely written but has been much multiated.

Charles Dickens, in his famous story, "David Copperfield," gives us a very interesting and amusing description of the person and character of Mr. Micawber. That gentleman is chief occupation the person and character of Mr. Micawber. That gentleman is chief occupation the person and the person and the interesting for "cometing to the person and the interesting for cometing the person of the person and the person of the person in the person of the person and person the person of the person is the person of the person of the person in the person of the person

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY next, will be the last day for re-pelving Petitions for Private Bills. celling Politions for Private Bills.

MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH next
will be the last day for introducing Private
Bills.

FRIDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH

s on Private Bills.
CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

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TOR SALE—BRICK DAELLING HOUSE ON In district Toronto, belin, No. 70; the lot is not feet more or less by a depth of 16 feet more or less by a chapt of 16 feet more or less t is a; the house is large and commodious. On the lot of the death of the death of the poperty. A pit of 100KIN, OULEN & HOSSEIN, solicitors, 32 Toronto steet.

Agents Mant. d.

A RE YOU MAKING FIVE DOLLA. S PER DAY A. If so, don't stop to read this; we cannot guarantee it, but we promise you that per week (have some representing us making far more), and will some representing us making far more), and will see that the second of the down write is smoothately, both acceptance of the promote of the second of the

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oks. Pamphlets, Commercial Printing, Letter-heads, Bill-heads, Monthly Statements, Circulars, Catalogues. Posters, Programmes, Tickets, orial Cards (large or small, and in plain black or broams), Appeal Cases, Factums, Law Blanks, Indentures, Mortgages, &c., &c.

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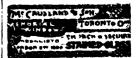
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FIRESIDE PUX.

Mr. Enthusiast: "My daughter plays the piano with her soul." Mr. Chumple: "With her sole? Thon I sall it exceedingly unladylike of her."

Bjones: "I hear you are very attentive to Misq Milyuns. How is your suit progressing?" Wigwam: "My trousers are getting baggy at the kness."

Young Doctor: "Just think, six of my patients recovered this week!" Old Doctor: "It's your own fault, my boy. You spend too much time at the club."

Todsnop: "Doctor, I'm getting so nearsighted that I can't recogniz-people in the street. What shall I do for it?" The Doctor: "Why not pay your debts?"

pay your douts?

Miss Makup sentimentally): "Will you love me whon I am Inded and getting on in years, dearest?" Mr. Thiokhed; "You know I do, darting." New the match is off.

ing." Naw the match is off.
"What do you intend to get your husband for a Christmas gift?" "I can't make up my mund whether to give him lace curtains, a dinner set new portieres, or a drawing room clock."

Miss Bosting: "How drear life must have been in the stone age; don't you think so, Mr. Hardup? Mr. Hardup: "Oh, I don't know. Books must have been pretty pleniful then, and they're mighty scarce now!"

"Mrs. Higby, what was that bundle you had under the sofs when I came in?" Never mind. You don't need to know just yet." "Great Casar, woman! Have you begun already to make me Christmas slippers out of my ald straw hat?"

"Why do you regard Fisher as such a lucky man?" "Well, you see, his wife was engaged an times before he married her, and he figures

Wingles: "Have you heard the news? They say old man Weather spoon has joined the church." Wag gles: "You don't say so! (Thought fully.) Well, I suppose that's a good thing for old Weatherspoon, but I sonfess I am a little auxious about the members of the church."

the members of the church."

The Doctor: "Here's the bill for your husband's treatment. I" be glad to allow you 20 per cent. off for each." The Widow: "But you said that you would not charge anything if you didn't relieve him." The Doctor: "So I did. Have you heard him complain lately?"

Frances (who is thirteen and tall for her age): "Oh, dear, I wish I were a dwarf." Henrietta: "Why the idea! What makes you say such a thing?" Frances: "Then, porhaps, mamma wouldn't object to taking me out with her once in a while without making me cail her 'Sister Jane."

Early in the season the writer had

making me cail her 'Sister Jane.'"

Early in the season the writer had eccasion to communicate with William Mercer, the former owner of Little Logan, and forwarded our inquiry to Hassings, Neb. In due time our letter was returned, marked thus: "Mr. Mercer is dead." Overlooking the fact, we again wrote this gentleman, and yesterday our letter was returned with the startling information that "Mr. Mercer is still dead."

WOMEN'S WEAKNESS.

Pemale Complaints Combined with Kidney Troubles are Fatal.

LUCKY WOMAN ESCAPED.

d to Try Dodd's Kidney Pills, the conier of Proprietary Medicines, and is Now Strong and Well— One Bux Cured Her.

Walkerton, Ont., Jan 11.—Half a ollar saved a woman's life in this town ot many months ago—only last August,

that saved a women to make a women to many months ago—only last august be exact. Haif a dollar in the price of a box of ODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. One box these far-fauned and justly-fauned like was enough to put Mrs. Elwona Ay 1 her feet, when she was very ill with made complaint, combined with Kidney.

on her foot, when she was very it with female complaint, combined with Kduey trouble.

With this example in view, why shou dithers be a single woman in Cauada tottering on the brink of the grave, or going about her work dragged downdripritized, despondent, and discouraged? Kulney diseases are fatal. They mean alow death, it not cured. But there is a care, and it is the purpose of these lines to demonstrate it. Here is Mrs. Ady's testimonial:—

Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with a complaint called women's weakness and Kidney trouble. I read of the many cures DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS had done. I consented to try them. I have used see box and I am completely cured. No pains or backaches have ever some back. I can highly recommend them to all women. You may publish this so as the high others MRS. E. ADY. Walkerton, Unt.

Any druggist has DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. If your druggest should be not of them, address the DODD'S MEDI-CINE COMPANY, Toronto. Price fifty seems a box; six boxes for \$2 50.

DOMESTIC READING.

There are many persons who knot how to idle their time alone; are the scourge of those who are supped.—De Bonald.

not how to idle their time alone; they are the scourge of those who are of outpied.—De Bonald.
Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobbaco pipes of those who defines it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoke.

Let us learn how precious are solitary places and hours when others are sleeping or away in the night season; or a great while before day, when the carth and heaven are still and the busy world has not yet come abroad to bromble the creation of God.

Such help as we can give to each other; in this world is a dicht to each other; and the man who perceives a superiority of capacity in a subordinate, and neither confesses nor assists it, is not merely the withholder of kindness, but the committee of injury.
Did you ever see a man who was punctual who did not prosper in the long run? We don't care who or what he was—high or low, knoreant or learned, savage or ovilized—we know that if he did as he agreed, and was punctual in all engagements, he prospered. was punctual in all engagements. Le

was punctual in all engagements. he prospered.

Religion is the final centre of repose, the goal to which all things tend, apart from which a man is a shadow, his very existence a riddle, and the stupendous soenes of nature which surround him as unmeaning as the leaves which the Sybil scattered in the wind. Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want intile and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want not an enjoy little.

The truest and only unselfishness is that wise enough to hook forward and

is to want little and erjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want much and erjoy little.

The truest and only unselfishness is that wise enough to look forward and far seeing enough to refrain from the sweet spoiling of child, or wife, or husband when the harvest will be resped with tears and regret. It is often better to allow others to depend upon themselves. The saping that leans against the house is less strong than the one which gains symmetry while fighting the gales alone in the open field.—Liquies May Datton Unenthiceast on autorest How much must they miss in life! Never elasted by good fortune, nor astounded by a piece of news; always living on the dead, flat level of the common place! To be sure, it carries a certain air of impressiveness with it; this living above being agitated places the imperturable people on heights which the effereequip ones cannot hope to scale. We envy, while we pity them. It seems so superior to be able to sit aloft there and hear, unroved, tidings which would set our bands to clapping and our heads to toesing.

To meet again! What ineffible

able to sit aloft there and hear, unmoved, tidings which would set our hands to clapping and our heads to tossing.

To meet again! What ineff ble joy is contained in this hope! And now, what shall we do to render happy those of our loved ones who returned to their true home, who pass ed through the portals of eternity? Many of them are still undergoing punishment for their unatoned faults. Could we only see them, we could not but give them proof of our sympathy. Or would you not make use of the means of relief placed at your disposal? Would you refuse them your help, and thereby demonstrate your dist gard for them? It so, they will not meet you in gradness when you enter the portals of the next world; they will give their welcombot those who were more charitable than you.—Rev. John A. Nageleisan. The hand! Wondrous instrument! With it we give friendly recognition, and grasp the sword and clumb the rook, and write, and care, and build it constructed the pyramids and reared the Parthenon. It made the harp, and then struck out of it all the world's ministreley. It reins in the swift engine, holds the steamer to its path in the see, it feels the pulse of the six pulse of the six pulse of the set of the suppendicuschievements. What power brought down the forests and made the marsues blossom, and burdened the seth with all onics which thunder on with enterprise and power? Four fingers and a thumb. Mighty band in sell its bones, and mucles, and joints I learn that God is good.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y. wites: "I have been sflicted for hear-

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syraouse, N.Y.. writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most to be dreasted decase. Dispepsia, and at times worn out with pain and wast of sleep, and after trying aimost overpling recommended. I tried one box of Parmeleo's Vegetable Pills. I am now mearly well, and boileve they will cure me I would not be without them for any money."

A travelling man who put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town left very particular instructions before returing to be called in time for an early train. Early in the morning the guest was disturbed by a lively tation upon the door. "Well?" he demanded, sleepily. "I ve got an important message for you," replied the beliboy. The guest was up in an instant, \(\ell_{\text{end}}\) end the door and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore it open hastify, and inside found a slip of paper, on which was written in large letters, "Why don't you wet un?" He got up.

"Why don't you wet un?" H- got up,
STREE, CAE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas
Sabin, says: "My cloven year old bay,
hat his foot badly injured by h-ing run
over by a car on the Street Railway,
We at once commenced but him the foot
with Da. Thomas Ecucrate Ot., when
the discoloration and swelling was reinoved, and in vine days he could too
hit foot. We always keep a batte in
the house ready for any emergency."

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Mr. W. M. Orr of Fruitlands, near Stoney Creek, Provincial Instructor in fruit spraying, has just handed in to the Department of Agriculture his report for the past season. The report is extremely interesting and contains useful information gathered from all sections of the Province. It demonstrates clearly that the spraying of fruit trees is not only conducive to a larger crop, but is also a sure means of obtaining a finer quality. It also proves that the Department of Agriculture instituted a popular move and conferred a great boon on the Province when it began two years ago to give practical demonstration and instruction in this usoful method of preserving fruit trees. The report is all the more interesting because it contains the natural results from all the orolards where experiments were made, and comparisous are made of other years when spraying was not in vogue. The following are extracts from some of the results, picked at random from the large number in the report:

In Capt. Henderson's orchard at

random from the large number in the report:

In Capt. Henderson's orchard at Butlington the fruit on the sprayed trees was free from worm and of fine quality, while that on the unsprayed trees was wormy and droppy.

Mr Mund of Drumbo had excellent results. The Northern Spy trees which were sprayed bore 10 per cent. more fruit than those which were not sprayed, and the apples were much larger and cleaner; but it was in snow apples where he reaped the most benefit. For the last ix years his snows have been very badly damaged by what is known as the black scab, but this year the trees that were sprayed yielded 95 per cent. of clean, marketable fruit, while those trees which had not been treated only gave 4 per cent.

ont.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, of Galt is another who benefited largely by this new system. By actual account his "anows" that were treated produced 95 per cent. of clean apples, and those not treated only 10 per cent.

Mr Frank Hillook of Brampton is a convert and enthusiastic advocate of spraying. For the past six years his snows have been worthless for packing, but this year the trees sprayed gave a good crop of "certectly clean fruit.

The solution used is a mixture of

good crop of effectly clear fruit.

The solution used is a mixture of paris green and sulphate of copper, and in a large orehard the cost for each tree would not exceed fire cents per tree. In a small orehard the cost of course would be a little more, but in every case the cost, according to the results obtained this year, would be a mere bagatelle compared with the great benefit to be derived from a systematic application of the solution.

Circlespasses Too Lore Beleved

Graciousness Too Long Delayed.

(Goldwin Smith in The Weekly Sun.)

Once more there is talk of a royal Once more there is talk of a royal visit to Ireland. Thirty years ago this would have been a gracious and politic act. Now it is too late. The motive would be evident and the compliment would have lost its savor. motive would be evident and the compliment would have lost its savor.
Besides their political grievance, to
whatever that may amount, and their
conomical grievance, for the redress
of which Land Acts have been parsed,
the Irish have a sentimental grievance, which, in the case of people with
warm hearts and keen susceptibilities,
is perhaps not less real than the poli
tical or economical grievance, though
less substantial. That Irishmen are
looked down upon in British society,
let Mr. Gladstone, or who else will
say it, is a riduculous falsehood, as
must be known to everybody who is
familiar with British society, and especustly with the echools and universities
at which social prijudee, if it exists,
is most sure to find expression. Such
poculiarities as the Irishman has in
fact rather add to his popularity. But
towards Ireland as a whole there has
been an apparent want of the respect fact rather add to his popularity. But towards Ireland as a whole there has been an apparent want of the respect and sympathy which would have been evinced by the occasional presence of the court. The duty was plain and surely not very irksome, for there are no people in the world among whom a sejourn is more pleasant nor does any one of the abodes of British roysity present greater attractions than Phoenix Park Yet, with the exception of a single vait paid to Ireland by George IV., and which forms a bright spot in his dark record, no British sovereign set foot on the island between the battle of the Boyns and the accession of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, when she did visit Ireland, was received with an enthusiasm which showed how easily she might have won the Irish heart, and how good the influence of her occasional presence would have been. The advisers of the crown, as is generally belisved, have not failed to press upon it the performance of an easy yet important duty, but their advice has been per sistently disregarded, and the season for acting on it has now passed be yound read!.

There are cases of consumption so far

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give rolie! For coughs, colds and all affections of the threat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fall. It prunutes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing site philegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heat.

Chats With the Children.

Like most of the large game in Africa, writes Mr. F. E. Beddard, F. R. S. in Knowledge, the giraffic days are probably numbered. The advance of civilization, so gratifying to the philanthroplet and the trader, is a matter of abhorrence to the naturalist We have seen in the last few years the practical dissappearance of the white rhinoceras; and all these great beasts are now retiring further and further away from contact with colonists, the retirement being naturally accompanied by diminuched numbers. Yet a giraffe is stated to be well equipped for the battle of life by those who have studied t in Africa. To us it seems a somewhat ungainly beast, with an unnecessary length of neck and forelimb. The ungainliness is, perhaps, tempered by the beautifully conspicuous spots. Unlike the stangint be considered the more useful features of its organization. Like the individual who was unable to see the moved for its trees, an eminent observer is stated to have been quite fappearance due to these suggesting a broken steam of sunlight failing upon a withered tree trunk, the tree trunk being clearly the animals shot nock. A recent traveller in Africa, Mr. Scott Elliot, makes an ingenuioussuggestion about the giraffe's neck which we have to seen put foreward elsewhere. It is commonly held that this disproportion ate part of the body is important to the creature as a natural ladder whereby to reach the tender twigs of a tree inaccessible to the common herd of bush living ruminants; but Mr. Elliot points out with some acuteness that in the grass covered plains of eastern tropical Africa, with soutered tree, which do not depend upon the trees for their outsilement; there is, for instance, the octrich, longest necked of birds.

birds.

By means of this long neck the giraffe can take a wide survey of his environment, and perhaps detect a lion or pard with prying head in time to retire with success.—" what time she lifteth herself upon high and scorneth the horse and its rider." The giraffe, in fact, is fairly fleet, though its progress is not elegant.

THE CHILDHOOD OF GENIUS.

THE CHILDHOOD OF GENIUS.

As far as I have studied the childhood of geniue, it commonly shows itself less in performance than in obstacter, and, alsa, not agreeably? The future genius is often violent, ferocioue, fond of solitude, disagreeable in society.

The great Du Gueselin, the scourge of the English invaders of France, was a most odious boy. His parents had to make him dine at a table apart. He was rude, furious, a bully; he best every boy he could lay hands on; be ran away from home; he led companions of peasant oblidren against other companions; he was the terror of the neighborhood, and the ugliest knight in France." This was the boyhood of great military genius; the boyhood it was of a little savage.

Soot's childhood was noisy. He yelled old poems at the top of his voice. He loved the lonely hills. He read forever, when he was a dreamer, a teller of romances to himself. He studied everything except his books. His enthueisem for poetry made she had he still enthueisem for poetry made she had he still enthueisem for poetry made she had he still enthueisem for poetry made she he so distinct of the still he studied everything except his books. His enthueisem for poetry made she he so distinct of the still he she was a dreamer, a teller of romances to himself. He studied everything except his books. His enthueisem for poetry made she had he still uncommon. They do not become Scotts (not that he was sullen), nor De Guesclins, nor Napoleons, nor Byrons—for Byron, too, was a passionate, lonely, morbud kind of boy. with terrible fits of temper. His serily poems were trash. Shelly a early poems were trash.

His early poems were trash.

Shelly s early poems were trash.

Shelly s early poems were trash.

Sout's were as almost any eleverals school-bay can write, and there is no promise at all in the Tennysons' Poems by Two Bothers,"—Andrew Lang, in North American Review.

ST. PAUL S ROCKS.

ST. PAUL S ROCKS.

Almost at the very centre of the Atlante Ocean—only a trifle north of the requistor and about half way between South America and Africa—is a submarine mountain, so high that, in spite of the immense depth of the sea, it thrusts its peak seventy feet above the waves. This peak, startling from its post-ion, forms a labyrinth of islets, the whole n't over half a mile morroumference, known as St. Paul s Rocks. So ateep is the mountain of which this lonely resting place of seabirds is the summit, that one mile from these zocks after-bundred fathem line with which soundings were attempted by Ross on his voyage to the Antarotic failed to touch bottom.

Were the bed of the sea to be suddenly elevated to a level with dry land, St. Paul's Rocks would be the cloud capped peak of a mountain vising in

ascent in the midst of a broad plain. They are supposed to have been formed by the same disturbance of nature which separated the Capo Verde Islands from Africa.

Treacherous currents make navigation in the vicinity of these rocks dangerons. A Brazilian naval officer, who passed them on an English steamer, tells me that the evening before they had expected to sight them ho was told by the captaut that at five clock in the morning they would appear about five miles west. At that hour the officer went on deck and lookal to the westward—nothing but an expanse of heaving sea. The current had, in less than twelve hours, carried a full powered steamer ten miles out ofher course.—Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.

THE IAY.

The AY.

The jay is a pvint bir3—Heigh-he!
He chaters all day
In a freliesense way
With the charters in the blow,
—Heigh-he!

Hear him noisely call From the red-wood tree tall his mate in the opposite tree. Heigh-ho! Saying: "How do y As his topknot of blu " How do you do?" aised as polite as can be—Heigh-ho

Oh, impudent jay. With your plumage so gay, And your manners a Heigh ho! nauners so jaunty and free,

Heigh ho! How little you guessed, When you rebbed the wren's nest, That any stray fellow would see Heigh-ho!

Charles A. Keeler in the January St. Nicholas.

MARVELS OF THE OCEAN.

Nicholas.

MARVELS OF THE OCEAN.

The makers of ancient maps were accustomed to introduce pictures free ly. In deserts there would be drawings of lious, and along rivers they made "river-horses,"—which is the meaning of the Greek words that were put together to make up "hippopotamus." As for the oceans, they we filled up with any queer monsters that came to hand. Of course these pictures helped to hide great spaces that would otherwise have been staring blanks.

Besides, men understood very little about the strange happenings in the world around them, and invented fairy tales to explain these mysteries. It is not romarkable, then, that so late as Columbus's time his sailors did not at all like to think of sailing westward into an unknown ocean full of fabulous creatures and magic happenings. Even with all that wise and studious men have learned since, there is enough to be met with in a long ocean voyage to excite wonder and alarm. Sailors my see auroras, the strange "North ra Lights," the cause of which is now only guessed at; they may be surrounded by water-spouts, which are not entirely explained as yet; they may meet "tidal" (that is, earth quake) waves, that ries from thirty to sixty feet, or even more, above that play about mests and rigging; they may behold lightning in globeform, sheet fishese, or forked bolts; they are sure to sail through the phos phorescence that has but lately been traced to animal life. Then, too, storms and caltus, fogs and moonlight, bring strange sights. Altogether, the ocean is a wonderland that has new marvels every day; the very color of the seas is hardly twice the same.—
Tudor Jenks, in St. Nicholas.

MISPLACED CONFIDEN

Willy in the corner crying! What can What can ail my happy little, merry

little boy? Cears on Christmas morning!what's the trouble.

Who has caused the tears that spoil our little darling s joy?

or little darling s joy?

Grandpa's gone a-skating with the
little skates I pave him;

Aunty's sitting reading in the Fairybook I bought:

famma's playing horses with that pair
of reius—a present
I made to her last Friday. It's mean
because I thought—

"Boohoo!—I thought—
"Boohoo!—I thought that grandpa was a generous sort of grandpa,
And I thought the rest of 'em would
try to be as genorous, you soo;
And after they had all admired the
pretty things I gave them,
They'd think such things more suit'ble
for a little boy like me!"
—[Florence E. Pratt in the January St.
Nicholas.

MIRRORS OF AIR

Mirrors of Air.

The cause of the mirage is now well understood—so well understood, that there are ways of making small mirages for experiment

The simplest explanation that I can

The simplest explanation that I can give is to say that the rays of light coming from the thing that is seen are bent in going through layers of air differently heated. When these rays are so bent as to be almost level with a layer of air, they do not enter it at all but (at to speak) glance off, and are reflected as if from a mirror. Then the air reflects just as a glass mirror



BACKACHE Get Rid of It!

YOU

HAVE

It is a sign that you have Kid-ney Disease; Kidney Disease; if not checked, leads to Bright's

and Bright's Disease Kills

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine.

Heed the Danger Signal

and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking



or a body of water would, if it lay between the eye and the trees or ship.

This explanation will give you a general idea of the oause of the mirage. In the case of the desert the reflecting sir mirror is believed by the observer to be water, and the image changes its place as you go forward just as a reflection would move as you advanced on a glass mirror. In the case of the ship, the air mirror seems to be above you, and reflects the ship which is really out of sight over the horizon. But I do not pretend to explain all about the different images that may possibly be formed under different conditions of the atmosphere—that is a school-room task, and hard one.

The "fata Morgana" is a form or modification of mrage often seen in the straits that separate the toe of the "boot" of Italy and the island of Sielly, inst opposite. When the sun is just at the right position, and sea and air are also ready to help, strange views of objects on the opposite coast are seen from Calabria—sometimes magnified, and set against a backgrond of colored mists. "Fata Morgana" means the Fairy of the Sea.

It is said that sometimes, during a hot and still summer day, by placing the eye olose to the surface of a dry road, a mirage can be seen; but I have never tried it.

Before these and other strange

Before these and other strange sights were understood and explained, we need not wonder that sailors and travelers held many strange beliefs in regard to them.—Tudor Jenks in St. Nicholas.

Young Doctors Attention.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

DEAR SIR—As Kearney is becom-more and more settled the wants of the people need to be attended to. the people need to be attended to. We have the professions pretty well represented with the exception of a tailor and a lawyer and a doctor, and it is chiefly in regard to the latter that I write to your paper to claim the attention of some enterprising M.D. that would volunteer to come the attention of some enterprising M.D. that would volunteer to come and tart practice. I with others of our people have talked about it, and we consider there is a promising future before any young man of that profession who would come among us. We are here about fity miles from Parry Sound and all along the line of railway to Ottawa for a hundred miles or more no doctor is stationed. This would be a central place as it is within easy reach of the great lumbering districts where thousands of men are employed, and where accidents are frequently happening which require the services of a skilled doctor. The instrict is opened up now by the O.A. P. & P.S. railway and as a consequence the land is being taken up and the people are setting down along the lines of railway. Next spring will be a busy time in and around Kearney as quite a few are coming by all accounts to estite on the remaining available lots of down land, and others intend building houses in the village for their families so as to be convenient to their work in the lumber woods. We would like to see some more desirable families coming amongst us as there is plenty room in addition to those who have lately come, for many more. The young M.D. who makes up his mind to come would do well to write immediately to the undersigned as a most autable store can be engaged for the practice of his profession.

Louis Leear.

LOUIS LEHAY.

25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache,

an oads tures observed the starch,

" Hay Fever,

" Catarrial Desfuess,

" Cold in the head in 10 minutes,

" Foul Breath caused by Catarrh.

22 cents scource Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all desiers.

THE BALLAD POETRY OF IRELAND.

Dollard in Donahoo's Magazine

Once upon a time a great ruler sat on the throne of Omar. His youth and manhood were graced with wis dom. His administration conferred profoundest peace and prosperity throughout the realm, and won him the unbounded devotion of his people. He was eviden hy beloved of Allah, a true son of the Prophet. But, as we are told "to account no man happy until he is dead," we met not be surprised to learn that, in the full flush of his fame, the meridian of his glory, the commander of the Fathful was suddenly stricken with a fell disease which baffled the united skill of his best leeches. In such sore strait a proclamation was issued offering munificent rewards, temporal and eternal, to whomeover succeeded in reteoring the health of the Calliph. But all in vain.

the health of the Calliph. But all in vain.

Among the many attracted by the summons, however, there was one who if he could not cure, swore by the beard of the Prophet that he at least know the remedy. Whereupon, being urged, he declared that the king's sole chance of recovery lay in procuring the shirt of a happy man and wearing it. "The simplest thing in the world," oried his ministers, "for wasn't every mother's son within the four walls of the empire happy and prosperous as the day was long." A search was instituted. Bishmilla! not one could be found. The galleys were manned and the seven seas soured on the same fruitless errand. At last as they came nearer telphe setting sun, a fair land uprose from the bosom of the ocean, and on its shore they "spied a figure that raised their hopes to the pitch of certainity. Their "happy man" was singing and dancing and enjoying himself in the fullest had freest fashion. Care and he were evidently unacquainted. So, as the story goes, they scimitared the Giscour, and proceeded to secure the talisman. But to paraphrase Virgil's famous an itelimant avenerunt tunicam—nullam. The Irishman didn't have any shirt. We will allow this introduction to serve a double purpose. You mustn't expect too much in a short review of Irish Ballad poetry, such as this moceasarily is; and it may induce those attogether unacquainted with it, to be led into a surprise, as unexpected as was that of the Calliph Omar's disgusted ministers. Only the surprise will be of the pleasant sort.

Speaking ganerally we may consider the terms ballad and song inter-the created. Among the many attracted by the summons, however, there was one who

Oma's disgusted ministers. Only the surprise will be of the pleasant sort.
Bpeaking ganerally we may consider the terms ballad and song interchangeable. But according to the critical canon of taste, a ballad is not a song. Nor a song a ballad. This, however, is arbitrary. Just to follow the fashion and avoid confusion we will make this distinction. The term "song," is strictly applicable only where all the established and recognized rules of versification are rigor outly observed, of rhythm, metre and finish. This is supposed to give us the jewel out and polished and elandously set. But the ballads to which Ireland owes a historic name are certainly not those. They are the jewels in the rough, unattractive perhaps, superficially, but the genuine stones withall—the real, simple song welling up spontaneously from the heart, fresh and unfettered, crystalizing an idea or an event in a popular, lasting form, with the accompanient of appropriate music.

This are of ours is, without doubt.

an event in a popular, lasting form, with the accompaniment of appropriate music.

This age of ours is, without doubt, a highly cultured one. Whether it is more so than any other may be disputed. To our time at least, be longe the greatest universality of appreciation for literary effort. There is established to-day, an aristocrasy of intellect, within whose privileged ranks men of all races and tongues are admitted, if they present the proc credentials. And there never was before, a time in which the desire was so general to fill what Byron calls, "a certain portion of uncertain paper;" to occupy a seat in the gallery of the immercial in the consequent hurry and rush, there is apt to be wrong done, and the deserving jostical saide or trampled on, and forgotten, at least, temporarily. This is peculiarly true of the Irish element in the race for fame in proce and posey. The Engish speaking world, through the medium of which alone, it was possible for Irish effeort to be appreciated, had, at least until within a very few years, so well as luxuriant, and needs but to be known to take a high place in the estimation of the good and the wise. As a simple matter of fact, the ordinary English or American critic of today complemently regards Irish literature as a Nazareth out of which no "good" is to be expected. Nevertheless, the student who brings the least spark of sympathy to the study will find in the Ballad Poetry of Ireland, much to marvel at, to admire and to love.

love.

Ballad Poetry "holds the mirror up to nature," reflects every refinement of feeling, everf passion, every hope, the whole moral, intellectual, and physical condition of the people, by and for whom it was written. You can feel their heart throbs, you can see their bosoms swell, their eyes brighten or lower, or soften, and you

can catch glumpses through this modnum, thus vail of song, into the holiust
and must secret recesses of their souls.
Next to living with a people it is the
sucast way to a true, thorough knowl
edge of them, better and safer than
history, which has been called, what
it often is, a conspiracy against truth.
Now, a love of music and song was
from the first, characteristic of the
Calt. "When other peoples," says
frather Tom Burke "celebrate their
victories, their activermouts, we be
hold on their banners, the lion, emblematic of power; the cross symbol
izing their faith; the stars and stripes,
as in the American standard, the
emblem of rising hope; but when
relaind had her own standard, and
flung its folds to the breeze, her ambition and her gauins were embodied
in a golden harp." Hardiman and
Walker, recognized authorities, give
the assumptiom. We are told that
the Bards or Ollamhs, were a favortic class in those catch, pre Christian
days, and that they owed all their
power and prestige to the influence
of music and song over their countrymen. They hold positions inferior
only to the king, and we find a curious
ustom, that prevailed also amongst
the Hobrows, emphassing this. The
various classes, under the Brehea
Law, were obliged to wear a certain
number of colored stripes in their
dress to denote the rank they held,
the greatest number being the pri
vilege of the highest. Next to the
king, we find the Bards wore most
colors, or were second to him in
dignity. And what is more, while
the person of the king was not safe
from conspiracy, the Ollamhs lived
always secure. Twenty years was
the necessary novitite for the aspirant to their ranks, and the title
"Bard," was conferred only when the
Bard," was conferred only when the
historic hill whose name is s-"gestive
of the great musical tourcas, and the title
"Bard," was conferred only when the
historic hill whose name is sgostive
of the great musical tourcas, and
to their and the constance of the conmental the second of the conmental the second of the

Bards the Brehon Law demanded:

Purity of hand,
Perity of mouth,
Purity of learning,
Purity of marriage,
And the Bard who violated any of these purities was deprived of his income and his digality. "All the ancient life of Ireland," says the above writer, "moved to musia. The Brehons intoned the laws recitative, to the listening people; the Benachies chanted the genealogies of the kings; while poste recited the deeds of heroes, or sang to their harps those exquisite arise that still enchant the world, and which have been wafted down the cen turies, an echo, according to tradition, of a soft, pathetic fairy music, that once learned the hills and glens of Ireland."

of a soft, pathetic fairy music that once haunted the hills and glens of Ireland."

Well, the Bards are gone, but their spiris still lives. Magnified through the mists of ages, we find them snarcely human, and even as Ignatius Donnelly says, the gods of Greece and Rome were but the desified kings and scholars of an antedeluvian world, so in the people's fanoiful imagination the Ollambe of legendary lore became endowed with supernatural powers. It is related that, one time, Seancham the chief Bard, wanted an egg for his breakfast, but was told the mice had destroyed every egg in the house. This naturally angered him. "I will satirize them in a poem," he cried, and forthwith chanted so bitter a satire against them that ten mice fell dead in his presence.

They lie beside their nectas,

the whole Irish race may plead guilty. By the way, this amiable weakness havn't escaped the sharp eye of the American, this love of the past, this veneration for what is ancient and honorable. I saw him have his irreverent fling at it not long ago. He gets two brecolless urchins of the Mileslan peruasion into a hot dispute concerning the rival claims of their respective families to remote a descent. "Kosciosko" Murphy declares proully that his ancestor shared bed and board with Nosh. But his claim was "flooded," so to speak, by his oppoment's a: "Attent the Flannagans wern't that kind, they'd be behouldn't on body, they had an Ark of their own.

With the sighth century the Bards

to nobely, they had an Ack of their own.

With she eighth century the Bards began a troubled existence. For over a thousand years their wondrous reign had lasted. But the hands that had languished over the lyre so long, that struck such soul-searching music from its epeaking strings, could also wield the sword, and "in its redeeming magic, and in the quivering of its orimson light," proved anew their right and title to leadership among their countrymen. They were first in every savage fight with the Danes, and it was Brisa, king and chief Bard, who swept them at last forever, from Irish soil. The Norman and the Bassenagh knew the power of the Bards and, during the protracted struggle, persistently sought their destruggle, persistently sought their destrugistic persistently sought their destruction. They succeeded. The Wall of Melody became an unsightly ruin, and the Harper's heads grinned from many a battlement within the Pale.

No more to chiefs and ladles bright,

The Harp of Tara swells.

lo.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright,
The Harp of Tara swells.
The chord alone that wakes at night
Its tals of ruin bells.
Thus F eedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives
Is when some heart indigeant, breaks
To show that still she lives.

Is when some heart indigeant, breaks
To show that still the fires,
The study of Irish poesy, for the
seven hundred years succeeding the
Norman invasion, is a sad one.
When the chivalry of the Middlo
Ages was developing the romantic
poetry of Provence, Ireland was in a
cettl-struggle with the Dane. When
Dante and Fetrarch sung in the melhidous Tussean, Ireland was encountering the best soldiers of Europe
under Elizabeth's generals. While
Spanish ministrels were chanting the
glories of Charlemagne and the Old,
the same unending duel was going on,
and while kings and princes were
everywhere olse making culture the
pride of their reigns, the priest, the
schoolmster, and the Bard in Ireland
had a price on their heads. The schoolmaster, and the Bard in Ireland had a price on their heads. The vicious perfection of the Penal "ode had done its work. We all are familiar with Burke's scathing character ization "machine" the like of which never before "proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man." Doesn't it make one's soul shudder and sink with horror and pity to hear the gentle philosopher Berkeley, query in the first decades of the eighteenth century:

century:
"Whether there was, under the
heavens any Christian or civilized
people, so beggarly, so wretched or so
destitute as the common Irish?"

wellow haired heroes rushed to battic shaking their spaers, and shouting their spaers, and shouting their was congs, while the tholog old torques rattle on arm and throat, and ther many-olored clasks otream in the wind. They pass us by and are look to sight, and their places are flitch with others in a shifting, splandid, confused pageant of monarchs and warriors, and besulful women for whose love the heroes are glad to die, and the kings to peril their crowns. And foremost of all move the majestic Bards, striking their golden harps, telling of glories past, and handing down the names of heroes forever." (Lady Whide.)

Those Bards were indeed a wonderful body of men. They ruled the people, one might say, altogether by their higher instincts, and by such precept and example almost unprecedented, encouraged them in the people, one might say, altogether by their higher instincts, and by such precept and example almost unprecedented, encouraged them in the precision of every virtue. From those Bards the Brehon Law demanded:

Purity of hand,
Parity of month,
Purity of learning,
Purity of seriols. The Brehons intoned the laws restitative, to that the shall contant the world, and which have been wafted down the centuries, an eabo, according to tradition, of a soft, pathetic fairy music, that once haunted the life and gens of Teland.

Well, the Bards are gone, but their higher instincts, and by such as surfaced to the surface and the surfa

whose extravigues is excused only by its sincerity, wept ever her departed glories, her living sorrows. To the dreamy sensitiveness of their imigration. Ireland was clothed in the flish and blood of a maiden, full of youth and blood for first affection. They sing like that fabled bird of the first, which smile the topic lexiciance of its native olive groves, fills them with plaintive notes for its heart always. Leans upon a thorn." "The Irish, says Mons. Thiory, "made for them selves monuments which noither steel nor fire can destroy. They had recourse to the art of singing, in which they gloried in excelling, and which in the days of their independence had been their pride and pleasure. They love to make their country into a real being, the "love to speak of it without pronouncing its rame, and to mingle the love they bear it, an austere and perilcus love, with what is sweetest and happiest amnight the affections of the heart. It seems, as if under the vell of those agreeable illusions, they wished to disguise to their minds the resilities of their troubles and dangers and by graceful ideas, to divert themselves with flawers when on the point of perishing at Tuermopyles."

I should like very much to quote bind the very much

his blood, can road them unmoved?

Over hills and thro' dales,
Have I roamed for your sake,
All yeste death sailed with sails,
The Erne at its highest flood
I dashed across unseen,
For there was lighting in my blood
My dark Resaleen,
My own R. saisen,
Oh, there was lighting in my blood,
Red lighting lightened thro' my blood
My dark Rosaleen,

My dark Rosaleen.
I could seale the bine air,
I could plough the high hills,
I could kneel all night in prayer,
To heal your many lils.
And one beamy smile from you would not be night to between
My tolk and new chown, my bree,
My found Rosaleen.
Would give me life and soul anew,
A second life, a soul anew,
My dark Rosaleen.
Chull mean the hundron and and

My dark Realeen.

Such was the burden, and such the fashion of patriotic song up to what i-called the transition period; to the time when the tongue of the Saxon became familiar to Celtic lips. They are all of the same extravagant type, full of impotent passion and profound melancholy, sinking into darkest despondency or soaring in rapturous triumph. They are notes of a temperament which makes men and nations feeble in adversity and great, and gardenous in prospority. The perament which makes men and nations feeble in adversity and great, gay and generous in prospority. The ballads of the affections, belonging to this same period, have all the magic than the period, have all the magic charm peculiar to them in our own days. The "boys" and the "colleens" are the same, and "mo cree-vin," "mavourneen, "asthore," acushis," with all their hyperbole of tenderness drop from lips no less persuasive. Truly, as Henry Grattan said, the genius of our people is "affection." Their love songs teach us above all things, the depth, the freshness, the purity of their hearts, bathed in the softness of their green island's climate:

bathed in sue commission is and's climate:
There is dow at high noontide there, and springs i' the yellow sand.
Of the fair hills of holy Ireland.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung and bronchial troubles, is undoubledly Ayer's Cherry Pectoral the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

It is better to be a nobody who amounts to something than to be a somebody and accomplish nothing.

sumeusdy and accomplish nothing.

111 Tempered Bebles are not desirable in any home. Insufficient nourishment produces ill temper. Guard against frettul children by feeding nutritions and digestible food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the most successful of all infant foods.

Friend: "You say your son is extravagent?" Father: "Extravagent? He's an incarnate income tax!"

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else. If you ask your drugsion or anything else.

September

6,576 *SWORN * 0ctober 11,689 Bottles. 18285 BOTTLES IN TWO MONTHS.

October

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Total Sales for Month of September 6,576 Bottles, and October 11,689, and Published Hereunder is the Affimation of it:

In the matter of Dr. Chase's Syrup of lanseed and Turpentine

I list at Morris, of the Coy of Toronto, in the Cooks of York, do solemnly declare it is defined by the Coy of Toronto, in the Cooks of York, do solemnly declare it is defined by the Cooks of the Cook

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 2nd day of November, 1891

J. H. DENTON, a Commissioner, etc.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY:

ASTHMA FOR YEARS

A BANKER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Thave suffered very severely from switting for over tween's five pears," says 1t. 0, Moore, of the tirout, with a seed and Truste, time of 11 Melbourne for the tirout, and the tirout, with the tirout, and the tirout

A PREVENTATIVE OF COLDS.

"I have been a chronic sufferer from severe colds for a long time," says Miss Hattle Delancy, of III Crawford street, Toronto, "Juanily at this season of the year I did not know what it was to be free from them. Nothing did not note good until I got a bottle of Chash Linecod and Turpentine, I got a bottle of Chash Linecod and Turpentine, I not only carried up to the condition of the condition o

"My intile boy had a bad croupy cough," any Mrs. Smith. of 220 Hathwart street, Toronto. "My neighbor, Mrs. Hopkins, recommended use to try Dr.Chasce's Syrup of Linssed and Turpes line. I did so, and the first does did him good. One bottle completely cured the cold. It is surprising the populatify of Chascs Syrup. It surprising the populatify of Chascs Syrup. It can now be found in every louse."

Linseed and Turpentine membrane, relieves the over-charged the air passages; arrests the progress of fever and inflammation. It is prepared from the finest denulcents and expectorants from the prescriptions of Dr. Chase, and is specially effective in Croup.

CHILDREN JUST LOVE IT. Druggists 25 CENTS.

THE CHURCH IN SLAVERY DAYS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

Capt. Thomas Hamilton in "Men and Manners in America," says: Both Catholic and Protestants agree in the tenet that all men are equal in the sight of God, but the former the sight of tod, but the former alone gives practical exemplification of his creed. In a Catholic ohrroh the prince and the peasant, the slave and his master, kneel before the same altar in temporary oblivion of all worldly distinctions. They come there but in one character, that of sinners; and no rank is felt or an knewled but that connected with the offices of religion. Within these sacred precincts the vanity of the rich man receives no incense, the proud are not insteared, the humble are not abashed. The starop of degradation is obliterated from the forehead of the slave, when he beholds bimeelf admitted to community of worship with the highest and noblest in the land. But in Protestant ohnerhee a different rule prevails. People of color are either excluded allegether or are mewed up in some remote corner separated by barriers from the body of the church. It is impossible to forget their degraded condition, even for a moment. It is brought home to their feelings in a thousand ways. No white Protestant would kneel at the same altar with a black one. He saserts his superiority everywhere, and the very hue of his religion is affected by the color of his shin.

From the hands of the Catholic priest the poor alsave receives all the consolations of religion. He is visit ed in sickness and consoled in affliction; his dying lips receive the consecrated wafer, and in the very deathesport the last voice that meets his ear is that of his priest uttering the sublime words, "Depart, Christian soul." Can it be wondered, there fore, that the elaves in Lunisiana are all Catholics; that while the congegation of the Protestant church consists of a few ladies arranged in well-cushioned pews, the whole floor of the extensive cathedra's should be crowded with worshippers of all colors and classes.

From all I coulk learn, the zeal of the Catholic priests is highly exemplery. They never forget that the most degraded of human forms is animated by a soul as precious in the

eye of religion, as that of the Sovereign Pontiff. The arms of the Church are never closed against the meanest outcast of society. Divesting themselves of all pride of caste, they mingle with the slaves, and certainly understand their character far better than any other body of religious teachers. I I am not a Catholic, but I cannot suffer prejudice of any sort to prevent my doing justice to a body of Christian minusters, whose seal can be animated by ne hope of worldly reward, and whose humble lives are ward, and whose humble lives are passed in d'flusing the influence of divine trutin, and communicating to mankind the blessed comforts of religion. Prese men publish no periodical enumeration of their converts. The amount and the success of their silent labors, is not illustrated in the blaxon of missionary societies, nor are they rhetorically set forth in the annual speeches of Lord Roden or Lord Berley. And yet we may surely assert that not the least of these labors is fregotten. Their record is where their reward will be.

The Brightest Flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Trowns' Ecteratio Oil. Croup, whooping cough, brouchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling proparation, which also remedies rheumatio pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

"How intelerably conceited musi-cians are, as a rule!" "Oh, well, what can you expect from people who are naturally full of airs?"

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the post, in words which might well apply to Ayers Sar-saparilla—the most efficient and seien-tific blood-purifier ever offered to suffer-ing burnanty. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.

Elsie: "And does George say I was positively dovelike?" Clara: "Something of that sort; said you were pigeon-toed, I believe."

Consumption Cared

Cossumption Currel.

An o'd physician, retried from practice, had placed in his hands by an Ks. I. Jodia missonary ide formulae if a simple requestle remedy for the formulae if a simple requestle remedy for the chief "Gararth, Assimas, wor' all Threat and Lung Grictions also justified and "Gale Cited For the Control of the Control of

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

A. O. H.

rsday, Jan. 6th, was a red letter Thursday, Jan. 6th, was a red letter day for the members of Division No. 3. Is was the first regular meeting of the year and judging by the large attendance of the members and visiting brothers, the latter by the way seem as as eager for No. 3s meetings as the members then serves the primary reason being penhaps the fact that the meetings are always interesting main pleasant, so that is in no wonder that Cameron Hall is comfortably fitted on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

month.

Much business was done—the most important perhaps being the reception of the reports of the Treasurer and Financial Secretary, which, by the way, were received with much applause, the fact of the matter is that notwithsta ing the vast amount of not work done during the year, sirk b actts and charitable purposes the Treasurer and Secretary showed that there was a good, includy and -ubstantial treasury along with a raj-dily mercasing membership in fact be ter than ever before.

The County President, Bro. Win. Moore, installed the following offers for the year is 7: President, John Breman, treatled the following offers for the year is 7: President, John Breman, treatled the following offers for the year is 7: President, John Breman, treatled the following offers for the year is 7: President, John Breman, treatled the following offers for the year is 7: President, John Frank Lyons Financeal Secretary, P. J. Lowe: Treasurer. Geo. Moore, tredected: Isn. Secretary, R. M. Donnelly Sontinel, Wm. Prerce: Marshal, Machael Fahey, ir., bleected: Standing Committee, J. P. O'Neill, Daniel Glipm, John Keily, John Curran, Joseph Mellroy, When these officers were installed Bro. Moore took occasion to congratulate the members for electing these officers for the year 1847. He know that they would do their duty faithfully and for the best interests of the organization and hoped the members would give them that assistance which itsp had in the past them for electing him to a second term, and hoped they would lead him that assistance which its presensary for the wellare of the A. O. H.

When Bro. Breman took the chair he was greeted to eithe in the host No. 3 would before long be recognized as the bonne Division of the past No. 3 would be fore long be recognized as the banner Division of the past No. 3 would be fore long be recognized as the banner Division of the formarks throwing out some very valuable points for the ecourse of their romarks throwing out some very valuable points for the ecourse of their romarks throwing ou

INSTALLATION AT OTTAWA.

INSTALLATION AT OTTAWA.

At a meeting of the A. O. H. on Sundayin St. Patric. a Lycom, Ottawa, the following officers were installed; President, John Kilgallin: Vice-President, P. J. Buttler; Recording Secretary, Geo. Rathbone; Financial Secretary, Geo. Rathbone; Financial Secretary, P. S. Dodds; Treasurer, Bro. Hallinan. Five initiations w. a made and 10 propositions for membership received. The membership has nearly doubled itself since last year.

LADIES AUXILIARY.

At the last regular meeting of Div. No. 4, Ladies Auxiliary, A. O. H., held on Thursday, Jan 7th, the following resolution of condolence was passed: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite goodness to remove by the hand of death the beloved mother of our esteemed sister, Mrs. McDonnell, be it

of our esteemen suser, Mrs. MILPONNEH, be it
Resolved.—That the members of this
division tender their heartfelt sympathy
to the above named sister and her family
in the loss they have sustained and prey
God and His holy Mother to give the
departed soul circural rest. Be it further
Resolved.—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to The Catholic
Resistrat for publication.
MAGGIR RAHELLEY, Secretary.

League of the Cross.

League of the Cross.

St. Peter's Branch of the League of the Gross held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th. Quite a mumber of the gentlemen of the parish were present. Mr. Leonard gave an oxcellent address on the objects of the Sc. iety and was followed by a recitation Brother W. Malloy; an address, Secretary Edward J Smith; song, President J, Dunbar; address, Brother J, Hallott, and a song by the Secretary. After a brief and well placed address our Rev. Director Father Minohan, administered the pledge to a number of those present. St. Peter's Branch is on the increase and will soon rank as one of the strongest branches of the League.

At the least regular meeting of St.

branches of the League.

At the last regular meeting of St.
Mary's Branch, League of the Cross, the
following officers were elected for the
year 1897; Chaplain, the Rev. Wm.
McCaus, V.G.: President, E. Lowe;
ist Vacu., V.G.: President, St. Congress
of President, T. Hartnott, Recording SoPresident, J. Fulton; Financial Socretary,
C. Girvin; Treasurer, D. Murphy,
C. Kelley, Rec. Soc. for 1896.

The regular meeting of the St. Mary's Branch Leegue of the Cross was held on Monday the 11th inst., some hund a dembers being present. Koutine basiness of considerable importance was ransacted and the arrangements for the general church parade on Sunday completed. The resignation of Bro. D. Murphy as Treasurer was handed in and accepted and Bro. E. Moore was unanimously elected to fill that office for the canuling year. The Chaplain, Rev Wm. McCanp, addressed the League on the assistance such a society is to the clergy in furthering the spread of Christian morality and truth, and exhosted the members to show them.

selves in their strength at the general communion on Sunday and thus bring themselves under the favorable notice of the congregation. Six now members then came forward and took the pledge after which the meeting adjourned.

C. M. B A.

ST. BASIL'S BRANCH. 145

st. 19 A.

st. 19 A.

st. 19 A.

The first regular meeting of Branch 115 Catholic Methal Boucht Association for the year 1897 was held in its hall at St. Basil's chirich Tussday midd Jan. ath. The report of the officers for the past year showed that the branch was making steady progress in its membership, and that its bank account was, netwithstanding the minerometheritable grants made from it increasing. More disposing of general business the officers for the current year were installed by the Chancellor. W. O Connor; President, J. D. Warde; First Vice-President, J. E. Day; Second Vice-President, G. II. Button; R.c. ridney Secretary, W. T. Kernahan; Assistant Secretary, W. T. Kernahan; Assistant Secretary, W. T. Kernahan; Assistant Secretary, J. Shaw; Pront call Secretary, H. F. Melnitosh; Treasure, L. V. Byrne; Marshin, J. S. Ilyan; Carad, M. M.Xan yen; Prest cs. D. Milker, I. O. C. Hagins, I. V. Byrne; J. W. Prest, J. C. P. C. P. C. Her, L. M. C. Setzly, The President in against address congraturated the branch on the prospects for 1897, pointed out the incressity for work on the prospects of 1897, pointed out the incressity for work on that of each of the president of one work and propried present of an however, and propried of the year.

\$\frac{3}{2}\text{Perfices Bianch, 80}. If.

ST. PATTICKS FRANCH, NO. 17.

The unstallation of the officers of St. Then established of the officers of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 15. C.M.B. A., for 1807, took place on Morday evening last, at their hall on the corner of Yongo and Gerrard sts.

The installation ceremonies were conducted by Grand Trustee Bro. P. J. Rooney, who performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The following officers were installed: President, Bro. J. J. O'Hearn; First Vice-President, Bro. P. J. Crotty; Second Vice-President, Bro. D. O'Hagan; Recording Secretary, Bro. C. A. Ryand; Assistant Recording Secretary, Bro. A. Gain; Financial Secretary, Bro. R. W. Moran; Trustees, Bros. W. Ray and F. Ebach.

It was unanimously decided at this meeting the and the Bro. C. A. Gormaly.

Bro. W. Morau: Trustees, Bros. W. Ray and F. Ebach.

It was unanimously decided at this meeting to send to Bro. C. A. Gormaly, who has lately removed to Milwaukee U. S. an illuminated address. Bro. Gormaly was one of the most active and conegetic members of Brauch 16. Ho was always on the lookout for the welfart of his www branch in particular, but also took a keen interest in C. M.B. A. matters in general. He has held many offices in the gift of the branch. He ably filled the Fresident's chair foo one term and was the branch of a representative to the last Grand Council. While the members of Branch 16 are sorry to lose Bro. Gormaly from their midets, they are happy to know that by his change of position Bro. Gormaly has monuted several steps higher up, the ladder of success.

Catholic Truth Society

St. Mary's Branch, Toronto

St. Many's Branch, Toronto.

The regular meeting of this Branch was held in the new hall, 563 Queen street West. A large number of meabers and their friends were present. Reports were presented by the different committees—that of the chairman of the Nowapaper Manageneunt Committee (Dr. A. J. McDonaghi being an exhaustwe one. The paper, The Impartial Witness, was shown to be in a favorable inaucial condition. Over 100,000 copies have been distributed gratis since August 10th ult., and as each paper contains matter explanatory of Catholic doctrine a veat amount of good last consequently been accomplished in disabusing minds unocently prejudiced against the Catholic Church and her teachings.

An interesting programme, consisting of speeches, weak and know the catholic Church and her teachings are well which the content of the content of

Church

For the coming year it is to be hoped
the Society will not only grow in numbers and influence but that its field of
operations may be widened to a much
larger degree than at present.

The Catholic Union.

The Catholic Union.

The debate with the Catholic Literary, Association of Peterborough took place on the 5th ult. and was a grand success in every respect. The occasion was one which the Catholic people, both of Tc. onto and Peterborough, should feel proud of as it was a grantlying manifestation and a representation of the work of these societies.

We quote the following extract from The Peterborough Times of January Other Terroms of the Catholic Literary Association were filled to overflow ing last night the occasion being the debate of the Catholic Literary Association were filled to overflow ing last night the occasion being the debate of the Catholic Literary Association were filled to overflow the filled to the control of the catholic Catholic Canadian debate. The procession being the debate of the catholic Cathol

attention. At the close Mr. J. O'Connell, in a very able manner summed up the arguments produced by both sides and roud...od his decision in favor of the negative.

The first regular meeting of Branch No. 2 Irish Catholic Benovolent Union, for the year 1807 was held in their hall. 2.23 Bathurst street, on Monday evening. Jan. 1th. The report of the officers for the past year showed that the Branch was making steady progress in its membership. After disposing of general tunsiness the officers for the current year were installed: For President, I. Smith-2nd Vice President, R. Smith-2nd Vice President, R. Smith-2nd Vice President, R. Bmith-2nd Vice President, S. H. Mullard: Master of Cereme area. W. Cronin; Recording Secretary, J. J. Flanigan; Financial Secretary, W. Hanlon - Assistant Financial Secretary, F. Winte: Treasurer, D. Flanigan; Sergoant at Arms P. Gagliarty; Marshal, P. O'Relly, Assistant Marshal, J. Britton; Trustees, D. Cronn, sop. T. Spelman, F. Farmer, After the installation of officers refreshments were served, during which time the President and 1st Vice President Successive on the future pospicles of the Biar ch, and then sough were roughed by the following in unbers? Bro D. P. Cronne on g. The R and Towers Of Ireland. Miss M. O'Nell C. S. Agnes then saig "I am Irish and Proud of it Too. which was highly appreciated. Bres J. Flanigan and Woronin favored the meeting with a duedness S. Kelly of Our Lidy of Good Council and Miss M. Harding of St. Agnes also favored us with a song anterestation. Then Bro. Owen Lynch song. "Remember Poor John Mitchel," which was also nighly appreciated. Bress J. Flanigan and Woronin favored the meeting with a duedness S. Kelly of Our Lidy of Good Council and Miss M. Harding of St. Agnes also favored us with a song anterestation. Then Bro. Owen Lynch song. "Remember Poor John Mitchel," which was also nighly appreciated. Bress J. Flanigan and Woronin favored the meeting with a duedness S. Kelly of Our Lidy of Good Ford S. Agnes also favored us with a song anterestation. Then Bro. Owen Lynch song. "Remember Poor John Mitchel," which was also nighly appreciated. Bress J. Flanigan and Woronin favored the meeting with a song in Irish,

E. B. A.

T Fleetion of Billion

ST HEGEN'S CIRCLE NO. 2, TORONTO. Chaplain, Rev. Father Cruise; Chan-cellor Miss M. O'Noult; President, Mrs. A. J. Maloney; Vice-President Miss A. Huck; Recording Secretary, Kiss Marsbinan; Financial Secretary, Miss C. Huck; Treasurer, Miss K. Lungdon; Stoward, Miss L. Langdon; Guard, Miss E. Langdon.

Stowar, Miss L. Langdon; Unxed, M'ss E. Langdon.

There was a very large attendance of members and vistors for the installation of officers.

By a unanimous vote of the members, the name of the brauch was changed by placing it under the patron saint of the parish, St. Helen.

After the installation the following were elected as the Executive Committee; J. Delory, M. Delory, J. Fallon, T. Laughlin, also the President, R-cording Secretary and Financial Secretary.

Delegates to the convention D. She and M. Delory.

The members according to their usual custom received Holy Communion in a body at the parish church on the Sunday previous to the installation of officers, and very few of the members were absent.

The Rev. Eather Cruise Chanlain of

were absent. The Rev. Father Cruise Chaplain of the Branch at the clore of Massexpressed the pleasure it gave him to see so many receiving Holy Communion and so setting a good example in the parish.

W. LANE, B. T.

Contests in Two Wards.

Contests in Two Wards.

There were two elections for Separate School Trustee in the city Wednesday. Contests taking place for the vacant seats in the First and Sixth Wards. 41. Devane and John Dunovan are the new trustees. In No. 1 Mr. Devane received 120 votes, J. J. Howarth, 100 and Hugh Kelly. 55. In No. 6 John Donovan received 118 votes and his opponent, Thomas Ryan, 84 The board for this year will be made up as follows:—
Ward No. 1—Rev. J. J. McRutee and M. Devane.
Ward No. 2—Rev. J. L. Hand and P. J. Mulqueen.
Ward No. 3—Rev. F. Rohleder and James Ryan
Ward No. 5—Year-General McCaun and D. A. Carcy.
Ward No. 6—Rev. J. M. Cruise and John Donovan.
The election in Ward No. 1 was a very exciting one. It was by open vote and the fortunes of the day were eagerly watched. Several times the vote stood at a tie, and once Mr. Howarth was ahead, but Mr. Devane ultimately pulled out aload.

Caraman Chimanis.

Caraman Chimania.

The Paris correspondent of The Freeman's Journal notes that the Toronto lady, Princess Caraman Chimay, whose doings are so much in the public prints, was married by the Papal Nuccio in Paris, Mgr. Rotelli, then Legate of the Holy See. The Prince whom she married is a Belgiau of Freuch descent, and one of his aucestors married the beautiful Thoresa Cabarrus, Tallien's widow.

Portsmouth School Board.

At the first regular monthly meeting of the Portsmouth separate school board the following officers were elected for the cusuing torm: Chairman, Rov. J. V. Noville; treasurer P. M. Boaupre, Secretary, J. A. Mathewson, ir; committee on fuel and repairs, M. J. Kennedy, John O. Neil and M. Halpin. F. P. Mcliwaine was re angaged as careducter for 1897 Moved by P. N. Beaupre, seconded by Rov. J. V. N.-tille, that a vote of thanks be tendered to this board to J. B. P. Mathewson for past services, and that the same be entered on the minute book. The motion was carried unaminuously. Capt. T. J. Cray was appointed auditor for the board, The full board signed a testimonial of efficiency to the retiring teacher, Miss M. Sibley.

"For ones I'm soing to have my."

"For once I'm going to have m own weigh," she said, as she steppe on the machine and deposited a penn in the slot.

A PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE

FROM A LIFE BURDENED WITH PAIN AND SUFFERING.

lankour, Severe Headaches and Pales in the Resian of the Kidany, Made the Life of Mr.
McCarca Miterabe-Dr. Wittiame Plak Phile
Cared Alter Other Medicians Faited.
From the transhurt Hanner.
Toor health is an affliction that is dreaded by every one and the first sign of approaching diseases is usually mot with an attempt on the part of the patient to check and kull it. Frequently, however, even the most skilled physicians fall, and the sufferer endures a weary round of agony such as those who are in the full enjoyment of health can have no conception of. But when at last a medicine is found that will cure its worth cannot be estimated in dollars and ceats It is without price. Such is the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. High McCauce tells the story of his wide illness and cents It is without price. Such is the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. High McCauce tells the story of his wide illness and cents are follows:—For three or four years past my wife had been constantly failing in health. The first symptoms of her trouble wore languar and loss of appetite, accompanied by bearing down pains and hadaches, which sift test her periodically. As time grew on she was stacked with pains in the region of her kidneys that became almost metal and follows:—For three or four years past my wife had been constantly failing in health. The first symptoms of her trouble wore languar to seek medical and for her kidneys that became almost unbearable owing to their soverity. Home remodes and different medicial and for her and according to seek medical and for her and according the high test of the first supply we suffered from a relapse and trouble came back in a form more aggressated than before. I noticed in a paper which I was reading one day a testimonial from one who had been cured of a similar trouble, and although knowing that other remedies had failed in my poor suffering wife's case, there was yet a ray of hupe. If the

LATEST MARKETS

Roll butter is plentiful but the demand for it is limited. Eags remain about the same. The ledivery of the poultry is exment. The delivery of the poultry is extended in the same of the same of the poultry is extended in the same of th

Guitea to 2. Lowly spream are as 10th was:—
Butter-Large dairy rolls, 12c to 13c;
d-iry pound rolls, 15c; dairy tubs, 12c to 13c;
d-iry pound rolls, 15c to 20c; reamery tubs, 18c to 18c;
E.ge-Linned, 14c, 15c to 16c for cold attreet and fresh gathered, and 19c to 20c for articity new fatd.

Putators—25c for car lots here and 35c for out of sin e.

Poulty—Chickens, 20c to 40c; ducks, 40c to 55c; gees, 6c, to 65c and turkeys 6c to 8.

8:, Baled Hay-No. 1, \$11; low grades, fron Baled Hay—No. 1, \$11; low grades, from \$8 up. Baled Straw—Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$6.

Quoted at \$9 to \$0.

ARIMPES' MARKET.

Grain receipts somewhat is ger then they usually are on Mond by mornings. No hogs were offered on the street and prices generally remain firm suit unchange.

E. iley—Firm, 30 ' which selling at 80: to 84:; 20 ioual is of feed barry ould at 250.

Feas—Firm, 100 bushels selling at 44: to

Osa-Firm, 1,000 bushels selling at 22c to 24c Dressed Hogs-None were offered on the

to 24c
Dreseed Hogs—None were offered on the
street. They are quo ed firm at as high as
\$5.75 for light and \$4.63 for heavy hoge.

do	goose 0	87 0	6
Peas		44 0	4
Buck	wheat 0	34 O	0
Rve		33 O	3
Outs.	0 :	22 O	2
Barte	y 0 i	30 Q	3
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Strat	v 9 (DU 0	0
	loose 6		Ü
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Scores and thousands of women wait for the January White Goods Sale of the big write Goods Sale of the big store. It is now on and inter-est gathers around it. We have been planning for it for months. The goods are what you want and the prices are all special for this month.

all special for this month.

Ladies Nicht Bresses, cotton, trimmed with least, regular 50-17.

The special for the special spe

It will be well for those out of town to order promptly from these lists. I massy is the month that hous keeper-plan their white sewing. Here is the opportunity for un suit values. You can stways rely on the mull order system of the store. Goodsare exactly as ordered and promptly sent.

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now occupies the tip top place. More seats re teacher, more students that over it the order now. It all o mea from perfect methods and, homes work. Three experienced made teacher to 3h ritland Depar ment. Ent r any time particulars

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t EDW. TROUT, DAVID HOSKINS.

President. Secretary.

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Have been Joing this for well night 50 years. Make only high grade planos. Never did anything else-only kept on improving year by

only kept on improving year by year,

This is why Canada's best citizens and eleverest musicians, when they want a high-class instrument, will have only the Heintzman & Co, tone,

Concert Grands Uprights Baby Crands Transposing

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Grey Krimer Jackets. \$80 to \$50.

Caps, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Caperines, \$10. Gauntlets, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ruffs, \$3.00. Muffs, \$1.00 to \$4.00. Mink Ruffs, \$1.50 to \$4.00. Electric Seal Caperines. trimmed with imitation Chin chilla, \$10.00. Job Lot Muss from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

ASTRACHAN JACKETS,

\$25 to \$35.

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