Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

ma of sign	e Institute by available y be biblio the images hificantly c cked below	for film graphics in the ri hange ti	ning. illy ui iprod	Featurique, uction	res o which, or v	f this c h may which s	opy v alter nay	which any			exer bibl repr dans	iograph	ssible qui so ique, ou qu	de se p ont peu qui peu ii peuv	rocure t-être u ivent m ent exi	r. Les iniques iodifiei ger uni	détails du po rune i e modi	de cet int de vu mage fication
	Coloure			,									red pa					
	Covers of Couvert			gée							V		deme endor	ged/ nmagée	H			
	Covers r														or lam/ou pel			
	Cover to			mane	lne						V				stained achetée			
	Coloure Cartes g			en co	uleur						V	Pages Pages	detact détact					
	Coloured Encre de										V	Shows	throug					
	Coloured Planches													rint var ale de l'	nes/ 'impres	sion		
V	Bound w Relié ave													paginat ontinui				
V	Tight bir along int La reliur	erior m	argın/									Includ Comp		ex(es)/ n (des)				
_	distorsio Blank lei		-				av ac	Dear							en from provie			
L	Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées							Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison										
	lors d'un mars, lor pas été fi	e restau sque cel	ration	арра	raisse	nt dans	le to	exte,		ı		Captio Titre d			livrais	on		
										l		Masthe Génére		ériodiq	ues) de	la livr	aison	
	Addition Commen				res:													
Ce d	item is film ocument e	ned at t st filmé	au tai	luctio ux de	n rate réduc	tion in	diqui	elow/ i ci-de	ssous.									
10>	<u>'</u>	Ţ-	14X	_			18X	_	<u> </u>	 22X		1 1		26 X			30 x	

The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-Ne. 7.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LENT.

(WRITTEN FOR THE RESISTER.)

In some words on Septuagesima last week we tried to show the necessary connection between a contrite heart and works of penance. "Who can withhold the word he has conceived," is a birth of experience as well as of Scripture. When the mind is full of an idea, it must find, or at least always idea, it must mid, or at least always tries to find, some mode of expression. A right mode is not only a relief to the charged soul, but by reaction clears up and strengthens the thought, just as the movement of a wheel gives added force

movement of a whool gives added force to the power that moves it.

Mens sana in corpore sane, a sound mind in a sound body, expresses the ideally perfect man, and this is only another way of putting what we have been saying, that the holy sentiment of contrition must be bodied forth in hely actions. Without the sentiment there is no turning of the soul to God; without the actions, the sentiment, like fire deprived of air, is soon totally extinguished.

guished.

The union, or rather unity, of the two—sincero sorrow of the soul and right positiontial works—constitute the mens sana in corpore sano of the Chris

Now, the purpose of Lent, which is so soon to be upon us, is to create and sustain this state of sound spiritual health in the greatest possible number. It is an invitation to all the world to turn the eye in upon the services of life, and see how the currents flow, and bear them—whether upward to chernal rest, or to the ruin, too terrible for imagination to contemplate, which lies below. In many senses it is an awful summons.

Life is so sweet, and so strong, the senses so alluring; food and dress, society and comfort, ease and luxury, and the sunny atmosphere in which all these things, and thousands like them, float so invitingly before us; how tremendously real they all are! how deep the roots they have shot into our nature! how they have shot into have shot into have shot into have shot in the have shot in the

opons the way to the most dangerous pessions of our nature.

Food and drink are, of course, gifts of God, and the he use of them rightly is as holy as it is necessary. But who can keep the line of moderation and reason in this matter? Why do we pray before cating? Here we should have all the prohibitionists clamoring loudly for Lent; for they contend that if we could be regulated on their plan in only one of our appetites—and that an artificial one—the world would soon be a kind of paradise. Their real power is not in the wild absurdities we hear overy day, but in this truth, that appetite is a daugerous thing and needs management, curbing, direction, by both reason and religion. So far, in spite of our necessary contempt for their narrowness and sectarianism, we go with them and thou put them this question: Why do you not round out your view, making it philosophical, oven it not quite Christian and centered with equal carnestress for restraint, while the yourself to one? If a man's whole body is crushed in some dreadul accident would you cure him by getting a surgeon to set one of his fingers. Dig in farther up. If you save the line of the patient can got along some way the how hat the total loss of the finger. So if you would correct the accidental habit of drinking, begin at the springs of appetite. Set them right and the drinking will take care of itself.

are of itself.

This, at all events, is the way of the Thurch at all times, as well as in Lent. This, at all events, is the way of tue the Church at all times, as well as in Lent. All appetite and every passion, she says, is good in its service. It is sin and hereay to condemn any of them absolutely. But they all noce careful paintaking, guidance and control; sometimes by repression and again by stimulation. And amongst them, eating, as it in the most imperious in its claims, requires the sharpest looking after. The poet is not far wrong in the rough lines:

requires the sharpest looking after. The poet is not far wrong in the rough lines:

"The plainest fool alive can tell yo The seat of empire's in the belly."

Rule that rightly, make it servant and not master and you may hope for health of mind and body. Brightness, activity, courage, a joyous youth and a blooming old age are the gifts of a well regulated temperance, whilst duliness, stupidity, fickleness and a rank growth of the animal nature in its most repulsive features are the inevitable products of a stomach habitaally overloaded.

A Protestant physician of great eminence was chaffing mo, one Ash Wednesday, on the gloomy prospect of the stomach habitaally overloaded of the stomach of the pulpit. In this paper we have been careful not to enter the domain of the pulpit.

we may have something to spare for the poor.

In this paper we have been careful not to enter the domain of the pulpit. That at the proper time, will show the real because supernatural value of fasting. Enough for us to have made some one think upon one of the outward aspects of Lent, how it is calculated to give renewed health to the body and clearness and vigor to the mind; how it dissipates the mists and smoke of exwess and sheds over the soul the pure white light of reason, by the right control of every appetite; and lastly, how by creating—more effectually than any more law of coromouse—a sufficient supply for the needy and poor, it makes us realize that great truth of Christianity; that we are all brothers, by making us begin to act as brothers.

Difficult to Realize and Hard to Ex-

Difficult to Realize and Hard to Ex-

Why people will suffer day after day with Disordered Kidneys which pro-duce pain the back, limbs and joints, when "Ryckman's KOOTENAY OURS" is all that is needed to produce perfect health.

is all that is needed to produce perfect health.

The new ingredient is working miracles and thousands give sworm declarations as to its efficacy in disease of the Kidney, Skin or Blood. It cures rheumatism every time, and as a general tonic has no superior.

Sworm DECLARATION.

For 7 years I had severe Kidney trouble which developed into Hemorrhage of the Kidneys, and my physician said I was throatened with Bright's Disease. Fains in my back were severe, skin puffed, and I began to lose the use of my limbs. Not improving under the Doctor's treatment I took Ryekman Kootensy Cure, and am entirely cured. I gained in weight, can now lift a heavy load, and never feel any inconvenience or pain.

(Signed.) WILLIAM BURNS.

or pain.
(Signed.) WILLIAM BURNS.
Sworn to Dec. 31, 1896.

Sworn to Dec. 21, 1896.

Hamilton, Ont.

"KGGTENAY CURE" \$100 per
bottle; 6 bottles for \$6.00 from your
drugglat or direct from the
S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE Co., Limited,
HAPHLYON, Ont.

"KOOTENAY PILLS," which contain the new ingredient, are a sure cure
for Headache, Billousness, and Consignation. Price 25 cents, mailed to any
address.

DIVINE TRADITION.

DIVINE TRADITION.

To the Editor.—So much has been said and writton of late in connection with the authority of the Holy Scripture or written word of God, in the donain of faith, that it may seem to some of your readers, that the whole deposit of atith given by word of mouth by Our Divine Lord to His Church, (the apostles and their ancestors) rests upon this record alone as upon a sure foundation for proof of its divine origin and continued unduvided visible existence, which would be a great blunder, as is clear to overyone on a lattle reflection. The written word it is true, has indeed its sphere of usefulness and action in God's Church, but it was never, and nover will be, nor can be a sole rule of Catholic faith, nor a proof of the whole range of faith. We hope to make this clear as we advance in this letter. Pope Pius IV in 1664, the year immediately succeeding the conclusion of the Council of Trent, and after the approval by him of the decrees of this council, drew up in accordance with the conciliar enactments and promulgated the creed which is known by his name. The first of the special declarations contained in the creed of this Pope is on Divine Tradition and reads thus: "I most steadfastly admit and embrace Apostolical and Ecclesiastical Traditions, and all other observances and constitutions of the same Church."

This declaration is clear, positive and unhesitating, like all those which emanate from the Catholic Reman Church.

This declaration is clear, positive and unhesitating, like all those which emanate from the Catholic Reman Church. For as it is her duty to teach, the conveys her lessons and truths in a tangible and comprohensible form; she is no trimore; and as it is her gift and privilege for beach without fear or danger or to the points of faith in which is one of the points of faith in which is one of the points of faith in which is one separated from the Catholic Church break with us. Here in reality it is our rule of faith differs. A Church which has received a divine commission to teach, as beyond all question the Catholic Church has received a divine commission from Christ Himself, and is in actual possession of it, is not obliged to show a written warrant for every truth she communicates. She cannot teach anything except what is in the world of God committed to her; but it is not necessary that this word be written. But a church which has no commission from Christ, and hence no authorized to teach, which is nothing so the written which has no commission from Christ, and hence no authorized to teach, which is nothing so the written which has no commission from Christ, and hence no authorized to teach, which is nothing so the written which has no commission from Christ, and hence no authorized to teach, which is nothing so may be such as any is limited and restrained to the written was not such as a which and the commission of the apostics; the Church of the apostics; the church of the apostics; the church of the church of the church of the church is the first the finer, but in the time of the apostics; the church of the

apostics. Now let us see what it is. Dirine tradition which with the Holy Scripture forms the Catholic Rule of Faith is the unwritten Word of God. Mind. It say the Word of God, and therefore it is, that, whoved of God, and therefore it is, that, whoved of God, and therefore it is, that, whoved of God, and therefore it is, that, who the truthfulness of God. And who are the control of the word of God; but the scripture and tradition. They both agree in being the Word of God; but the scripture is that word written down by a writer specially inspired for the purpose; and tradition is that word not thus writton but handed down by and the scripture is that word written down by a writer specially inspired for the purpose; and tradition, supported the control of St. Paul to his disciple Timothy exactly express the meaning of tradition, when he says; "The things which thou hast heard of me by many witnesses the same commend to faithful mon who, shall be fit, or word of St. Paul to his disciple Timothy exactly express the meaning of tradition, when he says; "The things which thou hast heard of me by many witnesses the same commend to faithful mon who, shall be fit, or word of the word

tions committed to the Church and continued by her.

St. Basil's Choir.

St. Bazd's choir presented an elaborate programme of sacred music, Thursday ovening last, under the capable direction of Rev. E. R. Murray, C.S.B. The choir typo that occasion sang with splendid precision, good attack; old rendered the choruses of characteristic products of the choruses of the choruse

On last Sunday special services were held both morning and evening at the Cathedral. Solemn High Mass was selebrated coram Pontifice by the Rev. Father Ryan. His Grace the Archbishop aesisted at the throne. After the Gospel the Rev. G. O'Bryan, S.J., preached an able and eloquent sermon on the Gospel of the day, taking coussion at the same time to exhort the people to frequent the mission. His Grace addressed the people after Mass on the Sacrament of Confirmation, Now-a-days especially, when the faith was rapidly growing weaker in the hearts of the people, we realize more and more the necessity and importance of this searament. The sacraments in general are the ordinary channels of grace. Nevertheless we must also avoid the occasion of sin, and more especially the contaminating influence of evil literature. No father of a family should allow a bad journal in his household; and, now-a-days, those journals that are constantly printing sensationalism are not free from this taint.

Afterwards His Grace the Archbishop administered confirmation to forty-four adults, many of whom were converts to the faith. In the evening special muscal Vespers were rendered by the choir, under the Rev. F. Rohleder. Rev. Father Ryan chanted vespers, An able and masterly expession of the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation was delivered by the Rev. Father Devlin, R.J. The church was packed to its utmost seating expassity at both morning over 2,600 people were present. The mission has been a decided success in every way, and great thanks are due to Very Rev. Father O'Bryan left on Wednesday, for Montreal, while Father Cassidy is conducting a mission at St. Peter's Church.

The Secult Fathers will begin a mission in St. Mary's parish next Sunday.

Entertainment.

Entertainment.

I have received notice of an entertainment to be given in St. Andrew's Hall on this (Thursday) evening by the young ladies of the St. Mary's Sodality, in aid of the Ladies' Aid Society and library find. I hope the brave efforts of these young ladies will meet with the outport they deserve. Full account next week

JUDICIAL INEQUALITY.

(Weitten pos The Ro

Some short time ago The Reserranhad occasion to refer to the fact that the Catholic population of Ontario was not fairly represented on the Bench.
On the Superior Court bench there is but one Catholic, while of the sixty-four County and District Judges, only five are Catholics, and four of these juniors. The one senior and one of the juniors have the poorest Districts as regards emolument, in the Province. There is something strikingly singular in the fact that these few Catholic judges—all good men, well qualified for 'nb bench—have the poorest positions. In Algoma and Bruce, when vacancies occurred, the Protestant juniors were promoted and Catholics given the minor offices. In Huron when there was question of promotion of a Catholic, the principle was reversed and a Protestant put over the Catholic junior. These are facts, the significance of which requires a more satisfactory explanation than that given by The Globe.

From enquiry as to the law in such cases mede and provided, it is learned that in Counties, Usion of Counties and Districts of 80,000 population, assistant judges are required in order that the judicial work may be done satisfactorily to the public. Until recently an assistant judges are required in order that the judicial work may be done satisfactorily to the public. Until recently an assistant index of the Dominion Government, the law was amended, so that now a County, Union of Counties, or District, except some specially named in the Act, must have 80,000 population. In order to curtail the number of such appointments, and, as has been alloged, to limit the patronage of the Dominion Government, the law was amended, so that now a County, Union of Counties &c., must have the same qualification as the judge whom they are appointed to be the equals in every respect of their associates. There is, however, one important difference, their such as a spointed for the provided and provided to be the equals in every respect of their associates. There is, however, one important difference, who are appo

Minister of Justice to have what appears to be well founded cause of complaint ratified.

It is a satisfaction to the Catholics of the Province to know that their five co-religionists on the boach, though having the peorest positions are performing their duties cross the contract the provided of the contract of the c

frish Parliamentary Fund for 1898.

Toronto, Feb. 10th, 1898.

Register, 40 homostic St., accusion.

Dark Sins. I beg to schrowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, with cheque for \$14.00, covering the following additional Toronto subscriptions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, viz:

TO TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE TOTAL PROP The Motherland England Scotland

A hundred years have passed away.

A hundred years have passed away.

Leath has just removed the venerable

Lee-Provest of Trunity, Dr. Carson.

To this office the first of the Senior

Liurram, succeeds. It is

Liurram, succeeds. It is

Liurram, succeeds.

To this office the first of the Senior Fellows, Dr. Iugram, succeeds, concupit to make Clare and Durgenan and all the oppressors of a hundred years ago turn in their graves to think that the V.ce-Provest of Trinity 'ol lege is the poet who has wedded to immortal verse the glory of the men they persecuted and hunted down. With what fury Clare would have started from his chair if some Cassan dr. arose on that April day to toll him that while the proud Chancellor's seed would de out, and his mansion be the home of the owl and the bat, one day the author of 'Who Fears to Speak of '98?' would be Vice Provost of Trinity ! We may add that, as one of the results of Dr. Carson's death, Mr. Mahsfly becomes the senior of the Junior Fellows. A couple of years ago Mr. Mahsfly complained humor ously at a public banquet of the long-vity of Senior Fellows. We fear that in Italy his remarks would have been regarded as an example of the Jettatura, or evil Eye, for ever since the mortality among the Senior Fellows has been pretty heavy.

The Freeman's Journal publishes some interesting comments upon the succession of Dr. Ingram (author of "Who Fears to Speak of '98'); as Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dablin:—In the month of April, 1798, Lord Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, held a visitation at Trinity College with a view of inquiring into certain treasonable practices alleged to prevail in the University. Many eye-winesees have preserved an account of that extraordinary scene. Lord Clares ato an elevated dais in the Great Hall. His brow was heavy as fate itself; he commanded silence with a loud voice; the door was closed with a clang, and shut in many an anxious heart; by his side sai his assessor, Dr. Patrick Duigenan, the wildest bigot of a bigoted age, Man after man was called up, and interrogated by the Lord Chancellor with inquisitorial severity. Two mon acquitted themselves admirably. Thos. Moore, a boy of 17, was called up, and the oath proffered to him. "I decline to be aworn," said the young student. The Chancellor

The largest fire Limerick has had for some time broke out in the large stores of Messrs. Cleeve, on Howley's quay.

Mayo.

Mgr. Hewson and the clergy of Belnullet and Erris have forwarded the following memorial to chief-secretary

Balfour:—
"That we, the people of Erris, in public meeting assembled, deem it our bounden duty to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the deplorable fact that, owing to the almost total failure of the potato crop and to the unsuitability of what remains as food, the people of Erris are face to face with a crisis such as has not arisen since the great famine of '47; and unless the Government comes to their assistance by providing employment or public works, famine, with all its attendant horrors of disease and death, will be certain to overtake them in the near future.

ite attendant horors of disease and death, will be certain to overtake them in the near future.

"That we consider that the construction of a line of railway to Belmullet would go far in the way of providing the necessary employment, while it would be a leating benefit to this isolated district by affording the necessary means of communication with the outer world and aid in devaloping the resources of the barony of Erris.

"That we, therefore, most carnestly and respectfully urge upon her Majisty's Government to undertake the construction of a line of railway to Belmullet, leaving the selection of the route to those in authority, who, from information already obtained on this subject, must be in a position to select the route most advantageous to all concerned; that we consider this work

should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, as being most urgent, if the threatened distress and its tor the consequences are to be warded off, and the lives of the people aved. We most cornestly desire o impress no purpose to the foregoing resolution, and we request that you will be pleased to the foregoing resolution, and we request that you will be pleased to a day and place to receive a deputation to personally urge this matter, to place before you the deplorable state of things existing in this barony, and to give such information as may convince you of the necessity of taking immediate action in a matter that concerns the lives of the people and improverished district.

Sites

A letter annears in The Slige Charges

and the future welfare of this isolated and impoverished district.

Sitto

A letter appears in The Sligo Champion cailing attention to a district which is but too little known. Reference is made to beautiful Lough Gill and the Sligo district generally, than which "there is not in Iroland with the possible exception of Killarney—a district more rich in everything that goes to attract and delight the tourist. The lake itself is one of the most delightful spots imaginable—the entrange weetness and variety of its beauty placing it on a level acarely second to that of the famous Kerry lakes themselves. But this does not by any means exhaust the attractions of the Sligo neighborhood, for "every mile from Rosses" Point to Benho Mountain, and from Innis Murray to Collooney, has easily-accessed point to Benho Mountain, and from Innis Murray to Collooney, the district is almost neglected by tourists, and we thoroughly agree with the suggestion that an effort should be made to have its charms made better known to the travelling public.

ENGLAND.

Here are the statistics showing the rise of Catholicism in Great Britain since the beginning of the century:

ENGLAND AND W.	ALES.
Year.	Numbers.
1800	. 185,000
1815	, 90,800
1826	482,000
1889	471,894
1850	.1,000,000
1860	1,275 000
1870	1,297,000
1880	1,858,575
1887	.,1,500,000
SCOTLAND.	
1889	90.000

Catholic inter-relationship on both sides of the Atlantic is so general as to make the following figures for the United States equally interesting.

Year.					
1790	80,000				
1800	100,000				
1810	150,000				
1820	800,000				
1880	600,000				
1840	1,500,000				
1850	8,500,000				
1860	4.500.000				
1878	7.000.000				
1000					

since 1800, for the reason that there has been an extensive emigration of Catholics from England.

As Elequest Irish Lecture.

The London Echo published the following note on Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q.O., who has delivered a brillant speech at the Irish Literary Society on Lord Castletown's lecture on Gratan.

"Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q.O., who made such a passionately eloquent epech at the Irish Literary Society on Saturday night, is a man of whom much will yet be heard. He is a stiff gownsman at the English Bar and a "silt" in Ireland. Twelve months ago he distinguished himself in the defence of Bell alias Ivory, who was charged with being engaged in dynamite cor spiracy. Mr. Taylor, who is an Irish Catholic, has more than the average eloquence of his race. He is possess d of a most remarkable memory. On one occasion the writer of these lines heard him at a dinner party challenge anyone precent to quote a line from Thomas Davis that he could not esp. Mr. Taylor acquitted himself triumphanly. He can repeat eight playe of Shakespeare from memory. He is a brilliant talker and writer, and can be very caustic when he likes. He is passionately proud of his race and creed. It is a testimony to both men that Mr. Taylor is an intimate friend of Mr. T. W. Russell.

SCOTLAND.

A Res ORCE Vascat by Death.

One goes bach to a mediawal at mosphere at once on learning that the "Hereditary Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland" is dead. It reminds one at once that the Sultanand probably the Tear also—still keeps a tasket to try whether the dishes served to his Majesty have previously been poisoned by his devoted servants. The late Hereditary Grand Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland—or the Royal Household in Scotland—or

to put it shortly, HG.OR.H.S.—
boasted a string of names worthy be
office and its title. He was Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael Anstruther, Bart, of Anetruther and Carmichael, and he was seventy-three.

A story of "Beants" Deades.

The following aneedote is related by
the Rev. Mr. Lee of Dundee, in a letter
to The Protestant Guardian.—

"A certain lady, who had the honor
of crossing the Alps and of visiting
the imperial city of Rome, wished to
entertain a company in this town
(Dundee) with the marvelous things
she saw in the Catholic city. She
stated that, upon a certain festival,
the Pope appeared upon a balcony in
front of St. Peter's Church and threw
down large slips of paper among the
multitude, at which they eagerly
grasped. The curiosity of our traveler
was exoited to know the contents of
those sheets of paper; however, aftir
some difficulty, she acupht one of
them upon its descent, read it—and
what were its contents? A permission granted by His Holmess the Pope
to all the people now residing in Rome
to commit every kind of sin for the
space of three months.

"This aneedote, as you may well
suppose, caused a considerable sensa
tion in the company. The old and
grave could hardly suppress a augh,
while the young ladios indulged themselves in urrestrained giggling. But
some malicious wag, very politely
questioning the lady's verseuty, put
the question: 'Did you really read
that document?' 'Most certairly,'
said the lady. The gentleman could
not do less than congratulate the lady
upon her knowledge of the Latin language; but every one in the company
was well aware that she know neither
Latin nor Italian, and that the Pope
is not in the habit of writing English
or broad Scotch—so she made her
exit amidst general roars of laughter."

HEALTH LOST AND FOUND.

THE STORY OF A YOUNG BOY'S TRIALS.

ing too Bapidiy and His Health Gave Seyeral Month's Poctoring Did Him 1d-His Parents Almost Discouraged.

It is truly pitable to see boys just beginning to realize the possibilities of life stricken down with disease, the cacape from which is sometimes thought to be little short of a miracle. Hoaring of such a case a reporter called on Mr. J. J. Smith, living near Fredericksburg Station, in Lennox Co., and interviewed him regarding the cure of his son who was in bad health and regained its by the use of Dr. Williams Fink Pills. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest residents in the locality, of direct U. E. Loyalists descent, and has resided all his life on the farm on which he lives. He is consequently well known throughout the district. In reply to the seribe's query he gave the details of the case. "My son, Stanley, was taken sick about the first of Fobruary, 1895. He became very doaf and had a dull constant pan in his head. He grow very weak, such a condition being more properly described by the term "general muscular weatness" he was troubled with severe pain continuing to a constant of the case of the trouble with severe pain continuing to a condition to the first spearage and the constant tired feeling and general weakness was caused by catarnal deafness, the pains in the back originating from muscular rheumatism and the constant tired feeling and general weakness was caused by over growth. These difficulties together with the after effects of la grippe left him a physicial wreck. He had the benefit of careful medical attention for four months. The doctor had carefully treated him for the deafness and succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects he was no better. He ordered that he should be carefully intreaded him for the deafness and succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects he was no better. He ordered that he should be carefully improved. We materially left grain was a flected by catarnal deafness and succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects he was no better. He ordered that he should be carefully improved. We man the second between the continuence of the deafnes an

Catholic Truth Society.

Inaugural Address of President Hearn of St. Mary's Branch.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK!

The Trenton branch was organized March 10th, 1805. Its membership has gradually moreased and now the roll numbers about 60, a very good membership for a small non Castiolic town hiso Trenton. It carries a small but complete and well associated shock of the London and St. Paul's societies pam philets, they also secure and sell at actual cost prices religious and devotional works of a cheap nature and distribute the leaflest free. They also sell some religious pamphlets, & 1, at the church door at High Mass on Sunday, and generally they are carrying on the good work in other respects his the other braches. The secretary Mr. J. F. Keith, barrierter, reports that the branch is in a thriving condition, is free from Jobt, and has already succeeded to a considerable extent in dissipating anti Catholic projudices

Toronto Branches.—In this city St. Basil's and St. Helen's branches are carrying on the good work, but I understand they are not very active. It is to be hoped that during this year they will be imbued with new life and vygor. Each has at least one z-alous member in the persons of Mr. J. J. Murphy, secretary of St. Basil's, and the Rev. Father Oruise, President of St. Helen's, either of whom, if he receives any reasonable encouragement and assistance would, I am sure, soon bring his branch into more active and the state of the city. The state of the city that the control of the c

ones in each month, and that the general management of the business and the distribution of the biterature shall (unless other provision be made) be an the hands of the Executive Committee, which is composed of the officers and of the conveners of the standing commuttees, and which is also requested to meet at least once mevery anouth. The membership rapidly uncreased so that at the end of that year the roil octained 197 names. Thirty-three of these did not pay their fees and their names were struck off the roil in 1877. Others also dropped out and new members were admitted, with the result that we have to-day 133 members, of whom thrity-one have not paid their fees for 1897, thus showing a faling off of thrity-two paid nembers. This is doubtiess accounted for largely by the fact that many of our members were residents of St, Michael's and St. Helen's particles and have since yound the branches in their own parables, but also by the fact that anovelt; it as but soon wears off rome people. However, we have a good active membership. The average attendance at our regular meetings since the branch also two successful pec-nics which were held in High Park in July, 1896, and 1897 respectively. At these pic-nics the members and their friends were provided with refreshments, music and other forms of entertainment free of charge. There was also a successful connert held in St. Andrew's Hall in January, 1807, and there have been twenty-anx Executive Committee meetings. Since organization the number of our standing committees has been increased as our field of work extended and to-day we have twelve of such committees, namely. Hospital, Bobs and Bagazine, and alloyed the committees, and the constitution has been amended in several respects, but particularly by increasing the number of sorretarios to tree. This was done he constitution has been amended in several respects, but particularly by increasing the number of sorretarios with the fact of the continuence of her work this branch has done in the continuence of her wor

answord through the Mail and Emplro
a mis statement made by Mr. D'Alten
McCarthy in his speech early in 1696
in regard to a certain Papal Bull, and
also reducted in the columns of the
Evening News a malicious report contained in a previous issue of that paper
that certain nuns had escaped from
the Onvect of the Good Shepherd.
The truth was that 2 or 8 of the inmates (Magdalens) had escaped. Thus
committee has on hand now an almost
complete record of the history of the
ex-prests and ex-nuns of the Slattery
and Marta monk order, and should any
such character sust this city again
he or she will receive a warm reception indeed. The organist for the
Mercer Reformatory has visited the
institution almost regularly on Sundays and played the organ at Divine
sorvice.

From the 15th August, 1890, to tet
May, 1897, this branch published a
weekly newspaper called "The Impartal Witness" of 5000 copies picissee and distributed eams free from
house to house throughout a certain
district of the wert end of the city.
There were altogether about 188,000
copies discributed Each issue contained, as well as items of local and
general news, one or ancer articles and
short paragraphs ou Catholic doctrin.
Or Catholic teaching. The object of
this publication was to get Catholic
truth into non-Uatholic hands in a
shape in which they would be most
sure to read and digest it. The society
boliveng that leaflets or tracts, containing on thing but Catholic truth,
would, in most cases, be thrown into
the fire or waste-paper backets without
being read, whereas the newspaper
containing as well the city and other
news would act like a sugar-coated
pill. The canvessing agent and collector, who were Protestants, exported
from time to time instances showing
that the paper from week to week
have told members of the branchs how
any protect of the principal hotels in
the paper was doing its work well
and many other Protestants who received the paper from week to week
provaling depression in business outbasineed his receipts with t

branch, namely;
1896
February 9—by the President, Dr.
A. J. McDonagh, entitled "Aims and
Objects of the Society."
March 8—by Mr. J. J. Murphy,
Secretary of St. Basil's Branch, on
"Catholic Truth Work."
May 4—by Rev. F. Waleh, O.S.B.,
Chaplain of Central Prison, on "Prison
Work and how the Society can aid the
Prison."
July 6—by Rev. T. J. Slevin, S.J.,
of New Orleans on "The Catholic
Truth Society and its work and, what
can be accomplished by efforts of in
dividual members."

August 81—by Dr. T. F. McMahon,

on Digestion."
September 7—by Rev. Father Cauning, of St. Paul's Church, eity, on "The Gatholic Truth Society, dealing especially with the Ottawa Branch."
November 2—by Rev. Father O'Malloy, on "The Paulists and Their Work."
December 7—by Rev. Father Cline, on "Oatholic Truth Work."

December 7—by Rev. Father Oline, on "Oatholic Truth Work."

1807

Janu'ry 1—by Very Rev. Joseph McOana, V.G., on "Image Worship." Fabruary 1.—by Father Canning, on "The Confessional."

March 1—by Rev. William McCann, on "The Biblo."

April 6—by Rev. Father Carberry, on "Jesuits in America."

June 7—by E. J. Hearn, on "A Visit to the Lakes of Killarney."

Ostober 4—by Rev. Father Dollard, on "A Ohurch in Ireland."

December 6—by Rev. Father L P. Minchan, on "The Int..libility of the Pope."

Minchan, on "The Int..libility of the Pope."

January 8—by Rev. Francis Ryan, P.P., of St. Michael's Cathedral, on "Books and how to Read Thom."

At the regular meeting of December 2nd, 1896, the question box was adopted and at the following regular meeting questions on Catholic doctrine were answered by the Very Rev. Vicar-General McGaun, Father William McGann, Father L. P. Minchan and Father Dollard, and a great deal of information was thus given to the members as to the meaning etc. of officerant articles of faith and doctrines of the Ohurch.

different articles of faith and doetrines of the Ohurch.

In January, 1897, all of the old officers were re elected for that year. At our last meeting, January 8rd, 1809, the following officers were elected for this year: Patron, His Grace Archishop Waleh, 510 Sherbourne street; hon. presidents, Very Rev. Joseph McDannell Square, and A. J. McDonagh, LD.S., 274 Spadina avenue; president, E. J. Hearn, 47 Canada Life Building; 1st vice-president, — Whelan, Residence 17 Grange avenue; cheplain, Rev. William MoOann, St. Mary's Presbytery, McDonnell Square; correspondent secretary, Walter Fulton, 798 King street west; financial secretary, Mies Nellie Bagloy, 57 Anderson street; recording secretary, Miss Kato CRourke, 57 Denison avenue; treasurer, B. J. Cronin, 881 Adelaide street west.

This Branch has been instrumental.

street west.

This Branch has been instrumental in placing many of the publications of the Parent Society in the book-stores of this city. I have been informed also that the Rev. Father William Mc. also that the Rev. Father William McCann has under instruction several persons who are desirous of joining the Oburch as a result of the work of this society. I would like very much if the convener of each committee would throughout this year keep a more correct account of the number of publications distributed, and other work done, and that the same be inserted in the minutes of each meeting of the society so that at the end of the year proper reports of the society's work can be issued. I meed not ask the members of all committees to do their duty well, as I am sure they will do so zealously. As I cannot devote the time to the society that I should, and that I dosire to, I respectfully ask you, once more, to give me the best assist ance in your power and to attend the meetings regularly. If you do this the St. Mary's branch of the Catholic Truth Society, at the end of 1898 will show a record that will be the envy of all other branches of the society. I think it is absolutely necessary in order to make the work more effectual in the city, that some kind of amalgamation should take place between the branches in the city, and I would suggest that a committee be appointed for this Branch to confer with committees of the other branches to this end. I think the scheme that Othawa has adopted of having a central council should, in my opinion, be composed only of delegates from the branches, say one delegate for every branch having fifty members or under that number, and one delegate for every fathy members or major fraction above that number, and one delegate for every franch having fifty members or under that number, and one delegate for every franch having fifty members or under that number, and proceed without delay to contine they were also and enthusiastically carried on.

I cannot close this address without and the carried on making special reference to the spleadid active assistance, encouragement and adventices they dear the hexagene of the second on the scale of the carried on making special reference to th

I cannot close this address without making special reference to the splendid active assistance, encouragement and advice given the branch at all times by his Grace Archishop Walsh, the Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann and the Rev. Fathers L. Minehan, Wm. McCann and Dollard.

I would like very much to make special mention also of some of the laymen and women, whose names have been untiring in their real and devotion as officers of the branch, and conveners and members of the committees, but this address is already too long, and you know how dangerous it is to mention some names out of a large number of workers. However they have laid up treasures for themselves in Heaven and I am sure they not look for worldly praise. (Loud applause).

nuse).
ne following standing committees
annointed:

appointed:
ospital Committee.—Attend Grace | and p
name
pital, St. John the Divine, the body.

Home for Incurables, the Vostern and the Sick Children's. Convener, Mrs. Wm. Ray, 34 Grange avenue.
Book and Majazaine Committee.—Convener, Mr. John Doyle, 561 Queen street West.
Mercer Reformatory Committee.—Conveners, Mrs. McKonaa, 244 Spadina avenue, and Mrs. Dr. McDonagh, 274 Spadina avenue.
Contral Prison Committee.—Convener, Mr. Thomas Richardson, 19 Stowart street.
Flower Committee.—Convener, Mrs. John Devine, 205 Farley avenue.
Attend same places as Hospital Committee.

Mittee.

Ohurch-Door Committee.

Ohurch-Door Loufry, 162 Farloy avenue.

Entertainment Committee.

Convener, Miss Kate Clark, 550 Adelaide

Street West.
Press Committee.—Convener, Rev.
L. Minchan, corner Bloor and Bathurst

organist for Mercer Reformatory.— Miss Nannie McKenna, 244 Spadine

avenue.

Auditing Committee...-Rev. Father Dollard, St. Mary's Presbytery, and Mr. J. T. Loftus, 75 Canada Life Building.

nilding.

Membership Committee. — Conner, Mr. W. F. Blake, late correonding secretary, 6 Markham place. Hall Committee.—Convener, Dr. J. D. Loftus, L.D.S., north-west corner Queen and Bathurst streets.

Other addresses and a choice m cal programme followed the readin the address.

FIRESIDE FUN.

What tree most requires consolation? The weeping willow.

Why is a palm-tree like a chronologer? Because it furnishes dates.

What is the one pain of which everyone makes light? A window

pane.
What kind of a face should ar auctioneer have? A for bidding one Why should a publican be a jovial sort of fellow? Because he's seldom

What is the difference between a farm laborer and a just employer? One hoes his master's weeds, and the other heeds his servant's wees.

Why do ladies make the best of prize-fighters? Because they are always anxious to enter the ring, and when they do they are a match for a man twice their size.

Agitator: "Lendlordism has gone on the such an extreme that nowadays the only thing that is free is air." From the Orowd: "I suppose that is how you fellows are able to make such windy speeches."

windy speeches."

A class in grammar was reciting, and one of the youngest boys was asked to compare "sick." He began thoughtfully: "lick"—paused while his brain struggled with the problem—then finished triumphantly: "Sick, wire, dead."

w.ree, dead."

"Mother: "What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?' Innocent: "Shall I leave out the wicked words, mamma?" Mother: "Certainly." Innocent, "Then I don't blieve there is anything to tell

you, mamma."

Attorney. How many secret societies do you belong to?" Witness:
"Do I have to answer that question, your honor?" The Court: "It oan do no harm." Witness: "Well, I belong to three." Attorney: "What are they?" Witness: "The Oddfellows, the Knights of Pythias, and a green purpose." gas company.

At a dinner party an elderly lady was seated next to a deaf old gentleman. At dessert she asked her neighbor affably, whilst enjoyding her fruit: "Do you like bananas?" He bent down, and in a confidential whisper, replied: "Well, no, madam. I've tried 'em, but I must admit I prefer the old-fashioned nightshirt."

the old-fashioned nightehirt."

Bannister, the comedian, was presented to a proud old Scotch dame.

"Who are the Bannisters?" she asked peevishly. "I do not recollect meeting them before." "Madame," replied the actor gravely, "we closely connected with the Stairs." "Ah! there is a good and uncient family!" eried madame; "Mr. Bannister, I am delighted to make your acquantance."

The Munich "Jugend" has discoy-

acquantance."

The Munich "Jugend" has discovered five new signs by which to detect the school to which a painter beiongs:

I. If he paints the gray and the grass black, he belongs to the good old classical school. 2! If he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he is a realist. 3. If he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he is an impressionist. 4. If he paints the sky grown and the grass purple he is a colorist. 6. If he paints the sky pellow and the grass purple he is a colorist. 6. If he paints the sky black and the grass red, he shows the possession of great decorative talent.

Colio and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes: "I am subject to very severe stacks of Colio and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmeles's Fills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleane and purify, that disease of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

E SOUSONOOSOSOSOSOSOSOS

6№ Domain of Woman

.....TALKS BY "TERESA" &

With the poetical instincts and love of romance that characterize the native Indian, it.has always been a matter of surprise that the race has not given more poets and writers to the literary world. Cortainly, they are but just emerging from their primitive condition of wildness and have only recently been initiated into the advantages of education and a knowledge of the wave of initiated into the advantages of cauca-tion and a knowledge of the ways of the white man; but, still, so many of them who have been even imperfectly educated have displayed such superior intelligence and so great a flow of mental power that their appearance in the world of letters would not have occasioned any great surprise. Apart from the interest which a knowledge of their sioned any groat surprise. Apart from the interest which a knowledge of their history always excites, they have at their command such a fund of romantic tradition, such a fund of pootical imagery and of war-like story, that the arising from amongst them of a genius with power to wake the still whispering echoes into louder sound and voice the achievements of their long dead and forgetten heroes would mark a new opech in Canadian literature.

There is in Canada a daughter of the ancient people, who combines, with the dusky skin and high spirit of her father, and her mother's fair face and calmer mind, the best and noblest instincts of both races.

Gifted, as all Indians are, with intonse and enduring love of her people and her country, Emily Pauline Johnson has been endowed with those higher qualities of mind which rouder the expression of that love of people and country a necessity.

Possessing, in a high degree, the

that love of people and country a necessity.

Possessing, in a high degree, the poetic institut, Miss Johnson's thoughts naturally turned to the stores of romanes and tradition to be found among the archives of her father's people; and the necessity for assisting her widowed nother suggested the possibility of giving recitations from her own works in the necessity of the necess

practice with hor in hor interesting reprecentation of Indian customs and traditions.

Miss Johnson's poetry is always fascinating; she is a true Indian at heart,
and, while also loves her mother's people,
she turns instinctively, and with all the
intense passion of her nature, towards
the race that, once the lords of this
spiendid country, the arbiters of their
own fate, the proud warriors, the most
magnificent savages that ever walked
the earth, is now dying beneath the
heel of civilization's iron despotism,

"Always," as a critic has traly said,
"do we hear, running through her
verses the note of mourant assentiances
one feels the desired of the services
one feels the will be made of the
subduptarier set up by the injustice
of man against the conversion of the
Indians to Christiantly.

"Though starved, crushed, plundered,
lies on nation low,
Perhaps the white man's God has willed
It so."

How can the missionaries persuade
the Indians that God does not will them

It so."
It so."
It so, "the missionaries persuade
the wan the missionaries persuade
the Indians that God does not will them
to be oppressed and plundered, without at
the same time proving from the acts
of their conquerors how listed when their
constructions are the same and the some
times care for this prost are at stake?
The same times the same times are two very
different things with the majority of
people, and the Indians are quick to see

BRIER (Good Friday). dear Christ, your tender wound

ed arm
Bends back the brier that edges life's
long way,
That no hurt comes to heart, to soul no
harm,

narm, I do not feel the thorns so much to-day. Because I never knew your care to tire, Your hand to weary guiding me aright, Because you walk before and crush the

brier, I do not feel the thorns so much to-night. Because so often you have hearkened to My selfish prayers, I ask but one thing

now, That these harsh hands of mine add not

The crown of thorns upon your bleeding brow.

E. PAULINE JOHNSON, in The White Wampum.

When is an ambessador's footman like a key? When he opens the door.

"Ro-incarnation" is the latest fashion-able fad amongst people who precess to consider themselves deeper and more caute thinkers than the majority of mankind.

makind.

Theosophy that collection of ideas and agendations drawn from the ancient and appenditions of the cast; has for its main teaching and doctrine that souls, or, as they prefer to call them "egos" are not 'created separately for each individual body, but that a certain fixed number of them existed from the first, and these "egos" are continually reduced them to the existed from the first, and these "egos" are continually reduced them to the existed from its former labors. It is an interesting questions. Each ro-incarration that existed from its former labors. It is an interesting question or to which is the "ego." individuality as distinguished from that of anybody else. But, according to Theosophical reasoning, it is difficult to determine which is "mo," the "ego" or the animal man through whose brain the "ego" works. For instances ego." sonds out rays which illumine the brain of animal man and sot that brain working, provided it is healthy and in proper condition. Good; but here arises a slight contain. The "thinker" within me knows everything, the animal part of mo, or rather the brain working, provided it is healthy and in proper condition. Good; but here arises a slight contain. The "thinker" within me knows everything, the animal part of you far the eye has that coasciousness, say the theosophists. "It is is within me, and is the knowledge that sets my brain working; it cannot be mo, or rather the brain which is an individuality that has no consclousness of a former existence." Say the theosophists. "It is is within me, and is the knowledge that sets my brain working; it cannot be mo, for nothing can possess knowledge without being aware of it, and the eye has a shape of the proper than the eye has a shape of the proper than the eye has a shape of the proper than the eye has a shape of the proper than the eye has a shape of the prop

Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Create and Maintain Strength for the Daily Round of Duties.

TAKE THE PLEASANTEST OF MALT BEVERAGES JOHN LABATT'S THBY are Pure and Wholesome ALE AND PORTER

FOR SALE BY ALL WINE AND LIQUOR MERO

TORONTO - James Good & Co., cor. Yonge and Shuter Sta MONTREAL - P. L. N. Heaudry, 127 De Lorimier Ave. QUEBEC - N. Y. Montreull, 277 St. Paul St.



THE DOMINION BREWERY CO. LIMITED,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATE

White Label Ale, India Pale & Amber Ales, XXX Porter.

Our Ales and Porter are known all over the Dominion. See that all the Corks have our Brand on.

ROBT. DAVIES,

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER

WATERLOO,

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "White Wheat," "Malt." " 83," " Old Times,"



PURE WATER.

PURE WATERS.

In addition to the many modern improvements recently introduced late the O'Keefe Brewery, the latest is powerfunctibler, eroted by the Rew York Filter Co., Laving a capacity of two thousand gallons per hour, and rendering the water absolutely pure before being used in their Alse. Forter and Lager.

Appended is a copy of analysis just be ten

Toronto, Nev. 19, 1895. The O'Keefe Brewery Co., Ltd.:

Dear Sire,—I hereby certify that have made an analysis of water tak from your filter and find it of first-old purity, being bright, clear and free fre all suspended impurities.

Yours truly, (Signed) THOMAS HEYS, Consulting Chem
E. O'KEEFE, Prest, and Mgr.:
W. HAWKE, Vice-Prest, and Asst. Mgr.

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO.

OF TORONTO, (LIMITED) The Cosgrave Browery CO.

Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO.

Are supplying the Trade with their st ALES AND BROWN STOUTS

Brewed from the finest Malt and bee Bavas brand of Hope They are highly recom mended by the Medical faculty for their purity and extregishen-ing qualities.

ing qualities.

Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International
Arbibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and
General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Moniton
Faris, 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1865. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St

TELEPHONE No. 264. T. H. GEORGE

Wines, Liquors, Etc. 699 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

The Celebrated East Kent Ale and Porter

Telephone 3100

PURE DRUGS

GENUINE MEDICINES.

Lemaitre's Pharmacles,
256 and 684 Queen St. West
Hospitals Supplied. 'Phones 1008, 6081.

GEO. J. FOY

Wines, Liggors, Spirits & Cigars, 47 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO.

MARSALA ALTAR WINE

SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO.



SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Prices the lowest.
WHALEY, ROYCE & Co.,
155 Young St., To

Seventeen years in operation;
Over 300,000 Cures;
IN THE RECORD OF

The Kesley Treatment

For Liquor and Drng Addictions, to be had in Ontario only at The Keeley Institute Co., of Ontario

SS2 Sherbourne St., Toronto.
Call or address for commendations by eminent Outholic Divines.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS

TILES, GRATES, HEARTHS, MANTELS.

RICE LEWIS & SON, (LIMITED)

COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO. DR. JAS. LOFTUS.

DENTIST. Cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts., Toronto Telephone 5378

MONUMENTS For best work at lowest prices in Granite and Marble Monuments, Tablets, Fonts, etc., call on or write to The

Mointosh Granit and Marble Co. OFFICE AND SHOWAGOM, 528 YOUR FACTORY—Young St., Deer Park, Opp. St. Michael's Cei High class work at low prices a

F. ROSAR, Sr.

UNDERTAKER. 240 KING ST. HATT TORONTO.

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING Undertaker & Embalmer 259 YONGE STREET.

The Catholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST. Catholic Register Ptg. and Pub. Co. of Coronto, Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, - - \$2.00.

Approved and recommended to the Architehope Subope and Cle.,

ADVEBUISING BATES

ADVESTIMAN MALLON
Translent advertisements 10 cents per line.
A liberal discount on coatr.
Remittances should be made by Post Office Of
Express Honey Order, or be Reptatered Letter
by chacque, 32 cents must be added for discount.
When changing address, the name of former 1
"an about he other.

When changing address, the name of former Post Chies should be given. No paper discontinued till arrearage is paid. Notices of Burlis, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cent such

TRAVELLING AGENTS: MR PATRICE MUNGOVAN, East
NR W A. NEVEN, West

CITY AUENT : MR LAWRENCE O'BIRNE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1896

Calendar for the Week.

Feb. 17-S. Fiavian.
18-Passion of Our Lord.
19-S Conrad.

19—S Conrad. 20—Quinquagesima, 21—S. Margaret of Cortor 22—Shrove Tuesday. 23—Ash Wednesday.

Official.

The following are the Lenten regula as to be observed in the Arch of Toronto

I Toronto:

1st. All days within Lont, Sundays xcopted, are fast days, for those who re bound by the law of fasting.

2nd. By a special Indult from the loly See, fiesh meat is allowed on Sunlays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and at one meal on Yoel, and Holy Saurday. The use of outter, cheese, milk and eggs is also remitted every day of Lont.

3rd. The following persons are exampt from abstinence, viz.: children moder seems wears, and from fasting.

3rd. The following persons are expupt from abstinence, viz: children
ndor seven years, and from fashing,
presons under twenty-one, and either
both, those who on account of ill
salth, advanced age, hard work, or
ome other legitimate cause could not
observe the law without great prejudice
their health. In case of doubt as to
the sufficiency of reasons for exemption
to confessor should be consulted. Those essorshould be consused.
thus dispensed are not exempt
law of penance and should by
note of self-denial mortify the

rate in the law of penance and snown are acts of self-denial mortify the h with its vices and concupiscences. th. Pers. who are not bound to it for legitimate reasons are not city obliged to abstain from using at, only at one meal on days on ich its use is granted by dispensan; but as a rule they should do so as ch as possible through a spirit of

ndee. rd and suct may be used in prepar-fasting food during the season of ing fasting food during the season of Lent, and also on all days of abstinence throughout the year when butter cannot be easily obtained.

incomposition by season, and they should state the first people to attend these public devotions. They are hereby authorized to give on these occasions Benediction of the sacrament. Besides the public people to the first people to attend these public devotions. They are hereby authorized to give on these occasions Benediction of the sacrament. Besides the public property of virgin, hoy are hereoy accessed. The publessed Sacrament. Besides the pubc devotions, family prayers, especially
he holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin,
sould be recited in every Catholic
ousehold of the diocese.
Th. The time for making the Easter
formunion dates from Ash Wednesday
and terminates on Trinity Sunday.

addition to the official Lenter Regulations, published above, the Arch-bishop of Toronio has prepared a Pas-toral Letter, to be read in the Churches toral Letter, to be read in the Churches throughout the diocese next Sunday. As the document is of considerable length it may be found too long for one Sunday, and its reading may be continued on the following Sunday. Reades of The Register will find the pas mplete in our next issue.

On Sunday last the Rope celebrated Mass in the presence of a large congre-gation of pilgrims, who had come from ah parts of Europe in honor of the past and coming anniversaries jointly of his first Mass, his election and evenation. news despatches say the Holy er pronounced the Apostolic Beno-Father pronounced the Apostono Done diction in a strong voice, and appeared to be in excellent health. Among all the in excellent health. o grand old men of the age we live in o XIII. slone shows in reality the of a youthful old age. is to him but the gain of long expe

An exhibition of insolence is a thing that never recommends itself to any considerable number of persons. An instance of this was witnessed in the ritish house of Commons last hen Mr. Goorge A. Curzon, Foreign

Secretary, replying to a question by Mr. Davitt concerning the treatment of female slaves in Zanzlbar, gave utterace to the following snoer: Perhaps the non, gentioman knows that there are people in this country who are not unacquainted with handcoffs." Mr. Davitt promptly roplied: "Yes, I myself." There was enough mailiness among the Commoners to force an analogus term. Wr. Cuven without one solf." There was enough manliness among the Commoners to force an apology from Mr. Curzon, without one word of protest or complaint from Michael Davitt.

All the candidates are now in th All the candidates are now in the field for the impending provincial elections. The representation of Catholics in both parties is the largest in the history of the province. On the Conservative side are:—J. J. Fox. Q.C. UTH TORONTO; B. Slattery, Otta Coughlin, East Wellington; W m: W. P. Killackey, South Essex; T. A. Wardell North Wentworth; D. R. McDonald Glengarry; C. Lams Robillard, Russell: J che, Ninissing : H sell: I. McLaughlin, St On the Liberal side are iont-9. WILLIAM HARTY, KINGSTON; W. J. Mc Kee, North Essex; J. D. Morgan, South Grey; J Loughrin, Nipissing; George O'Keefe, Ottawa; A Evanturel, Pres

O'Neele, Ottawa; A Evanture, Frescott.—7.

In the foregoing list the names of Mr. Foy and Mr. Harty are the most prominent. They are both so well known throughout the province that there is no need for a newspaper to tell the public anything about them. We mean, of course, matters not concerned with politics or parties. Two well-known names in connection with the C.M.B.A. are W J. McKoe and W. P. Killackey Mr. McKee, a prominent lumber merchant of Windsor, has been treasurer of the C.M. B. A. for fifteen years and is highly respected in the business community. It goes without saying that he is a man of fine public spirit, and it is interesting to note that he is a patron of healthy athletic sports as well as a healthy Canadian spirit. Mr. Killackey began his career as a teacher, attaining to the eminence of Principal of the Catholic schools of Chatham and president of the Kent County Teachers' Association. He has also been president of the West Kent Agricultural Association and a candidate for the Commons. He stands high in Chatham and president of the Neat Kent County Teachers' Association. He has also been president of the West Kent Agricultural Association and a candidate for the Commons. He stands high in the council of the C.M.B.A.and is about type. Dr. Coughlin is a practising physician in Arthur, a genial, whole-souled Irishman, popular and respected by all who know him. He is reeve of Arthur. We must not omit to pick out from the list another name, Bernard Slattery, of Ottawa. If there is a friend and patron of athlotics—instituce Canadian athletics—in Canada he is Bernard Slattery. In this respect, by the way, he possesses all the enthur. he is Bernard Slattery. In this respect, by the way, he possesses all the enthusam of the old country Slatterys in the counties of Limerick and Kerry. They are known through the length and breadth of Ireland as athletes and lovers of manly games. This "drep" in Mr. Slattery's veins comes from far back, because his father was one of the pioneers of old Bytown. Lacrosse is Bernard Slattery's principal love. He was one of the chief promoters of the amalgamation of the Ottawa and Capital lacrosse teams, a union which gave amalgamation of the Ottawa and Capital lacrosse teams, a union which gave Ottawa the first lacrosse team in the world—the famous Capital Lucrosse Club. Mr. Slattery has been Vice-President of the Ottawa University Football Club; indeed every winter sport or athletic enterprise at any season of the year failed not to flud friendship with him. There are few mon in the country who have given more money to the promotion of manly games out of pure love of healthy sports. We mention these matters to show that our Catholic citizens who have political aspirations are men of the boost type.

men of the best type.

tection and respect which their citizon-ship affords. Slattery and his companion came over to Canada and in every city came over to canada and in overy only recoved protection and oncouragement while insulting and defaming Catholic citizens, and selling their vile, soul-destroying books in the much abneed name of religion. We do not say that name of religion. We do not say that they received encouragement from the majority of our people; but the seum of our society helding the religious opinious of that majority du invrte and encourage close foul Yaukoe adventurers, and the civil authority admitted their right to insult and defame Canadian citizens of the Cathelic faith in every city in the Dominion. But what happened in Eogland where the Cathelic minerity is relatively much weaker and less influential than it is in Canada? The Slatterys were prohibited by the police Statterys were prohibited by the police from speaking in public halls in Liver pool, Manchester and other cities. They went north to Scotland where they possibly relied on the old leaven of Presbyterianism to telerate their infamous trade. But to the credit of Scotland the Yaukee purveyors of prurient liter-ature reckened without their host. A cable despatch dated Edinburgh, Feb cable despatch dated Edinburgh, Feb. 13th, says: "Joseph Slattery and his wife, the locturing expert and former Sister of Charity, who were mobbed at Savannah and other American cities, were charged at a pulice court here on Saturday with selling indocent books, purporting to be an "exposure" of Catholicism. The court was crowded with Catholics and Protestants. Slattery remained to destroy the books, and the with Catholics and Protestants. Slattery promised to destroy the books, and the case was adjourned in order to enable him to carry out his promise." We may confidently expect that the Slatterys will presently re-appear in Canada, be cause they must strive to earn their shameful bread somewhere. When they return we have that the preseduate of cause they must strive to carn their shameful broad somowhere. When they return we hope that the precedent set up for our guidance in the great cities of England will not be disregarded here in the first colony of Britain. There are ignorant and vicious people in our midst who, of course, will cry out for freedom of speech; but our Canadian authorities ought to be able to distinguish between free speech and licensed insult of citizens and tax-payers. If the Slatterys must live by abusing the grand and God-given privilege of free speech let them live by it in their own country—America—the home of platform license.

country—America—the home of platform license.

The Conservative government at Westminster cannot be persuaded to believe that the failure of the potato crop has brought about famine in some districts in the West of Ireland. Her Majesty's advisors adopt a somewhat similar attitude in Parliament to that taken up by Rev. James Robertson, vice-president of the Wesleyan Conference, who has been writing to The Methodist Times on the subject. Rev. Mr. R.bertson publicly declares that he has come to the following conclusions, but without letting the public know what has influenced him to form them:

"(1) There is distress, but not by any means so widespread or intense as is being represented. The potato crop in some places where the spraying process was not employed has been a partial failure, but where in former years the people lived almost entirely upon the potato, they now use meat and four, etc., etc., as well.

(2) The money which has been entirely upon the potato, they now use meat and four, etc., etc., as well.

(2) The money which has been entirely in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy and their helpers, and no co-operation of Protestant clergy or people has been either invited or allowed, yet some of the Protestants are in need. (3) It is an item in nearly all my returns that money can be found for drink in the very districts which are said to in most distress. (4) While not wishing to hinder any effort to h

crop was a partial tailure, sprayed crops not numbering one in hundreds. that means that thousands of far are obtaining only partial rations, or that they have no potatos, and consequently no food at all. I affirm solemnly that, although I visited very many vill ages, entering house after h unexpected I ever saw any food but the potato except upon five occasions-once flour, twice Indian meal, and twice a horring—at least three of the families where these foods were noticed, being although very poor, able to make both ends meet. I was permitted to explore onds meet. I was permitted to explore the little cottages, and to find potatoes or any other food i could. That the want of these poor creatures was parad-ed by thom, as Mr. Robertson's inform-ants insinuate, is an ungenerous libel ants insinuate, is an inglements noise upon the most simple, single-imided and uncomplaining people I over mot; and I speak of them individually and collectively, visiting them in most cases by myself or with my daughter. That properly is found among them for myself or with my dauguter.
money is found among them for
drink is a statement which I defy any over his own signature. The fact is these over insown signature. The law is these poor, starving families are all Roman Catholics, and I caunot conceive how gentlemen of the Methodist persuasion gentlemen of the Methodist persuasion can know anything of their position or inner life unless thay have made a pil-grimage similar to that which I under-took for the express purpose. The majority live many miles from a Wes-loyan place of worship, and assuredly the ministers of that connection are results as for from them, as the results morally as far from them as the people morally as far from them as the people of England. So long as their condition is not seen it will never be believed; nor would the public as a whole believe the evidence of an apostle if he came from the dead. . . . The great care taken by the Manchester Committee in making their arrangements for the distribution of the funds—so largely by Protestant aid—is a sufficient reply to the charge of entirely employing the Protestant aid—is a sufficient reply to the charge of ontirely employing the Catholic clergy. I am bound to add, as a Protestant, that the priests in the far West, who are living lives of such self-abnegation and devotion are not un-worthy of true oven when compared with those clerical brothron, whose lines are cast in so much more pleasan

A Word on the Catholic Position

The general public will, we think sgree with us that the efforts of The Globe to irritate and goad on the devil of Sectarianism to resume the stump in the present provincial elections is to be deplored. One reason-though a minor one, perhaps—for regret on this score is the acknowledged service of our contemporary in the past in the opposite direction to that it is following at present. In past provincial elections we have known it as the ntagonist of Sectarianism : now it is beating the bushes right and left and hallooing mightily to start the game at any cost. By doing so, we fear, it lays its past as well as its present policy open to suspicion. This is s pity. Its inconsistency would be glar ing but for the readiness with which the explanation of partisan expedie presents itself. However, we mus look at this question without | 'attribu ing motives.

Let us simply ask, Where is the

use of The Globe's task? Where is the reason for it? It cannot be that sees who have political aspirations are men of the oset type.

This paper has often had occasion to point to the cleanliness and dignity of Eaglian public opinion. There are indeed, many English models which an appeal might positiately copy. First and foremost there is the high regard of what may be called the public decange. This ensures to the readers of the distribution."

Pof. Long, an Englishman and a Protagily pressure production against indecency and alandor of the familiarity and the same of a stilling examination of "free speech."

But the English platform is adequated against indecency and alandor of prevent the angle of the beam desired for the months of irresposable than that they should protect themselves from install out of the months of irresposable freedrach. The principle was heard and the familiarity and the months of irresposable freedrach and the familiarity and the months of irresposable freedrach and the familiarity and the months of irresposable freedrach and the familiarity and the case of the specify to coarse as it is the people who maintain the right that the familiarity and the case of the specify the coarse of the people; because as it is the people who maintain the right in the case of these propers of the people is because of the people is because at its in the population of the provent the angle of the in the case of these provents are angle of the surface of the specific provents are applyed for bead to the hundry and clothest to the months of irresposable freedrach and the special provents are applyed for bead to the hundry and clothest to the months of irresposable freedrach and the strength of the in the case of these wretched creatures in the popularity and the province of Calarion and the province of Calarion of the Moreitan platform and the province of Calarion of the province of Calarion of the province of Calarion was at a present as the province of Calarion of the province of Calarion of the the interests of Catholic citizens

Foy's nomination, Feb. 7, it published a double-leaded et torial, "Blotting Out The Record," in which it do nounced the Ontario Conservatives in

the following amazing terms: "The Conservative party, under Mr. Whitney, seems determined to blot out every trace of Sir William Meredith's record in provincial politics Sir William Meredith as truly Liberal-Conservative, a progressive Reformer and a man of the people. He had a great following among the young men of Ontario, and had a close place in the esteem of many thousands of Laberals But Mr. Whitney is wiping out every trace of the policy which won for Sir William Meredith this place in the estimation of the people of this province. . . Mr. Hardy is a more progressive L boral than Sir Oliver Mowat, a more advanced social and political reformer than Sir William Meredith, and one would expect the young men of this Liberal province to go almost solidly for the Hardy nistration. Now we do not desire to defend

the Ontario Conservatives on account

of any chapter in their record that they have closed or opened. But we would be blind not to see that it is the general wish of our Catholic people not to stand in the way of any improve ment in the tone and temper of provincial politics. That improve nent has long been needed. We seither welcome it nor look askance at it. It is a thing that had to come sooner or later; and the sooner the better for public opinion and intelligent citizenship. If it is time for any kind of a change in this province, we think the public at large will bear us out in saying that it is time for a change from creed strife. From this point of view the meaning of the foregoing declarations by The Globe cam be matter for much doubt. The paper hopes to round up the extreme Protestants with the taunt vative desertion of the Meredith plat form. This may be good party politics; but it is deplorable provincial polities. The Register in exposing is has no fear of departing from the line of strict neutrality it has laid down for itself. Indeed, if this were a Liberal paper it would even then feel bound in justice to such of its Catholic readers as were Liberals in politics to say to The Globe: Is thy servan a dog?—Are Catholic L:berals to let all public spirit, all self-respect go where the exigencies of party dictat the dragging up of unpatriotic and utterly unprofitable religious animos ities ?

The Globe has been persistently following up the object which it disclosed in its issue of the 7th. On the 9th its leader was headed " Abandoned Policies," taking occasion to shake, like a red rag at a bull, the hackneyed phrases "Facts for Irish

Youge street. These rooms are a per-fect live of industry, and the members of the club are working like Trojans.

The St. John's Ward Liberal Club is notoriously composed of the sweepings of the P. P. A. element in Toronto. On account of the names of its leaders some Catholics Imagine that there are Catholic Liberals in this organization. This, of course, only shows how very unsophisticated some Cathohes are in regard to the dark ways of party politics. It is a pity that a respectable and respected citizen like Mr. Rogers should weakly allow himself to be forced into a ventable den of political hyenas. Editorials in later issues of The Globe are more elaborately designed to excite not only the prejudices of Protestants but of Catholics also. Every fire-brand squib that ever appeared in the old Mail newspaper-every rasping expression used in 1894—are paraded in a manner to irritate the general public feeling. We ask again, What is the good of this? Is it or is it not to be conceded as a desirable thing all round that the Conservatives have put their "Abandoned Policies" behind them? We are willing to take The Gobe's assurance that they have done so. Is it not conducive to the general public good, to the upbuilding of intelligent citizenship, that Protestant and Catholic, Liberal and Conservative should accept the full significance of the failure and abandonment of cries that were no better than an insult to the intelligence of the community at large? Is it now complimentary to the intelligence of any section of the public to suppose that this sort of thing is not even yet at an end? For ourselves we think with The Landon Record that we have heard the last of it. The shaking of dry bones which we are witnessing day after day in the pages of The Globe will, we think be the final proof of The Globe's deangement or duplicity on this subject. We say these things without prejudice to The Globe's party, because to the end of this campaign we are determined to maintain the attitude of strict neutrality which we conceive to be the only attitude becoming a Catholic paper under all the circumstances True we had hoped that the party papers would have allowed us to manifest this neutrality by our bsolute silence upon political matters; but even now we shall be very well pleased if there are to be no further efforts to promote creed cock-fighting, bull-baiting, or whatever the unhappy business may be dubbed.

A Peculiar Care in Guelph.

A few weeks ago, when THE REGIS TER produced the figures to show that Catholics are anything but favored in the matter of provincial appointments, The Globe took occasion to say in reply:

Our position is that these positions ought to be granted without regard to religious creed and therefore we do not consider it necessary that the proportion of Catholics receiving appointments should be the same as the proportion of Catholics in the population. A real grievance would exist if a qualified man were excluded because he was a Catholic.

We now beg to draw the attention of The Globe and of the government in this connection to the circumstance of a rather interesting case. at present a vacancy ou the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. This is one of the institu-tions in which the semblance of "equal rights" for Catholics is maind in no more substantial shape than by the employment of a few laborers and the undeviating exclusion of Catholics from the higher positions. The President of the College may be most capable of men; but we think we may go so far as to say that in the method of his appointments he is not above criticism. He has al-ready one son in-law. the most capable of men; but ready one son-in-law in the institu-tion, and a rather peculiar effort is now being made to have another son-in-law appointed to the present vacan-cy, that is the position of professor of biology and entomology. There is, unfortunately, no denying that every-where throughout Canaga the pripriple of nepotiem has fastened itself upon the official class. Hon, Mr. Dryden, for personal reasons, is hardly in the position to make nepotism appear be-fore the eyes of President Mills in all for the eyes of President Mills in all its enormity. At the same time, President Mills may be able to show that the ecmmanding abilities of his consin-law are such as to make the fact clear to all the world that they are chosen to positions in the Agricultural College aimply because they out distance all other competitors who may enter the race. At all events this would appear to be the modest aim of a petition now being liawked around would appear to be the modest aim of a petition now being hawked around Guelph and prevented for signature to the College staff. The petition sets forth that merit, not nepotism, is the great reason why a second son-in law should be provided to co-operate with the College president. The position which son-in-law No. 2 seeks by this extraordinary form of petition is that recently made vacant by the death of Prof. Panton. What on earth could make such a matter the subject of an Prof. Pation. What on earth columnate such a matter the subject of an "influential petition" passes all understanding, especially in view of the fact that son-in-law No. 2 does not fact that son-in-law No. 2 does not happen to be the only qualified appli-cant for the position. Another has dared to put forward qualifications equally as high; and there are others still who are not graduates of the In this aspect of the case is nothing that could possibly go further towards dis-arming the suspicion of nepotism than to subtract Mr. Mills' personal than to subtract Mr. Mills' personal influence from the filling of the position; and any petition must fall far short of that. Another reason also why this appointment should neither subjected to Mr. Mills nor to "petitioned" influence in his son-inlaw's behalf is a matter of general ent in Guelph and the Welling comment in Quein and the Weiling-tons. He is a prominent Methodist, and, rightly or wrongly, is credited with the good old spirit of connexional clannishness. It is furthermore supwith the good old spirit of connexional clannishness. It is furthermore supposed, owing perhaps to the conspicuous absence of Catholic employes from the institution which he governs, that this clannishness turns a pretty sharp curve in order to avoid contact with Catholics in particular. The salaries paid in the college aggregate \$60,000; and the amount received by Catholics (all working men) is considerably less than \$2,000. Now, it happens that the second fully qualified applicant for the position of professor of biology and entomology is a Catholic. He is a graduate of the college, and a graduate of Toronto University in the department of agriculture. After graduation he took a course at Cornell University, and received the degree of M.A. at that institution in 1897. In addition to these qualifications, he is M.A. at that institution in 1897. In addition to these qualifications, he is an Ontario farmer's son; anc if Mr. Mills' son-in-law can show stronger reasons why he should be chosen, he must have some special qualifications not available outside of the "family circle." We do not wish for a mooircle." We do not wish for a moment to insinuate that his qualifications are in any way short of the requirements of the position; but we do say that one applicant has no qualifications to show abov. 'he other; and, as we have already eaid, the two applicants in question are the only graduaties of the college who have the necessary qualifications. So that it is essential to have some positive assurance that neither religion nor "the family" is to be the deciding influence in the choice. Perhaps the matter places Mr. Mills in a delicate position; but it rests with himself and with the Government how he should figure it rests with himself and with the Government how he should figure under the circumstances. Of one thing the local public is convinced, that the "petition" is but a blind to protect Mr. Mills, or rather to enable him to appear as an impartial official who realizes 'that although nepotism is nepotism, it may be suffered or swallowed when Mr. Mills' subordinates in the college and influential friends in the city petition in favor of it. Still and all the strategem is not to be presided for its brilliancy. to be praised for its brilliancy.

Golden Wedding.

M. and Madame J. H. Lemaitre celebrated last Tuesday, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, which, on the Sin of February, 1943, took place in the grand old cathedral of Notre Dame, Montreal. It falls to the good fortune, of very few parents to outlive five decades of conjugal life, and when the golden jubilec has been made when the golden jubilec has been reached; to be in the full enjoyment of the great blessings afforded by good health and a loving family. But M. Lemaitre and his amiable and accomplished lady belong to that sturdy race which generations ago came from

the land of Jacques Cartier, and on the shores of our beautiful St. Lawrence planted the cross of Catholic orvilization. All through their lives they have demonstrated that they had mherited the zeal of their ancestors by their firm devotion to the Church and their faithful untiling efforts in the furtherance of the good works connected with the different parishes to which they have belonged during their long residence in this city. M. Lemaitre has lived to see the accomplishment of an undertaking which he was one of the first among the French-Canadan residents of Toronto to promote—the Freuch Canadan parish. As far back as 1860, when many of the Freuch-Canadan residents remained in Toronto, after the removal of the government to Ottawa. M. Lemaitre urged the necessity of a French parish in this cuty. Many efforts were made to carry out this project; but it was not until 1887 that L'eglies du Sacro Coeur was at last firmly established. A happy reunion of the family took place on the morning of the 8th inst. in the chapel of the Convent of the Precious Blood, where solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Marijolin. C S B., the descen and sub deacon of the Mass being Rev. Fathers Murray, C.S.B., being present, as were also within the cloistered part of the chapel, the sisters of the community of the Precious Blood, of which Sister St. John the Evangelist, noe Marie Lemaitre, is a member. The musical portion of the Mass was of a high order. M. J. H. Lemaitre, 1911, late organist of the cathedral, presided at the organ, and Mons. F. X Mercler, assisted by Mons. John F. Lemaitre, and the Miles. Eugenie and Henriette Lemaitre, sang the Mass, Mons. Mercier contributing also two beautiful pieces appropriate to the occasion. In the evening another happy gathering of the family and a few intimate friends re-assembled at the home of Mons. J. H. Lemaitre, 41 the Jack of the contribution of the consolend by more of the Sisters of the Cocasion in the evening another happy gathering of the family and a few int

her the admiration of all. Alter Adders is now holding the important position of organist and choir director of the magnificent new St. John's Church Lersey City, N.J. Two sons, Eugene and John, are engaged in a drug business which has been long and favorably known in Toronto.

A report from Havana, Ouba, reports the accidental blowing up of the U.S. battle ship Maine. No partculars.



A man will defend his bonor with his life. What is more dishonor, able than unnecessary failure? Thousands of man make failure of life and die premature deaths beare wives and children for the control of the control

Miss Overends

Silver Jubilce.

ORILLIA, Fob. 14—A very pleasing feature at the closing of the Separate school on Wednesday was a double presentation to the principal, Miss Overend, on the occasion of her silver jubilee as a teacher. It is just 25 years since Miss Overend began her career as a teacher at Ratibburn, across the lake, where she taught for one year. She next taught in the old school at Calverley's where she re mained three years. In 1876 she took charge of the Separate school here in the little log school house on the Coldwater road, with an attendance of ar pupils, which in three years had grown to over 80. In 1879 the school was removed to the new magnificent building on West street, where to-day there is an attendance of about 400.

The presentation of the day was that of a beautiful silver tea service by the expupils of Miss Overend Mr. R. R. Slaven; as chairman, was most felicitous in his remarks, and made the presentation with the following address:

To Miss Overend, Orillia. ORILLIA, Feb. 14 -A very pleasi

ing address:

To Miss Overener, Principal of the Separate School, Orillia:
Dear Miss Overend:—We, your pupils of former times, very gladly and heartily join to congratulate you on your silver jubiles. We esteem ourselves happy in being present with you on this joyful cocasion, which we celebrate with just pride and thankfulness.

induces.

In this world of change, twenty-five consecutive years of teaching, and of unremitting zeal and many discussions are grand retroeped, and we rejoice with you to-day that crown or well-deserted recovered the measurement of the myester proportions of a modern neadony. The little twig planted with faith and condence has grown into the stately tree whose branches have sheltered hundreds, and now we are privileged to eit beneath its shade and live sgain the happy days of youth and childhood—"O Deach in the state of the system of the syst

he would, on the morning of the 22 nd inst, offer a solemn High Mass on behalf of one whose jubilec was to be celebrated on that day, one who had done much for the parish of Orilha both in a secular way and for the church as well. It was well understood that he referred to Miss Overend and the strengance at the mass was

stood that he referred to Miss Overend and the attendance at the mass was large. The occasion taken for the presentations was the closing public examination, and the board of trustees presented Miss Overend with a magnificant bonquet of obyanthemums, in honor of the jubilee.

Miss Overend has since entertained at dinner, first the board of trustees and subsequently the presentation committee, and on both occasions the silver was found to be useful as well as so highly commental

Musical Vespors at St. Paul's.

The public in general should not fail to hear the grand musical Vespers to be held in St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening next, the 20th met. when a lecture will also be delivered by Rev. Frank Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral. The choir will be sesisted by talent most select, including Professor Humphrey Anger The proceeds will go to the Ludies' Aid Society of St. Paul's. This Society has done a remarkable amount



apo-Cresolene Co.

HOW TO SEE THE POINT

of good, having in the last three months assisted some 36 tamilies and distributed numerous articles of cloth-

DR EDWARD ADAMS, "HOMOFOPATHIST."

657 Yonge Struct, N K Cor. Welled y Strees,
Specialtues—" Diseases of Stomach and Bowels" and
Nervous System." Hours—9 to 19 a m and 2 to 4
p.m. Telephone 3100

Dental

DR. McGAHEY, DENTIST (Henor Graduato, Toronto Un ner Youge and Alice Sts.

TORONTO SOUTH



J.J.FOY

Your Vote and Influence are Respect

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE

Election March 1st, 1898. CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS.

SOUTH TORONTO

Your Vote and Influence are Lespectfully Solicited for

W.B. ROGERS

CANDIDATE



A Business Man for a Business Constituency.

NORTH TORONTO



Dr. E. H. Jewart

VOTE FOR

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL CANDIDATE

A man of no broken pledges, or time-serving tactics, but one for whom every patriotic elector can consistently vote

EAST TORONTO

VOTE FOR

Caldwell

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

And Real Representation by a Business Man.



A book of 40 pages, which teaches punctuating rapidit by example. Many people who have studied English, Latin and Ortek foranmar are every carriests and slovenly punctuators. This book is indispens-sible to all writers. By mail, 30 cts. 123 Liberty St., R.Y. RENFREW'S HOLIDAY FUR SALE

See our Prices

Beaver Capes, 20 in. long. \$25 Beaver Capes, 20 in. long. \$25
" 25 in. " \$50
" 25 in. " \$50
Monkey Cape, 30 in. " \$50
Astrachan Capes, 26 in. long, \$20
Raccoon Cape, 25 in. long, \$25
Electric Seal, 20 in. long, \$15
" 30 in. " \$30
Greenland Seal Cape, 25 in. \$15
" " 30 in. \$20

These Capes have rather a full sweep, and must be cleared at these ridiculously low prices.

G. M. RENFREW Co.

5 King St. East, Toroato 95 & 39 Ruade St., Ouebec

COAL AND WOOD Lowest Prices. Best Quality



Offices—20 King St. West, 409 Yonge St., 352 793 Yongo St., 578 Qosen St. West, 415 556 Spadins Ave, 306 Qosen St. East, 1824 142 Queen St. West, 204 Wellesley St. Yard—Eeplande East, nost Brakely St. Esplanade East, 1004 of Church St. Bathwris St., opposite Front St. 369 Pape Ave, (at G.T.R. creating).

THE ELIAS ROGERS CO.

OMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

RATES OF PASAGE—First Cabla—Montreal of Liverpool or Londonderry, \$40.00 to \$50, single to 100 to \$150 return. Second Cabla—Sact \$42.00 steerage—To Liverpool, London, London 142.00 steerage—To Liverpool, London, London 143, \$22.00 to 20.00 leids or Chapter, Inchinting Midably saloons, electric light, spacious promenade eccle.

For all information apply at Toronto to A. F. Webster, corner King and Yonge Streets, or G. W. Toronge, 18 Front atrent west.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

General Agents, Montreal.

17 St. Sacrament Street.

St. Michael's College

s Application with Toronto University, the special patronage of His Grace the Arch blacop of Toronto, and Directed by the Basilian Fathers.

FULL CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES

ther particulars apply to

Rev. J. H. TEEFY, President

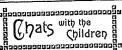
A Corset Supremacy

most pronounced is that of the iptou et Co., who never lower quality to meet prices, but sell only such goods as give perfect satisfaction in



Magnetic, CONTOUR Yatisi and Crompton Hygeian Waists for sale in all the

stores. Bewart of initations



THE GERMAN WATCHMAN'S SONG

(From the German)

Hark! ye neighbors, and hear me tell, ton now strikes on the belfry bell;

Ten are the hely commandments given to man below from God in heaven.

Hark! ye neighbors, and hear me tell, cloven resounds from the belfry

boll:
Elovon apostles of holy mind taught the
Gospel to mankind.
Hark! yo neighbors, and hear me tell,
twolve sounds on the beliry boll;
Twelve disciples to Jesus came, who
suffered reproach for their Savieur's
name.

name. Hark! yo neighbors, and hear me tell, one has pealed from the belfry

one has pounded bell; o Lord and Saviour, a friend indeed Who hears and helps in the hour o

meed.

Hark I ye neigh! As, and hear me tell,
two now sounds on the belfry bell,
Two paths before mankind are freeneighbor, choose the best for the.
Hark I ye neighbors, and hear me tell,
three now strikes on the belfry
bell;
Three Persons rule the heavenly host—
The Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

THE CAT WHICH RANG THE BELL

Some years ago there was a cat which lived in a convent in France. She had observed that when a certain bell was rung all the inmates assembled for their meals, when she also received her food.

bell was rung all the immakes assembled for their meals, when she also received her food.

One day she was shut up in a room by herself when she heard the bell ring. In vain she attempted to get out; she could not open the door and the window was too high to reach.

At length, after some hours, the door was opened. Off she hurried to the place where she expected to find her dinner, but none was there. She was very hungry, and hunger is said to sharpen the wits. She knew where the rope hung which pulled the bell in the belfry.

"Now when that ben rings I generally get my supper," she thought, as she ran towards the rope. It hung down within her reach; she sprang upon it. The bell tinkled. She jerked harder and harder and thabell rang louder and louder.

"Now Ishall get my supper, though I have lost my dinner," she thought. The nuns hearing the bell ring at so unusual an hour came hurrying into the belfry, wondering what was the ratter, when what was their surprise to see the cat turned bell-ringer. They puzzled their heads for some time, till the lay sister, who generally gave the cat her meals, recollected that he had not been present at dinner time; and thus the mystery was solved and puesy rewarded for her exertions by having her supper brought to her without delay.

Instead of sitting down and crying when in a difficulty, think, like sensible pussy, of the best way out of it. Instead of winging your hands, ring the

Answers to Fuzzles will appear each week, together with the names of those who have sent correct solutions. Prizes will be awarded every three months to those who send the largest number of correct answers. In all cases the name, address and age of the sender must accompany the replies. The answers to the following puzzles will appear in a fortnight and afterwards they will be printed every week:—

T.

CONUNDAUM.

The flour of Canada
And the fruit of Spain
Mot together
In a shower of rain;
In a housepun dress
And a packthread hat;
In half an hour
Can you riddle me that?

II.

I ran till I got it, and when I got it I picked it up to look for it, but I found that I could not find it, so I put it down again and ran away with it. III.

DIAMOND ACROSTIC

DIAMOND ACROSTIC.

A letter of the alphabet; a toy that boys are fond of; something many people have on their feet; city in which many of my readers live; something without which ships cannot sail; where the pugs live; letter of the alphabet. The centre read downwards and across gives the name of an important city in Ontario.

1V.
My first is in China, but not in Japan,
My second is in woman and also in

man, My third is in night, but not in day, My fourth is in bray, but not in

neigh, fifth is in donkey, but not in horse, My sixth is in baby, but not in

nurse.

My whole is a country of vast extent;

How long will it take you to know what is meant?

BARRIE, Feb. 10, 1898. DEAR COUSIN FLO-

" ALLITERATION." Annie Atkinson and Amelia Ainsley attended Ainsley Academy at Arthur.

MEDICINE

BY MAIL.



POSTAL WANTED—The address of EMULET every sufferer in America.

The Nyassan Medicine Co. - Truto, N.S. Hention this paper when you write

An afternoon Annie's Aunt Alice and Amelia's Aunt Agnes arrived at Ainsien Annie Aunt Agnes arrived at Ainsien. Annie and Amelia anazed at Aunt Alice and Aunt Agnes attaming admission agreed about all attempting an afternoon's amusement. An afternoon arrived and Annie and Aunt Alice and Amelia and Aunt Agnes arrived at Aunie's Aunt Agatha's. After ale and apricots appeased all astonieling appetites, aunts and academicians adjourned.

OLLE BLAINE,

40 Penetang st.,
Aged 12 years.

Barrie, Ont. An afternoon Annie's Aunt Alice an

Товонто, Feb. 10, 1898. DEAR COUSIN FLO-This is for allit

BATTING HOTEL

Bobby Burns brought brittle baseball bats. Billy Bryan bringing bright
baseballs. Big, burly boys became
bystandess. Bobby bet brass buttons:
Billy betting breakfast buns. Bets
being booked, Bobby began batting
beautifully, banging balls between
bagged bases. Big boys bawled,
Bravo 1 Bully boy! Brave Bobby
Buttons! Billy batted badly, breaking
Bobby's best bagswood bat. Bold,
bad, bleacher boys bellowed banteringly, Ba-sl Blundering Billy! Blubbering Billy Buns! Bobby became
billously tilged by Billy's brown buns.

Busy Bre.

Busy Bre.
Joseph Haffey,
212 Wilton ave.

TORONTO, Feb. 10, 1898. To Cousin Flo-

DEAR COUSIN FLO—This is my attempt at alliteration.

tempt at alliteration.

The three tall tramps, though tired, told their tales tearfully. They tried to talk truthfully. The task till then, terrible to trained thieves, threw touchingly together Tobias, Terence, Tim. Thoughtilesly they tripped to table to take tes. Thereafter, through thickets they toilingly trudged, taking time to teach thoroughly their thankless tools. Their theory tottered totally. Those that alked to them they thankfully treated. Truly, their tempers they toned to tame their tongues. Tonight tempers temporize temporarily. Mary Murphy,

Aged 16 years.

AN AURORA LETTER.

A Correspondent Approves Rev. Elliott, of Richmond Hill.

Their Work in Aurora—Core Every Case of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Heart Disease Lumbage, Lame Back and All Other Kidney Diseases,

I their Work in Aurora—Cure Krery Case of Bright's Disease, Bushes, Heart Disease, Lumbage, Lambage, L

Farm and Garden

The instructor at Cornell Agricul tural College sends out rules about butter making and ripening cream as follows:

butter making and ripening cream as follows:

Keep your vessel so that it all may ripen evenly, and thus avoid loss in churning. Raise the temperature to 2d degrees or 38 degrees and keep it as near that temperature as possible until ripe, and then cool before churning. Well ripened cream should be coagulated or thickened. It should run from a height in a smooth stream like oil. When a paddle is dipped unto it and held in the hand, it should stick all over in a thick even coat, not running off in streaks and showing the surface of the paddle. When the last drops run off the paddle back into the vat, they should leave hittle 2 dents or depressionson the surface, which do not close up for an instant. The oream should have a satin gloss of fresh sucface. Ohurn until the granules are the size of wheat kernels, then draw off the butternilk and west through two or three waters, whirling the churn a few times around. Use from a pint to a quart of water perpound of butter. Have the water at temperature of 40 degrees to 60 degrees in hot weather, and from 50 degrees in the water, and from 50 degrees to 60 degrees in hot weather, and from 50 degrees to 60 degrees to 60

Mr. Tegetmeir, a famous English

ant. Tegetmer, a famous English authority on poultry, in commenting on the value of fowls to orchards, says:

"For many years I have advocated the introduction of poultry into apple orchards, maintaining that they do good service, in two very distinct modes—first, by manuring the ground, and secondly, by the destruction of insects and grubs that histernate in the soil The apple maggot appears to be extending in America, stateking the favorite Baldwin, which is so well known as being imported largely into this country, and rendering it entirely unit for use, but the spraying the trees with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green has appeared to prevent all serious attacks of this insect. In the mature state this insect is a fly, which deposits its eggs in the pulp of the apple beneath the skin. The young maggots grow within the fruit, which they render worthless, and when mature emerge from the apple and go into the ground, living in the pupae state underneath the surface soil among the gross roots. Samples of the earth six inches square were taken, and the number of maggots under the trees varied according to the size from 1,000 to more than 12,000 under each tree, the pupae somewhat resembling kernels of wheat. Now comes the point which was particularly interesting to me. The experiment was tried as to whether poultry, if confined to a small range, and encouraged to scratch, would destroy these pupae. A large movable wire fence was place about a tree whose fruit had been destroyed by insects. One side of the fence was raised and about fifty hens were called into the inclosure. The fence was let down and they were confined to the space around the tree. As soon as they had exent the corn, they naturally began to scratch for the pupae, and in the localities where this plan is followed. From personal experience extending over many years I can speak to from the fall of the apple to the following spring, when they appear, it may be expected that next year the number of flies breeding the apple orchards. They not only matur

He was a Substitutor.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?" shouted the preacher.

The druggist in the back pew, thus suddenly accused from his alumbers, rubbed his eyes, that answered:
"All out of it at present, but I can give you somishing just as good."—Pharmacontail Ers.

UNEQUALID.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyendinaga, Ont., writes:—"I have to than. you for recommonding Dn. Thowar's ECLECTHO On for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fitteen could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the disressing complains for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."

Domestie Reading

Some men forget their sins so eas ily that they are often amazed and hurt when others remember them.

but we control our actions, and a bad job we often make of it. Providence may control our de

The keepers of gambling hells supply their victims with spirit gratis, and they know their business well.

Difficulties are often the husks wherein the seed of a talent, a suc-cess, lies waiting for the foot of Cour age to tread it out.

Every time we delay answering when Conscience knocks at the door of our hearts, we defraud ourselves and Opportunity. The false seeker is not injured, be cause he never sincerely sought at all. The true seeker is not injured, for never was such a one disappointed.

If you wish to please in conversation, do not make others uncomfortable; a still more fatal thing is to render others ridiculous. Many a wise friendship is lost by a cilly jest.

friendship is lost by a cilly jest.

If, then the very law of life is a law of change; if every blossom of beauty has its root in fallen leaves; if love or thought or hope would faint beneath too constant light or need for their refreshening the darkness and the dews, if it is in losing the transient that we gain the eternal; then let us no more shrink from sorrow, and sigh no more for rest, but have a genial welcome for vioisstude, and make quiet friends with loss or death. Through storm and calm, fresh be our courage, and quick our eye for the various service that may await us.

Let any young man or woman once thoroughly appreciate the fact that the "dainties"—to use Shakespeare's expression—that are to be found in books may help them in the formation of a worthy character and leave a taste upon the palate which never palls, and the charm of the infinite preclousness of good literature will open upon their eyes, and they will come in time to understand all the force of Milton's noble saying: "A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit emblamed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

The law of human helpfulnes asks each man to carry himself so as to bless and not hight men; to make and not mar them. Besides the great ends of sitzining character here and immortality hereafter, we are bound to so administer our talents as to make right living easy and smooth for others. And this ambition to be universally helpful must not be a transient and occasional one—here and there an hour's friendship, a passing hint of sympathy, a transient gleam of kindness. Heart-helpfulness to enter into the fundamental conceptions of our living. With vigilant care we are to expel every element that vexes or irritates or chafes, just as husbandmen expel nettles and expents and poison ivy from the fruitful gardens.

Catholic Population of the Greater New York.

Rerhaps very few persons are aware says the New York Oatholio News that in the territory that makes up the Greater New York there are two and a half times as many Catholics as there are members of all the Protestant sects combined. The Brooklyn Eagle Almanae for 1896, just issued, gives statistics that prove the truth of this assertion. Here is a table compiled from figures furnished in that publication;

that publication:

Denom-Borough Boroughs Borough Borough of of Manhat of of ination Brooklyn tan & Bronx Queens Rich Baptist 18,137 19,037 1,017 551 | Brooklyn Le | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,007 | 10,00 3,302 2,161 84,01; 1,835 780 18,48; 27,572 13,100 789,58; of Greater New Protestant
Eps. pal 24,600 53,945
Rid, Du ch 7,813 8,129
Catholio 24,435 443,460

Catable Nation 13 51:55 T. S. 1.105 1.105 1.105 1.105 1.105 1.105 1.105 The propulation of Greater New York is £,369,758 and these figures show that the membership of the Protestant churches in it is only 290,000. The number of Protestants who do not think enough of their religion to be regular oh nuch attendants must be very large. In time these and their children become practical infidels.

The goet starved for years and years,

His lays were all of love and hope;
But now no hunger pangs he fears—
He sings of liver pills and soap.

—Current Literature.

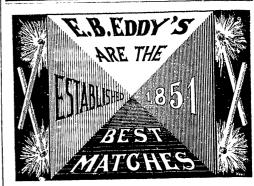
A SHORT ROLD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchisis, catarrh, lumbego, tumors, rheumatisme, excorated nipsgo, to infamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL.

Good

Insures good health-good baking powder insures good cooking-all cooking the fineness and none of the faults you get in pure cream of tartar you get in pure cream of tartar

Pure Gold BAKING POWDER

MORAL-TRUST NO OTHER



Erofessional

THOMAS MULVEY,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR in Admiralty. 11 Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto. bers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto. Office Telephone 2290. Residence Telephone 3343.

FOY & KELLY,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC Offices: Home Savings and Load Company's Buildings, 80 Church Stree

J. J. Foy, Q.O. H. T. Kelly.
Telephone 798.

McBRADY & O'CONNOR,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC Proctors in Admiralty. Rooms 67 and 68, Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto. L. V. MoBrady. T. J. W. O'Connor, TELEPHONE 2625.

J. T. LOFTUS,

DARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Conveyancer, Etc. Offices: Room 78, Canada Life Bailding, 40 to 46 King Street West, Toronto. Telephone 2410.

HEARN & LAMONT,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROC-TORS in Admirally, Notaries &c., Offices: Toronto and Tottenham, 47 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. W., Toronto ; Bond's Block, Tottenham

EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A. Residence, 255 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Toronto Telephone 1040.

ANGLIN & MALLON,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR IES, &c. Offices: Land Security Chumbers, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto.
F. A. Anglin. Jas. W. Mallon, LL.B

TYTLER & McCABE,

PARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Offices: 9 Adelaido Street East, Toronto. Money to Loan.
J. Tytler. C. J. McCabe.
Telephone 2096.

WILLOUGHBY, CAMERON & LEE DARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notarios, Deto, Offices: Equity Chambers, oor Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto. Bolton and Oakville, Ont. Telephone 1538.

Cable Address, "WILCOUST, Toronto.
W. B. WILCOUST, E. D. D. CAMBRON, B. W. T. J. EMP. B. C.

F. B. GULLETT & SONS

ental and Architectural Sculptors and rs of Monuments, Tombs, Mausoleums, Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Crosees, Had and Scrolls, All kinds of Cemetery Work, and Encaustic Tilleg, Etc. For 21 years or . of Church and Lombard streets. Now

740-742 YONGE ST. A few doors south of Bloor street

COWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE

FAMOUS BLEND COFFEE

DR. TAFT'S-ASTHMALENE., GURES (Glice a Night's., Exercit files) and ASTHMA all Night resping for break for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P.O. address will mail Trial Bottle Dr. G. Tart Bros. Med. Co., FREE 186 West Adelaide Street, FREE

Why should a chimney-sweep be a good whist-player? Because he's always following soot.

An old physician, retired from practice placed in 16 hards by an East India my and an extensive placed in 16 hards by an East India my and placed in 16 hards by an East India my and permanent curred to Commption, Catarri, Asthma, and all Threat and India an extensive and related across the control of the 16 hards by the matter and the 18 hards by the 1

Dunn's Mustard

FROM RICH FLAVOURED ENGLISH SEED SOLD IN Be, and 10c, TINS.

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard

GEO. WESTON

499 YONGE ST. and will be pleased to see any of his old friends and customers

Empress Hotel

TORONTO -Terms: \$1,50 per day.-

CHURCH WINDOWS MEMORIALS

Stained Glass Co. LIMITED 87 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO CHARLES J. MURPHY

Robert McCausland

Ontario Land Surveyor, &c. iurveys, Plans and Descriptions of Properties, Disputed Boundaries Adjusted, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located.

Office: Cor. Richmond & Bay Sts.
TORONTO.
TRILEPHONE 5087.

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

es the following Distinctive M DELICACY OF FLAVOR SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING
TO THE NERVOUS OR
DYSPETTIC.

DYSEEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES

UNRIVALLED.

IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Limited,

Homecopathic Chemiata, London,

England.

PRINTING

THAT

CATCHES

the eye, and the result is that it is read,

THE main feature of our printing is that it appears pleasing to the

EYE and we claim that such work **IS VALUABLE**

CATHOLIC REGISTER

JOR DEPARTMENT

40 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO

The Cry of the BY Child

IGH above Brigid Neilly's house 1611 above Brigid Reilly's house,
Slievedhu, the Dark Hill, rose
threateningly. His shadow
was over all the bog-land, except
where the thatch of her house and t' where the thatch of her house and the spellow of her crops made a patch of gold right under him. He was a big cloud most days for a wide stretch of the bog-land. Else there were no shadows there except the shadows of boulders when the sun lay to the east or the west of them, or the shadows of clouds in the bog-pools, slow-moving, majestic, like a white fleet of ships, or hurry saurrying in a rough game with the sun. Or it might be the shador

of trouble or suffering in human eyes.
There were houses on the bog-land, but they hardly rose high enough to make a shadow; mere tatters of mud

make a shadow; mere tatters of mud and scraws, they were like deserted nests that the bird has no use for. You went into them bent double, and when you were in could see nothing for the sharp smoke that filled your lungs and made your eyes water. But so humble were they, and so much the color of the bog, that you had to be quite near them before you saw they were houses at all.

The dwellers in these cabins farmed patches of land, the fields of which were about the size of a tablecloth, let alone that the rocks stood up here and there in them to turn the point of the finest spade ever made. Poverty there was in the bog-land; famine and fever came so often that quite middle-aged men and women could remember half a score visitations. But poverty, in the worse sense of it, was not known by Brigid Neilly's hearth.

Brian, her father, had toiled early and late to make his daughter the helress she was. He was not only a hard worker, but thrifty and keen at a bargain, so he had been able to leave his girl the house and place, 'he crops and stock, and the golden guineas in the bank; and since Brian went—God rest him!—nothing lad dwindled, be sure, in Brigid's hands.

She was Brian'c daughter in practical qualities. But her mother, who had been taken from school to marry the strong farmer when he was already grey as a badger and hard as flint, had had her part, too. in the shaping of her child.

So Brigid, though she trafficked waser than many men in the selling and buying of cattle, and was knowledgeable in seeds and crops, and had now-fangled ideas upon putting manure in the land, was yet softer than you could have expected of Brian's daughter. The people nodded their heads and saids ow when Brigid broughthome Maureen Daly's child from the other side of the hill, and, herseff little more than a slip of a girl, set up to be rearing another woman's child.

The child of the dead woman was a poor miserable bit of a thing at the other woman's work with help to the door.

The women—and it was surprising what a number of the

cabins and the miserance of the Point—the women were all ready to advise Brigid how the child should be reared.

They were not cheerful advisers,

ready to advise Brigin now the child should be reared.

They were not oheerful advisers, however.

"You will never rear her, Brigid Neilly," said old Moll Sharkey, who had buried so many children that she was reputed wise in the rearing of them, and many a one would rather consult her than the lonely young doctor who had the dispensary over at Breagy.

"Take my word for it," she said, "you'll never rear her. She has the hollows behind the ears that never come but for death."

Then the other women all pressed marer to look at the child, who, with a cry as if she understood, ran to Brigid and clung sobbing with her face buried in her friend's lap.

Then Brigid bade them all begone with an anger that is remembered against her to this day by many. And after that she would take no advice upon the rearing of the child from them that were mothers. And as everyone said, it was the worst foolishness for her, a slip of a girl, to try to do the like without advice.

However, things didn't turn out as the women prophesse 'st all, and Brigid reared the child. It was a thing would have surprised old Brian to see the good milk and eggs she put into the starved little body. She was like a mother to the child; and as time went by you couldn't have known her for Maureen Daly's baby, that had been dwiny from the birth.

Brigid and little Maureen, as time went by, made an odd pair. Maureen was like a soft white kitten with her white face and pale gold hair and great eyes. Erigid, ou the other hand, though handsome, was something of the looks of Slievedhu himself. That is to see the was a street hand, though handsome, was something of the looks of Slievedhu himself.

moody-looking, there was a grandeur about her head and her walk that made pretty girle common beside her. Them that knew her best said Brigid had never any mean little ways in her. She could forgive anything but a lie and deceiffulnes, If she was a trifle hard at times she was just, and once she was your friend it took a deal to shake her. She knew there was plenty of ovil dealing and doing oven in the little londly world about her; but she was not suspicions, for all that, and if she liked you it would be easy to deceive her.

even in the little lonely world about her; but she was not suspicious, for all that, and if she liked you it would be easy to deceive her.

She was not one to love by halves, and she loved little Maureen entirely. She was not one to love by halves, and she loved little Maureen entirely. She was of the lonely natured ones that have never given away their feelings in bits here and there, and so have a deal to give when the time comes. She loved Maureen like a mother long childles.

"Brigid, child," said the priest to her once, "how will it go with Maureen who would have children of your own?"

"I've never yet seen the man l'd put master over me," said Brigid; "but if it should come so, Maureen won't be the loser, Father."

She was capable of any rashness of generosity to Maureen in those days. After the priest had spoken with her he went away and said that the boys might as well give up cooking their caps at Brigid. Better by far, he said, wait till Maureen was marriage able and send the matchmaker to Brigid for hers. But though he said it with a twinkling eye, and was ever a man for a Joke, people said there was sense in it.

Yoars went, and Maureen was growing a big slip of a gurl, and Brigned.

with a twinkling eye, and was ever a man for a joke, people said there was sense in it.

Years went, and Maureen was growing a big slip of a girl, and Brigid no longer as young as she had been. In those parts where a man keeps young while he is unmarried and a girl is old at twenty-five, Brigid began to be looked upon as an old maid. Little by little the matchmakers had grown tired of her rebuffs, and the last betaken themselves to more willing sweethearts. It seemed like enough that there would be no marriage made under Brigid's roof till little Maureen's turn came. For no one ever supposed that Brigid would have passed by all the straight, handsome lads, with no reproach to them out their poverty, to take up at last with Tom Dwyer.

Bull, stranger things have happened, and Tom Dwyer's persistence knew no bounds. He was a little, olderly, ugly fellow, and the only thing that could be said for him was that he wasn't a fortune-hunter, for he was well off himself and could have had his pick of the rich farmers' daughters over Omagh side. But Brigid never looked his way nor gave him the kind word, so it seemed like enough he'd have his perseverance for nothing.

When haureen was fifteen and a pretty slip of a thing, as white and soft as bogootton, what should Brigid do but send her to boarding-school at the Convent at Omagh.

"You got on yourself without the opinion of the neighbours." What is she that she skould be better than you?"

"I know the more what the want of it is," Brigid answered, more patiently that the she had and a pretigation of the residual particular that and a pretty to her, and she stood for the opinion of the neighbours.

"I know the more what the want of it is," Brigid answered, more patiently that the she had the contract of the patiently that the she had the contract of the patiently than the want of it is," Brigid answered, more patiently that the contract of the

you?"

"I know the more what the want of it is," Brigid answered, more patiently than she was used to.

"What'll you do with her after?" said Mary Laverty again. "You make her too good for her place."

"Then her place must come up to her," said Brigid, and the saying was a dark one to the neighbours, but they got nothing more for answer.

It was while Maureen was at the Convent that Con Heffernan eame into Brigid's life. He was the son of a farmer from the Finn Valley, and nephew to Molsheen Heffernan, who, dying the fall of the year, let her little place to the boy she had never seen. It wasn't much of a place; a little sabin with two windows upon the flank of Slievedhu, and looking into Brigid's kitchen chimney; a few fields all heather and bog cotton. But the place was the woman's own to leave, and the little fields might come to something in the hands of a strapping lad like Con.

He came into the bog-land like a bit of sunshine. He had travelled about to places where there are no mountains up in the sky, and the cry of the sea is never heard. Lonesome it would be to them who opened their cyses on the mountains and heard first he seasong; but if wasn't in your blood to care for these things, maybe the country like a garden, that Con Heffernan talked about, would be likelier to make you bright and laughing as Con was.

He set in to dig old Molsheen's fields as if he had a lifetime to do it in, instead of gesting the land ready for the potatoes this side of Christmas. It was a mild, brighter autumn, and the storms delayed longer than usual; and to watch Con Heffernan at the digging, you'd think he had the year before him.

Sing he would at his work, a thing unknown among the sad-faced people thereabouts; and his heart was more in the singing than in the digging. If but the smallest child went by the road he'd be striding over for a bit of a talk, and presently the neighbours found out what a pleasant ladhe was, and one or another would come discoursing him for half an hour or so—and a pleasant half-hour in th

Dan shook his head at his new par-

ishioner.
"You're not used to our land, Con, he said. "It takes more patient than a young child. Go on as you'regoing, my lad, and you won't see potato the year."

Potato the year."

Sether." Con.

ne said. "It takes more patience than a young child. Go on as you're going, my lad, and you won't see a potato the year."

"Planty of time, Father," Con would respond with his winning smile. "I'll put the comether over them as soon as I set to work in earnest." He walked into Brigid Noilly's kitchen one day to beg a sod of turf for a light for his pipe. Brigid answered him shortly, for she wasn't under Molsheen's farm not to know the way the lad was idling his time. But Con's oyes were full of admiration as he looked at her olurning, and her round arms, brown and beautiful, bare above the olbow.

He bent to the smoudering turf to blow it into a glow. As he lifted his head, he smiled at Brigid, whose grave oyes were upon him. It was his way to smile roguishly at women; but something went through Brigid like a shock. Her arms for a moment jerked at the churning and atopped. Then she went on again, but the long lashes lay over her eyes, and the waves of colour were throb bing from her heart over her bosom and neck and into her quiet face.

It was the beginning of Brigid's infatuation for Con Heffernan that set all the vise women wagging their fortunation for Con Heffernan that set all the vise women wagging their fortunation for Con Heffernan that set all the vise women wagging their fortunation for Con Heffernan was walking Brigid's fields like a master, and Molsheen's land was left with the spads sticking in the bit of it that was turned to show Con Heffernan's industry.

There were things said, be sure, and many a laugh over Brigid's infatuation

souscen's land was left with the spade sticking in the bit of it that was turned to show Con Heffernan's industry.

There were things said, be sure, and many a laugh over Brigid's infatuation for a boy ten years her junior. But Brigid heard none of them, and went about handsomer than ever, as if a life had come into her beauty and made it glow and burn.

The most ill-natured couldn't say she was to be married for her money. Let alone that a child could see Con Heffernan had no craft in him, it was plain that he doted on Brigid. Something came over him in those days that made Father Dan, quietly observant, whisper to himself that maybe Brigid was going to make a man of the lad. There was that in Con's cardess blue eyes when he looked at her that said he knew he wasn't good enough for her. "Nor you wouldn't be, Con, my boy," said the priest under his breath, after he had surprised that look, "not if you were a thousand times the man you are." Still, he knew that the humility was a good sign.

Con was for having the wedding at Easter, hut Brigid in this one thing stood out against him. Maureen was to come home at the midsummer, and she must have time to get used to the change before they were married.

"She has always been the first, said Brigid simply, and her eyes had the pity of a woman's when her young child is pushed out of place by a later waid Con Heffernac. half lauchlug and

omid is busined solved in the said Con Heffernar, half laughing and half vaxed. "You love her better than me, collen oge." "No," said Brigid. "I love you the best, or I would not be afraid to hurt her."

"No," said Brigid. "I love you the best, or I would not be afraid to hurt her."

Maureen know nothing of Oon Heffernan till she came home at midsummer, pale as snowdrops in her black school-dress. Brigid tidd her when they were together in the room in the thatch which had been theirs for more than twelve years. She was beautiful as she told it, all flushed with love and joy, and her arms open for Maureen to come to her. Put Maureen's blue eyes grew wider and harder, and dismay covered all her small face. Instead of going into Brigid's loving embrace she turned away her face—dark and frightened. "But what is to become of me, Brigid Reilly? tell me that. What is to become of me?" she said, with cold lips Brigid drew her to her. "What is to become of you? Why things will be as they have been. Whisper, avourneen. I have made my will and it is with the counsellor at Fintona, and if I die you take half and Oon takee half. You have your right in this house, Maureen."

"What talk have you of counsellors and wills, Brigid Neilly?" said Mau-

"What talk have your figure."
"What talk have you of counsellors and wills, Brigid Neilly?" said Maureen festfully. "You will bring in a strange man to the house, and I shall have no place." And so she said for all Brigid's comforting, and Brigid watched her with the eyes of a mother who is sore at heart for her child's jealousy, yet loves it the more.

the style of a messac was soon as the safe for he shall a jealousy, yet loves it the more.

Maureen turned a sillen face on Oon Heffernan when he came in out of the late sunset, and the gold of it on his hair. Oon was of the kind that is not happy under a frown, and he set himself to win Maureen's fayour. At first he went about it laughing, for Maureen was only a child. But Maureen turned her face from him the more.

"He looks at you as if you were the queen of the world," she complaint ed to Brigid, "and me he treats with mockery. Am I a child, to be laughed at?"

the child's friendship by greater gravity, and he attered his ways to please her. But for long he had no reward for his patience and his gentle ways with Maureen, except only the grave smile of approval with which Brigid watched him at his difficult task.

Soon it was September, and people were beginning to wondor if it was not time for Brigid's wedding. Brigid herself had not forgotten that she had promised Con they should be married about the quarter-day, but of late they had not spoken of it. Con had fallen silent after a time of urging an immediate marriage, when to all his prayers Brigid had answered only: "Give me time, let Maureen come round. I couldn't be happy if she were unhappy," and this time Con had not repreached her with loving Maureen before him. Perhaps he knew better.

At last the day was fixed, quite suddenly m the end, for Father Lan was going on a holiday and would have no one but himself to do the marrying of Brigid.

"Lot Maureen go back to the convent," he had said. "A third is not in place in the house of a newly-married couple. Afterwards, Brigid, child, what will you do with her?" and Brigid, with eyes of amazement. "This is her home."

"Shed her beek to her mother's sould Father Dan. "Maka

with eyes of the home."

"Send her back to her mother's people," said Father Dan. "Make what provision you like for her, but send her back."

"You think

what prysulur you the lot bee, so seed her back."

"Ah," said Brigid, "You think the jealousy will be on her, and she will make a shadow by my hearth. But she is a child, and the jealousy will pass."

"Be said by me, Brigid," urged the priest. "Send her home to her own scools."

priest. "

priest. "Send her home to her own people."
But Brigid shook her head, and the priest said no more.
Hor wedding olcthes were made, and her house set in order, when one night she wakened in the early meonlight and missed Maureen's soft breathing from her little bed in its dathing since it was a sound sleeper, because of her industrious life all the long days in the fields, but approaching her wedding she was too happy for steep.
But called Maureen once or twice and received no answer. Then she sprang up in the moonlight and went to the bedside; but there was no one there.

to the bedside; but there was no one there.

She went down the ladder into the kitchen. Shep, the collie dog, lay in the do rway as if on guard, and the place was full of moonlight from the open door. Brigid ran down the pathway from the gate calling Maureen's name, but there was no answer. A sudden great terror leapt into her heart. Could the child have wandered away from her into the world of which she knew so little? And, if so, where should she look for her? As she gazed frantically up and down the her patches of bog the dog tugged at her skirt.

gazed frantically up and down the bare patches of bog the dog tugged at her skirt.

"At." sighed Brigid, with a great relief, "you know where shie is. Take me to her, good dog; good old Shep." The dog looked up at her and then led the way. Brigid followed. It took her through the stackyard and down the rutty boreen to a group of hazel-trees in the middle of a little field overhanging a holy well. Far off Brigid saw the glummer of something white and guessed it to be Maureen. Her feet went on the quicker.

off Brigid saw the glummer of something white and guessed it to be Maureen. Her feet went on the quicker.

But as she came nearer she saw there were two people. With a great throb of fear that made her stop a minute she saw that Maureen had dung herself on the neck of a man. She could see the girl's face lifted in the monlight, but the max was half turned away, and he looked as though his eyas were on the ground.

Brigad was for reshing forward to snatch her lamb from the wolf who had led her into deceit and stolen meetings by night, but as she would have suprised the pair, Maureen's voice broke out in words that turned Brigid's heart to stone.

"You think too much of her, Con Heffernan," the voice complained. "You think too much of her and too little of me, She is old and we are young. It is we should be happy and not her."

"Whisht, Maureen, darling," said the man. "She is as much too good for me as the saints above. But her heart is in me. Are we going to break her heart?"

Brigid listened to Con's struggle to be true to her without hearing. Maureen's words had seemed to kill something in her suddenly. It was enough for her to see them there. Con's arms tight around Maureen, Con's lips upon her hair. As she turned and went back Con's voice followed her, but she heard without knowing what he said.

"Oome, asthoreen," he was saying. "Let me take you home. "Its no thing for a little girl to be out like this, and I'd no right to be listenin' to you when you asked me to come." Brigid lay a'l night cold as a stone. When the day came she stood by Maureen's bed and bade her go to her mother's people.

that is not happy under a frown, and he set himself to win Maureen's fayour. At first he went about it 'aughing, for Maureen was only a child.
But Maureen turned her face from him the more.

"He looks at you as if you were the queen of the world," she complain; det o Brigid, "and me he treats with mockery. Am I a child, to be laughed at?"

After that Brigid spoke to Con Heffernan that he chould try to win stayed away all evening, and when

she came back Maureen was gone. A day or two later all the neighbors knew Maureen had gone to her mother's people and that Con Hefferman had followed her. Then there was pity for Brigid; but the first comers with cutious sympathy found the door abut in their faces. Even Father Dan, who loved Brigid like a father, fell silent before her white face. "Better let her be," said he to himself, as he turned from her door with his head on his breast "Only God can heal such a wound."
But sensations were not over. Be-

God oan heal such a wound."

But sensations were not over. Before Father Dan could start on his holiday, Tom Dwyer was with him on a business which made the priest stare with surprise and dismay. Brigid's wedding day was fixed. There was to be no alteration except in the bridegroom. Father Dan implored Brigid to walt—not to marry in a moment of augar and despair. Srigid looked at him with a set face and again he fell silent. On a wet at tumn morning, when the rain beat aga not the windows of the mountain chapel and the little crops of the poor people were weshed out of the earth. Tom Dwyer and Brigid Neilly were made man and wife.

One condition Brigid had made was that Tom Dwyer should come to her house, not she to his, and so it was. They settled down together, and things went or well enough to all showing. Only Brigid's husband and the priest guessed at the tragedy behind Brigid's est face.

Com Heffernan and his young wife were living up there in the cabin that looked down on Brigid's thatch. Tom Dwyer often cast an eye that way and noticed that things looked poorer than ever. Rumors came to him that the young couple were not happy and were very poor. Maureen hadn't the health for the hard life and poverty, and though you might see Con working day after day in the wet bits of fields, it was plain that the man wasn't making much out of it. He lost his brightness and his handsome looks little by little. Maureen wailed and complained incessantly, till the heart would have been taken out of a better man than poor Con.

If Brigid know these things, she made no sign. She went her old way, managing her place, and buying and selling her cattle as of old, not as if her man had lifted anything of a burden off her. And, indeed, Tom had his own affairs to look to.

In the year that followed their marriage things did well with them—as well as they did badly up at Molsheen's farm. No one noticed except Tom, and maybe the priest, that the light had gone from Brigid's eye, and the colour from her cheek. But Tom Lever's las

Brigid looked over her flourishing fields and laughed.

"What of it, Tom Dwyer?" she asked.

"She's your own flesh and blood, asthoreen," said the man timidly.

"I said I'd see her hungry and thirsty" said Brigid. "I won't go back of my word."

"Tis not the heart of you that's speakin', Brigid, my woman," said Tom Dwyer. "We can spare them something for the sake of the childher that are comin'."

But Brigid turned on him in a white fury, and bade him go out of her sight that dared to name the woman's child to her, and vowed again that she would see Maureen begging for life, and laugh te refuse it to her. Tom Dwyer was frightened for her, and said no more.

Brigid's child came into the world, a weak, alling little thing, that did nothing but cry. But when it was born, Brigid seemed like a new woman. She lay with it against her breast, hush-o-ing to it, and with so soft and happy a smile on her face that they trembled to tell her the child had no strength to live. For a little while she held her heaven of happiness; then it seemed to drift from her, and as the knowledge came to her, it was as though someone was cutting bits of her heart away with a knife. Yet, through all the fear and the anguish, her sound health brought herself back to life and strength.

It was after those hours when Brigid had watched the child dying, and

her sound health brought herself back to life and strength.

It was after those hours when Brigid had watched the child dying, and prayed hard for God to take it, that she turned to her husband and gave him the first kies of her own will. He had been more than woman-tender to her, and in that hour, for the first time, the two hearts met above the cradle of the dead child.

But all night, in the wind and the rain, Brigid heard her lamb crying outside in the night for the warm breast he had turned from; and the pain of the milk made her like one with a fewer.

In the morning those that flock together where there is a death came into

Brigid Dwyer's house. They came and went for hours, ate and drank, prayed, departed, and came again. Then through the faver of the milk and the crying of her lamb in the rain, Brigid Dwyer hard what somewas caying, that Maureen Heffernan was like to die, and the child pining to death for the want of the breastmilk.

She stood un from the carner where

was me to death for the want of the breastmilk.

She stood up from the corner where
she was sitting and drew her shawl
about her head. Before they knew
she had gone cut from amongst them.
Her husband caught her up as she
wont. For a moment he thought her
mind had given way. Then, as he
looked in her face, he saw the strange
hope that had broken over it.

"Go back," she said, "and stay
with him. I go to feed Maureen's
child; and as I do to her may the
Mother of God do to me and mine!"
She stood at the door of the wrethed
cabin where a gaunt man, the ghost
of Con Heffernan, crouched by the
embers, and in the corner Mau-sea
lay silent with the child creeping and
crying against her. Con Heffernan
stood up and his face was humble.

"If you come in friendship, Brigid
Dwyer, you are welcome," he said; "if
you come in hatred your vengeance is
here before you."

"My child is dead," she answered,

you come in nature, your come in nature, you."
"My child is dead," she answered, "and he sends me to give his milk to your child."
It her eyes looked at the

your child."

As she said it her eyes looked at the man with indifference, hardly seeing him, indeed. Her heart was with her dead lamb out in the rain, and what elee there was was turning to the dead child's father.

She still stood at the threshold of the house, and on her face the brightness great was seen as the still stood at the threshold of the house, and on her face the brightness great was seen as the still stood at the threshold of the house, and on her face the brightness great was seen as the still stood at the threshold of the house, and on her face the brightness great was seen as the still stood at the threshold of the house, and on her face the brightness great was seen as the still stood at the still stood at

She still stood at the threshold of the house, and on her face the brightness grew.

"God save all here!" she said, with the familiar frish greeting. Then she went to Maurean's side, and took up the crying baby. Hungrily, hungrily she held it to her breast, and as the child fed, her face grew almost happy. She heard no more the crying of her lamb in the rain; and softly, softly with the milk her tears began to flow.

Bo Brigid Dwyer took the child of the man and woman who had betrayed her and fostered it. And the child's mother came back to life in time, because of the case and comfort that Brigid Dwyer brought her. But when she was well, and the child weaned, Brigid gave her the half of her farm and went away to live with her husband the other side of the mountain.

Indian Famine Conditions in Manitoba.

A correspondent of The Weekly Sun sometime since declared that the Galicians located in the Northwest were doing well, and were in a fair way to become comfortably well off. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Nor-Wester now tells a very different story, He says: Your correspondent has just interviewed a gentleman who has returned from the Galician colony north of Yorkton, and his tale of suffering had better be told in his own words:

returned from the Galician colony north of Yorkton, and his tale of sufficing had better be told in his own words:

"I have lately returned from a trip to the Galician colony at Occoked Lake, north of here, and if I had not seen with my own eyes the misery that these poor people are living in I should not have believed it possible that in our prosperous Dominion such squalor and poverty existed. It is paniful to note the emasisted forms of little children, and more painful still to look at is the glassy eye of despair and haunted expression displayed on the countanances of their mothers, but such a sight it has been my misfortune to look upon.

"The first house (if it could be called such) that I visited, contained a man, his wife and five children, all living together in one room 10 feet long by about the same wide. There was no bed, bedding, or furniture of any description whatever in the house and the woman was clad in the long chemise and esrge rug pseuliar to the people. The children were, without exception, clad in only one mesgre linen garment spicee. The food of the family consisted only of snow water and bread made from XXXX flour. The second house visited by me was built of sod and was about 10. feet by 16. The back wall is about four feet high and it possesses one window. In this palatial residence live three families, all in one room, which is all that the house (?) contains, six adults and eight children. No bedding or furniture of any description whatever could be detected around the place. The woman and children were chitched exactly like shose of the first house I visited.

"But why prolong the agony of description whatever could be detected received and the place. The woman of similar casse, but refrain from doing of similar casse, but refrain from doing to the first house I visited.

of similar cases, for the fig. (c).

In the House of Commons on Mon day, in reply to a question by Mr. Davin, Mr. Sifton said that in his opinion it was quite impossible the above report could be correct. He would, however, take immediate steps to have the matter inquired into.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to the throat and affections of the throat and choest. This is precisely what Bickle's anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Farewell to the Rev. Father McGuire

CEBRIDGE, Feb. 12.—A numbe friends tendered the Rev. Fathe of the friends tendered the Rev. Father McGuica a complimentary banquet at the Queen's Hotel last Tucaday evening. The bill of fare was perhaps the finest ever put up in Bracchridge. There were about 60 gentlemen present. After the disposal of the loyal toasts, and the "Governor-General and the Parliaments of Canada" had been responded to by Mr. A. A. Mahaffy, and "Canada" had been responded to by Mr. H. J. Bird, His Honor, Judge Mahaffy, affored the toast of the evening, and in doing so spoke at considerable length. He spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to preside as chairman and take pertundent of the evening and in doing so spoke at considerable length. He spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to preside as chairman and take pertundent of the second of the pleasure of the decision of the pleasure of the spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to preside as chairman and take pertundent of the second of the pleasure of the spoke o

ADDRESS.
To the Rev. P. J. McGuire:

illuminated address then took place.

To the Rev. P. J. McGuire:

We, some of your many friends as Bracobridge, feel that we cannot allow your removal from our town to take place without some expression of kindness toward you. During your residence here you have ever shown warm interest in the welfare of the whole community. As a public spirited citizen your influence has invariably been for town, while private and individual friendship for you is universal.

We are sorry to lose iyou, and take this opportunity of stating that your many admirable qualities of head and heart have won for you a lasting place in our memory.

In presenting you with the accommany admirable qualities of head and leart have won for you a lasting place in our memory.

In presenting you with the accommany admirable qualities of head and to value it for the kindly feelings which you are held and to value it for the kindly feelings which you are held and to value it for the kindly feelings which you are held and to value it for the kindly feelings which you have been your work held of work and usefulness, our worst wish is that you may there be "caned" with as hearty good will as to-night.

JOIN TROSSON, W. W. KINSEY, F. COCHRANS.

Bracebridge, Feb. Sth, 1898.

In response, the Rev. Father spoke feelingly of the honor conferred upon him. He was visibly affected. He said the eleven years he had spent here in the two districts were the happiest years of his life, and he felt that he would never again have such pleasant associations. His health was falling owing to the heavy work he had to perform, and the Bishop, out of kindness, had asked him to take Hastings, which is a more compast parish. He declared he had done nothing worthy of the honor which had been done him this evening but he had a system of the growth of the Councillies and praised our public school management.

The health of the Rev. Father Collins, who succeed Rather McGuire

Councillors and praised our public school management.

The health of the Rev. Father Collins, who succeeds Father McGuire was proposed, and the rev. gentleman vasde a nest and happy response.

Mr. Thomas repiled to "Our Mercantile Interests;" Mesers. McNiel, Kent and Willmott to "Our Visitors," E./F. Stephenson to the "Press," and Mr. H. S. May to the "Ladies."

*** **TATHER MCGUIRES** CONGREGATION.

TO THE REVEREND P. J. McGUIRE:

find them entirely readequate to give expression to the feelings of deep regret with which our hearts are filled to-day. From the moment we heard that you would likely be called to take oharge of the important parish of Hastings, we were sellish oncogh to hope that it might fall to another's lot to embrace the call. Our preduct of the control of the

Sigood on behalf of the congregation of which we ask you to accept it is a tangible memento of the esteem of respect in which you are hold and or value its for the hindly foolings which you could be again transferred to now it in the considered this the most members with it shart you may there be "caned" with a shearty good will as to sight. Jown Trousson, T. S. Commans.

Bracebridge, Feb. 8th, 1898.

Bracebridge, Feb. 8th

successor in charge here present, the Rev. Father Collins, would be happy in their midst, and the acknowledged qualifications of his body and mind were sufficient to ensure them that their interests would be well looked after. He assured them that he would take with him many fond recollections of the years he spent on the missions of Muskoka, and sekod a remembrance in their pravers for success in his new in their prayers for success in his new field of labor.

Blessing An Altar.

The Rev. Father Macarius and his Syran congregation have had a great dithoulty in finding a suitable place of worehip. Thanks, however, to Mr. J. J. Murphy and the members of St. Vincent de Paul Society that difficulty his been overcome. The Society has placed their large and speacious hall at the disposal of Rev. Father Macarius and his brethren. The Society has also purchased a beautiful altar for them, while Miss Foy and the ladies of St. Michael's Altar Society have kindly furnished all the necessary articles for divine service.

His Grace the Archbishop solemnly blessed the altar on Sunday last. On entering the chapel His Grace was received by the Rev. Father Macarius clothed in the beautiful vestments of the Oriental rite and swinging the censer. He was accompanied by four chanters, who sang the beautiful Syrian service for the reception of a Bishop. After the blessing the Archishop addressed a few impressive words to the assembled congregation on the necessity of obeying their good, holy priest and of living up to the Catholic faith, which they had received from their Christian forefathers. Mr. J. J. Murphy and Mr. P. Hynes, of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, were present.

SYRIAN CATHOLICS

SYMIAN CATIOLICS.

During the last faw years the Catholic population of Toronto and of several other cities and towns of the province has been increased by the immigration of a small colony of Syrian Catholics from the neighborhood of Damaseus and Mount Lebanon. There are now several hundred scattered through the province, who have left homes and country to seek freedom and security of life, which they were never certain of under their Turkish rulers. They are industrious and simple-minded people, speak little English, and are unaccustomed to our Latin ritual, which differs so much from the Eastern. It is not surprising, therefore, that they longed for the ministration of a priest of their own tongue and rite. In answer to earnest appeals from these exiled countrymen, who had not in some cases been to the sacraments for years, Father Macarius—a venerable-looking Syrian priest from Yahleh, on Mount Lebanon—although advanced in years esame—out some months ago to minister to their spiritual wants. He has the whole province for his mission field, but as there are more of them settled in and around Toronto than any other point he has decided to have his fixed residence here. This has been approved by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, who has given the good priest a kindly welcome and every encouragement and assistance in his power. Since his arrival in Toronto he has been asying Mass wherever he could gate toommodation, sometimes at St. Patrick's Church, and recently in the chapel of St. Michael's Hospital. He was, therefore, axious to secure some suitable place where he could gather his flock for Holy Mass and instruction without inconveniencing others. At the suggestion of the Archbishop the Society of St. Vincent de Paul placed St. Vincent's Hall at his disposal, and, as Father Macarius was without means to meet the expense of adapting it for church purpose, they undertook to collect sufficient fund from the generous Catholics of the city for the purpose. This has happily been accomplished, and a suitable altar with fu

away. Now the motion is intended to symbolize the flitting about of the blessed spirits before the throne of God. A description of the different parts of alter ritual with the symbolic meanings attached to them is most interesting.

The vestments differ also from those in use in this country, the stole is joined down the centre, a belt with buckle is worn instead of a girdle, and the chasuble is circular in form with a hole in the centre to let the wearer's head through. When on it falls in graceful folds around the person, and when celebrating the front part is gathered up over the hands. The pricest wears all his vestment while administering the sacrament of Baptier, which is done by immersing the infant in the water three times, and he gives the infant Confirmation immediately after. They use painted, not graven images, and instrumental music has no place in their rivroes. After reading the gospel of the day Father Marcarius preached to his people in a very earnest and impressive manner. He informed them that he had offered up his first Mass in the Hall for the benefactor who had so generously assisted bira in getting the place in order for Divine Service and asked the congregation to pray for them also.

He desires now to make public acknowledgments to the following: His Grace the Archbushop, the Rev. pastors of St. Michael's, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Basil's, St. Helen's and Lourder.

C. O. F.

St. Joseph Court, No. 870, frequently gives open meetings, which always bring good results.

The Court held their open meeting immediately following their regular one on Thursday evening the 28th ult.

The formalities of the regular meeting having opened, the important business only being transacted, several applications received and two initiations. The reports of officers were most satisfactory, showing the treasury well secured to meet emergencies, understanding the severe strain during 1897 in sick bonefits paid out.

The regular meeting then terminated, when the Chief Ranger, J. W. Mogan, requested the members to adjourn to the concert hall, where the visiting brothers and their friends from sister Courts were assembled in large numbers. Chief Ranger Mogan took the chair and presided in a most creditable manner.

The following programme was provided for the coasion; Recitation Master Duffy; piano solo, Master Power; harmonics, T. Harris; vocal solo, O. Hall; vocal duet, C. Tomney and M. Mogan; solo, M. Parker; song (selected), Mr. Dennis; song (comne), Mr. Finigan; solo, Mr. Carley; "Origin and Growth of the O.O.F.," Provincial Chief Ranger Lee's song (selected), Mr. Dennis; song (comne), Mr. Finigan; solo, Mr. Carley; "Origin and Growth of the O.O.F.," Provincial Chief Ranger Lee's song (selected), Mr. Dennis; song comne), Mr. Finigan; solo, Mr. Carley; "Origin and Growth of the O.O.F.," Provincial Chief Ranger Lee's song (selected), Mr. Dennis; song conditional provided for the origin and Growth of the O.O.F. is composed of in and brought joud applause and several encores. Provincial Chief Ranger Lee's discourse on the growth and benefits of the O. O. F. is composed of in Oanada. Rev Fathers McEntee and Trieb, composed of in Oanada. Rev Fathers McEntee and Finegan gave short addresses of encouragement. Mr. Geo. Duffy, Dr. Brown, J. J. Nightingale and other also responded. An oyster supper followed.

After the inner wants were favored the committee supplied some choice brands of cigars. A unanimous voto o

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Fills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowds from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoas, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee's Fills and find them the bost medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

LATEST MARKETS

TORONTO, Feb. 16, 1898,
The receipts of grain on the street re-day were small; prices were firme
Wheat—Steady, one load of sell
85j straight and one load of geose a
white. Barley
Onts
Pees
Buckwheat
By
Hay
Drased hogs
Orased hogs

OFFICE AND YARD:
FRONT ST. NEAR BATHURST,
TELEPHONE No. 182.

Established 1856.

P. BURNS & CO'Y

COAL AND WOOD

Head Office—SS King St. Last, Toronto, Telephone No. 131.

Branch Offices:—388; Yoxos St., Telephone No. 151.

546 Quren St. West, Telephone No. 18.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED UNDER LEG.SLATIVE AUTHORITY.

OAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street. Toronto.

DIRECTORS

HON, SIR FRANK SMITH, SERATOR, Freeldent,
EUGENE O'KEEFE. Vice-President.
WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD/STOOK.

SOLICITOR: JAMES J. FOY, Q.O.

Deposits Received from 20c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures,

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debenturese purchased,

No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property.

Office Hourz—2 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saurdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

JAMES MASON, Manager.



Wash **Fabrics**

This week has seen a large opening of new season Wash Fabrics—very pretty goods and prices special to start the spring season. We mention four special lines:

four special lines:

32-in. Fine and Fancy Scotch Zophyrs, in stripes and fancy checks, and plates, to be much were and plates, to be much were and plates, and plates, to be much were and plates, and series and fancy checks, much sought by ladies, for blouses and shirt waists, in green, blue, plak, mauve, black and white, special per yard.

27-in. Fancy Scotch Zephyrs, 'fine quality, fast colors, small checks and stripes, in black, blue, plak, mauve and green, special.

36-in. Percales, in very fine quality, fast colors, including Roman stripes, and fancy plates and checks, in pluk, green, black and white and blues, specially suitable for ladies' dresses and blouse waists, and for children's weer, the regular price per yard was 15c, special. 15 15

Out-of-town shoppers should read this daily store news as they would the local columns. In many ways it is a more profitable news. You can

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO.LIMITED S. W. COR. 170-1-4-6-8 1 and 8 YONGE AND YONGE QUEEN ST QUEEN STS. STREET. WEST..

order anything by mail.

THE **POPULAR** CHOICE

It is true there are cheaper panos than those that bear our name. There are various grades in all lines of manufacture. We do not make a cheap piano, but we give a high-class instrument at as reasonable price as large facilities at wide experience make post-ble. A piano that will tast, keep well in tune, and always please, is the kind you want.

Heintzman & Co. 117 King St. W., Toronto

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER WORK

JOHN HANRAHAN,

No. 25 MAITLAND STREET, TORONTO.

WESTERN **ASSURANCE** INCORPORATED COMPANY

CAPITAL 2,000,000

FIRE and MARINE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT HON GEO A. COX VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGEM DIRECTOR J. J. KENNY

DIRECTORS
Hon S. C. Wood.
Geo McMurrich, Esq.
H N Balrd, Esq.
H N Balrd, Esq.
Robert Beaty, Esq.
C. C. Foster, Secret y.

SOLICITORS
Mesers. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Creelm

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Building, Merchandies, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo and Treight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam. . by steamer to British Ports

WM. A. LEE & SON 10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST TELEPHONES 592 AND 2075.

THE TEMPERANCE AND General Lite Assurance Co.

OFFERS THE

Best Plans and Rates
And the Most
Desirable Forms of

Life Insurance Obtainable.

For desired information apply to an Agent ef the Company or to H. SUTHERLAND, Manager,

HON. G. W. LOSS, President,

HEAD OFFICE: "Globe" Building, corner Jordan and Melinda streets, Toronte. The Promotion of Thrift and Industry

The York County

Loan and Savings Co. 18 DOING

It has an army of thirty thousan.)
It has an army of thirty thousan.)
It embraces the whole family, men,
women and children.
It loans upon homes on the sinking
und plan. LITERATURE FREE.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, President, Conf. Life Building, Torontos

THE ONTARIO

MUTUALLIFE

WATERLOO, ONT.

OVER \$20,000,000.00 IN FORCE

W. 8. HODGINS,
Supt. of Agendes.
GEO. WEGGENST,
J. L. TROY, Financial Agent,
J. L. TROY, Financial Agent,
So Advince St. East, TORONTO

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE **INSURANCE CO.**

OF ONTARIO, LTD.

Oor, Adelaide and Victoria SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - \$354,900.00

Issues most attractive and liberal Pol Foremost in desirable features. Vacancies for good, reliable Agents. E. MARSHALL, Secretary E. F. CLARKE, Manag, Directory