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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God we effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

Vol. V.-No. 9.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The School Ouestion In History and Law.

и.

The whole matter accordingly reselves

the whole matter accordingly resolves itself into two questions;
(1) Did separate schools exist either by law or practice in Maintoba at the

non. flect had the act of the Maintoba Lgis-ature establishing separate schools in

at schools did exist at the That schools did exist at the Lacu-nero can be no doubt, and that nose schools were conducted on the rinciple of the separate schools of this ny cannot be disputed. In May, 1870, ord Granville, secretary of state for the clouds wrote to Sir John Young thee overnor-General of Canada as follows;

overnor-tieneral of Canada as follows:

I have received with much statistation unfeeledgen or the 12th instantaneous manufeeledgen or the 12th instantaneous manufeeledgen or the 12th instantaneous manufeeledgen or the 12th instance of the overlands of the overlands of the conditions agreed upon with the large er from the Rod Riley settlement, and the tenter of the carefully needed, and that all the franchises which we authated, or which the neede may ove themselves quantified to exercise, aball duly continued, or libertally conferred.

The delegates referred to m that all the delegates referred to m that all the states of the set of the se

prove themselves quarified to exercise, shall be duly continued, or thereally conferred.

The delegates referred to m that despatch were the delegates sent from Manikola to are upe the terms on which that province would enter the Union. They were Father Richet, Judge Black and John Scott. Can it appear at all likely to any one aware of the history of the policy of the Catholic Church in all ages as to education, and of the pealous care that clurch has always manifested for the teaching of religion in all her schools, that a priest of Tather Richet's well known ability would have torgotten the rights of his people to their schools during the conferences of the delegation? It says he did not forget; and has sworth (I think on the trail of Lapino) that he did not so greet; and has the rights of did not so forget; and has the rights of did not so forget; and has the rights of did not so forget; and has the rights of did not so forget; and has the rights of his people were conserved and protected during the negotiations. Sir Donald A. Smith, the Chief Commissioner of the Federal Government during those negotiations says.

Here is convincing proof that separate chools were the result of a treaty bet-cen the settlers and the authorities at tawa. A few more quotations and I m done with this branch of the case.

granted to the minority by the constitu-tional charter - I, Israel Tarte in 1893.

anoth protection to the control protection to the control that it was proper to have regard to the circumstances.

I am not presumptions in saying all these authorities are convincing that the superate schools did exist in practice in Manitoba at the Union and that under the Constitution the rights of the minority are conserved.

The second question is what effect had the act of the Manitoba that Get had the act of the Manitoba Legislature establishing separate schools in that province? It brought the future legislature that province as to education under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament should that legislature create a minority grievance as Sir John Meclandi was supported to the control of the Constitution of the New Brunswick question declared the action of the New Brunswick question declared the action of the New Legislature would do, should they confer on the minority the right to separate schools.

By the act of 1890 repealing the act 1870 confirming or re-establishing those schools (it matters not which) a grievance—in fact several of thourware passed by the Provincial Legislature. It took away from the mutority their schools. It denied them the right to use their taxes to support such schools, and diverted their taxes to the support of national schools; forcing them, if they wished to preserve their schools, undiverted their taxes to support such schools, the proportionate during the public funds for educational purposes and it deuted them any voice in the choice of the text books in the schools they were taxed to support. These grievances are respectfully protested against by a memorial signed by 31 bishops of the Catholic church and by the aggrieved minority.

Need I follow the cautious and statesman-like steps taken by the Minister of Instice Sir John Thompson 21 Har refused

Anglicans and The Gatholic Name.

WRITING FOR THE RESISTER. During the controversy on the wor-ship of images in The Mail and Empire all the Protestant writers seemed to claim to the mactics the honorable mano all the Probestant writers secured to claim to the mackers the honorable mano of Catholic, which as far as the sect anglican to which they belong is concerned is not true in fact nor in history. No sect—and all separated from the continuous of the Catholic Roman Church are seets—an legally be called Catholic, in no sense, as a matter of Instory and theology, can they be called Catholic. Now, sir, we are told by one writer. I suppose in all seriousness for the sake of his cause a shaky one—that the sooner the 'Romans' will understand the meaning of the words Protestant and Catholic the better will be the prospect of an undivided Christianity," and after telling his readers in The Mail and Empire that "Christ—ble body of Christ—is divided," he goes on to define degmatically, of course, the terms Protestant and Catholic, and says that the branch isic of the church the terms Protestant and Catholic, and says that the branch isics of the church to which he belongs "was willing at one time to be called Protestant," but since that name is prostituted to mean any religious vagary that the human mind is capable of, he abandons it, and claims the noble name of Catholic as "his just due," that is, in his estimation. In reference to this claim, I simply assert, without reservation, that he has no warrants in Christianity has simply assort, without reservation, that he has no warranty in Christianity nor history, to be called a Catholic as long as he remains in his present position. He will not be vexed with me for speaking thus plainly to him, because, even at the risk of offending. I must speak truly. You will perceive immediately from the correct definition of the word Protestant, which I take from a Protestant authority, that he,

DAY, MARCH 4, 18497.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SACRED WORDS

AND THEIR MEANING,
The makes in such a beat concentration with the restoration from the child character in the concentration of the child character in the concentration of the child character in the concentration of the child character in the

A resclution of the Banbridge Beard of Guardon's arging the Local Government Board to sanction the payment of expenses mearred by boards of guardons by sending patients better by mad dogs to Mr. M'dyvern, of Gian, County Cavan, having come be fore the Cavan Board of Guardons, the following resolution was manimously adopted—"That this board having accurate information of complete success attending the ministrations of Mr. Pinlig M'Govern, Gian in all cases sent him of presents butten by animals affected by raines, and seening that in a large number of these sent to the Pastur Institute fatal results ensure, we respectfully argae on the Local Government Board and the Irish Offset the waxiom and justice of permitting boards of guardians in Ire land to send the seffected poor to him in future."

chare.

A profound shock was felt throughout Ennis when the news spread like wildfare that Mr. Bagot Blood, J.P., one of the best known and most popular of the best known and most popular of the best known and most popular of the county Gub. Mr. Blood had been staying at the club since November lest, and those who were on the most intimate terms with him profess themselves wholly unable to assign a motive which would impel him to the terrible deed. He was suffering from a sharp billous attack and remained in bed all day, but seemed recovered next morning. Personally most aff ble and courteous to all, he was one of the most popular gentlemen in the county, and his terrible end had caused a deep shock throughout the community. Mr Blood was a widower, having buried his wife—a daughter of sign C. W. Studdert, J.P.—last year. Up to her death he had lived out of Clare for a few years, but had returned again to take up his residence.

Cork.
The official presence of Mayor Meade at the consecration of the new Protestant Bishop of Cork has made a sensation in the city. A letter from the Bight Rew Monsignor McSwiney, Dean of Cork appears in the Cork

mes agas hav. Annighor a wantey, bean of Oork appears in the Cork Braminer.

At St. Patrick's Church Monsignor M'Swiney, delivered a sermon in maich he referred to the Mayor's action. He said that scandal was multiplying more and more every day, and the culmination was the act of a person who held the highest position in the city, when, on Tuesday last, he went amongst the enemies of the Catholic religion and witnessed what they salled the consecration of another man by the imposition of empty hands. The sitisens of Cork had not yet the courage to express themselves on the greatest candal, and las greatest reproach on our religion that ever was offered in the clip of Gork since the days of St. Fin Barr. May God enkindle faith within our kreasts, may God teach us the love of man, may God give us the grace to delead our faith, as our forefathers did, with our lives. The Catholics of the North of Ireland and those of America were ashamed to have read that the Mayor of Cork went to a Protestant ceremony while his five assistants were outside the door. I have none. I shall only sak you that this, the greatest of all misfortunes, may be taken away from us, that we may not lose our faith, as our forefathers did, with our lives. The Catholics of America were ashamed to have read that the Mayor of Cork went to a Protestant ceremony while his five assistants were outside the door. I have none. I shall only sak you that this, the greatest of all misfortunes, may be taken away from us, that we may not lose our faith, the dearest thing we have on earth next to God Himself; that that faith may be preserved, and by me act of ours will we ever stain the honour and dignily of that Church which we call our Ohurch, the holy Roman Catholic Church.

Sir Thomas Deane, representing the Board of Works, revisited Kingalook on Thursday with regard to the proposed demolition of the King's Castle. It appears that the Board of Works are inclined to take over the building are in progress. He siso visited Mr. Townsund, agent to the Cooto pro

coady vested in the Dablis.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., telegraphs

Desas Association from Dablin, money that he

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., telegraphs to the Press Association from D-bling, denying the Lobby rumour that he had gone to Rome and was likely to have an interview with the Pope.

Once again the flower of Irish footballers have successfully mangurated their International campaign, for at Lanseowne road on Feb. 9th they gained a notable and decisive victory over the representatives of England. Naturally the result is exceedingly gratifying to Irish supporters of the game, and the fact that this is the third victory gained by the Shamrook over the Rose within the past four years in kighly significant of the change that hee taken place in the relative strength of the two countries. An undoubted deterioration in the Euglan teams, due to some extent to the es

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Sherking Selices of a Case Registrate—The Report of Color Concern for a Describe—Victory of Lich Foot-Balters—Foalmand Selices are arrows were as that Ired players are considerably but the Linglish Common of Charles are also a Describe—Victory of Lich Foot-Balters—Foalmand Selices Review Selices are also as the Case Selices Review Selices and Selices Review Selices are as the Selices Review Selices and Selices Review Selices and Selices Review S

Sackoning in their effects towards the close.

Calway

The parish priest of Ball, haunis, the Ray. John B Canning, has, with the approval of the illustrious Archibacheo of Tuam, (the Most Ray. Dr. MacEv.lly), set about the crection of the proposed new convent and schools at Ballyhaunis, county Mayo. Al though only very slender resource are, so far, in the hands of Father Canning, he is now relying on the charity of the faithful, Irish people, whether in their own land or in foreign climes.

Kerry

Mr. John Laoy, who for the past twelve y care has been stationmaster at Trales terminus of the Great Southern and Western Rallway, has been transferred to Athlone. During his connection with this town (writes Trales correspondent) Mr. Laoy at all times proved himself a highly efficient and courteous official, and was held in high esteem by the people in general Father J. Mangan parish priest of Kenmarc writes a lotter to The Free man dealing with Mr. Balfour's answer to Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons concerning the Warden state. Father Mangan says Mr. Balfour din ottell us how the Wardens have in sisted on equeezing the very last penny out of the unfortunate tenants together with the already impossible rent under which they accured in better times. He did not inform Mr. Dillon or the public that the Wardens have, moreover, insisted on adding to these already impossible burdens interest on the arreas at the rate of 4 per cent yearly.

Mr. Balfour did admit that the Wardens had recourse to the unfortunate

burdens interest on the arrears at the rate of 4 per cent yearly.

Mr. Balfour did admit that the Wardens had recourse to the unheard of prastice of licensing these rents, arrears, and interest by securing a mortgage on the little farms. The practical outcome of this is to make it impossible for these tenants ever to avail themselves of the advantage to avail themselves of the advantage to the Land Act, even if they be able to bear up against a system of rack renting unknown in the worst days of landlordism in Ireland.

The Chief Secretary does not state

landlordism in Ireland.

The Chief Secretary does not state how many tenants have been evioted because they were unable to comply with these harsh conditions; how many of them have since died paupers. There is not a word of the eviction again and again of these evicted tenants—som; of them widows and orphans—from the poorest shelter they could secure.

King's County.

Miss. Ceasy.

Mrs. Darby of Leap Castle, Birr, having written a play to be produced in the town in aid of the local hunt club, Dr. Hemphill the Protestant rector has denounced it on the ground that the advertisement describes the impersonation of social vice in married life. He says, in a letter to the lady: I am surprised and pained at anyone having a knowledge that divorce is alarmingly on the increase proposing such a collection of expressions as I have quoted from the advertisement for presentation before an audience of my parishioners and fellow citizens.

for presentation before an audience of my parishioners and fellow citizens.

Rays.

The Marquis of Londonderry in the House of Lords has drawn attention to a speech delivered by Mr. William O Brien at Cahir, Aughamore, county Mayo, on January 314.t, in which he denounced "landgrabbing," and advocated she bycotting of those persons who availed themselves of their just rights, and whether such a speech was not a breach of the existing law, and if so, having regard to the serious consequences that have resulted from such speeches in the rast, if her Majesty's Government are taking any steps in connection with the abovementioned speech. Lord Ashbourne has replied that the Government will not prosecute Mr. O Brien.

The following letter has been read at the Swinford Bard of Guardians:

"House of Commons, London,
29 il January, 1897.

"Daxa Sia—I have received your letter of the 27th January, with copy of resolution enclosed. You will see that the condition of the West of Ireland has already been brought up in the House of Commons, buth in the debate on the Address and by way of questions. The Attorney-General on behalf of the Government denied the existence of scrious distress in the Swinford Union. I shall, of course, bring the matter up again on the irrat opportunity. Meanwhile I think in would be well for you to get detailed statements prepared as to the condi-

tion of the amon; and if you cannot get any satisfiction from the Local to vernment Board it would be well bell a representation in day and pass resolutions demanding that the dovernment should take whatever steps may be necessary to deal with the distress. "Yours since rely, John Dillow, Roccommon.

It has been seen tained, that the

Retrommen.

It has been accretained that the navigation of the Upper Shannon from Kullaloe to 'arrick is now an almost accomplished fact. The fire-tors of the D. velopment Syndicate, which will be subschized by the Government, incluse Lord Ardinaun, Lord Iv-ah, Lord Mayo, Mr Crossley and Calonel D.ck.ns m, secretary. The boats are being built at present to run from ten to twelve miles an lour. For the coming sammer the and Colone. Decision, scircus, The boats are being built at present to run from ton to twelve miles an hour. For the coming summer the Shannon D velopment Company find it impossible to have the solome in full working order, owing to the drill-culty of getting large steamers on to the Shannon, as the length on canal locks will not permit. The company beye to begin operations about July 1st. with three small boats that will pass down the locks of the canal Next autumn it is intended to build at Athlene two powerful steamers of about 14 miles an hour, and ample accommodation for pissengers.

about 14 miles an hour, and ample accommodation for passengers.

An appeal made by the Very Rev. Canon Sully in aid of the evicied tenants on the Herbertstown estate has net with a most prompt and munifisent response from His Grace the Arobbishop of Cashel. Canon Scully seks a thousand pounds from the Nationalists of Iroland to save the Herbert-town wounded solders of the land war from absolute ruin. The Arobbishop's letter is as follows:—"I have just read the touching appeal made by Canon Scully through your columns to-day, on behalf of the evicede tenants on the O'Grady estate, and subscribe fully to everything that he sets forth in their regard. Indeed, if I thought well of it (and for peace sake as well as for personal considerations I do not) I could not only fortify the Cauon's admirable statement in all its desails, but, moreover, let the outward public generally into a secret connected with this whole Hi-retestown business which would astonish, and, perhaps, diegust them not a little. But there with this whole H-rbertstown business which would astonish, and, perhaps, degust them not a little. But there is no good in going back on the dismal past. It is the future that we have now to look to. I back with all my heart Canon Scullys appeal. I ask all true Nationalists to support it; and I enclose a cheque for £50 towards the contemplated fund.

Westord.

the contemptated fund.

The interesting ceremonies attendant on two receptions and three professions took place in the chapel attached to the convent of St. John of God, Wexford. The Most R.v. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Ferns, presided. Those who were received were Muse Marion Olayin, Kilbeagan, Co Westmeath, and Miss Katie Conningham, Killenaule, Co. Tipperary.

Gunningham, Killenaule, Co. Tipperary.

Mr. Fijspatick Black by Mr. Blake.
The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P.,
entertained the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Attorney-General in the
Government of the Dominion of
Canada, at dinner on Feb. 11th at the
House of Commons, and had smoog
his guests the following members of
the Irish Party—Mr. Dilton, Mr.
Davitt, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. T.
P. O'Connor, Mr. Kibride, and Mr.
Flynn. Mr. Fitzpatrick subsequently
listened to rise debate on the Education
Bill from the Distinguished Stranger's
Gallery.

Bill from the Distinguished Stranger's Gallery.

As Appeal to Eaglish Cathelies

Cardinal Vaughan has issued an appeal to the Catholics of the Archidiocese urging them to suborthe towards a special Indian Famine Fund in aid of the Catholics who are suffering from its ravages. The Catholic population of India, as his Emmence points out consists almost exclusively of the very poorest classes, and it consequently suffers the most. The total Curistian population of the facted Province is about 300,000 Catholics and about 200,000 Protestants.

Catholies and about 200,000 Protestants.

Ber, Revised Take M. A.

The R. v. Reguest Tuke, M. A.

who has been appointed to the camonry in the Westminster Onapter, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon.

Monsiguor Tathot, has labored for some twenty years as rector in the parish of Chiswisk, during which period he had not only endeared himself to those of his own communion by his zesious ministrations and his tender sympathy and open-handed generosity towards all in need of counsel or help, but has also gained the good will and esteem of men of all creeds by his unvarying courtery and annable character. The new canon was formerly a member of the Anglican Church.

SCOT. AND.

Connectations is discover.

On Feb. 12th the natives of Connectation in Glasgow held their annual social resumen. The proceedings-took place in the Grand National Halls, which were crowded by men of the West.

The Most Bav. Dr. Hoare, Bishop of Ardagh, presided, and additional celat was given to the gathering by the appearance and speech of Mr. P. A. Meilugh, M. P., at present in Glasgow on election work.

A Chat on a Hollyhead Steamer.

Whatten for The Register

On a fine Inly morning about six years ago, on the boat from Dublin to Holly Head England I chanced to meet with a burly Englishman who was Prite a talker and almost exhausted hunself in trying to convince me what a curse Home Rule would be to Ireland. Failing to convince me of this, and of the honorable part Eng-Ireland. land always acted in her dealing with Ireland, he immediately turned the onversation by asking:
"Are you a minister of the Cospel?"

On, you're a student of Trinity Oall

You're not from Oxford ?'

No. You are not a pative born?"
No. Newber of England, Ireland
Scotland."

nor Scotland."

"Ab, you are an American?"

"No,"

"atha

... No."
It might be that my rather too quisitive friend felt a little annoved in failing to ascertain who I was or whence I came, for he broke out ab

in failing to ascertain who I was or whence I came, for he broke out ab ruptly:

"Well, no matter, I'm a native of old England myself and never ashamed to sen its effect. I ventured to reply that standing up for one's country that standing up for one's country showed the true spirit of a patriot, for instance, the loyal Orangeman on the 12th July gave expression to his particulate of the particulation of the particulation of my friend, for he blandly sam of my friend, for he blandly smi'ed and assured me that "Popery had'nt much of a show in England, it is almost died out."

"It must have had considerable

it is almost died out."

"It must have had considerable vitality in the beginning," I remarked, "for they have been trying to kill it for these last three hundred years and more and it is not dead yet. They must have a kind of a hankering after it, for to day it is even stamped on the coin of the united kingdom."

"I doubt it."

"Here is an English coin"—taking one from my pocket. "Look at it closely."

closely."
"Yes, that's the image of her Majesty, there's no Popery about that."
"Read these letters, 'Victoris'—it's not English."

not English."

No; you see they are so fond of Rome that they have it in Latin."

It reads thus:

"Victoria Di Gratia Britanniae Rigina: F.D.; and this is the reading in English—Victoria by the grace of God, Queen of England."

"Yes, she is Queen by the grace of God and the power of England; what has the Pope of Rome to do with it?"

"Do you see these two capitals, F.D.? Did you ever take the trouble to find out their meaning?"

"No."

D.? Did you ever take and account of find out their meaning?"

"No."

"Well, they stand for two Latin words—Fidei Defensor, which in English mean, Defender of the Faith,"

"Well, isn't she the Queen and head of t. English Church and prepared to Jefend the Protestant faith?

"I don't doubt it, but does it not seem atrange that she the Protestant Queen of England and head of the Protestant religion should treasure a title conferred on one of her ancestors, not by any Protestant power, but by the Pope of Rome—a title which means, not a defender of the Protestant religion, but defender of the Roman Catholle faith."

"The—Queen—of—England—defender—of—the—Roman—Catholle faith."

It almost took my friend's breath away.

faith! It almost took my friend's breath away.

"Y.s, no king or queen ever received that honored sittle until the Pope conferred it on an English king many years age, and how carefully they treasured it when it is handed down from one to another for three centuries or more, and next to her title of Queen of England, she prises most the one conferred on her anosetors by the hoad of the Oatholic Church and stamped on the coin of her realm."

her realm."

"Who was the first to receive this title from the Pope of Rome?"

"Henry VIII., King of England."

"A Protestant King to receive the title of defender of the Catholic faith."

"A Protestant King to receive the title of defender of the Uatholic faith."

"My kind friend, have patience and I will explain. He was not always a Protestant, nor was he one when he became King, nor for years afterwards. In order to make it clear to you it may be well to go back to Luther who was a Roman Catholic monk and priest. Luther, a Roman Catholic monk and priest. Luther, a Roman Catholic priest! Wasn't he the great leader of the Protestant reformation? Pray, dear sir bear with me for a few moments. Like Hanry Vill. he was not always a Protestant, and to speak plainly so you may better understand, the reformation which claims him as its acknowledged head was in reality a revolt against the religion in which he was baptized and ordained a Catholic priest. When he rebelled against the offunch, disgraced the sacred character of the priesthood and threw off all restriatin and submission to the church to which he as a priest and monk had solemply vowed allegiance, the Roman Catholic reli-

gion was the acknowledged one through out the civilized world. He cannot out foldly in open revolt against hir and Catholics against the arthory of the man. A crywar raised against

of the man. A cry war raised against him from all parts of the Catholic world. Not only he who sits in the chair of Peter opposed him; not mere the presence of the Catholic world with the presence of the considerations lay men and those of royal bloot, rose up against 'cim and with voice and pend monneed him as a false pretor-dec and wicked man, and nobly defanded the destrine and teach ing of the Catholic Church against the wild and reckless innevations introduced and waged by Luther.

Among the champons of the Catholic cance none war found more z alous than Henry, Vill. in trying to put down Lither's revist. For this pur pose he wrote a book, and with the asistance, it is said of the learned Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Richester, in drew up a very able document in defence of the Catholic Church against Luther's first theat teaching."

"Well, certainly if whatyous ay istrue, Henry mest be at one time a Papist. but tell ms how did he come to keek against the Pope. Alexawards."

"There are many reasons given but the chief one is that he wished to put away his lawfal wife and marry another woman. The Pope would not hear of it and thus he renounced his allegiance to the Catholic Church."

"I think I have made clear to you what I said at the beginning that there is Popery stamped on the coin of England. Those letters (F.D.) dear, are, should remind you and every Englishman of the distant past when the throne wor faithful adherents of the Raman Catholic faith. May you not be induced, dear friend, to study the history of your country and you would find that Popery, as you call it, is not only stamped on the workmanhip of your finest churches which you all Protestant, but built by Catholic hands, paid for enturies to worship God in the faith of their fathers, until wecked wandals laid there sacreligious hands on God's stars and substituted another firm of worship—let these be monuments for all time to once "tatholic England and to the Catholic faith." "Tell me who was the Pope who gave that title to Henry?"

"The title was

or the Faith."
"Where can I get a copy of that book you say Henry wrote when a Catholic?"

book you say Henry wrote when a Catholic?"

"There are copies scattered all over; you will find them in all the courts of the empire and in the library of the empire and in the library of Trinity College, Dublin,"

Now we were near the pier at Holy Head, we shook hauda, and parted, in all probability, to meet no more in the fiesh. I have never heard whether he succeeded or not in proparing a copy about the existence of which he seemed to have considerable doubt. For the benefit of those who, like my friend, may not have seen or read a copy, here is the title of the book and a few quotations: "A Defence of the Seven Saoraments against Martin Luther, by Henry the Eighth of his name, the most potent King of England and Frances and Lord of Ireland, A D. 1521."

Prance and Lord of Ireland, A D. 1521."

How eloquently and forcibly he opens out in his introduction—"O what happy times were those when Holy Church wanted no defenders, since she had no enemies to contend with. But, slas! now.a.days one (Luther) appeared, who, concealing his satanic malice under the clock of zal for truth and urged on by hatred and anger, romits forth his viperous venom against the Church. Would to God that every soul renovated in the life-giving waters of baptism and redeemed by the blood of Christ, the old man and the child, the priest and king, could rise to combat this ungrateful and impious wretch."

Hear him discourse on the authority

king, could rise to sombat this ungrateful and impious wretch."

Hear him discourse on the authority of the Pope: — "Do you (Luther) dare to deny that Christendom looks on R.me as her common mother? Even to the utmost extremities of the world everyone bearing the name of Christian inclines in humble submission to R.ms. If that power which R.me claims for man, did R.me usurp it? Did R.me steal it? When? Zull us if you can. Open the pages of history and consult them. But if that power be so ancient that its beginning is lost in the obscurity of time, then you should know that it is an established axiom of human laws that all possession, the source of which cannot be traced, its legitimate, and that by the unanum us consent of all people it is forbidden to couch that which time has confirmed." Hear hie words in defence of confession to a priest and absolution which Luther had souffed at:

"With regard to the power of the Keys. I take no other argument than

"With regard to the power of the Keys, I take no other argument than

this. Lather asserts that the words of institution (S. Mitthew xin., by apply to the latty as well as to the product of the latty as well as to the product of the latty as well as to the product of the latty as well as to the latty of the latty as well as to the second of the latter of them do you believe? In there is flitten that the libble alone is not the whole rale of faith, but includes also the authority of the Onirch and tradition:

"Without tradition you are not certain that there is one Clospel or tant. If the Church has not told us that the Glospel of St. John was the Clospel of St. John was the Clospel of St. John we should not have known that it was the work of the apostle, for we were not standing by his side when he wrote it. Why, then, do you not believe the Church when she tolks you this is what Jesus Curist has done; these are the sacraments He has instituted; this is what Lesus the apostles have handed down to us, as you believe her when she says time is what St. Matthew or St. Mark has related.

He goes on to describ; Luther as "an audacious writer who puts him self above all law, despises our doctors and from the punnatic of his greaters land musticat the my-jesty of our pomoffs, traditions, dogmas morals, canons, the faith and even the Church her self."

Thus he concludes his work against, Luther in defence of the Catholie

the faith and even the Church herself."

Thus he cencludes his work against,
Luther in defence of the Catholis
fath which he himself, afterwards
openly denied and became a violent
persecutor of that church which he
here so nobly defends, and abandons
her to lead a life of apostacy steeped
in sinand orime, "All other Christians,
I beseech by the bowels of Christ,
whose faith we prof-ss, I entreat,
to turn their ears from his impious words
not to noursh schisms and sirife,
especially at this time, when Christians
ought especially to be united against
the emenles of Christ. Lot them not
listen to the insults and detractions
against the Voac of Christ (the Pops)
which the rage of this friar pours out.
Lit them not stain with impious
heresies the hearts that are consocrated to Christ."

The work is dedicated to the Pope

Let them not stain with impouze theresies the hearts that are consecrated to Christ."

The work is dedicated to the Pope as is shown on the last page from two lines in Lutin to this iff-ot,—"Henry, King of England, sends thee, Los Athis his work, as a pledge of fidelity and frendship." Henry also sent a letter accompanying the work, written with his own haud in Lutin, which can also be seen in the Vatical history. In this letter he tells how incensed he was against Luther's rebelious conduct, that he was moved out of love for the Holy Apostolic See to do all in his power to prevent so great an evil, and how he had implored the German Sovereign stountew thhim in crushing this revolt against the church, then he concludes,—"But not satisfied with three proofs of vasil for the Catholic See, we resolved to show by our our own written words what we thought of Luther and his detectible books, thus to make it clear to all that we would be ever ready to defend and protect, as well with the pan as with host, thus to make it clear to all that wo would be ever ready to defend and protect, as well with the pan as with Holy Roman Church. Moreover, we thought that this first effort of ours should be dedicated and consecrated to none other than to your Holiness. . . . and we shall consider its value greatly increased it meets with your Holines' most devoted and obedient son, by the grace of God, Henry, King of England and France and Lurd of Ireland.

From our Palsee at Greenwish, May 21st, 1521."

From our Palace at Greenwich, May 21st, 1521."

Bracobridge, Feb. 23rd, 1807.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDUSTION ISOCOMIONED by the want of action in the bilinary ducts, loss or vitality in the stomach to secret the gastric junes, without which digostion causes (at on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parunisee's Vegetable Pills taken before, going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect cure, Mr. F. W. Andewn, Ashdown, Ouk., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the land against team other makes which I have in stock."

A Dead, Run-down Planet.

A Dead, Run-down Planet.

Percival Liwell in The Match Atlantic says: In Venus, then, we gaze upon a world which as a world has run its course. Beautiful as she appears to us, as she glows and sparkies on the twilight sky, it is distance alone that gives her her eseming loveliness and endows her with eternal youth. In truth she is far otherwise. All the comeliness she may have had in the morning of her prime, when the solar system itself was young, has gone from her never to return. As the Japanese prettily put it of a woman, the obsery blossen from his passed into the leaf. For she is no longer young; ahe is old, wrinkted, dead. Or shall we not better say she sleeps, though it be with the sleep from which there is no awakening? For it is fitting that she should still seem so fair to us, when she glows athwart the glosming in the planet of love should seem lovely to the ead.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of Spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to ome. Listen and you will have the birds anging: "Take Ayer's Secaparilla in Macon, April, May."

the Domain of Woman. TALLS BY "TERESA."

"THE MARP THAT ROUGH ... BE DUREN LESTIN WORLD

Lent is here, and with it the neces-sity for putting aside vanities and frivel ities and turning our attention to the sorious things that should occupy our

liuds at the hely season. I fear many of us are thinking more about what we shall wear at Easter, and about the probable fashions in the spring and summer, than of what our conduct should be in the days of pen-

ance and mortification.

Fomale vanity is assuming alarming proportions, and everything in the way of literature panders to instead of re-

of literature panders to instead of repressing it.
And what does it all amount to?
Yhat satisfaction of mind, my dear
madam, do you derive from the knowledge that your bount cost twenty-five
dollars, and that no other woman in the
congregation has 40 men that is half so
costly? What peace of spirit can you
got out of a hundred and fifty dollar
scalakin sacqui, when you see poor
women shivering around you, only half
elad in the bitter winter weather?
Will your scalakins and twenty five
dollar bounds get you a place in Heav
on? You know they will not, then put
them saids for one month at cast, and
help to clotch your Saviour, whom you
pretend to worship every Sunday mora
ing, and whom you permit to wander
shout cold and hungry the ast of the
week.

shout cont and many, work.

You are indignant, perhaps, you give to certain charities with a great flurish of trampetes, and parading of names in the newspapers, and you think you have done your duty and are wemberfully generous. And yot how many poor are there around your own door poor to whom a single deliar of the money you so lavishly waste on luxuries would be a godsend?

so lavishiy was to common a godsend?

Oh! they are clean and respectable people, they don't look as if they wanted anything.

Pray, have you taken the trouble to find out? Have you gone to them as a fread and riced to discover their circ.m-teness and see if there was not some. stances and see if there was not some thing you could provide for them to make their lot a little causer? Perhaps a pair of soft, warm blankets would keep the old bones of a tily, incliwork ing woman comfortable, or perhaps she wants a warm shawl, or there may be as old father or mother in the house who could got to church if they had a relief of one worshows and some war

pair of cosy overshoes and some warm clothing.
Cold is bitterly hard on the aged, it chills their limbs to the bone through their thin clothing, and it is impossible for the young and warmly clad to realize the intense connected people derive from thick warm flauned underdebting, even more than from heavy outer wraps.
But, a word of warning to you, dear reader, you who are wealthy or comfortably circumstanced, and intend to visat some of your poorer neighbors this Lent.

Lest. Take care how you go. The hardworking and ind pendent poor are very proud, they are the most deserving and the best worth helping, but that help must be given in a proper manner, and not as is too often the case, flung at them as you would throw a bone to a deg. Remen ber that they are men and women the same as you are, and your supporter circumstances give you not the slightest right to be rule to them, or to hurt their feelings, which may be considerably fluor than your own. Unsides, you know nothing about them, or what their circumstances may have been in the past.

you know nothing about time, or what their circumstances may have been in the past.

But all this is absurd, you think, wil tright have they to be proud? What right have you to be proud yourself? Do your money and your big house and flue clothes make you a superior being? And even if they did, that would be no more of yours. And even your education gives you no claim to superiority if it has not taught you to be exquisitely polito to everybody, especially if you happen to be in their house, or sley in yours. Believe me, my feind, the honest pride of the independent poor is far more of a virtue than a defect.

It arises from the knowledge that their living, however poor, is honestly wou, and that, as children of one Gud and Fasher of all, they are your equals, and that you have no right to come patronizingly prying into all their affairs, and fanoying that your weathing ives you the right to domineer over them.

But go to them as a friend, tell them

gives you the right to domineer over them.

But go to them as a friend, tell them you would like to do something for them, talk to them as you would to your acquisitances, you need move fear presumption out their part, they know they guit that separates them from you, and they have no wish to bridge it.

If they come to your house, by your invitation, to fetch work, or anything of that kind, treat them with politeness, to not keep them standing in the vestibale as though they would delie the bosse if they came any further. Make up a little basket for them, and say you have put up a few little things you have put up a few little things you have put up a gow lattle your and if is in Leut, the poor have fashing enough; but you was a say our of my sequiationaled lit once, to a poor lady, the was a lady, dust reader) who had valied about some work:

"Would you like a basket of things?"

" Would you like a hasket of things?
I did not like to offer it, you seem so

sepotable!"
Now, I consider that downright in-alting; what could the lady have ex-neted her visitor to look, if not respect-

mps, if the person in question had

gone in rags also would have been considered as a more worthy recipint of the 'basket of things.'

Certainly she could hardly have been treated with a more utter want of conson politicases. she was left in the vositibule the whole time, instead of he ing taken into a room, and asked to sit down. The fact is, many people will not see when people are superior to their circumstances, they group them all together as 'poor,' as though poverty were a crime, and treat them all with the same want of consideration

Now there is another thing that I mean to have a word with you about that is, with those of you who attend churches where the pow rent system is

churchos where the pew rent system is in vogue.

At one particular clourch I could name, but will not for obvious reasons, there are secres of people who, if they find a stranger in this rice, will look at the unfortunate intruder protty me, if as though he or sho vero some new species of animal that they had never as one here.

No matter how much you pay for a new, whether thirty different three limited divides or three hundred, you have no right whatever to be on he for, and there is room. Of cours, if the who for the pew is required for your firstly, the case is different for your firstly, the case of the firstly is not the sught of Hill for your firstly in the case of the firstly case of the firstly make for in the Hill for your firstly in the sught of Hill for your firstly in the case of the firstly would be worthly and the case of the firstly would be sufferent for the firstly would be come in the health of the firstly and display.

Why don't you go to Vespers? Of the part of the firstly and less comply vanity and display, will be ashing the firstly and firstly an

at night more than any other time, a preace which only our Saviour, the lover of our souls, can give them.

I thus think if there is not something we can give up this Leads remething we really the properties of the sound little resolution to deprive our soons little resolution to deprive our servers. Let us resolve to attend all the development of the servers of the servers. Alove all things let us commence to Vegers.

Alove all things let us commence to Vegers.

Alove all things let us commence the servers of the suprome duty that his a before us, the suprome duty that his can be made.

We are his suprome duty that his a single and munifing and links for a short time of the real and sund and of our existence, of the outer thought of the continuously, while we stretch out our hands for the count holds his desired the suprome duty that we can see, and which the third the continuously, while we stretch out our hands for the count holds in our grasp, because they are usureal and clustive.

We are here only for a day, and whether that day shall be long or short, be more all the leading and at the grave stands the gaunt skeleton Doath shaking his spear and crying:

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

But that is not the end, it will not be I win am lying at the bottom of that six fock of cartit it will may be this onto fluck of mine that I am so foud of feeding simplicusty and clothing daintily, only that it may become food for worms but my soul, the real "I," that I starve, and loave to take care of itself, where will it be?

and loave to take care of itself, where will it be?

It is the fashion nowadays to sooff at the doctrino of occural punishment, as being only fit to scare people who cannot be made good by any other means. The only answer to such arguments is, that if a man deliberately rejects do and goes his own way, and diec in that state, what can be expect? It cannot hope to be received into the mausions of the clock who have served for all their lives and never once awarred from their allegiance to film. God is a God of justice, and will reader unto every man according to his works; we are not to

roly upon the divine mercy in order to put off our repudance till the last possible moment. We more of us know when thet moments will come, we are all steadily advancing towards the cody will not put that moment off be accessed have not yet repented. He tolls us "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation."

"Time is, the present moment well omploy.

Time was, is past, thou canst not it only time for thee.

Time present is the only time for thee.

(From the Persian.

I very much regret that I was proved to from attending the open meeting of the Ladie-3 Auxiliary, Kuights of St. John, last Thursday overing, to which an invitation was kindly some by Miss O'Reilly, the Secretary. I hope to be able to attend some other gathering of the Auxiliary in the near future, in the meanwhile it has my best wishes.

Teresa.

A VICTIM OF ASTHMA.

HAD NOT SLEPT IN BED FOR IWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Seemed Doomed to Torture and Continual Ais-erg.-Father, Brandfather and Geat Grandery—rander, terminative and te-en-stand tather had thed from the Tranhie—Relean Comes in Gol Age. The Cure Looked Upon as a Miracle

From the Whithy Chronids.

For years stories of famous cures wrought by Dr. Williams Pink Pulk have appeared in the Chronicle. During this time we have been casting about for a local case of such a mature as to leave in doubt of the efficiency of these pills We have Jonal several, but in each case is proved to be a sensitive body who could not bear to have his or her name and disease made public. Recently, however, a most striking case came to our oars.

our cars.

Mr. Solomon Thompson lives on a heautiful farm on the west share of Mul. Lake in Carbon township, North Victoria. He has resided there for forty years, being the first settler around the lake, II towas reeve of Carden and Datton townships thirty-five years ago, before the counties of Peteroro and Victoria were separated, and he used to attend the counties of December 1 with the first were separated, and he used to attend the counties of December 1 with the first were separated, and he used to attend the counties of December 1 with the first were separated, and the used to the first were separated, and he used to attend the counties occurs at the count of the first were to the first were to contact the first were to contact the first were to the first were to contact the first were to the first were to call upon Mr. Thompson and learn from secting him and hearing his account of it have been cured. For twenty-five years we had known him as a gasping, suffering actimate, the worst we over know home anged fo live at all. We often wen were the first were to the first business to only in a do to the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout the one of the first business to one of the first business to onguire if it were all treadout father and great grand father died of asthma. My people all take it secure of later an

with Findington and other interes, probably nervons troubles arising from waut of sleep, but nearly all the riceum attain is gonou with the asthma."

During the conversation Mrs. Thompson, a hala old lady, the mother of thirteen children, came in and after listoning to her hasband's recital of these matters, sho took up the them. "I never expected that anything could cure Solomon," and she. "We were always trying to find something which would give him relief, so that he would be able to sleep nights, but rothing over seemed to make much difference. At first he took one of the pills after each meal, but after a time he increased the object to two. We noticed he was greatly improved after taking twoloxosaud began to have hepes. Laker on when we saw be jond doubt that he was much better, if recommended the pills to a nice of mice. Alse Day, whose blood and apt is recommended the pills to a nice of mice. Alse Day, whose blood and apt is consumed the pills to a nice of mice. Alse Day, whose blood and apt is done to the best by the short of the would had a pints we had that she did not care to live. Why, she would not live a week. You would hardly believe it, said Mrs. Thompson in health and spirits we had that she did not care to live. Why, she would not live a week. You would hardly believe it, said Mrs. Thompson was called from the nomental she would not live a week. The momental she would not live a week. The momental she would be she to stead to so not he had the ship of the she would not be a believe to the work of the subject of his marvellous cure. "You can have no idea," said he, "what is us to got through twenty-five years without a good night's sleep without pain I can indu ho words to make plain to you the countrast between the counforts I now enj nj and the swift int I had for so long. I had a bug faulty of mouths to feed and had to work when at times I feet more like light to ourpletely tuckered out,

Williams Pink Pills thought it would be useless, but I had to do something or die soon, and here I am as right as a fiddle. The old gentleman she old his head to add employed to his a fixed sea fiddle. The old gentleman she old his head to add employed to his last sentence and looked like a man vho felt if yild over a renewed lease of life, with all he old miseries removed.

After congratulating our old friend on his divorce from the hereditary destroyer of his kindred, we drove away. At many places in the neighborhood we opened discussions upon the case and found that all regarded it as a marvel house ure. Where the Thompson family are known, no person we ald have before the moment that anything but do authority of the work of the head of the well as a wirtle for the world of the world of the world of the facts harrated above and for the veracity of Mr. Thompson in any state has the read make.

Dr. Williams: Pink Pills cure by gring to the root of the disc harrated above and for the veracity of Mr. Thompson in any state has the read make.

Dr. Williams: Pink Pills cure by gring to the root of the disc harrated above and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves. Hos driving disease from the system. Avon initial ons by misting that every box you purcha is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the foll trade toakt. Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale Popts.

Something About Sails

Something About Salts

Gustav Kibbe, writing about Some Oneer Ordi, says in The Mirch St. Nicholas: A pieco of wood whittled to a point for the built, a slender chip "atepped" in a slit for the mast, a bit of paper for the sail, and we have the small boy's typical bost. Simple as it is, it is interesting, because, by him self, the boy has adopted the square sail of the Northern races—a sail sof the Northern races—a sail sof the insection of the signal boy should be supposed in these that it was doubtless part of the rig of the Viking ship. Sometimes a boy will jib his mast through two pieces of paper—a larger one, with a smaller one above it for a topsail—anconosicusly adopting the characteristic rig of the Norwegian Coaster. The first sign of disaster to the smill boy's boat is the wetting of the sail. I he ministure waves break over the deck. When the lower part of the sail becomes water-soaked and limp, there is danger of foundering in mid-pond or puddle. To sword this very danger on the real ocean, that portion of the Norwegian coaster's sail most exposed to a wetting is fast end to the rest by bands or "honnets," and can be entirely removed when the necessity to reef arises.

The Southern mations, from the Mediterranean to the tropics, with their eye for the picturesque and their love of nature, copied the wing of a bird and adopted the pinion-like lateen earl, with its great curring yard and forward raking mast—the "gibbous or true sail-wing of the South," as it is called. You can see guadily painted little boats rigged with lateen sails only the leves of the Mississippi, "fi the old French Market at New Octeans—and these we ove to the Italian truck-gadeners, who carry their produce to market in these picturesque intile crait.

All sails are variations of one or another of these two ereat types—the

an truck-galdeners, who warry such produces to market in these picturesque in the craft.

All sails are variations of one or another of these two great types—the equare and the lateen. The use of the former in barks and brigs and other quare-rigged vessels is plain. And we can readily see, too, the fact that the fore-and-sit rig (1) band main sail), which, because it is easier to handle, is rappilly supplanting the quare, is an adeptation of the lateen, the forward raise of the mast having been increased until it became a browsprit, while the great yard became the caff of the mainnail. The lateen sail is remirk blue for its lifting capoity, and the jib possesses this quanty to an even greater degree.

Severe colds are easily outed by the

an even greater degree.

Sovero colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Autl-Consumptive Syrup, a methcine of extraordinary ponetrating and healing properties. It is acknowned to the colds in the constraint of the colds, inflammation of the lungs, and affectious of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favourite with ladies and children.

They Wouldn't Hear Him

Angue invited her young man to supper. Everything passed off har municusly until the seven-year old brother broke the blissful silence by

saying:
"On, ms., yer oughter seen Mr.
the other night when he called to
take Angie to the drill. He looked so
nice sittin' longeide of her with his

nice sistin' longside of her with his arm—"
"Fred!" screemed the maiden, quickly placing her hand over the too's mouth.

"Yer oughter seen him." continued the persistent imformant after gaining his breath. "He had his arm—"
"Fredder" shouted the mother, as, in her frantic attempt to reach the boy's auricular appendage, she upset the contents of the teapot.
"I was only just going to say," the half frightened boy pleaded, between ary and an injured whine, "he had his arm—"
"Juhn," thundered the father, "leave the table!"
And the boy did so, exclaiming as he went, "I was only going to say Mc.—had his army olothes on, and I leave it to him if he didn't."
"A trick in the back," a pain under

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TION from the date of lause.

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The ALE AND PORTER

JOHN LABATT, LONDON, CAN.



James Good & Co.

Page 12

RECEIVED MEDAL and HIGHEST POINTS

AWARDED ON THIS CONTINENT AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893. TOROKTO

MONTREAL; Co. Yonge Street. P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De Lorimier, Are QUEBEC; N. Y. Montreuil, 277 St. Paul Street,

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In addition to the many modern improvements recently introduced listo the O'Kerle Brewery, to latest is a powerful water filter, resolute by the New York Silter Co., having a capacity of two thousand gallone per hout and readering the water absolutely pure before being saddle in their Alex, Porter and Lager.

Appended is a copy of analysis just taken:

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1885.

The O'Keele Beavery Co., Leli.

Dear Sira,—I nerrby certify that I have made an analysis of water taken for an analysis of water taken for the state of the state

(Signed) THOMAS HRYS, Comeniting Ches

R. O'KERFE, Prost, and Ner. W. HAWKE, Vice-Prost, and Asst. Bgs. JOHN G. GIBSON, Secretary-Tages

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO OF TORONTO, (LTD.) The Cosgrave Browery CO

Malsters, Brewers and Bottlers,

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The Catholic Register Co.,

Matter indended for the Editor should be so addressed, and weat arrive not later than Monda's of seek seek to insure publishers.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 189

Mar. 5—Crewn of Thorns.
6—S. Colorie.
7—S. Thomas Aquinas.
S.S. Folt.
9—S. Frances of Rome.
10—The Forty Martyrs
11—S. John of God.

Dr. Lambert, in The Freeman's Journal, says the Canadian Catholics have given up the fight We are only just beginning, and a. fresh enough for six years more if necessary.

The Montreal Star famine fund is rhood of \$40,00 ting to the neighborhood of \$40,00 is marvellous. The great generosi at creditable to the subscribers a tainly remarkable proof of the i se of The Star. This is

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald has promised to enter the provincial field of politics in Manitoba and have a trial of personal strength with Mr. droomway. A great deal is heard about education and enlighteument in Manitoba. Yet the people have set up for here worship there an ignorant man in the broadest sense of the word. Mr. Greenway is the next thing to being illiterate, nor has nature endowed him with any of the instincts of refinement which illiterate men often possess. He has no respect for right or religion: he knows no law other than the instinct of using power regardless of everything save partissan interests. Sooner or later such an idel must be relegated to the company of the moles and the bats of the political graveyar?

Coeil Rhodes has been giving evidence

Cool Rhodes has been giving evidence in Losdon before the select committee on South Artican affairs appointed to investigate all the sapects and circumstances of the famous Jameson raid into the Transvaal. Rhodes accepts responsibility for carrying war into a riendly state, and in his examination by Mr. Blake he was careful to exonerate Mr. Chamberlain from previous knowfunds of the Schemes backed by the funds of the Chartered Cocupany and engineered by him: It as the active head of the company. There is nothing sensational in evidence of this kind. It is not what was expected of Rhodes from his defiance flung at the authorities in London when they decided to hale him before the committee. However, the inquiry is not more than begun, and there may be surprises in store.

The squabbles of workingmen living in Detroit and Windsor have resulted in irritating international feeling quite considerably. An amendment has been offered to the immigration bill now before the United States Congress by Mr. Corbies, the object of which is to make the labor vote in Detroit solid for Corliss by rendering Canadian migratory workingmen more exposed than they are at present to the ill-will of their brother tolices across the river. If the Corliss amendment is carried the Canadian firms near the border will, it is said, outrage human justice by retalisting upon Americans in their employment and the Canadian Government will borrow a soiled leaf out of the American anti-foreign labor laws. Such causes of irritation as exist between workingmen no border towns should be allowed to fester there as local troubles for which there is no cure. Legislatures should not bother with parish spites. bother with parish spites.

Since the above was written Presi-dent Cleveland has vetoed the immigra tion bill. Well done.

The arrival of a papal delegate in Ca-uada is heralded in the newspapers with great vilification of the Quebec bishops, in the arcitement some important facts have been overlooked. In the first place menurous or ricoted. In the first place the mouthplace of the Vatican is already amongst m. Chevalier Drolet has been playing possum. While pretending to greparable way for the personal represen-tative of His Hollmess, it would appear that he is harmed. prepare the way for the personal represen-tative of His Holiness, it would appear that he is himself the fully accredited delegate not only of Leo but of all the Cardinals. He has given those our

deligate noist be throughly in sym-pathy with Mr. * much s school policy toos the Chemica not provide this re-querement. When a reporter asked con-cerning the describbley of the representacriming the desirability of the representa-tive remaining permanently in Canada the Chevalier humbly said: "The Holy Sec can act as it sees best in that re-gard." The good fellow is willing to sacrobe humself even it the extent of bearing at the Vabian, if Leo missts upon it. Probet declares the delegate will take evidence from Habba to Victoria. He has already gravitated ment as a Probet as Ottawa. Futher-more, says brote, the papal representa-tive will consider all questions relating to the intellectual and commercial ad-vancement of the Canadians. At this stage the Ottawa correspondent of Tho Otlobe dropped a hint that the Chevalier was "talking a little too much" even in parables.

The question of liquor beense reforms been advanced in the Ontario has been advanced in the Ontaric political arena within the past week There is no reason at present to suppose that the general elections are neares than the death of the present parlia-ment; but both parties are industriously fishing already for the "temperance vote." Politicians, however, fish with long poles. There is room for license reform in Ontario, and there is warrant for it in public opinion. But it is safe to say that the renewal of the political to say that the renewal of the political campaign is one of the surest ways to avert any betterment of provailing conditions. It has frequently been so proved in the past. False cries are raised on both sides, and there is an everyone engaged having an axe to grind, and most of the axes being solely intended for partisan warfare. The real work of reform is done where these madding politicians never enter. The peace of the homes of the country can peace of the homes of the country cannot be made by legislatures or parties. Legislatures oxist only to protect the peace and happiness of man; and we may be thankful, whon the smoke of battle has cleared away, that the violent partisans in their great zeal for the promotion of temperance have not dealt the cause they profess to serve any harmful blow.

the cause they profess to serve any harmful blow.

Fulton, the notorious Americau lecturer, has had an experience in Halifax that ought to do him good. He could not hire a hall there in which to air the filthy discourses which have given the nuhappy man his reputation. Halifax is not a typical American or Canadian city. It has a larger percentage of self-respecting people among its citizens than the general run of our municipalities westward. When Fulton was announced to lecture in Halifax no time was lost in letting him know that he was not wanted. Two halls were refused his agents Public explanations in behalf of the owners of the halls appeared in the newspapers. They could not tolerate a man of his reputation. Finally, it appears, undertakings were given that if a hall were rented the lecturer would promise to abstain from speaking upon any characteristic subjects of his. Even these conditions split the local club, the lessees of the hall in question. Almost unavoidably the difficulty experienced by Fuiton's agents helped to advertise the man among people who have nothing to lose by patronizing objectionable exhibitions. But the general character of the city of Halifax is not affected by the tastes of a class of people whose presence must Halifax is not affected by the tas Halifax is not allected by the tastes of a class of people whose presence must be counted upon in the most respectable communities. Fulton realizes that decent people regard his presence with disgust: and if he is capable of digesting this fact he must see himself in the unenvisble light of a social outcast

Consecration of Bishop Quigley

The Catholic Union and Times comes to hand in a handsome specia issue with an admirable account of the ecration of the Bight Rev. James E. Quigley, D.D., to the office of Bishop of Buffalo. The sacred cere-monies that marked the occasion be monies that marked the occasion be gan early on the morning of February 24, a banquet engaged the time of a most distinguished assembly of the clergy of the United States and Cana da in the evening. Speaking of the principal features of the consecration

the diocean paper says:

Surely the 24th of February will long be a cherished day for many hearts. Henceforth the festival of St. Mathias will have a newer and tenderer meaning than before; for it marks an occasion of great joy to all the people of this dioceae. The pricets of this great see give thanks to-day that a cherished member of their ranks has been selected to be their bishop. The latity rejoice because they have long known and prized the distinguished pricest who to day is anoisted as their spiritual chief. The occasion is one of supreme happiness for the initimate friends and relatives of Bishop Quigley—specially for ness for the intimate friends and rela-tives of Bishop Quigley— specially for his venerable parents whose hearts throb with Simeon-like gladness be-cause of the high honor vonchsafed to their declining years.

thronomient of a ruler in the most important bordering See of the great Republic, the fact that the newly clevated Bishop is by birth a Canadia imparted a distinctly international mingling of praise to the Catholic festivity of the event.

Right Rev. James Edward Quigley. third Bishop of Buffalo was in the archdiocese of Toronto, in the pretty town of Osbawa, on Ostober 15, y town of Oshawa, on Ostober 10, . His parents, like those of his seessor, the lamented Bishop 1855 predecessor, the lamented Bishop Ryan, and other leading Churchmen of the republic to-day moved across the border line when both were young and the sublime work of their live still to be achieved. With the devo tion that is so characteristic of Irishborn people this father and mother appear to have changed their residence in order that their oldest child, then infant, might have better opportunities for entering upon and succeeding in the career for which, God willing, they intended him. Both parents have been spared in vigorous old age to witness the accession of their son to great favor indeed in the sight of God. From childhood they entrusted his education to Christian her's school he went to the Vincentian Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, where the late Bishop Ryan, observing his talents, sent him to Innebruck University. The young student next went to the College of the Propaganda went to the Conege of the Propaganoa
in Rome where he received Holy
Orders and won the honorable degree
of Doctor of Theorogy. On the death
of his friend and benefactor, the late Bishop Ryan, Father Quigley, then rector of the Buffalo Cathedral, was the first choice of the diocesan electors and of the bishops of the ecclesi-astical province. The papal mandate read at the consecration told how favorably the choice was heard of in Rome. One of the paragraphs of the document is as follows:

Rome. One of the paragraphs of the document is as follows:

The Episcopal See of Buffalo, in the United States of America, which was governed whilst he lived by Stephen Ryan, its last Bishop, has been deprived by his death of the consolation of a pastor, and with paternal interest we have considered the matter of providing for his successor, for in view of the aforesaid reservation and decree, none but ourselves can act in the matter. The names of the candidates having been tent to Rome in due and lawful manner, and all the circumstances pertaining to the matter having been attentively and diligently considered by us, with our venerable Brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church in charge of the Propagation of the Faith, we have at last directed our attention to you beloved son, who, born of lawful wedlock, and of lawful age, are besides conspicuous for pisty, prudence, learning, and zeal for religiou, and other splendid qualities of soul and mind.

The career of Bishop Quigley is

The career of Bishop Quigley is typical of the Catholic Church in the United States; typical of its democracy in the first place, of the vocation, learning, zeal of the hierarchy, and of that harmonious loyalty which is the true spirit of the Church, emoracing the spirit of the Church, emeracing the mutual love of clergy and people and their common obedience and de-votion to the successor of Peter, who is our Supreme Pont:ff.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

A railway is wanted through the Grow's Nest Pass in British Columbia to open up the mineral region, the wealth of which has for many months been advertised as the greatest thing in Canada. The investment is con singered so sure that half the news papers of the Dominion are insisting that the Federal Government shall itself build and operate the road, as in itself build and operate the road, as in the case of the Intercolonial. There is a counter proposition to present the bonanza on a plate of Rossland gold to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The latter proposition finds favor with the Federal Government. The Liberal journalists, whose whole lives have been so largely devoted to depicting the hardships influted on the western provinces by the Canadian Pacific Railway, are now protesting that since the railway already enjoys so large a monopoly, there cannot be any great mietake made in giving it any little trimmings left in the land. There is an impression abroad that the Canadian Pacific Railway held the bond of both the political partice prior to the late election. There was something of that kind alleged against the Connection the case of the Intercolonial. Ther late election. There was something of that kind alleged against the Conser-vatives; and when it was discovered

In addition to the very natural that C. P. R. money paid the expenses interest which the Catholic elegy of Mr. Tarte's election—as a "loan" of course—people wondered what deal people wondered what deal Mr. Van Horne erals. Apparently the Crow's Nest railway is that deal The Con servatives are put so much out of temper with their old altes, the Cana-adian Pacific Railway magnates, that their journals are entirely converted thor journals are entirely converted to arti nonopolistic doctrines. They say that Mr. Van Horne's string on the Crow's Nest must be cut, and that some one must be made to eat the crow for presumed bartering with a company that the party has always opposed. It is a good thing that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been shown up as a concern whose obisi shown up as a concern whose chief determination is to be on good terms determination is to be on good terms with the Federal Government, whatever party may be in power, in order that its subsidies shall be constantly enlarged and protected. The Canadian Pacific Railway is a great national highway; but it has a "highway" grip upon the settlers in the West, and the wight whom it carries half way across the continent to take up land finds it harder to get out again than if he had been transpot ted up land finds it harder to get out again than if he had been transpotted to Siberia. The sweat of the settlers is feeding the big railway company. The Ozar of Russia lives upon a somewhat similar plan on the profits of his silver mines in far Siberia. Railway comparators, here are harders. way corporations have no business bartering with politicians, and it is well that the world should know how easily, and to what end, Canadian with politicians, and it is the world should know how parties are bought and sold. It would also be well for the people of this country to think more than they have been doing. They may come to see been doing. They may come to see that school questions and religious agitations are incidently useful for throwing dust in the eyes of the pub jobs are pl made, and the people pay the piper.

A Funny Emissary.

Chevalier Drolet, who has been at Rome in connection with the school question, has given out to the press of Montreal a carefully prepared state-ment of the results of his mission. He has neglected to divulge the names of the persons in whose interest he went to Rome, merely describing them as "a large number of public men." In the capacity of representative of these anonymous public personages, Chevalier Drolet made a number of Chevalier Drolet made a number of serious charges against certain members of the hierarchy in Quebec. Cardinal Rampolla, he says, received the charges; and, he further declares, the Pope himself has appointed a commission of cardinals to enquire into the reliability of the statements of the anonymously deputed accuser. The charges made are as follows:

charges made are as follows:

Undue and violent intimidation practised by six Bishops during the progress of the general and by-election campaigns. The cures of the diocesce of Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Bivers and Rimouski were, he declared in his memorandum to the commission, particularly distinguished in the violence of their attitude against the Liberal party. Some refused absolution to their flock, others abolished the Third Order of St. Francois to their parishes in order to punish their Liberal parishioners, still others refused to celebrate Masses requested by Liberals.

We hear of so many strange doings

We hear of so many strange doings by politicians of Quebec in the secte-siastical field that it is quite possible Chevalier Drolet has done what he says. What he apparently has done says. What he ap is this: As the emissary of a large number of political friends, whose names he does not disclose, he has names he does not disclose, he has laid wholesale charges, privately to the Pope, and publicly through the press, against the Bishops of French Canada. Those charges are to be investigated by a commission; and if they vanish into thin air the only source of accu-sation is Chevalier Drolet, who is persation is Chevalier Drolet, who is personally irresponsible, not to say indicrouse, because he is soting merely as the tool of others who prefer to remain in the back ground. This, to say the least, is an irregular mode of procedure in grave matters. It seems more reasonable, under all the circumstances, to believe the account given by the newspaper correspondents at Rome of Chevalier Drolet's doings, than that which he makes himself responsible for. They Drote's doingst, man task which is makes himself responsible for. They say, in effect, that the Chevalier was not able to make his business intelli-gibly known, and that Cardinal Lead-chowski told him most politely that he was a very busy man.

But Chevalier Drolet's mission was of a two fold nature. He desired not only to incriminate the French-O

dian hierarchy, but he also was deputed to clear Mr. Lurior's character as a Catholic of an edieus calumny. He says he showed the original of the following letter in Mr. Laurier's handwriting to a number o

(Personal.

Ottawa, December 15, 1896. My Dear Droiet

I have received your two last letters Thanks.

I have road with sorrow the words spoken about me by Mgr. N—at Rome. I am astonished at them, although I have anticipated almost any species of attack. My dear Drolet, you know that I have nover paraded my religious victions; but they exist. Whatever happen it is our duty to hold on our way steadfastly.

I believe I see clearly the path before

se and intend to pursue it undaunted y any calumnics. And yet, dispite by any calumnies this violence, this hostility and ignor-ance of actual facts, far from separating me from the Church, has drawn n ne from the Church, has aren't closer to it. I know how much bett roligion is than much that is often do in the name of religion.

WILPRID LAURIER.

Chevalier Drolet professes to believe that some at least of the Onebe that some at least of the Quebec Bishops have not been any more dig-nified than himself. He says they went to Rome and told Cardinal Ledo chowski that Mr. Laurier, while pro-fessing to be a Catholic, is in fact a Freemason. Mr. Laurier's note was intended, and was used, to protect his character from his backbiters. Most people who have a few grains of com-mon sense in their heads treat all tale bearers as malicious persons whose whispers are worthless. Does Cheva lier Drolet, who himself has gone to Rome whispering grave charges half a dozen of the hierarchy—charge which he takes care not to make him which he takes care not to make him-self responsible for, and for which no one else can be held responsible— imagine that he cuts a better figure by describing the Bishops them selves as talebearers. This man, who selves as talebearers. This man, who ever he may be, must be a simpleton. Chevalier Drolet further says that a Droise Droise further says that a Papal ency will be sent out to Canada. But it is hardly likely that Cardinal Rampolls has been taking a garrulous nonentity into his confidence concerning the future of ecclesiastical in Canada. At all events policy policy in Canada. As all evolue t is customary to announce much intentions in the regular way, not from the lips of a wandering maissary of nobody in particular who writes interviews with himself and sends them to the press for publication

The Fever of Europe The alarm of Europe is hourly in-

creasing over the situation in Greece and the fear of misunderstanding be-tween the great Powers. The island tween the great Powers. The island is the theatre of actual warfare which he available forces from the combined fleets are powerless to suppress. On held, that Greece will resist the coer-cion of the Powers; and what that may lead to there is no prophesying Public opinion in England, France and Itsly is strongly in suppathy with Greece, so that possibly the work of occasion may be left in the hands of Russia. A semi-onlicial note has been published from St. Petersburg declaring the readiness of the Osar's govern-ment to "police" both Greece and Crets. There is an unprecedented tone of contempt for England shown ing the readiness of the Czar's tone of contempt for England shown in the language of the document. It is recalled that on the eve of the Crimean campaign Russia made the most earnest offers of co-peration to England which were rejected. There is a suspicion that the interests of the two empires are to day as widely op-posed as then; and if this be so the fact that Russia is now offering deri-sion instead of friendliness is clearly sion instead of friendliness is clearly an omen of evil. Lord Salisbury has hinted that England is in the hands of fate, which fate compelled her, to use his own words, to "put all her money on the wrong horse" in the Orimean campaign. The money is still wagered on the same sick anyimal—Turkey to wit. English investments in the Ottoman empire have already been protected at great cost of blood. Must more be shed for their sake? The Government of Lord Salisbury would do it, and will do it, unless the people veto the old policy through sympathy with the noble conduct of the Greeks.

Mr. E. Strachau Cox is into the gold mine business on an extensive scale. In matters of this kind Mr. Cox is an expert whose opinion and judgment are of value; and those who propose investing in gold mine shares—and that is what all who can afford it are now doing—would do well to consult him before playing their money. His office is at 7 Toronto street, where he can be seen during business hours.

DIOCESE OF BUFFALO.

ation of Bishop Quinter A Notable

Wednesday, Feb 21, will ever be a memorable day in the annals of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, because it witnessed the elevation of its favorite son Rev. James Edward Quigley D. D., from the office of a simple priest to the subline dignity in a lishop of God's Church The cathodral which was suitably decorated for the occasion was ittronged from an early hour in the morning. The officiating prolates of the mass wore as follows:

morning. The officiating prelates of the mass were as follows: Colebrate and Consecrator—Most Row. Michael A. Corrigan, D. D., Arch bishop of New York. Senior Assistant Bishop—Rt. Rev. Bornard J. McQuaid, D. D., Bishop of Rochestor.

Assistant Bishop—Rt. Rev. Charles
. McDonnell. D. D., Bishop of

E. McDonnell. D. D., Bishop of Brooklyu.
The scrinton was preached by Rov. C. H. McKenna O. P. Soated in the front pows were the aged parents of Bishop Quigley his brother Thomas L., his sistor, Sister Vincent de Paul of the Groy Nuns, Lowell, Mass.; his brother-in-law. Mr. N. and Mrs. Thomas Norman Ideas and St. Gorge Massoth (a. sistor); Master John Masseth; Mr. J. M. Quigley of brother) and wife; Sister Bethilda Quigley of the Groy Nuns, Toronto, Ont.

Among the distinguished clergy present were: —Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., New York; Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto; Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D.D., Rochestor; Rt. Rev. Horry Gabriels, D. D. Ogdensburg; Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, D. D., Trouton; Rt. Rev. M. McGunie, D. D., Ogdensburg; Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, D. D., Trouton; Rt. Rev. M. McFaul, D. D., Trouton; Rt. Rev. M. Albarke, D. D., Albany; Vory Rev. Doan Harris, St. Catherines; Rev. Frank Ryan, Toronto; Rev. D., Tensen, J. Rev. D. Brooklyn; R. Rev. T. Gallagher. Prokering, Ont.; Rev. P. Tandor, S. Galberines; Rev. W. J. Brady, Woodstock, Ont.; Rev. P. Gallagher. Prokering, Ont.; Rev. P. F. Labourcau, Pendeng, Ont.; Rev. P. F. Labourcau, Pendeng, Ont.; Rev. M. Moyna, Stayner, Ont.; Rev. T. Sullivan, Thorold, Ont.; Rev. P. McCall, For L. Rev. P. F. Labourcau, Pendeng, Ont.; Rev. T. McMand, M. J. McGunie, Pert. J. McQuaid, R. Rev. W. J. McGunie, Ont.; Rev. P. J. McQuaid, R. Rev. W. J. McGunie, Ont.; Rev. P. J. McQuaid, R. Rev. W. J. McGunie, Ont.; Rev. P. J. McQuaid, R. Rev. W. J. McGunie, R. Rev. H. Lev. B. J. McQuaid, R. Rev. W. J. McGunie, R. Rev. Charles E. McDounell, R. Rev. Thomas M. A. Bur

The Choir of Lourden.

The choir of the church of our Lady of Lourdes were entertained by their honored pastor Roy, Father Waln to on Thursday evening. All present thorough; only of themselves. The toasts were responded to by Rev. Father Waln, Mossre, A. J. Tipping, J. McGaun, J. Wickett, L. P. Bouvier and A. Cottam, Miss Fannis Sullivan presided at the piano in her usual brilliant style, and the company were entertained with sough by Mrs. McGann and Misses T. pisno in her usual brilliant style, and the company were entertained with songs by Mrs. McGaron and N. Konnedy. Tymon. A. McGaron and N. Konnedy. The affair was a pronounced success, and the choir fully appreciate the kindness and hospitality of their pastor.

The Annual Conference.

The annual coclesiastical conference of the Archdiocese of Toronto was held at St. Michael's Palace on Wednesday 20th inst. The doctrinal subjects discussed comprised many questions of great importance from the standpoint of great importance in the standpoint of great in the s The annual occlesiastical co

A Famous Monastery Ruined.

Berne, March 1.—The left wing of the great monastery of St. Bernard has been demolished by an avaisanche. No lives were lost, nor was any one seriously injured. When the great masses of snow and los descended upon the building, the occupants took refuge in that part of the building which remained intact, and from there they able to dig a tunnel. Most of them were seriously frost-bitten.

Torativ Duar.—Mr. S. E. Crandell Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winker, which resulted in my becoming totally does in one can and partially so in the other. After agriculture remotes and consulting account doodors, without obtaining as several doodors, without obtaining as the contract of the contract o

The School Question.

precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act
Act
Act in this decision and assuming the duties east upon them by the constitution, the Government of Canada, after months of attempted conclination, after months of attempted conclination, after months of attempted conclination, after months of attempted to right the grievances, whereupon the beamoin-perative on the Government, as the advisors of the Government, as the advisors of the Government, as the advisors of the Government, as the advisors at the Government, as the advisors at the Government, as the advisors of the Government, as the advisors to the Government, as the months to right the wrongs inducted on the minority. They complain of delay. When the time arrived Mr. Laurier moved to close the consideration of the Bill till at time that would never arrive. True they said the bulb brought in was of no use. To thus objection Mr. Foster replied in the bosse:

The principle of remedial legislation is that bills as the sold in the secure.

plied in the lignes:
The principle of remedial legislation is
in that bill as the gold is in the nugget.
Sin Richam Cantwront—Very refract-

Sin Richaso Carrwitiont—Very refractory gold.

Mis. Forten—It may be so, sir. But the man who want to get pure gold does not kick aside the nugget with its rough encasement, but he says: Let me have that and, with the help of others, I can refine it into pure gold.

Thereupon Mr. Foster invited the bill a perfect une. Ou the same occasion Mr. Foster said:

This is not a question of Catholics and Protestants, it is a simple question of the right of minorities, some of those minorities being Protestant and some of them being Catholic.

Protestants and some of them being Catholic.

Again he says it is not a question of separate schools, or no separate schools. That principle was settled once and for all in regard to the minorities' rights by the fathers of Confederation, and embedied in the constitution itself.

The Federal Act called the Manitoba Act, passed in June, 91, was shortly after wards confirmed by an Imperial Act so careful were the framers of the agreement that if any storm arose in the political sea the waves might dash against the rocks upon which the constitution was founded without carrying away a petrical particle of the foundation on which a grand super structure was to be raised to defy for ages to come, like the great Magna Charta of Britain, the blasts, of fausticism, the squalls of political or religious prejudice, or the insidious lappings of Provincial or Federal thes.

So guarded by the British Imperial Act of 1867, called the Confederation Act, the Manitoba Federal Act coment made with settlers where no real Government on account of doubts which might arise as to an agreement made with settlers where no real Government constitution was declared well and truly laid notwithstanding the fore-lockings as as to weather, expressed by Lord Durham in his report of 1889, to which reference will be made in my next article.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MAGAZINES.

MAGAZINES.

Review of Reviews.

The editor of the Review of Reviews comments in the March number on the Spanish program of reforms in Chas, the United States Senate's attitude toward the arbitration treaty with England, the immigration bill, the proposed international monetary conference, President-elect McKinkly's cabinets selections, the recent Sounderst elections, the recent Sounderst elections, the New York Prust investigation, the famine state Can India, the admit of the Conference of the President of England, Prance, and the other great powers, and many other matters of current interests. An Eoglishman's study of the longest reign in British history is contributed to the Roview of Reviews in this dismost behavior of the President of the P

cession to the Capitol, and every possible precaution was taken for his safety. The "Inasguration Number" of The Century for March is an "Inauguration Number and is one of a series of special issues which will make the present year of that magazine of more than ordinary interest to its readers. This "Inauguration Number" contains several articles which will have a special interest to Americans at this time. One, "Our Fellow-Citizen of the Whita House," by Mr. C. C. Buel, describes the official life of a President, and is illustrated by Jay Hambidge and others. Three frontispiece portraits are given with the number—two of President-elect McKinley, and one of President-Select McKinley, and one of President Select McKinley, and one of President-Select McKinley, and one of President-Selec

The Atlantic Heathly, and the children with the children Mountly sets the arbitou treaty in its proper relation to the children what has gono re and what must follow it, he gives

it its logs at place as an epoch making incident in the progress of civilization from war and fear of war to the most ablo trumph of industry and commerce, when no people can albord war. Mr. Woodrow Wison credits Mr. Cheveland with the strongest personality in political life since Lincoln, as a conclusion forced by a discriminating review of the greater oversts of his two administrations. Professor Hadley points out the very complex results, good and had, of industrial monopoly and great combinations. The important social and communic effects are grouped and traced with great clearness, and the proposed rowrants and remedies are reviewed.

For practical articles, this magazine.

rowtaints and rouncides are reviewed.

March S Weblas.

For practical articles, this magazine offers Charles Rawson Thurston's "Harbor Defoness," showing what a warm reception the American Eagle will soon offer any of his friends the enemy who may desire to try target-practice against the Brooklyn Bridge. Or it shows you what tustus Kobbe has to say about "queer Craft."—and queer enough they are—especially the Portuguese fishing boat After socing this craft, we are surprised to learn that to the "target salior man" all queer craft are "Portugue." Then, too, "Aumal Tracks in the Snow," as described by Mr. Hoskins, will open a now page in Nature's book to many a keon-eyed youngster.

I C B A.

At a largely attended meeting held in St. Peter's school on Sunday, Fob. 28, a branch of the Irish Catholic Benovolent Association was started; to be known as St. Peter's Branch. I.C.B.I. Mr. Smith, of St. Mary's branch, ably presided. The following temporary officers elected. Mr. S. Hallott. President, Mr. A. Frazer; Treasurer, Mr. T. Harrington, Secretary. As an inducement to join, it was decided to make the invitation fee, for the first month fifty cents. The chances for building up a strong organization in this parish are very favorable. Keep your eye on St Peter's branch we are coming to the front. First regular meeting will be held Monday, March 8 at 8 p.m. Thos. Harnington,

St. Joseph's Court, No. 307, C. O. F.

St. Joseph's Court, No. 307, C. O. F.

Meots 2ad and 4th Thursdays in Dingman's Hall. The officers for the Dingman's Hall. The officers for the present term are:—Chief Ranger, John J. Howorth; Vice. Chief Ranger, John J. Howorth; Vice. Chief Ranger, Joseph Cadaret; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. J. McCabe; Past Chief Ranger, J. W. Mogan; Treasurer, Watter Secretary, C. J. McCabe; Past Chief Ranger, J. W. Mogan; Treasurer, Watter B. Brooks: Trustees, Honry Sloman, Wm. Sweet and P. Haffey; Conductors, Daviel Murphy and Hugh Gallagher; Sentinels, Wm. Beately and M. O'Dono hoe; Medical Examiner. Dr. S. J. Brown; Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Enteone; Medical Examiner. Dr. S. J. Brown; Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Enteone; Medical Examiner. Dr. S. J. Brown; Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Enteone; Medical Examiner. Dr. S. J. Chem. M. J. Leone and successful event. Among the visitors were Rev. Father Lynet, Provincial Chief Ranger W. Mitchell and was performedjin a highly creditable and effective manner. The Chief Ranger in his opening address referred to the good work done by his predecessors in the chair, Past Chief Rangers, Joseph Cadaret, Wm. and John W. Mogan.

A highly successful and entertaining meeting was brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Father Lynett.

RICHARD J. Howorth; Secretary, 18 Brooklyn Ave.

Wherever the sun shines Dr. Chase's remedies are known, and no music so sweet to many a poor soul as the song of rejoicing over restoration to health in the use of them. Ask your dealer shout them.

Irish National Federation of Mon treal.

treal.

Montreal, March 1.—A large and influential meeting of Irish citizens was held in the hall 662 1-2 Craig street, on Friday evoning, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Irish National Federation. After a vigorous discussion as to the merits of the different Irish political parties, a strong Dillionite branch was formed with the following officers: R. Koys, chairman; E. O Rielly, vice chairman; J. J. O'Connell, rec. secretary; Wm. Glesson, oor secretary; James White, financial secretary; Hugh MoMorrow, treasurer; James McGown, coll, treasurer.

The branch will meet somi monthly in the K. of L. hall.

Grover C. Connolly, of Richmond

Grover C. Connolly, of Richmond Corners, N.B., says of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure: "I am pleased I used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I had it in a very severe form for nearly five years. I used several so-called cures, but got no relief. None of them did me any good. One box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure completely cured me.

A Great Day for Montreal.

A Great play for Montreal.

Montreal, March 2.—The various Irish societies of the city met this evening in the Parish Hall of St. Patrick's Church for the purpose of completing arrangements for the approaching St. Patrick's day selebration. This year the fitties anniversary of the formation of St. Patrick's Parish also falls on St. Patrick's day, and no steps are being spared to make both events of unusual interest and splender. It is certain that a large number of pricess and several bishops will be present.

Death of a Redemptorist.

Brother Alexander, a lay brother of the Redemptorist Order, died at St. Michael's Hospital on Sunday, after an illuess of more than a mouth. Deceased whose name on entering the order was William O Neill was born in Ireland and entered the community at New York. The funeral took place from St. Pat-rick's Church to St. Mothael's Cemetery yesterday morning. R. f. P.

More Than "Promise to Pay."

It Has Paid!

January 1st shares were offered at 10 cents. February 1st shares were advanced to 15 cents. February oth a dividend of one-half cent per share was declared. February 25th it was paid. Shares purchased in this company have proved

Investment. Paying

The company owns a paying mine, and many of the properties controlled by it are the richest prospects in the Canadian gold fields. Shares sold subject to allotment in blocks of 100 and up.

Days More To Buy Shares at

Cents--Price Will Advance On March 5,

ROSSLAND

Gold Mining Development and Investment Company. TORONTO OFFICE-114 YONGE STREET. BRANCH OFFICE-6 E. SWAN STREET, BUFFALO.

St. Mary's School

List of testimonial winners in St. Mary's school, for the month of February. Form IV.—Excellent:—E. Hartnott, D. Murray, J. Kennedy, J. McGinule, J. O'Hallorn, A. Drohan, J. Dee, F. McGarrigle, O. O'Brien. Good:—H. Kedly, O. Smillie, L. O'Hauley, J. Barff, R. Murray.

P. McGarriglo, C. O'Brien. Good.—H. Kelly, O. Smillie, L. O'Hauley, J. Barff, R. Murray.

Senior Form III.—Excellent:—F. Kelly, J. Madigan, J. O'Hallern, J. Landerville, Good:—W. Walsh, P. Konnedy, M. Byrne, J. Zeagman, J. McGarry, B. Breen, J. Donovan, T. Doyle, H. Harte.

Junior Form III.—Excellent:—A. Grossi, J. Fennetl, F. Griffin, J. Courcy, F. Murphy. Good:—J. Coughlin, H. Lavelle W. Faulkuer, G. Thompson, J. Nolau, R. Kinsella, M. O'Rielly, D. Louney, J. Ford, J. Ruck, T. Donnelly, A. Drohan.

Form II.—Excellent:—A. McDonald, D. Murphy, A. Shea, W. Lyuch, F. Brosnen, J. Hagerty. Good:—J. Doyle, E. McCaffery, E. Zesgman, J. Clange, L. McCaffery, E. Zesgman, J. Clange, L. McCaffery, E. Zesgman, J. Clange, L. McCaffery, E. Zesgman, J. Ghopv. Last of testimonial winners in St. Francis School for the month of February, Form III.—Excellent:—F. Walsh, G. O'Brien, W. Oster, G. Fogarty, P. Glynn, J. Glynn, S. O'Connor. Good:

—W. O'Brien, J. McCarron. Form II.—Excellent.—M McManney, W. Wright, F. Glynn, Good:—A. Brennan, L. Drennan, E. Brennan, T. Donnelly, W. Kirk, P. Deo.

Death of Father Hudon, S. J.

Death of Father Hudon, S. J.

There passed away at Montreal at an early hour on Friday morning last one of the best known and popular priests in the Province of Quebec, in the person of the Rev. Henry Hudon. for some years Superior General of the Jesuits in Canada and rector of St. Mary's College Montreal. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was avery larg ly swiended by the members of the Jesuit Order, and by the Catholic people of Montreal.

Henry Hudon was born September 6, 1823, at Riviero Ouelle, excenty-five miles below Quebec,

The Pope's 87th Birthday

Rome, March 1.—The Pope gave a reception to day to the cardinals who wasted upon His Holiness to congratult with the property of the substrated of the congratult with the property of the congratulation of the the theorem of the same o

The Solitary Cloud.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

cross the meadows mantled white I ze, mound and furrow strays my

tager eye
Unto the lone cloud, cold, which gently

strays
Over you hilltops blue across the sky.

Lone, solitary cloud, where dost thou Thou fleet of congealed beauty mov-

ing slow, Onward you float across one wondrous dome,
O, wandering spirit, lone one, love
make Lo-

You did I greet, when in the orient
At noon in fairy form thou didst

Journeying onward, ever noiselessly shade ethereal 'cross the blue

hast sped—
Lone cenetapa of angels blest, in thee
My soul will weary rest when life is
fled.

Menthly Competition Commencing San, 1897, and Continued during the year

\$1,625 IN BICYCLES AND WATCHES

GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH

Sunlight WRAPPERS

10 First Prizes, \$100 Stearns' Biopole, \$1,000 25 Second "\$25 Bold Watch . . . 626

Total given dur'g year '97, \$19,500

HOW TO
OBTAIN
OBTAIN
THEM

Por rules and full particulars, see the Toronto GLoss
or Mail. of Saturday issue, or apply poot-care
reply poot-care
re LEYER BROS., LTR.,

Eve's Daughters Love Baking with

Baking with

PURE GOLD

BAKING POWDER

It's pure and sure. They also like

Pure Gold Flavoring Extracts

\$ 4 \$ 6 B

On the Irish RaceConvention.

Dear Ireland in sorrow I see thy

sad face.
Thy daughters are weeping, thy sons in disgrace;
I see the clouds breaking o'er mountain and plain,
The voice of thy mourning has rent them in twain.

A message comes to thee of peace and of love, As if borne by thy sad waves from

heaven above; Oh! gather thy sous to thy bosom

Let Union be strength! as it at was May 'Cæd mille failthe ring through

And brother with brother stand hand in hand;

May sunshine and versatible bough
Of the olive of peace hanging over thee now.

is thy story, The star of hope rises—Oh! calm be

love crown thy glory,
'Tis the prayer of the exile though
far from thee now.

-KATHERINE C. DCHENY.

Dyspersia and Indicerton.—C. W. Show & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Ches. A. Smith, Lindsay, wr.:2es: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. Ky sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

Gold and Silver Mining Shares

I can supply you with ALL of them, at lowest prices.

i can supproved the control of the c ATHABASCA,
THE WASHINGTON,

SMUGGLER,
B. C. GOLD FIELDS,
ROSSLAND DEVELOPMENT.

Get my quotations before buying.

E. STRACHAN COX, 7 Toronto Street, Toronto.



But—these tires are so well made, of such replantic materials, that they rawly need replant.
Rude them, for your own conforts sake—they're Simple, Practical, Durable and fully guarantees.

American Dunlop Tire Co.



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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. WHALEY, ROYCE & Co.,

Musical.

MANDOLING FROM 14 TO 450 AT CLANTON'S Music Store, 197 Younge Street. THE MANDOLIN IS THE MOST POPULAR IN-strument to-day and we have a spleudid assort-ment of this instrument at prices the lowest in the dity.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE MANDOLIN WITH Beautiful Poarl Inlayings for \$14. BANJO, GUITAR AND EVERYTHING IN THE

WE REPAIR ALL BINDS OF MUSICAL IN struments in First Class Style at very Res M USIC OF EVERY KIND. LATEST POPULAR
NS ngs. Band and Orchestra Mu-sc. Catalogues mailed free to any address. T. Claston 197
Yonge Street.

FAIR CANADA, Sto. A FAREWELL TO reland, 400; two new and presty rones Send for same to WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 158 Younge street,

Bentul.

A. McLAREN, DENTIST, 243 YONGEST. YIRST L'eachers Mauted.

TTAYE YOU SEEN A COPY OF "THE EN-TRANCE" The paper It devoked to Entrance and Leaving work in pube schools. Circui-tion, 20 00 Send for sample. O R. Henderson, Editor, "The Entrance," N Winchester street, Toronto.

OPIUM, BORPHINE, COCAINE Habits. Cure
Quaranteed in six days. Chicap ST,
PAIMES and enalest cure in the world. Send
for Booklet to Narrotic Remedy Co., 245 Lippincott street. Toronata Cast.



Acres of bright, cheery, wantable goods are found in the big store these days. Large shipments of new dress Goods are coming in Never so many attractive lines and prices never so low. Let this list suggest:

We would suggest to out-of-town shoppers that they at least send for samples of these goods, or better still, order at once. You can always depend on our faiail order system.

The ROBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd. S. W. COR. 176-2-1-6-5 1 and 3 YONGE AND YONGE QUEEN ST. QUEEN STS. STREET, WAST.

Ask for

BOECKH'S BRUSHES

BROOMS.



Bruf words, when actions wait, are well—Brut Harto.

Whenever broads ever iterative and mediates reveige will see on every hand treachery and wro se.

Laughter makes no converts It may (freet a product scheme, and shence so glibby practed as concern is a falsity which passes with unleavened minds for truth Truth-tacting, as an occupated, employs but few.—Watter Lecky.

Walter Leeky.

Can man or we man choose duties?

No more than they can choose their birthiplace or their father and mother. Man cannot choose his duties. You may choose to forseke your duties and choose not to have the serrow they bring.—George Lind.

It is such a satisfaction to our

choose not to have the serrow they bring.—George Lind.

It is such a satisfaction to our nature to be flattered and or measure and that I case to find pain in my suffering, breake error retainly to the such as later than the later of main. One tells me this really to make me, because one size me see retrieve to slight pain. I have least from exertifice how sweet to be retrieved how sweet to be retrieved to be without support and convolution, to selfer the lumination of disdain and neglect from all creatures, and yet it is just that which pure love requires, and without which our sufferings discrete not the name.—Bl. Margaret Mary Alacque.

Unless you habitually court the

our sufferings deserve not the name.—Bl. Margaret Mary Alaccque.

Unless you habitually court the privey of the domestic circle, you will find that you are losing that infinite acquamhance with those who compose it which is its chief chairm and the source of all its advantages. In your family alone can there be that intercourse of heart with heart which falls like refreehing dew on the soul when it is withered and parched by but to obvinces and the intense selfishners which you must hearly meet in public life. Unless your affections are sheltered in that sanctuary, they cannot long resist the blighting in fluence of a constant repression of their develop ment, and a compuleory substitution of calculation in their stead. Domestic privacy is necessary not only to your lappiness, but even to your efficiency; it gives the rest necessary to your active powers of judgment and discrimitation; it keeps enclosed those well springs of the heart whose fliw is necessary to float noward the cetermination of the heart.—W. C. Taylor.

Dour Weddings.

Douro Weddings.

St. Joseph's Church, Douro, was the scene of two happy events on Wedneeday morning of last week. Mr. R. A. O'Connor and Mes Maggie O'Bren were married by Vicar-Gen. Browne Mr. O Connor is long a resident of the township of Douro, the bride being a daughter of Mr. Michael O'Brien, one of the pioneers of the township.

bride being a daughter of Mr. Michael O'Brien, one of the pioneers of the township. F. McCarthy, of Asphodel and Miss Mary Asnes Foley, of Douro were married by Rev. Father Phelan who celebrated nuptial high mass.

It was fifty years on the 23rd of Pabruary since Mr. John Crandley, of Douro, and Miss Catherne Dwyrr, of Douro, and Miss Catherne Dwyrr, of Douroer, stood before the altar in the lide thurch in Douro at d were married by the Rev. Father Fuppatrick, who was parish pirets at that time. On the golden anniversary of their wedding day, relatives and friends came to St. Joseph's, where mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Phelan.

Ordination at Montreal.

An imposing religious service took place in St. Bridget's Church, Montreal on Wednesday of last week when Rev. Simon Lonergan, repliew of the cure of the pariet, was ordained priest. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Lirrain, Bishop of Pembroke.

THE VALLEY OF PAIN.

TOW OR WORAN MADE HER
SCAPE.

A LIPE OF CONTURE CHANGED TO A
LIPE OF COMFORT AND HAPPINESS BY KOOTENAY
CURE.

NESS BY KOOTENAY
CURE.

Of all the intense and persistent forms of
paise one can ocarcely conceive of anything
sore a gonizing than Neuralgia. Its victim
is one of those that draws forth our sympathy and pity as all efforts to effect a cure
with the ordinary remedies signally fail to
deanything dean street of the signal of the condid the hearts of neuralgic sufferers at the
announcement that in Kootenay the "new
sigrediest." is effecting mirca-les in the
way of banishing the excruciating agony
which has rendered their lics: a curse,
perhaps for years.

Jers, William of Middlescx, went before
C. G. Jarvis, a notary public of Ontario,
and made a solemi declaration (so firmly
did she believe in Kootenay) to the effect
that for many years she was an miense
sufferer from Neuralgia. She says that
the pains in her head and neck were so
severe she thought she would lose her
She has taken Reviewan; Kootenay Curs

os. se has taken Ryckman's Kootenay Cure willingly testifies it has been her salva-and believes that without it she would

icinay.

rs. James Kenny, of 30 York St., Hamil-Ont., and many others testify under how they were released from suffering ugh the agency of Ryckman's Kooteny

through the agency or revenue.

Care.

Full particulars of these cases will be mailed you by sending your address to the Ryckensan Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

The remedy is not dear, one bottle laste

FIRESIDE FUN.

A good many people who put or

"side" have very little else to put on"Every eye forms its own beauty."
This is repecially the case when a
woman looks in the glass.
Charle Fiyup: "No" that you're
married don't you find it rather hard
settling down?" George Fastus:
"Not nearly so hard, old boy, as settline un."

ling up."

Touris: "My good woman did you see a beyole pass a few moments ago? Villager: "Naw, I didn t see any kind of a sickle, mister, but I see a swagon whiel a runni, away with a man." Fourist: "Ha! ha! ha!" Villager: "You kin believe it or no. I wouldn't I hadn't seen it myself."

Fruitsta routies that in Chinesa

It had t seen it myself."

It had t seen it myself."

Ft-p-ette requires that in Chinese convertation each should compliment the other and excepts dy be onging to him in the most hadatory style, and depread himself, with all pertaining to him, to the lowest possible point. The fellowing is no exaggration, the ugli not the profession of exaggration the ugli not the profession would be with the profession of the profession o

well."
Temkins: "I'm sfraid I was just a little too hard on him I just looked him in the face and said, in a sign ficant tone: "The fools aren't all dead jet." Jones: "And what did he say?" Tomkins: "He said: 'No; but you aren't locking well, Tomkins; you'd better take care of yourself.' Wonder what on earth made him say that?"

Wonder what on earth made him say that?

By a very strange coincidence, two of the best known English artists of this generation, the late George Du Maurier and Laurence Alnoa Tadema, resumbled each other so closely that even their most intimate friends often confused them. Apropos of this, "Pearson's Weekly" tells the following story:—A certain young lady, however, prided herself that sue had no difficulty in determining which was which. On one occasion, finding herself seated text to Mr. Du Maurier at dinner, she remarked: "I cannot understand how anyone can mistake you or Mr. Tadema. To me the likeness is very slight." Presently she added: "By the way, I have a photograph of you. Do be so good as to put your autograph to it." Mr. Du Maurier assenting graciously, the photograph was afterwards produced. He looked at it for a moment, sighed, and then very gently laid it on the table. "That," he remarked, "is Mr. Alma-Tadema's portrait."

Who knows anybody named Ken

neslly?
A fortune of \$1.000,000 is awaiting the heirs of John Kenneally, but they cannot be found.

A fortune of 3,000,000 a wastening the heirs of John Kenneally, but they cannot be found.

John Kenneally was born in the town of Tipperary, Ireland, and in \$10 cenhated the 68th Regiment of Foot, which was afterwards sent to Canada and stationed at Amherstburg. His wife's mane was Mary Finn. To them were born two sons. Upon Kenneally returning to Ireland with his regiment he left his sons in charge of a Catholto priest named Father J. B. Proulx, then a missionary among the Indians in the Manitoulin Islands. Since that time all trace of the two boys has been lost. Father Proulx was afterwards stationed at Newmarket and died in the Province of Quibeo in 1885. John Kenneally bad a backelor brother who lived in New York and amassed the Ireland, eams sgain to Canada and took up land near Penetanguishens. He also lived at York (now Toronto) in 1882.

in 1882.

There are parties residing in Lima, N.Y., who claim to bethe direct heirs of John Kenneally, but they lack certain links in their olam of identification. Col. Hendrick. United States Consult Belleville, Ont., has interested himself in their behalf and any information which will lead to the two sons of John Kenneally or their descend ants will be gladly received by him.

Scotts

Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Insist on Scott's Emulsion with Iride-mark oi man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small uze may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

PARM AND GARDEN.

There is one point that is too fre-pently overlooked by dairymen in almost every locality, and that is the care that is taken to keep the mile absolutely free from all foreign matter. The stables can never be kept too clean, and the mikers can never be too careful, for there may be the health of numerous persons dependent upon the results. the results.

health of numerous persons dependent upon the results.

While in nine cases out of ten a balky horse is made so by his breaker, yet not infrequently a bad specimen finds its way not the hands of a good horseman, who is not to blame for the evil abit. He may draw like a hero through all sorts of bad roads, and on some occasion, with a light load on a good road in some public place where an exhibition of his obstinacy would be most exsperating to the driver, he had been down the store that he was the season of the store that a store in the store of the season of the store in the store in the store of the store in the store of the store in the store of the store in the store

away from his balk."

Dr. Paul Wagner, Ph.D., the bighect authority in the world on manures, says; "We have, undoubtedly, found a satisfactory solution of the question. How are nitrogen and phusphoric acid to be obtained in the cheapest way?" And the reply is, That, at the present time, cultivation of leguminosae, Thomas Phosphate and Potash are the three most powerful levers by the combined action of which we must endeavor to raise to the highest possible magnitude the yield of the coil, as well as the clear profit obtainable by cultivating fields and meadows."

E. C. Burrows of Kannabas cannar.

as wen as the otear profit obtainable by cultivating fields and meadows."

E. C. Burrows, of Kennebec county, Manc, writing to The American Agri culturist, says: "While it is admitted that good meadsmiz-d roads cost on an average about \$7.000 per mile, would it not be well for road reformers to consider whether electric rai-ways could not be built and equipped and furnish is much chesper means of transportation? With the best of stone roads, transportation with horses is a slow process in this age of steam and electricity. One of the greatest drawbacks to living on the farm in a sparsely retited community is the lack of sooial advantages. When the time comes (as it surely will) when a fif teen minute trip on an electric car will take us to town to lecture or entertainment, then lide on the farm will lose half its terrors for our boys and girls. State funds could be used for a much less worthy purpose than in aiding in the construction of electric railways."

Leversite factors.

railways."

Languing Habits
are loved by everybody. Those raised on the Gait Borden Engle Brand Coudensed Milk are comparatively free from sickness. Infant Health is a valuable pampilet for mothers. Send your address for a copy to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

Translations of Indian Names.

Translations of Indian Names.

Translations of Indian names, as a rule, have been unsatisfactory, though there are exceptions. The case is reported from the Pawnee reservation, Oklahoma, of an Indian named Coura-ruh-rah-ruk-koo. He was commonly called Afraid-of-a-bear. The literary interpretation of his name, as given to me, is "fearing a bear that is wild." With this interpretation the agent proceeded to call the Indian Fearing B. Wilde; not a bad arrange ment, if he had made a success of it But he did not, for the allotment was finally made to the Indian's native name. But such names as Flying-eagle, Pipe-chief, Crazy-horse, Yallow-bonnet, Afraid-of-his-enemy, Walk-in-the-water, Rain-in-the-face, Bull-all-the-time, Keeps-his-head-above water, No hair-on-his-tail, Bob-tail wolf-No.-3, Kills-the-on-with-the-bluemark-in-the-centre-of-the-chim, are ridiculous and should not be perpetuated. Such names are uncouth, un American, and uncivilized—Frank Terry, in Raview of Reviews. Translations of Indian names, as a

THEY WORKED WONDERS.

ro Yearn of Bladder Tormout—Red Affacks of Inflammation—Curod by a low buxes of Dodd's Kidney Pilis.

Ded's Ridney Pilis.

Owen Sound, March I (Special)—The people of this town are talking sgain of another cure credited to Doda's Ridney Fills. This is the case of Mr. W. Cruse, caretaker of town buddings who, when seen, had this to say of the matter:—

"For over two years I have been an ineuse an "erer from kidney disease with occasional soure attacks of inflammation of the bladder.

"Was under doctors' treatment and have been compelled to resort to instrumental relief many times.

"I have taken eighteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am satisfied with results, being perfectly relieved of all suffering."

Chats With the Children.

KING WINTER'S SOVE

the United Server.

Ch. I am the friend of the boys and girls!

I am the fellow they love
When there's plenty of frost on the earth below.
And plenty of sunshine above.

To me they look for the frezen pend, All ready for skate and slide;
To no they turn with their sleds so swift

For a coasting hill so wide.
I dok the trees with a fringe so bright That they glisten in son and shade;
And I scatter my snowthakes in the Lift
Till they fill each valley and glade;
And, climbing 1; the mountain top.
Each shrub and tree I crown,
An I I spread the whitest of covers o'er
The ground so barren and brown.
I'm heary-headed and old I know,
Bat the boys won't care for that;
They're bound to welcome the joilty old king.
When wears the snow-brimmed hat.
For I am the friend of the young and strong.
A metry old soul am I

strong,
A merry old soul am 1
When there's plenty of snow on the
freeth ground, And over it all blue sky!

Youth's Companion.

GOD THE CREATOR OF HEAVEN AND

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and Earth and of all things. To create is to bring forth from nothing. God alone can create as the slone has the power to bring forth from nothing. He do do do not create the world then it existed the father of t

site qualities.

If the primitive substance be spiritual, matter cannot be evolved from it for similar reasons. Spiritual matter is a contradiction in terms. Medical students often impiously deny the existence of a soul and state that in their work of dissection they cannot find the soul. Were they to examine the body of a brave general they would fail to find his bravery. Where then was his bravery since it was not in his body, it must have been in something superior to the body. This something is the soul. is the soul.

is the soul.

There is another theory called Pantheism that identifies God with the world and says God is the universe and the universe is God. In this theory there is no distinction of beings—all is one and one is all. Then a man would be his neighbor, but cach man knows he is not hid neighbor for each has his own ideas and the other half of the call the call the same in the same of the call the call the same in the same is all the call the same in the same

The theory of chance is absurd. No man in possession of his full mental faculties, will dare say that a building, a picture or an instrument came by chance, that the materials of which objects are made came together of themselves.

This should be sufficient proof to convince us that the world, this magnificant proof to convince us that the world, this magnificent structure whose beauty and harmony fills us with amaxement, did not nor could not come from chance. We are now fully assured that the world has been created by God; that we have a spiritual sool within us which is destined for consthing higher than this life. Men have tried to estify themselves with riches, honors and pleasures; but still the craving after comething more perfect remained. That eraving can only be satis-



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fied in the next life provided we live virtuous lives here below, Chas, Gillooly.

ER DONT'S.

WIN SE DON'TS.

Don't miss Mass on Sunday in the winter on account of a cold day, ice or snowstorm You may be excused from attending Mass on Sunday if you live in the country and there is no road broken, but in the city you must be at Mass as regularly as the Lord's day dawns on you.

day dawns on you.

Don't fail to read good books through the winter. The long, dreary and cold evenings of the winter are spent; peorly by reading a good story that has a tendency to make you

spent; peerly by reading a good story that has a tendency to make you better.

Don't miss school in the winter. Think of the thousands of little boys and girls who have to walk a long distance every morning to reach their schoolhouse, then take a cold lunch at noon and return home in the evening half (rozm and nearly exhausted, while you city children have every comfort that money can buy.

Don't play the lazy child in the winter by staying in bed half of the furence. If you cannot get up when Jack Frost drives you out of bed, what will become of you when the great summer heat will nearly melt you and deaden all your movements?

Don't skate or side two long and then sit down on the ice or on a rosk to cool off. You must remember that your frame is not made of steel, and that such a careless act will tell on you.—The Child.

FISH THAT PALL UPWARD.

A book entitled "The Fauna of the Deep Ses" treats of this phenomenon. The author points out is a very vivid manner an extraordinary dauger to which the deep sea fish are liable. At the great depths at which they live the pressure is enormou:—bout two and a half tone on the repare inch at a depth of 2.000 fathoms. It sometimes happens that in the extitement of classing a prospective meal the unwary fish rises too high above his usual sphere of life, when the gases in the swimming bladder expand and he is driven by increasing buoyaney rapidly to the surface. If he has not gone too far when consolustees of the body may be able to counteract this, but above this limit he will continue to float upward, the swimming bladder expands and the inflat upward, the swimming bladder expands are the float upward, the swimming bladder petron the limit he will continue to float upward, the swimming bladder of the body internal ruptere results during this upward fall, and thus it happens that deep sea fish are at times found dead and flutting on the surface of the cocan, having tumbled up from the abyss. Many spectmens of deep sea fish which have been brought to the surface with the grapples have been dead, their lives having collapsed during their passage from their far-off deep, deep home.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan contributes to The March Century an article on "Nelson at Trafalgar" (the fourth and last of his series on Nelson's great engagements). Concerning Nelson's famous order. Captain Mahan says: Alter returning to the deck, Nelson asked Blackwood whether he did not think another signal was needed. The captain replied that he thought every one understood perfectly what was expected of him. After musing a while, Nelson said, "Suppose we telegraph that 'Nelson expects every man to do his duty." The officer to whom the rereark was made suggested whether it would not read better, "England expects." In the fleet, or, for the matter of that, to the country, the change signified little, for no two names were ever more closely identified than those of England and Nelson; but the latter welcomed it eagerly, and at 11 80 the signal which has achieved world-wide celebrity flew from the Victory's masthead, and was received with a shout throughout the fleet.

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6.3

St George to St. Patrick.

The fellowing it excees to its fed to Hembers of St. Patri & Sections

O Harp of old Parin! sad, sad was the story, Ero the sun-god of Aopa had enlight

en'd its gloom

And flung a great light, an ineffable

ry, the chrine of the saint and the

O'er the shrine of the saint and the partiet temb;
Oh! where the base heart that would willingly barter,
eer ought the world renders, thy long, matchits stell
Of crater, poet, wit, here and martyr—
The atto-relieves on Fame's dear'tless

Midst a stern loneliness, Erin's corned o'en te falter, When the march of the pagan knew little of loss, When the glare from each crimson'd Druidical altar

Druidical altar
Paled the streaklet that fell from the
light of the Cross:
Ayol when England, in chains and in
boudage, was bending
Neath the terror and smart of idelatry's ref.

try's zod, Krin,--Erin, thofaithful—was fearlessly

ding nissionaries forth, in the name of her God. Forget? God forbid! In the night of

ages, the Genius of Knowledge, at

Learning's dear shrine, Burned one astral, alone, to illumine he

pages, And that lamp, constant Erin, was

thine—yea! 'twas thine. For it was to thy halls, midst the chaos of Letters, The scholars of Europe were once

wout to come;
Iguorance, elewhere, bound nowledge in fetters,
is mater wert then unto all Christendom.

es the Empire to doubt of what

dark pall;

and unshriven. At the blast of Brittania have yielded

musketry's rattle, Celt and Saxon have sobbed out their

When the chill morn has dawned on the day after battle, Side by side they have lain in the suion of death.

Neath thy vines, Vimiera !-- thy slopes,

Neath thy vines, Vimiera I—tuy stopes, Talavera!
Vittoria's park ridge!—Salamanca's broad plain!
The sorpse-choking trench, nigh thy stoep, Albura!
Paithful Eric bas yielded her glorified

slain. Their bones are still bleaching by Pun-

jabs five rivers;
The hill-tribes, by Khyber, point out
where they rest
Twirt the boulders and rocks where the

pale aspen quivers,

Each face to the front, and each
wound in the breast

O sons of St. Patrick! lot strife have an ending:

ending; We proffer the palm in Sincerity's

name; Fling the mantle of Peace o'er our bye

gone offending,
And turn down your page of the centuries' shame.

turner shame.

See Eriu shall be unto Albion a sister,
See Green Isle and White Isle shall
kneel at one shrine,
Alba has turned unto Erin [and

kiss'd her,
and the rose and the shamrock in
now entwive. And the

THE BLACKSMITH.

T**he** Acrobat's Kevenge.

The sun was setting behind the hills of Meldon, one June evening, in the year 1845, when an acrobat, with his wife, was seen plodding slong the road towards the next market town.

They were weary and sad. The acrobat himsolf was a man about thirty, of dark complexion, with raven black hair curling over his forehead. His syes were black and piercing, and there was something in his look which bespoke a nature above that of a mountebank.

His wife was some years younger, and earried an infant-ohild at her breast. She too, had the appearance of a person superior to her lot, and har face was comely to look upon.

Their life was a hard one, but they bure it well. Nor, as yet, had all the hardships which poverty had brought into their door sent love, as the window.

They were journeying to the market

sleep in he was anxious to earn a few pence of ther in the town or before

pence either in the town or before reaching it, and presently an oppor-tunity arose by which, as he thought, he night do so. Almost opposite to him, at two or three hun fred yards distance, was the lodge and noble gateway of a

he might do so.

Almost opposite to him, at two or three hun fred yards distance, was the lodge and noble gateway of a gentlemn a park. As Divas approach ed it he heard voices counding high and mirthful in the sir—the voices of children, making merry, with the hight, young hearts, and their clear, ringing laughter.

As he came nearer and looked through the path, he say between twenty and thirty children, in holiday attire, playing upon the laws, before an old and spacious mansion which had belonged to the Windus family for many generations, and was now in the possession of Sr. William Windus the tith that the rone; and it was the birthday of his little daughter which the children were celebrating.

The acrobat's eyes kindled as he locked in at the bety of holiday makers. Here was a grand chance for him. Surely it would delight the children to see him flas his golden balts in the air, whirling them up and up, like the ever springing stream of a fountain. Surely all the other wonderful things he could do would be the very thing for them. Sur-ly the great and wealthy pare.:s would hay handsomely for the smusement of the little ladies and the little gentlemen.

He paused for a moment, then

fle paused for a moment, then slowly pushed open the gate, and walked in towards the lawn, followed by his wife.

elowly pushed open the gate, and walked in towards the lawn, followed by his wife.

Had there been anyone there whose permission he could have asked he would have done so. But there was no one but the children themselves; and, therefore, addressing one of the cliest, he asked her if they would like to see some of his feats. The girl smillingly replied that they would; and all the little faces, with their great eyes, were turned upon the acrobat, and the wonderful box which he took from his shoulders and land upon the ground.

And now the eyes of wonder opened as wide they could go. And so meen was the little sudience in watching the aerobat, and so intent was the little sudience in watching the aerobat, and so intent was the little sudience in watching the aerobat, and so intent was the little sudience in watching the surface in the sum of them perceived that Sir Windus was approaching, with his game keeper. He came forward with rapid strides, and when within a few paces of Duyal, he called out, to him in a

reper. The came forward with rapid rides, and when within a few paces. Daval, he called out to him in a sice of thunder; "Vagabond! how dared you enter

here?

"Vagabond! how dared you enter here?"
For a moment Duval stood astounded and dumb at this sudden interruption. He saw before him a gantleman much tailor than himself, in shooting toots and boots, with a felt hat; narrow shouldered; fair, with shaven lip and chin, but buely whiskers of deep tawny hue; his eyes were a bluish grey, large and bright; and his bearing that of an aristocrat, with a trong dash of the bully.
"Come, pack up your trumpery and begone!" said the baronet, seeing that Duval stood looking at him. But the acrobat had recovered his self possession, and now said with a firm voice;

"I meant no offence, your honor;

"Oh, that s a very old story," said the baronet, "When thieves and gipsies prowl about gentlemen's parks we all know that their intentions are

perfectly innocent?"

"Do you call me a thief, sir?"
demanded Duval, his Jark cheek
coloring and his eyes flashing fire.
"Scoundrel!" exclaimed Sir William, his blood rushing into his face
and making it in a moment red with
rage: "do you think I would chat
logic with a strolling vagabond like
you. I told you to pack up and be
off?" Do so at once." And as the
baronet uttered this command he
raised the hand in which he held his
whip, as if about to strike the acrobat.
Duval looked at him with a savace

whip, as it about to strike the acrobat.
Duval looked at him with a sawage
glare of his keen dark eyes, and slowly
in a deep voice, trembling with
suppressed rage, said:
"You had better not!"

"Duval!" said his wife, gently pulling him by the sleeve, and in a tone of mingled pathos and humility; "never mind the gentleman. We shouldn't have come in without his leave. We humbly sak your pardou, sir; come, Duval, let us go."

sir; come, Duvai, let us go."
Take your wife's alvice, my man,"
said the gamekeeper," and don't come
mto gentlemen's parks anymore its
such times as you're specially invited.
There now, gather up your toggery
and get out."

which bespoke a nature above that of mountebank.

His wife was some years younger, and earried an infant child at her breast. Sue, too, had the appearance of a person superior to her lot, and her face was comely to look upon.

Their life was a hard one, but they bore it well. Nor, as yes, had all the hardships which poverty had brought into their door seet love, as the proverb has it, flying out of the wisdow.

They were journeying to the market awn of Maldon, and as to-morrow weald be market day. Durat thought he might come in for a portion of the money that would be changing hands And as it was very degrable that he and his wife should have supper after thear long journey, and a place to

m t lis match. His blood boiled with | 10 mible to save them.

in this match. His blood boiled with right.

Impulont villain!" he at last explained, stamping on the ground.

"do you dare to beard me, to browheat me with your isolent look? Take that!" And lifting his arm he brought down his wing with a thud upon the aerobat's back.

Mad with rage, frenzed with insult, Daval, with a tiger spring, rushed at the bironet; and dearly would his William have paid for his rash act, if the nerobat could only have had one at him, delivered with the productions at him, delivered with the production of his muscular arm, and broad, atthetic shoulders. But as Duval rushies forward, Lee, one of the noblest hounds in Sir William's kennel, which had for some time watched the prively between his master and Duval with grave, sedate face sprang upon the aerobat and intercepted his attack. Mismwhile two other gamekeepers had arrived. And tryd Windus, from her bedroom casement, saw the struggle between his man and the dog sprang away from the man and the dog sprang away from the man and sat down by his master's side.

"Now put him out," said the aronet as he turned away and walked

William, and the dog sprang away from the man and sat down by his master's side.

"Now put him out," said the baronet as he turned away and walked off towards the hall.

"L's no use making any more fuss about it," said the good natured gamekeeper, as Duvel sprang upon his feet, his face and hands covered with dust and blood. "You were wroug in the beginning. Be advised and go your way quetly.

And Daval was advised; the more caily because of the appealing look his wife gave him as she gently wiped the blood from his face. He slung his box once more over his shoulders, and walked slowly towards the gate; he passed through it, closed it, and their pausing, he elenohed his hand, and lifting it towards heaven, orled out, in the agony of his heart:
"Me Chall ask only this favor of

out, in the agony of his heart:
"My God, I ask only this favor of
Thee—that I may one day be revenged!"
So he and his wife resumed their

So he and his wife resumed such journey.
Presently a pony-chaise, driven by a lady, was heard behind them : when it came close to them the lady drew up; asked them with 'light agitation, the way to Nantwich; then asked Martha whether the infant she carried was a boy or a girt; looked at it, kissed it, dropped a sovereign into Martha's hands, and drove on. It was Lady Windus.

OHAPTER II.

OHATTER II.

Two years passed, and a beautiful lady lay reclining upon a sofa in the large and richly-furnished drawing-room of a country mansion, everything about which betokened the great wealth of its proprietor, who sat by the window patting the head of a noble mastiff, which every now and then looked up at his master, and gave a bark, as if to sak what he could do for him. There was not much that dog or man could do for the wealthy owner of Windus Park; for time had lavished on him all her favours—snoient deceent great wealth, a beautiful wife, and two promising children. Well might Sir William be a proud mau.

Suddanly the luxurious silence of

Suddeuly the luxurious silence of the room was disturbed by a loud olamour in the hall, in which questions were heard rapidly put by someone in an agitated voice—" Where is Bir William "— and the next moment Emily Carter, Miss Joan's mad, rushed into the drawing-room.

Sir William and Lady Windus started up.

started up.
"What is the matter?" demanded

the baronet.
"O Sir William ! O my lady—oh,

my dear good lady——"
And then Emily shricked three or four times running, and, turning white as death, fell back into a chair in a

four times running, and, thraing white as death, fell back into a chair in a fit.

"Heaven and earth!" exclaimed fit william; "what is the meaning of all this? Obambers, do you know?" "Oaly, Sir William," said Chambers, very slowly, and selecting her words with a precision which showed that she was resolved neither to under nor overstate what she had heard from Emily; "oaly, Sir William, this much. Emily Carter came to the door, as I was looking out on the lawn, and with an awful countenance is Emily? in one of her—"

"Confound it, woman I come to the point!" cried Sir William.
"Sn, sir, she says to me," said Chambers, suddenly quickening her pace; "the children," says she, 'the 'where's Sir William? says she, 'the 'where's Sir William? says she, 'the 'where's Sir William? says she in boat says she where's my lady? And when I told her where you and my lady was, she rushes in, and, as my mane's Barah Chambers, information was neither copious nor distinct, it conveyed forcibly enough that the children were in danger, and that the boat had something to do with it.

It is impossible to describe the ghastly hus which spread over Sir William? sace, as the thought flashed across his mind that his children had been drowned. But he had hardly time to r. alies the possibility of such a calamity when in acit it se ourate, with a soft step and a smaling face.

"There is no imminent danger," he said at once. "There is yet half an hour, during which time it is quite

liut loss not

to reach the point of rock on which he pow stood.

What were the feelings of Lady Windus when she reached the shore, and beheld her children on a small spot of rock, with the sea all round them—smooth almost as glass it a true; but with the tide flowing, and overy minute covering the rock on which her children were standing, may be better impained than described.

But in vain did her mother's heart

may be better imgained than describ ed.

But in vain did her mother's heart swell within her till it was nigh bursting, as she saw the little dimpled hands of her Joan stretched out towards her, and her brave boy take of his cap and wave it cheeringly to her with a manly couracy, which he drew from her own generous blood much more than from his sire's.

But could nothing be done?

Sir William now appeared on the road which ran along the shore. He was followed by the old gamekeeper; by Emily Carter, who had recovered; by Emily Carter, who had recovered; by Sarah Chambers, who wished to see with her own eyes what the pre cise extent of the danger was; by the housekeeper, the stable by, and a ratoatcher who happened to be passing along the road at the time and was drawn to the beach by that love of the terrible which kings, philosophers, high damsels and low, noble marquises, baronets, and rat catchers share equally amongst them.

Well, was there no one there who could awim?

Uobappily Sir William could not, nor the gamekeeper. Sarah Chambers said if there was no one who could make the attempt she herself would try it but, when questioned on her powers as a swummer, she replied that she could only fast; and that even that feat she had never performed out of her depth.

The rat catcher being applied to by Emily Oarter, looked at that youg person solemnly for several seconds, then quietly closed his eyes and thus addressed her:

"Young homman, do you see this hero eage?"

"Well?" demanded Emily, with much dignity.

"Then, unless some on you can swim furderer nor me, nor unless a

"Well?' demanded Emily, with much dignity, "Then, unless some on you can swim furderer nor me, nor unless a boat comes up, or unless somethink else happens, which I sees no promising sign on, I would not give the life of this here rat for the life of those two childer."

And the tide was raising. Smooth

ing sign on, I would not give the life of this here rat for the life of those two childer."

And the tide was raising. Smooth as glass—smooth, spacious and smiling as a lying hypocrite it was raising, and Lady Windus could see that al ready it was liking the feet of her children.

"Look, look, William!" she ex claimed, at the same time directing her husband's attention to the rock: "He lifts her up. The water is at their feet! My God! can we do nothing?"

Yes; it was true. The water was at their feet. William had raised Joan in his arms; and as he saw his mother direct the baronet's attention to them, he called out, though she couldn't hear them—

"All right, mamma; there's plenty of time yet."

Pienty of time! The sea was flowing in. Otten as the party on the shore turned their eyes in the direction in which Mr. Ling had ridden to procure a boat, there was nothing in sight.

Lady Windus had fainted. Sir William stood the picture of agony, looking at her children. Sarah Chambers, Emily, and the stable-boy were grouped round the c'd game-keeper, who assisted them in shedding a great many tears, but had nothing better to offer his young master and Miss Joan though he avowed, and perhaps truly, that he was ready to die for them.

The rat catcher had seated himself on a stone.

due for them.

The rat eather had seated himself on a stone.

"Are those your children?" asked a man who stood at Sir Wil iam's side, but whose approach had not been acticed.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical (5) Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then jet the pill in the pillary if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayar'. Sugar Coated Pilla; a "g spel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the

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The baronet did not turn to look at he speaker. It was some seconds, ndeed, before he recognised that any-me had addressed him: when he did o he replied in a deep whisper of

(5)

despair:
"They are,"
The man's gaze was fixed upon the children. Sir William's was fixed or him. He thought he remembered him, and so he did, for it was the

acrobat.
It was Daval!—Daval who had prayed for vengeance as the sole favour for which he would trouble Heaven. It was Daval, at whose door, if he could be said ever have had one all the miseries of his had knocked

one, all the miseries of tite han knocked and at whose hearth they had seated themselves. For did not she, whom he had loved more than hinself—Martha—did not she lie in her cold grave, with her baby by her side, in the same pauper's coffin? And now what, was left to Duval?—only to wait for death
Nay, something more—to live for reverge?

For no boat made its appearance, the tide had risen ax inches more, and now they saw the boy kneel down in the water and look up as if he were praying. And only Duval could save birm and his sister—only Duval. He alone of all who stood there could breast the flood to the rock and back with the girl to the rock and back relapsed into insensibility.

"Sir William," said Duval, "I see you remember me! Once I thirsted for it, and prayed for it. Heaven has sent it to mo."

A bright light shot from his eyes as he said this, and then he slowly walked down to within a few paces of the water. He undressed; he waded into the real till it came up to his breast, and then, throwing himself forward, struck out for the rock.

We shall not describe the joy with which the parents, who had was cheen them back into their arms. But while they were fondling them, Duvai had dressed and slipped away. He had regained the road, and was pursuing his journey with a light step and light heart, for he had had his revenge.

No, not all of it. Sir William no sooner missed him than he set out in pursuit of him.

pursuit of him.

"Here," exclaimed the baronet,
when at last he came up with him,
endeavouring to put well filled purse
into Daval's hand. "You have saved
my children, you are entitled—I say
entitled—to a reward."

Duval drew back his hand.

"I bave had it!" he exclaimed, darting a look of fierce and withering soom at the baronet, and then, turning from him with an expression of contempt, he pureued his journey.

And the proud beronet stood looking after him, rebuked and humbled



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FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The Story of Kateri Tekakwitha,

. Western son Ton Resident Pi TERESA

The friend of Kateri's mother, nastasia Tegonhatsihongo received Anastasia Tegonhatsihongo received her with joy.

This woman had been converted to

This woman had been converted to Christianity some time after her feind's death, and had always watchled Kateries growth with much interest. Etiquette, as strict among the Indians as it is with ourselves, had forbidden her to interfere with the child, or taken the content of the child, and the content of the child, and the content of the child, and the child of the child, and the present of the child, and the present of the child, and the present of the child, and the child of the child, and the child of the child of the child of the child, and the child of the child of

Anastasia was an olderly woman of somewhataustere character, and rather inclined to chargecrate the necessity for penance and rigid self restriction. This is searcely to be wondered at considering the depravity and heense which prevailed among the savages during her youth, and in which she herself had participated in measure before her conversion. But, however salutary an influence a character like that of Anastasia might have exerted upon the wild and untamed pagan girls breight into contact with her, its effect upon Kateri was somewhat unfortunate. Always accustomed to regard the slightest sin with horror, and to magnify out of all proportion her own shortcomings and the necessity for expiating them, Kateri required the gentle direction and restraint of a calm and well disciplined mind, rather than the urging to fresh austerities of a stern and somewhat severe monitress.

To do her justice, however, Anastasia was incapable of understanding the young girl's real chierator, or the wonderful advancement she had already made in the spiritual life. She judged her by her own standard, and by what sae had seen of the converts to Christianity among the Irequois girls, whose previous training resulted in forming characters and tendencies that required the severest discipline and repression.

and repression.

But what she saw of Kateri in the first few days of her residence with her, and the insight her few judicious questions had given her into the mind of the Mohawk L. f., filled Anastasia with activities activities.

of the Mohawk Le. 7, filled Anastasia with astonishment.

Christian though she was, she was utterly unable to comprehend the mysterious power that had taken a simple and untaught girl, and given her a wisdom and a knowledge far transcending that of the older woman.

Anastasia was awed by the sanctity that beam-d from those gentle dove like eyes, and seemed to surround the girl with the atmosphere of heaven.

The old woman was talking one day to Kateri and her adopted sister, who, with her husband and children also resided in Anastasia's lodge, and in the course of her remarks she mentioned the sin of slander as being very prevalent among the Christian Indians.

Turning to Kateri, sha admonished

Indians.
Turning to Kateri, she admonished her to beware of this sin, and told her to examine her conscience as to the number of times she had been guilty

to examine her conscience as to the number of times she had been guilty of it.

In complete simplicity, Kateri asked her instructress to tell her what slander was in order that she might comply with her instructions. Somewhat astonished, Anastasia explained the meaning of the word, and Kateri immediately said she hadnever willing ly slandered anybody, and she could not understand how anyone could be so wicked. So it was with almost every sin the old woman could mention, Kateri had never heard of it before, and the knowledge that there could be found people wicked enough to commit so many sins against so good a God, seemed to weigh her down as heavily as though her shoulders bore the whole iniquity of her people.

This insight into the terrible deprayity of the world, coupled with Anastasias frequent exhortatious upon the necessty for penances ank deep into Kateri's mind, and was the fruitful cause of the fearful punishments she inflicted upon her innocent self, and the terrible austerities which continued without intermission almost to the day of her death.

Her prudence was admirable, she never retorted to a ruds or at unkind speech.

never resorted to a rud or at unkind speech.

Her eyes were rather weak owing to an attack of small pox in childhood, and, partly on that account, and partly because of her modesty and timidly, she usually covered her face with her blanket, especially in public and in the presence of strangers.

On one occasion she was seated in the lodge, conversing with Anastasis, when a young man passed through, and, stopping before Kateri, pulled asside her blanket, exclaiming as he lid so. "They say this one has sore eyes, let's see." Kateri flushed deeply, but made no reply, only quietly replacing her blanket.

The rude boy made a hurried exit,

placing her blanket.

The rude boy made a hurried exit, abashed by a sharp reproof from Anastasia, and no little impressed by Kateria meckness and self control, qualities always admired by the

Daily the Lily's devotion increased in fervor, she recited the Angelus three times a day, and the litanies of the Blessed Virgin every night.

Every week she approached the sacrament of penance. She spent hours in prayer, and her chief delight was to be in the presence of the Blessed begrapping.

nours in prayer, and ner enter delight was to be in the present of the Blessed bacrament.

Did anyone want her and fail to find her in the field or in the lodge, or praying before a simple rude cross she had cut in the bark of a tree, she was certain to be in the church, sitting or kneeling as close to the Tabernade as possible, her face covered by her blanket, and so oblivious of everything around her that nothing but a touch and the words, "You are wanted Kateri." aroused her.

That was enough, she was ready to go whenever her services were needed, the cry of distress or suffering nover escapedher, and often, by a mysterious impulse, she would rise of her own second and go straight to some lodge whose immates were in distress or in need of help, and never was visitor more welcome than she.

The simple Indians almost wornipped her, they regarded her as a being of different mould to themselves, and as a denie of of heaven dwelling amongst them. They were righteven the best among them, and they were hany good and noble souls, was scarcely worthy to touch the hem of her robe.

She made her First Communion on Christmas Day, a short time after her

her robe.

She made her First Communion on Christmas Day, a short time after her arrival in Canada

arrival in Oanada
It was the privilege of Father Cholenec, to admit this beautiful soul in full communion with her Divine Spouse and he says the scene on this memorable occasion was sublime.
The church was decorated with evergreens and flowers which some of the Indians grow for the service of the altar.

the altar. Every Indian in the village was

Every Indian in the village was present.

For hours before the commencement of Mass Katern had remained prostrate before the altar. During Mass she remained in the same position, and just before the absolution she raised herself upon her knees, signed derself with the sign of the cross, and waited with her eyes raised to heaven, and a look of cestasy upon her face, which readered her countenance seraphic for the coming of her Lord.

That communion set the seal upon the wondrous work of grace; the Lily opened her petals; Kateri's heart was on fire; from that moment she was a saint.

opened her petals; Kateri's heart was on fire; from that moment she was a saint.

Her fervor was, if possible, even greater than before; she never neglected a single duty she was accustomed to perform in the lodge, or out in the fields, but while engaged in her usual occupations her thoughts were ever fixed upon her Divine Lord imprisoned for her sake in the tabernacle, and her work finished, she would meditation.

It might be thought that Kateris troubles were over, that henceforth her lot would be one of peace. But not so, still darker clouds loomed over the Lily, and her dearest and nost cherished friends were to become, if not her persecutors, at least the disturbers of her tranquility and peace of mind.

Anastasia had lost her hueband

peace of mind.

Anastasia had lost her husband several years before she became converted to Christianity, but her sons and daughters, with their respective wives and husbands, had followed her Canada, and setting up lodges close to her own, had made it their business to provide her with food and skuns for clothing.

But Kateri had no male relatives in Canada with the exception of her

But kateri had no male relatives in Canada with the exception of her foster rister's husband, and he, besides his wife and himself, had a large family of children to clothe, and though he could supply Kateri with food, she would not accept skins from him nor from the sons of her aged friend, who had their own families to provide for besides their mother.

Amastasia and Kateri's sister, accordingly decided that it would be expedient to marry her to some young hunter who could keep her comfortably clothed. They argued that her dislike of Swift Arrow arose from the fact of his being a pagan, and exceedingly unlikely ever to become a Christian. But a young Christian brave, that was a different matter altogether, Kateri could have no reasonable objection to marrying one of her own faith.

So these two blind wiseacres debated treather much after the fashion of

sonable objection to marrying one of her own faith.

So these two blind wiseacres debated together, much after the fashion of Kateri's aunts, and with (it must be confessed) very little more knowledge of the case or of the person with whom they had to deal, than had been displayed by the two old equawe.

This is not so surprising as it may at first sight appear, because virginity was never preached to the Indians, it being considered above either their comprehension or their powers. Therefore, as Kateri herself did not know the meaning of it, it is scarcely to be wondered at that her relatives did not understand that there was a better state than mar that there was a better state than mar riage, and that, in urging it upon Kateri, they were not doing the best thing possible under the circumstances.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK)

MONEY SAVET and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dz. THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL—a small quan-ity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbage, rheumatism, neuralgia, excertated nipples, or inflamed breast.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO'Y.

Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Shareholders,

The annual meeting of shareholders of the above company was held at its offices in this city on Thorriday, the 25th ult. The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cos, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C. Foster, having been appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting, read the following a caust report.

In presenting the annual report of tichnessers of the company for the year ending state December, 1580: the directors have pleasured to the company for the year ending state December, 1580: the directors have pleasured that the company of the present have pleasured that the company of the present account shows a profit or the pear's transactions of \$119.703.43. Out of this tw. half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent per anount, have been deelared; \$5.702.38 has been written off for depreciation in securities, and the balarco alled to restrict from in the volume of those of the state. It has known in cases and to provide for run ing (if the liability on a purely opinion as been increased to \$410.55.31. The treatment in the company of the state of the past year.

SYMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL.

pist year.
SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENT.

STATEMENT:

2 136,727 95
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment 2,217,019 52 Balance ... \$ 119 768 13

lialance \$ 119.768 13

Dividends on stock \$ 100,000 00

To al sarets \$ 23.4,127 18

Reserve fund 1,085,000 10

Cash capital 1,000,000 00

Subscribed capital 1,000,000 10

Security to policyholders 3,085,003 21

The annual report of the directors having its adoption, stated that he was pleased to be able to say that the year had not been murked by any serious individual losses such as he had had to refer to at the last anouslaw-ting. The busices of the commerce and the continuent during the year 1896. The comparatively small calling off in the premium income of the company was such as might as continuent commerce and the company was such as might as continuence and anount of \$5.756.38 had been written off for depreciation in securities, which was company was such as might naturally have been looked for under the circumstances. An amount of \$5,752.38 had been written off for depreciation in securities, which was necessary to bring them to their unarket value at the close of the year, and which must be regarded as a very moderate shrink value at the close of the year, and which must be regarded as a very moderate shrink value at the loss. Briefly spraking, he said that the figures in the report submitted showed that while the company had somewhat reduced volume of business, there had showed that while the company had somewhat reduced volume of business, there had been a fall margin of profit on the year's transactions—as shown in the revenue account—and after paying the usual dividend of 10 per cent., and making allowance for depreciation in securities, there was an in crosse in the reserve fund of the was hown in the next surplus, after making full provision to "over the II-billy on outstanding risks. These results, he thought, might be taken, without further comment from him, as sair factory proof that the business was on a sound I coting, and that the officers and agents of the company were conducting its sflairs with due regard to the interests of shareholders, and at the same time main taking for the was a constantion of the insuring public.

The Vice-President, Mr. J. J. Kenny, seconded the adoption of the report; which was carried unanimously.

The election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted to the unannous re-direction of the following goutlemen, viz., Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood. Mears Robert Beaty, G. B. R. Keny, ... At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held aubsequently Hon. Geo. A. Cox was

Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held aubsequently Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice President for the ensuing year.

LATEST MARKETS

TOBONTO, March 3, 1897.

Grain receipts on the atrest are very light. Barley is firm and oats are steady. Hay firmer. No dressed hogs offering. Barley—Firm, 500 bushels selling at 29c

Oats—Steady, 200 bushels selling at 21c to 22c.

Hay—Supply fair; prices firm, 10 loads selling at \$13 to \$14. No straw offered.

do red 0 74	0 00
do goose 0 63	0 631
Buckwheat 0 321	0 00
Rye 0 33	0 34
Oats 0 21	0 22
Peas 0 40	0 00
Barley 0 29	0 32
Hay13 00	14 00
Straw 6 25	7 50
Eggs, new laid U 14	0 15
Ducks 0 40	0 60
Butter, lb rolls 0 12	0 21
do tubs, dairy 0 09	0 12
Chickens 0 25	0.50
	0 10
	0 08
	0 35
Potatoes 0 20	6 16
Dressed hogs 4 75	5 50
Beef, hindquarters 4 00	
_ do. fore 2 50	3 50
Tamb 6 50	7 50

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTRIAL MARKETS.

MONTRIAL, March 1.—Grain—There is very little doing and prices are practically unchanged. Local values are about as follows:—Wheat No 2 hard, nominal; poss, per 60 lbs, in store, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, in store 22ja to 23; ye No. 2, 40c to 41c; barloy, foed, 30c to 33c; buckwheat, per bushel, 23c to 33c.

Flour—The local demand is light and there is no export businese. Values are:—atraight rollers, \$4 to \$4 25; do bars, \$8 195 to \$2 45; strong bakers, Maultoha, \$1 25 to \$4 75; spring patents, Maultoha, \$1 25 to \$4 75; winter wheat, patents, \$4 90 to \$3 05.

Meal—The market is not noutable vileand.

Meal.—The market is not quotably altered from last week and priors remain about as follows:—Rolled, per bag, \$1 45 to \$1 50; do per bri. \$2 90 to \$3; granulated, \$3 15 to \$3 25; do per bag, \$1 60 to \$1 65; streaded in the bright \$1 65.

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Western Assurance Company. Western Assurance Company.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Western Assurance Company was held at the head offices, in this city on Thursday, Feb. 27. The exhibit for 1800, as submitted in the report for the year, is satisfactory, showing, as it does, a revenue account profit on the year's business of \$110,708.43. Ten per cent. per annun news-adays is considered a high rate of interest on cash investments—and this is what the lucky share holders received on the money which they have applied in purchase of "Western" slock. The dividends in this connection amounted to \$100,000; and with assets of the value of \$2,324,427, and a reserve tund so large as \$1,086,008, there is a prospect shead which must be encourseling to the friends of this old and popular institution. To the officers and agents of the "Western" is, of course, mainly due the prespecting of the company and they were fattingly complimented for their discression and judgment in the conduct of the company affeirs, which had been all that could be destred by its Directorto.

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The Chost of Queen Bess.

London Daily Mail of Feb 9th contains the statement of Licut. St Leger Glyn, Greuadier guards venched for by the Licutenant's Father, Hon. Sydney Carr Glyn, that he has lately seen the ghost of Queen Elizabeth in the Library of Wintercastic. The account given by Licut. Glyn agrees with former records of the appearance of the Queen's ghost in the same part of the library. MONTREAL, March 2 — Monsigor Begin, co-adjutor Archbishop of Quebec, left to-day for Rome. His Grace is to be at once followed on his mission to the Holy City by Solicitor General Fitzpatrick.

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