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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VII.-No. 6.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE MANNER OF OATH-TAKING.

A judgo lately made a pronouncement against the use of the Bible as an instrument for eath taking. His ground of objection was that people were nuncessarily exposed to disease, by having to put lips to a dirty volune, which had been already kissed by all sorts of persons. He had once, he added, allowed a man to dispense with the ceremony altogether because a previous witues had had an offensively sore mouth: and according to current modical theories it was quite likely the germs or bacilli of his disease had been deposited on the book's cover.

There is force and sense in this view It is decidedly unpleasant, putting the danger altogether out of view, to have to kies a book which has just been indelicately, not to say, slobberingly handled by one or more who are not over studious of personal cleanliness. A heaving stomach may communicate its unsteadiness to the brain, and so impair even an honest witness' testimony. It concerns the law therefore, or, at least its administrators, to see that such a risk be not run. Avoidable causes of danger should not be permitted, and much less should they be anotioned in the premises.

And if there is, as this judge thinks, real danger in the present mode of

causes of danger should not be permitted, and much less should they be sanctioued in the premises.

And if there is, as this judge thinks, real danger in the present mode of taking an oath, the cause can be easily removed. Let the book be banished, and some other instrument be found which will not be open to the same objection. For nobody, I suppose, considers that our present way of doing things in ourt has more than the claim of old custom to recommend it. Any other way that is enitable to the circumstance will do as well, and the learned profession who have most to do with these matters ought to have no difficulty in finding it.

We think there is a good opening for some philosophical lawyer to feather his cap by a good essay on this subject. And that because, allowing full weight to the judge's reason, we are persuaded there are still stronger grounds for wiching a change. The world is moving and what may have been admirable in its day is found utterly out of keeping with present circumstances. When all men unbesitatingly believed the Bible to be the word of God, it was natural they should use it as it is still used by ourselves. But who will pretend that that is true now? And is it not a shock to christian feeling when, any, a Jow or an infidel can derange the order of courts, and feel, therefore, under the obligation of being simply silent or what concerns their essential management. Cuique in sua artecached what concerns their essential management. Cuique in sua artecached with the order of the diguided or even the becoming in the swearing in of the intry? I saw the thing one and was

lawyers see to that, and regulate it. But even a layman may claim the right to criticise and protest against some scenes common enough in the neighborhood of the bench. What is there of the diguified or even the becoming in the swearing in of the interest of the diguified or even the becoming in the swearing in of the interest of the diguified or even the becoming in the swearing in of the interest of the diguified or even the becoming in the swearing in of the interest of

little calculated to inspire either awe or reverence. I know the essence of an oath it not in the kissing of a book; but since that is the prescribed way, the termination of the act, and the outer evidence that a man has aworn, it would be best to make it as serious and solemn as possible. Can the present mode be made and at all? Religious mun it is true will mover fail in due respect, but what of the may who are not so minded? Is it not a kind of profanation of the hely sook to the it in the hands of men who eoff at it, or at least care nothing about it?

And then as to that juror who puts his handkerchief before his lips; was it to avoid tenching the unclean book; or from a worse motive, the child of stupid perverted ignorance, leading him to think he escaped being sworn, if the failed of actual contact with the bible? We have heard of men capable of such dangerous folly.

Considerations like these which might easily be multiplied, point towards the windom, if not netual necessity, of looking into our present mode of administering satis, with a view to discover if we could not change it without any loss and with much gain.

Mr. J. W. Mallon, Chairman.

With Dr. McFaul as presiding officer, the Collegiate Institute Board held its inaugural meeting on Wednesday ovening the 1st., when the officers of the year were chosen. Dr. MacCallum and Mr. J. K. Leslie, now members of the board, took their seats for the first time. On the motion of Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P. yeconded by Mr. Frank Donton, Mr. J. W. Mallon, was unanimously elected Chairman for the year, and took the chair amid applause. Mr W. E. Caiger was, on motion of Messrs. T. L. Church and George L. Wilson elected Honorary Secretary. There was some little discussion over the appointment of a Striking Committee to choose the standing committees Mr. Laxton, who was let to film and an omphatic objection. Mr. Alex. Fraser, who moved the Striking Committee to choose the standing committees Mr. Laxton, who was let to film and an omphatic objection. Mr. Alex. Fraser, who moved the Striking Committee to choose the standing that there was no use meddling with the Striking Committee as the membership of all the committees had been arranged. Not with standing this acrosm, the strikers went out, and in a few minutes returned with the following list of committee arrangements:—School Managoment—James Vilson. Dr. Prue, I. L. Clurch, T. A. Hashings, L. V. McBrady, Frank Deuton, Dr. Forguson, J. W. Mallon
Priperty—Mr. O'Connor, Dr. MacCallum, Alex. Fraser, John Laxton, E. Schoff, W. E. Caiger, J. K. Leelie and the Public School Representative, not yet chosen.

Mr. J. Reserved Mr. E. F. Clarke and Mr. G. L. Wilson was elected Chairman of School Management, and Mr. C. L. Wilson were nominated for Chairman of Finance. Mr. Was on without a contest. Mr. E. F. Clarke and Mr. G. L. Wilson were nominated for Chairman of Finance. Mr. Was on without a contest. Mr. E. F. Clarke and Mr. G. L. Wilson were nominated for Chairman of Finance. Mr. Was on without a contest. Mr. E. F. Clarke and Mr. G. L. Wilson were nominated for Chairman of Finance. Mr. Was on withdrow, and Mr. Clarke was declared elected.

To an

stated that no information had been recently received regarding the cadet corps.

Mr. G. L. Wilson stated that surtable board rooms in the new City Hall wore being looked up. The board ordered the Property Committee to continue looking.

Mr. T. L. Church moved for a special committee, consisting of Messra Clarko, Leslie, Pyne, Church, Hastings, Ferguson, Denton, Frasor, Raf and Elliott, to wait on the Minister of Education, requesting him at the present session of the Legislature to amend the high school curriculum so as to give more prominence to commercial and industrial branches of education in our schools Mr. Frank Deaton sr. it the law had for several years given power for the establishment of technical clareses. The fault, he thought, was largely with the board itself, which had not taken advantage of its powers.

Mr. Church said the regulations required to be changed and the curriculum amended. There were east not the schools now where pupils had at out some of the hours doing nothing because the studies were not properly arranged.

Mr. Fracer objected to the board giving tower to a committee to speak on this important question without a full didn't it desired, and he was inclined to thick much of the power wanted was vested in the board. Mr. Church said in the board should know with the committee of the course of studies at the schools so as to provide that cortain specified subjects receive special attention and at how far this could be carried out in the respective schools.

A motion by Mr. Church favoring amalgamation at the end of the current year was ruled out of order on the ground that it desired, and he was inclined to the course of studies at the schools so as to provide that cortain specified subjects receive special attention and at how far this could be carried out in the respective schools.

A motion by Mr. Church favoring amalgamation at the end of the current year was ruled out of order on the ground that the regules chools.

Mr. Fraser put in a notice of motion for a special committee to

TRIL THE DRAF —Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggles. Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas Ecturrate Oli, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure in consequence I acceived an order to send half a dozen by express to Woxford, Ireland, this week."

FATHER KELLY

SAYS FAREWELL.

Very Rev. Thomas Kelly was presented with an address and a purse of gold by Mayor Ryan and the Catholic men by Mayor Ryan and the Catholic mon and women of Kingston upon the occasion of his leave taking from the city and people with whom he had for so many years been most intimately as sociated. Speaking in reply to the address Father Kelly said: Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of St. Mary's Congregation—I have some considerable experience gathered during my twenty odd years of priestly life, but I have nover the had any experience such as the cir-

years of priestly life, but I have nover yet had any experience such as the circumstances in which I flud myself placed at this moment. On this account let me claim your indulgence, which I claim on another account also, namely that till I heard just now your beautiful address, I had not an opportunity of perusing it. However, what can I say, beyond expressing to you my carnest and sincere thanks for your official and warm approbation upon my priestly life among you. When I say that I thank you everything is said.

I venture to observe, however, that this public act of yours, the representatives of the Catholics of Kingston, has important aspects and will prove of manifold advantage. In the first place, I think that it will prove satisfactory to the Archbishop, It could not be otherwise. What can be more agreeable to the Bishop of a discose than to receive proof that his priests and people work together in sympathy and harmony. I such a happy condition of things not in itself an evidence that the interests of religion are safeguarded and the affairs of the Church conducted and the affairs, in which I stated my opinions frooly and affocion subsisted in this congregation and joined us together in the several projects which marked the life of the Church in Kingston. I felt an assurance in my own heart that I enjoyed the esteem and respect of St. Mary's congregation. During our 1 og years together we had our conflicts fit I may use so strong a word to describe our distribution of the conducted and ultimate understanding after full and residuations in the properties of the conduction

more, since I know the sacrifice which it implies.

Whilst I offer you, therefore, once again the grateful feelings of my heart for all your kindnesses throughout our years of peaceful intercourse, I beg you to remember me in prayer, as I will consider it ever my duty to be mindful or you and yours before the altar of God.

Americans and Filipines in Conflict.

London, Feb. 6 — A Manila despatch to The Morning Post confirmed by official advices to Washington and Madeil says: The splundid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several solitors were attacked by natives

in the streets. Licut. Charles Hogan and Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Licut. Col. Cotton was attacked by a nettwo with a several way to the front. He kitled his assailant with his nvolver. A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the second Reserve Hospital. Col Wilham G. Sanith died of apoplexy Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig River and drowned. Several hundreds were taken prisoners. In a subsequent tolegram the following statements are made: "Last night (Saturday) and to-day's (Sanday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Flitpicos, their killed being reported as a mounting to thou sands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed it is now known that the attack was fully expected, and that every precaulion had been made to meet the enemy. "Frieng slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralised. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack to night. "A poincaid of private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Here to the an analysis of the fillings to the state was the secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Here for the trunches are being cared for in the American togetists."

St. Mary's Catalolic Literary and Atheletic Association.

The weekly meeting of the St. Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association was held Saurday evening. There was a good at the Saurday evening. There was a good at the mount of routine business of the consideration of the mount of routine business of the conclusion of the meeting an impromptu entertainment was held. Songs wore rendered by Messer, Will Henry, P. Ford, D. Murphy and Joe Drohan and a recitative number by Mr. Wm. Kelly, a most pleasant evening was then brought to a close by a short lecture by Mr. Carey.

The concert to be given by this energetic association on Feb. 14th in St. Androw's Hall bids fair to be most snecessful. With such an exceptionally strong programme embracing the name of Miss Chapin, Bert Hurvey, the Schubert McLe Quartette, Miss Collies and Mrs. McCarthy, the members hope to have a most excessful reway and Athletic Association in the brotherly spirit of our society respectfully extend to Messer. James and Simon J. Breen, as well as to the family a sincere expression of sympathy in the loss they have suffered by the death of a sister:

That our condolence is sumilarly offered to Mr. Juhn V. Powers on the death of

a sister:
That our condolance is similarly offered to Mr. John T. Powers on the death of his father in-law.

The North American Life.

The North American Life,

On Thursday last the annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company was held at the head offices in this city. A summary of the report submitted thereat will be found in this sism of The Rossynk—a summary the report of the report submitted thereat will be found in this issue of The Rossynk—a summary most greatifying as evidence of the continued prospective of this progressive institution. The new business written has reached point in the company's higher and property of the result of the company's higher and the company's the last same defended the company's standing as related to its competence. But an extending the company, whose name entitles it competitors. But an item which elicited the heatty applians of the meeting areas in the company's standing areas in the company, whose name entitles it competitors. But an item which elicited the heatty applians of the meeting areas in the company, whose name entitles it competitors with a view to permitting it to traveau but of the meeting areas in continued expansion of the business. The company, whose name entitles it to continue a expansion, had recently undergone a searching and critical examination by two insurance Government officials from the United States with a view to permitting it to traveau but the company, whose name entitles it to continue the expansion, had recently undergone a searching and critical examination by two insurance Government officials from the United States with a view to permitting it to traveau but the company, whose name entitles it to continue the expansion, had recently undergone a searching and critical examination by two insurance for examin

MUSIC RECITAL AT LORETTO ABBEY.

The magnificent new concert hall of Loretto Abbey was crowded to the door on Treasday ovening, Jan. 31st, on the occasion of Miss Do Van syndauding piano recital. A feative seene greeted the appreciative andience, the pretty decoration of diags was very effective, and the pupils, attited in white, were ranged on tiers, making the stage a revelation of youth and beauty, with its own peculiar charm. The opening number on the programme was "The Last Chord" sung in chorus by the pupils, atter which Miss Do Van made her appearance with a graceful easy composure. Her direct selection was Toccata by Bach, which which was followed by Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, the reudering of which proclaimed the young debutante to be possessed of rare musical stalent, keen interpretation of the great master minds of the divine art, and execution both powerful and brilliant. A delightful feature of the programme was the Normandy March by the banjo club, consisting of banjos, guitars and mandolins, under the direction of Mr. Smedley. This lively selection fairly captivated the andience and the young performers were so loudly and perasitently encored that they repeated it much to the delight of every one. Miss Flansgan was charming, as usual, and Miss Mangan and Miss Jordan, who made their first appearance proved themselves brilliant by additions to the success already schlewed by the abbey pupils. Miss De Van again performed, first rendering Valse-Caprice by Strauss-Tausig, and Introduction and Polacoa Erilliant by Chopin, with cello accompaniment by Mr. Paul Habn. The latter beautiful selection closed the first part of the entertamment. Part second began with a lively rendition of Kentucky Babe, sung by St. Coscellachorus, and accompanied by the numerous viriuged instruments—the effect was delightful in the extreme. Liexts Cantingu d'Amour, was avaquisitely played by Miss Do Van, after which Miss Do Van again performed and pleased the audience as a paralliant present with her magnificent voice—a rare contratto of wonderful power

Ottawa Catholics and the Coronation Oath.

applause of the meeting arose in connection with a statement as to a contemplated expansion of the business. The company, whose name entitles it to continental expansion, had recently undergone a searching and critical examination by two insurance Government officials from the United States with a view to permitting it to transact business over there, and after making an independent valuation of the company's assets; they reported to their authorities that the actual market value of them was largely in excess of that shown by the figures in the company's statement. A perusal of the report will show that safety and a commendable conservation have characterised the company's management introughout.

J. M. + J. D.—Athens Church Debt.

Atheus' Church Debt.

Atheus

bers of the Catholic Truth Society are aware that in the near future the Frince of Wales will ascend the throne of England. The Frince, taking the coronation cath in its present form, will insult 16,000,000 Catholics, British subjects. The Society thinks that in this age of tolerance such a thing should be unheard of, and that the matter should be rectified as soon as possible.

out unat use matter should be restified as soon as possible.

The only British subjects who are in-sulted by the coronatron oath are Ca-tholies. Mohammedans and nombers of all other religions who are British subjects are not referred to.

Catholic University Bill Dropped.

LONDON, Feb. 7th.—The Queen's speech to be read in Parliament tomorrow will contain on tiem of importance, either of comment upon the nast year or of announcement of legislation. The new Government measures amounced in it will be concerning the reorganization of the municipal government of Londoniste establishment of a hoard to administer establishment of the method of the control of the contr

GOOD PROGRESS.

The Equity Fire Insurance Helds Its First Annual Meeting.

First Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Sharoholders of the Equity Fire Insurance Company was held at its head offices, 24 King street west, last Wednesday, 15 February 1st. The financial atstement and directors' report showed over \$2, 26, 200,000 of boalcess written during the company's 10 months of operation last year, a surplus of revenue over expeaditure of \$7,981.73 and the security to policyholders were enthusiastic. Much confidence was expressed respecting the Board, the Mansger, Mr. Brown, and the future of the Company.

The members of the fermer Board were unanimously re-elected, namely; Arch. Campbell, M.P., Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., C. C. Van Norman, Judge Morgan, David Carlyls, and H. E. Irwin, Toronto; William Hendric, jr., Hamilton; A. F. MacLaren, M.P. Seleville, Stephen Noxon, Ingercell and C. H. Elliott, Loudon meeting Mr. Campbell was received and Mr. Crawford, Vice the elected for the Australia Carlyls of the Executive Mr. Van Norman, Judge Morgan, David Oarlyls and H. Carwford, Vice the Executive Mr. Van Norman, Judge Morgan and David Carlyls were again chosen.

Rev. Father Jeffcott, of Oshawa, received the sad nows last week of the death of his father in Iroland. Mr. Jeffcott was a nativo of West Kerry, Father Jeffcott received the nows which was entirely unexpected, from Traised. The genial and beloved paster of St. Gregory's has the sympathy of all his friends.

Compared to the street of the street of the street of the street of the street from the second consolers of it only when he fell on the street from loss of blood. He died within six hours in St. Michael's Hospital. Mr. Dissette who was well-known in Toronto, was a married man and leaves a widow. The funcral took place on Monday morning from St. Michael's Cathedral.

Miss Ida Veronica (Vera) Mason, youngest daughter of Mr. John R. Mason, and nice of Col. Mason, died at Grace Hospital on Saturday last Sa was a young lady of great promites as a student, and her death was heard of with deep regret. The funeral took place on Tuesday from St. Patrick's Church to St. Michael's Cometery R. I. P.

St. Mary's Parish Hall.

The second meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's was held on Sauday after noon. Very Rev. J. J. McCaun, Adm. presided. A goodly number of additional subscriptions to the building fund were received.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 111, C.M.B. A., Toronto, Oat, a resolution of condidence was passed in rogard Recording-Secretary, Brother Thomss to the death of the esteemed O'Neil.—P. J. Dollan, President, R. Murrhy, Rec. Sec.

Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J. P. Lafargeville, N. Y. writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmeleo's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed They are the best medicine I have over used." In fact as great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify that diseases of almost overy name and nature are driven from the body.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND SCOTLAND

CARLOW.

The Carlow papers publish an or-nouncement of the death of Mr. Richard No. 10, or Know kinrane, at the advance of age of 94, who was almost the last of a remarkably long-lived family. His age of 94. Who was almost the tains of 1 remarkably lons-lived family. His father died in 1857 at the patriarchal age of 112. One brother of deceased survives and lives in Detroit, Michigan. He is now aged 89. A first cousin (mother of the Rev. John Kinsella, P.P., Eddenderry), is also living in her 95th year, while her brother, the late Rev. Thoonas Noran, P.P., Abbeylets, died in 1857, aged 93.

For a shocking sacrilege at St. Mary's St. no of the Sea Church, Belfast, a man named Frederick Wilfrid Waters was arrysted on a churge of breaking and entrying the church and stealing a Chorum chaffer, px. and monstrain c. He is an ex-convict, and was at on time in employment in Whitehouse.

house.
Councillor Otto Jaffe was elected
Lord Mayor of Belfast for the year
1899 by a practically unanimous vote

It is suggested that a tug-of-war between the Publin and Cape Town police would be an event of considerable interest. In the Cape Town police would be an event of considerable interest. In the Cape Town police force there are now on the roll thirty-eight constables of six feet high and over. The top-notcher is Police Constable Lang figures next with 6 feet 21-2 inches, probably the tallest constable I as gures next with 6 feet 21-12 inches. There are five mer ranging from 6 feet 3 inches to 6 feet of 1 inches to 6 feet 2 inches and 6 feet 3 inches; twelve from 6 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 2 inches, and seventeen between 8 feet and 6 feet 1 inch. No doubt the Dublin force oould match these glants, in muscle certainly. If not in inches.

Although Cutholice have been made "eligible" for corporation honours so long back as 179, not a single continued to the Dublin divisions up to 180-a lons, dreary period of forty-seven years: This statement was made by Janiel O'Connell—never remarkable for his "powers of silence"—in the English House of Commons. The reply boung that it was necessary in the interests of the Established Church, and of Protestant and loyal interests generally, that the then state of affairs should remain unaitered. More outspoken objections being his own certain appointment to the position of Lord Mayor-and, horror of horrors, his procreding in state to a Rommish Mass House. The Dublin Freeman's Journal republishes its report of the famous Lord Mayor's banquet of 180, which was converted into pandemonium by the Orange and military, and was the last of its kind wilmeased in Dublin. The Freeman's Journal announces the death of a well-known member of its staff, Wr. Timothy O'Hordan's career as a journalist covered a stirring period of Irish history, and has professional dutles made him witnesses of the Continued Justife."

The Freeman's Journal announces the death of a well-known member of its slaff, Wr. Timothy O'Hordan's career as a journalist covered a stirring period of Irish history, and has professiona

associated Mr. Plunkutt stand the proceedings with an explanation of the pature and objects of the movement so far as it was advisable to explain them. "They started," he said, "with the beliet that the real exil from with the beliet that the real exil from with the beliet that the proverty was to her people; and they were quite ready to admit that this poverty was to a large extent their own fault. There was no doubt that if the Irish people were in some respects as other instinus were any might make more of their resources." rsociated Mr. Plunkett

large extent their own fault. There was no doubt that it the Irish people were in some respects as other nations were new might make more of their resources."

In Father Finlay's opinion it was "no matter what flag a man might fly in politics," if he developed the country's resources." This was his statement of the results of Mr. Plunkett's movement:—
Under the old system the dairy farmer had to work very hard and got no more than 5d or 6d a pound for his butter when he took it to the nearest country town—u price which did not renumerate him at all for his labour and the feeding of his cattle. Under the co-operative system he had less work and got very much better prices for his butter, when he took it to the nearest country town—us price which did not renumerate him at all for his labour and the feeding of his cattle. Under the co-operative system he had less work and got very much better prices for his butter. Instead of putting his milk out it, pans in The conner of his cabin he sent it to the cramery, where, with the best machinery and skilled labour. It was at once converted into butter and despatched to the best market.

Lecturing in Dublin, Mr. Chailes Dawson said the question of industrial and practical education was one which he new councils should vigorously take up. To-day there was as much ingrovance in Ireland of the manufacture of beet sugar as was sufficient to kill the attempt at Mountmellick fourtien years ago. True, it was with technical immorance they had to deal. Dr. Suillwan supplemented the evidence of Sir Robert Kane as to the abundance in Ireland of building stones and marble. Again the want of technical training tunns up However, they tind Irish marble also and by an Irish marble Linu

well.

GALWAY.

In the County Galway the R. T. C. have been adopting most mysterious tactics in the funting up of United Irieh League posters. They tried to induce several shopkeepers to give them one, but it was a dead failure. They then asked some countrymen to get one for them, and in every case were met with the answer: "Go get it yourself." They adopted several tactics last Octobe: (when a meeting was proclaimed), and met with a like result. On the present occasion they went as far as to offer 2s d6 for a copy of the poster. The joke of the whole thing is the Executive of the League here would not have the slightest objection to giving them a copy of the poster gratis. At the same time the people of the town district are deeply enraged at the conduct of the police.

LIMERICK.

Street Lord Tourseaven has been makenteed.

duct of the police.

LIMERICK.

Even Lord Durraven has been making a sort of Home Rule speech at Adare. I say, said his Lordshp, that we Irishmen are just as capable of

Adare. I say, said his Lordship, that we frishmen are just as capable of managing our own business in as sound, as honest, and in as efficient a mainer as any people on the face of the earth (applause), and if I have that a mainer as any people on the face of the earth (applause), and if I have the honor of representing its district in the County Council I shall have that in my mind very strongly. I beg to thank you for the honor of selecting me as your candidate for the County Council for this county.

MAYO.

The growth of the United League is proof conclusive of the carnest desire amongst all sections of Nationalists for unity and united action against the common enemy. There was a popular demonstration at Oughterard, under the common enemy. There have a popular demonstration at Oughterard, under the auspices of Parliament—Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. O'Malley amongst the speakers. The meeting, the salesteings under the auspices of the United League, brought together in hearty co-operation all sections of Nationalists, and the resolutions were an outspoken and thorough declaration of National principles.

ENGLAND.

DUKE OF NORFOLK IN AN QUE POSITION,

DUKE OF NORFOLK IN AN UNIQUE POSITION,

A curious situation has arisen in connection with the elementary schools at
Arundel, the seat of the Duke of Norfilk. The education department has
siven notice to the Church of England
schools that their accommodation is
inadequate, that they must be rebuilt,
and entarged, or else they must make
way for a Board School, Meanwhile
the Duke of Norfolk is rebuilding and
entarging the Catholic schools, surficiently to make room for all the children of the parish. This is greatly resented by the Angelean clerymen, who
point out that if the Catholic schools
provide all the accommodation required there will be no ground for creating a Board School, so that all the
Protestant children will have to go to
a Catholic school. The generous plan

of the Duke of Norfolk has destroyed whatever than ethe Anglican clergymen had of getting the money necessary for the rebuilding of the Church of Enghand school

FATHER DERIVALE FOR THE EPIS-

FATHER RRINDLE FOR THE EPIS-COPACY

The rumous is sure at in Catholicircles that the Rev Robert Hrindle, D.S.O. the Military Chaplain, who so recently distinguished himself for his bravers in the Soudan campaign, is to be appointed Assistant Bishop to Cardinal Vaughan. Father Brindle has sincerdired from the service, and is now on his way to England. The appointment would not be without precedent, as Monsignor Vertue, Bishop, of Portsmouth is a Chaplain on the retired list.

SCOTLAND.

IRISH MELODIES TRANSPLANTED TO SCOTLAND.

TO SCOTLAND.

Mr. Grattan Flood has been lecturing on "Irish Melodies Transplanted to Scotland." He said that during 200 years ups, ards of 67 Irish airs had been adopted to Scotch songs. He gave instances of those, and said in hoped in future Irishmen would look more to the originality of airs, and see how many of them were Irish.

PAY BOUND'S INTER UNIVERSITY

PALFOUR'S IRISH UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

PALFOUR'S IRISH UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Dublin Freeman's Journal Jan. 26
Mr. Halfour's plar would establish. If not absolute religious equality, one thing approaching it in the Irish educational world. He would established two teaching Universities, one in Dublin and one in Belfast, on precisely similar lines, and difficating in no particular excepting the names of the genticular excepting the name of the genticular exception of the chairs of Philosophy and Modern History, the plus lightly the and tends existing limitations. The refusel of endowment to a chair in Theology let intelligible. The exclusion of the chairs of Philosophy and Modern History from endowment in less intelligible and is scarcely consistent with the principle of equality which he accepts However, the difficulty is not insuperable. Such a University would not, Mr. Balfour asserts, be a Roman Catholic University. If people call it so he will not object, provided they are consistent, and apply similar language to the other University in Belfast. Then Ireland will have two 'rotestant Universities to one Cathol.c' which, as there are nearly three Roman Catholics in that country to one Profestant, seews, says Ar. Balfour, "not unfair to the Protestants." Mr. Balfour contends that his scheme violates no accepted privilege. If Protestants are true to their professions they ought, he asserts, to welcome it. The plan may meet with difficulties. Mr. Balfour expresses himself as uncerttin whether it would be accepted by those for wom it is intended. Wo pessess ro authority to speak on the matter, but we believe that within his lines there is room for a working compromise. The solution cannot be advanced, Mr. Balfour says, on ordinary party lines. But all the greater is the responsibility of the Protestant and Unionist majority in its regard. If there is truth in the Unionist theory then, Mr. Balfour urgos, the solution must be found. His apepal is unanawerable in principle or reason. His policy can be defeated only by the immovable prejudices of a Protestantism that is afraid to depend upon any defences but those of ascendency and persecution.

LECTURE ON JOHN ECYLE

LECTURE ON JOHN POYLE O'REILLY.

CREILLY.

The address by the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of Young's Point, at the Catholic Association reoms, Peterborough, on lic Association reoms, Peterborough, on January 30th, on the subject of "John Boyle O'Rellib," attracted a large audience. Father Pitzpatrick prefaced his remarks by saying that he had decided to speak of one of treland's most gifted some, one with like many mora of his fellow-countrymen was forced from home by the intolerance of English laws, to shed the lustre of his talents on foreign shorts. He would speak of John Boyl, o'Rellib, the bodder, the convert his journalist, the orator, and the poet. He chose the life of this great Irishman, a living proof of the maxim, "Omnia highly because he was a solf-made man, a living proof of the maxim," Omnia hight hulory" secondly, because he rose to distinction and even fame, in the face of the greatest obstacles, obstacles which many a young man would have considered insurmountable; thirdly, becaus, he was the friend, advisor, and staunch differeder of his countrymen in vivily path of life; and fourthly, he caus, he was a credit to the country that gave him birth, an ornament to his church and race, and a benefactor to the land of his adoption.

At the conclusion of the address the applause was prolonged. A vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Couglin, was presented to the seaker.

Tregramme was rendered.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Blokle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but nose so had that it will not give rolled. For coughs, colds and all affections of the threat, lungs and cheef, it is a specific which has nove been known to fall it promotes a free and easy expected sites, thereby removing the philepuland gives the diseased parts a chance to had.

Jesuita and Italian Free

Jesults and Italian Freemasons

The tome correspondent of the Dubline Freemar's Journal writes, underdate of January Bits -- The chief theme of conversation turing the last faw days has been the Jesuits College of Mondeagon. This college, which is frequented by the sons of the mobility of it me, and of other parts of fluly, ratters because of the antipaths prevailing in dovernmental educational circles to cleical teachers. Although the Jesuits who teach in this institution have passed chrough the State University in order to have a Government certificate, and to become teachers, such as the Government cannot refuse or reject, the scholars they send up to the universities are looked upon askance, and are treated with marked injustice in the examinations. It was desired then by the rector of Mondragons that the Minister of Public Instituction would grant the paregianmento, or right of this college, to send feward its pupils without examination, just as other colleges or teaching institutions, where the professors have fewered as teachers,

feward its pupils without examination, just as other colleges or teaching
hostitutions, where the professors have
toevermant certificates as teachers,
are allowed to do.

The Minister of Putilis Instruction,
Signer Bace-th, expressed his willingties to krim: this right to Mondraties to krim: this right to Mondraties to krim: this right to Mondraties, provided that the rector could
present for this object a peatition signties of ya cettin numbs of Parliament,
at one of ya cettin numbs of Parliament,
in fact. The petition was drawn upand signed by 108 members—among the
spreas being Flancese Cetspi, the
spreas being Flancese Cetspi, the
spreas being Flancese Cetspi, the
well-known Premier of a few years
ago, It is

NOT LAVE FOR THE JESUITS
which induced Crispi to Jagn the petition, but, as he himself declares, a love
for fair play, even to Josuits, and, perhaps a desire of hampering the Ministry.

In response to this very strongly-

tion, but, as he himself declares, a love for fair play, even to Jesuits, and, perhaps a desire of hampering the Ministry

In response to this very strongly-supported appeal, Signor Baccelli issured a dayree, granting the paregrament) to the College of Mondragone for three years. Now the difficulties begin. It is said that this concession to the Jesuits enraged the Frowmason, who held a meeting, with the intent of princing pressure to bear on the Government to undo this act of simple light and justley. However that may be and it is impossible to know to a certainty what may have occurred in the secret meetings of the Massonie Society-sevents took a strange turn atterwards.

The petition, with the 108 numes signifer of the Massonie Society-sevents took a strange turn atterwards.

The petition, with the 108 numes signifer of Instruction. The Kadical and anti-electical journals began to upbrief the Jesuits. Some of these members wrote leiters to the papers asserting that they signed through good-will to the person who asked them; others asserted that they did not know the contents of the documents to which they alixed their names. Nothing that can be said as more eloquent than these statements by the members to show their pre-eminent unfitness for the position to which they lave been elected. The rector of Mondragone had had the names attached to the petition PHOTOGRAPHED AS A SWEETT ME-MORIAL of the preclous signatories. The Decree that he obtained from the Monister as formed to the test as the papers as formed by the merce are histories.

The rector of automospheric process of the parents of the periods signaturies. The Decree that he obtained from the Minister was framed by the rector as a historical document. Employer for the third was framed by the rector as a historical document. Employers for the third was framed by the rector as a historical document. Employers for the third was the document from the nexter, on the plea that it was not repistered. It was given into their hands, and has not been seen by the rector since. On last Wednesday the Almisterial Decree was withdrawn either on the plea of error in form or some equally absurd reasons. The Jesuits will not never the please of the programment of the follower of Mondragome, and the chief sufferers by this peculiarly harsh arrangement will be the parents of the pupils who attend this coileg. The excellence of the educational muthods of the Jesuits is celebrated all over Europe and America. That excell nee is recognized by the copile best fitted to Judge in Italy. The young men that ettend this coilege, which has been established during thirty-three years, are the sons or aphens of the soveral Government. The estudents have distinguished members of the several Governments of the trial of the community. Their patriotism seems not to have suffered by the fact that they were doucated in a Jesuits' College, which were ducated in a Jesuits' College, which were ducated in a Jesuits' College, the concerning the property of the restricts of these suffered by the fact that they were ducated in a Jesuits' College, which the concerning the proteins seems not to have suffered by the fact that they were ducated in a Jesuits' College, which of the restricts of these structures of other restricts of these structures of other restricts of these structures of the restricts of these structures of the second of the process of the second

uncles or other relatives of these STUDENTS HAVE BEEN THUN-DERING IN THE SENATE HOUSE or in Parliament, or on platforms, against cicricals in general, and the Jesute in particular, they have taken the greatest care to send their sons or relatives to the schools of the charicals and the colleges of the Jesutes! However inconsistent this may be with their professions, it is, nevertheless, a fact.

Tried For It's Life

In Thousands of Teapots, and pronounced by a discorning Public to be "Par Excellence."

"The World's Preference

Lead packets only.

25e., 30c., 40c., 50e., 60c By all Grocers.

schlem in Masonry that Signor Baccel-ii withdrew the pareggiamento which he had decreed for the College of Mon-dragone, and showed his weakness.

Alexandria, Ont., Feb. 3.—Mary Elisa-beth Greenfield, daughter of the late Archibald John Madonell, recorders

UNEARTHING ANCIENT RUINS AT ROME.

NEARTHING ANCIENT RUINS AT ROME.

Near the Church of St. Adriano, a tew yards from the Arch of Septimus Severus, exc Wattions have just brought to light a square area, about 12 feet ing on each side, which is paved with blocks of a black stone, with rare was surrounded by Fibbs of marble standing upright, forming an enclosure, and rendering, as it were, the black-paved area sacred from in usion. The polygonal blocks of lava, forming the Roman road passing under the Arch of Septimius Severus, have been laid down at a much later period than that of the construction of the arch—the 3rd century Archaeologists consider that the road was made in the 6th century after the Christ. Now, if this back area mark the site of the tomb of Romulus, or he memorial raised to him, it is evident that its origin goes back six centuries before Christian cra; so the diggers in the Forum, cutting through the old road of the 6th century A.D., the control of the second paved with blackstone, have gone through the bistulcal reruins of no less than twelve unturies.

Illackstone, have gone in ought the mestatorical rem time of no less than twelve centuries.

Historians relate the legand of Romulus' death as being myster-has and the week of the gods. He was enveloped in the darkness of a storm or ain and thunder and lightning; and with the storm plew over Romulus had disappeared. There was nothing left of him to bury, so that strictly is a misnomer. But that there was a memorial of him in the Comittum, where the people assembled, is certain, for there are classical writers preaking the title "Team of Romulus" who mention it; and Horsce allules to the "bonne" of this founder of Rome, but this may be regarded as a keyfeal way of putting things, if the ligend of his disappearance be accepted.

LORETTO ACADEMY, WEI LESLINY
PLACE.

PLACE.

The senior members of St. Cecella's Musical Club rave a musicale in the parlours of the above-named institution on Tuosday, the thirty-first.

The programme, it is needless to say, was a most interesting one. "Anie Lauric," rendered as a harp solo by Miss Mubock, was a very enjoyable number. Miss Mary Murphy acquirted herself creditably by her rendition of that pathetic sons of Behrend's "Auntio." Miss Helen Blackburn and Miss. St. Ross Graham evinced great fasts, in the selection of their songs which were admirably adapted to their very promising voices. Brazili's piano solo, 'Etude de Style," was given in an admirable mannet. The phrasing and solo, 'Etude de Style,' was given in an admirable manner. The phrasing and shading being all that the most critical could wish.

Essays on musical topics were read by Miss Jean Squarey. Miss R. Wickelt, and Miss Marjorie Brent.

The following is the programme:—

1. Introductory remarks, Miss Patricks Brazil.

I. Introductory Communication of the Introductory Communication of the Introduction, Miss Escice Baker.

III. Essay. "Handel," Miss Jean

Squarev.

IV. Behrend, "Auntie," Miss May Murphy.

V. Immer, "Fairy Kohoęs," Miss Jean Squares, VI. Oberthur, "Annie Laurie," harp

Jean Squares,
VI. Oberthur, "Annie Laurie, harp
sole, Miss Mulock,
VII. Essey, "Woman's Work in Muric," Miss it. Wickett.
VIII. Gregh, "Les Joyeux Passillons," M'ss it. Blackburn.
IX. Vincent (a) "Hush, Eittle Glir,
IX. Vincent (a) "Hush, Eittle Glir,
IX. Vincent (a) "Hush, Eittle Glir,
IX. Sessy, "Thoughts on Music," Miss
Marjorie, Brent.
XI. Marston, "My God, My Father,
Whilst J Stray," Miss II, Blackburn.
XII. Bach (a) "Two Part Inventions,
Nos, 8 and 3; Ravina (b) "Stude de
Style," Miss P. Brazill.
XIII. Hymn to M. Ceollia (quartette),
Misses Murphy, Blackburn, Wickett,
and B. Swan.

COLLINS_HOULHAN

COLLINS-HOOLIHAN.

COLLIANS—TOUGHHOS.

At St. Peter's cnihedral, Peterborough, on January Jiss, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. P. Collins and Miss Mary Hoolthan. The diless of the bridesmald were performed by Miss Fanny Hoolthan, sinter of the bride. Mr. Collins was assisted by Mr. J. Donaline. The happy couple left for Montreal and other eastern points. Article the honeymoon they will take up their residence in Peterborough.

These Tired Eldner

Dr. Chare's Kidney-Liver Pills help tired kidneys to do what they must do if you are to be a healthy man or woman.

DEATH OF MISS E G. MACDONELL.
Alexanderia, Ont., Feb. 3.—Mary Ellisabeth Greenfield, daughter of the liste Archibald John Macdonell, recorder of Mr. John A. Macdonell, Q.C., of this town, passed away on Wednesday, February ist, after an illiness of some months. Miss Mucdonell has achieved so much in her comparatively short life, and she had that greatist of consolations, the consolations, the consolations of the comparatively short life, and she had that greatist of consolations, the consolations of the comparatively short life, and she had that greatist of consolations, the consolations of the comparatively short life, and she had that greatist of the consolations, the consolations of the consolations of the consolation of the consolation of the consolation of the consolation and two years later for the consolation of the consolation of

CATHOLICISM IN WALES

CATHOLICISM IN WALES

London, Feb. 2.—Welsh Nonconformatis are becoming somewhat uneasy at the advance made by the Catholic Church in the principality during recent years, and statistics have just been collected by a joint committee, representative of four of the leading communities in Wales, bearing on the question. As showing the remarkable increase in the number of Roman Catholic chapels, it is glated that in 1846 only eleven existed, wifereas in 1886 the number had lacreased throughout Wales and Momouthshire to elicity-six. The largest number is to elicity-six. The largest number is to be found in the county of Filmi, where a few years ago the county jail was purchased by a wealthy order of Jesuits for the purpose of a monastery. A large monastery of the Cappuchin order is also situated at Pantamsph, close to the town of Holywell, famed for the healing preperties of its waters.

THIS SETTLES IT.

. Charles Dean, on Dodd's Kidney Pills.

rae Asked if Bedd's Kidney Pills On Him of Kidney Bioene, and Beelared they did after his Berter and e her Medicines had Palled.

aim or hener process, and Bushared thay did after his Durker and o her Heddeines had Palied.

London, Feb 5 — The publication a few days ago, in the press of this, and other olitics, of the statement than Mr. Charles Dean, of the Oity Hotel, and been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, of a disease that every other remedy he had used, failed to even relieve, oreasted widespread comment and discussion.

The majority of the citizens agreed that the case was not a remarkable one for Dodd's Kidney Pills, which they said, sure overy case of Kidney Disease for Dodd's Kidney Pills, which they and the company of the report.

To be did hey are used.

A the control of the report.

This certainly safe time that I had to lie down to get relief. My dooder said my Kidney was factored. He gave me medicine, but it didn't help me.

"One day I met a much that I had to lie down to get relief. My dooder said my Kidney was factored. He gave me medicine, but it didn't help me.

"One day I met a meet a much that I had to lie down to get relief. My dooder said my Kidney was comed of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Mesey Pills. Be advised, me to try she me as a man. I have taken three because, and say me.

I have taken three because, and say me.

I have taken three because, and say me.

Kidney were require Dodd's Kidney Pills can get them as all drug stores for fitty counts a box, six beans to go. M.

Those who require Dodd's Kidney Pills can get them as all drug stores for fitty counts a box, six beans to go. Me.

THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

TALES BY "TERFSA"

The rationale of wearing flannel next to the skin is not understood by a great many people, and yet there is really nothing so proventive of colds and grippe as good flands underwear. And by flannel I do not mear knitted woollen vests or the colons substitute known as "flannelette," I mean the genuine article, which is almost entirely woven of pure wool. Flannelett is simply cotton, "fuffed up," to resemble the article it caricatures; it is shoul as warm after one washing as strely woren of pure wool Flanmeter, is simply cotton, "infried up." to resemble the article it caricatures; it is about as warm after one washing as thin factory octton and not half so warm as good calloo or longeloth. I am absolutely certain from my own personal experience that there is nothing like flannel for underwear in a changeable climate like this, and I wish, for the good of the community generally, that the doctors would order its use oftener, especially in the case of consumptive and "cold-catching" people. The usual method in this sountry is to overheat the houses, while the only change made in the clothing is the substitution of a rather thick-revol veet with long sleeves. For out-scor wear a heavy locket is supposed to give all the warmth ther is necessary, when, as a matter of fact, it is the under and not the outer clothing that keeps he heat in the body. If sannel is worn next the skin both winter and summer, there need: be no fear of changes of temperature. Some people insegine fannel to be "hot" in the summer; it is not, on the contrary, fine cashmers fannel is far cooler wear isan cotton, besides being an absolute protection agains sudden chills. Perspiration by evaporating the liquids of the body, tends to cool! but if it it excessive a chill may ensue, for in-fanne, by suddenly going into a collace, and fiannel fends to prevent this result by absorbing the perspiration and checking the excessive action of the skin. Cotton does not act in this smanner, it allows rapid evaporation, and hence causes a chilly feeling and a involuntary silver.

and hence causes a chilly feeling and an involuntary shiver.

If anyone who is subject to colds and coughs will take my advice, founded on long personal experience of different kinds of underwear, and wear round, taking care to get the real thing, heavy for the whiter, and thin for summer wear, they will bless the day they read this article. Let the reign of King Flannel come in, and King Grippe, who has already state his thousands, both young and old, will be quickly and effectually deposed.

It seems to be useless to talk to you.

Rt seems to be useless to talk to we men about hygiene and common sense in the matter of clothing, since nine out of ten would. I really believe, sooner catch the smallpox than be out of the fashlon. They are already beginning to drug five or six inches of skirt hem through all the nameless abominations of the streets. One would think that common decency, to say nothing of daintiness and refinement, would dictate holding the skirt up at least whilst crossing the road, but no, fashlon says the skirt must trail, and it does, shall I tell you through what? Well, anybody who knows the condition of our streets during the winter can draw for themselves a fairly accurate estimate of the amount of fifth her ladyship collects during for perceptimations through hour of I a.m. I saw a styliship-dressed woman walking down Yonge street one morning last week, before the last fall of snow, when the dust was fiying in clouds. She was leading by the hand a pretty golden-haired little daine of five or six, and that child was literally enveloped in a cloud of dust whisted up by the trailing skirts of the mother. Talk about sanitation, and hygeline and the prevention of smallpox and tuberculosis. What is the use of it all when idiotic women deliberately drag their children about in an atmosphere in which every breath they draw fills their delicate longs with nam-less horrors? Why, in the name of everything that is absord, could not last year's skirts have kept their place and length instead of having hold and last year's skirts have kept their place and length instead of having hold men of they only release their become skirts to the limbo they deserve, or onfine them to drawing room and ball-room watere Deep are graceful and not inappropriate. But here have I wested half a colum of space in a useless distribe, I might as well try to below the Atlantic with a dipper as proteet against omriporent features.

When lovely women stoops to folly, And diags her skirt thro' miles of

mud. That ohirm can cleanse its ruined beauty, And nake its faded freshness good? When filth and stains have spoilt its

color;
When from its folds black dust doth
fly,
The only thing, with all her ripping
And making over, is—to dye.

I really think that the institutions which have the care of children, and put them out to service, should look after their proteges for some years at least, and see that they are being treated well. I heard of a case resently in which one of the girls at a charitable home was placed out in service at thirteen years of age. She is now seventeen, and is scarcely larger than she was at thirteen. She combian she was at thirteen. She combians she was at thirteen.

whom she was placed will not let her go any where or take her anywhere, she any where or take her anywhere, she is badly clothed, and insufficiently fed She says she would run away but she has nowhere to go. She sets the munificent sum of three dollars a month and has to do still the hard and direywork. 'an officer of a Children's Auf country of the Society, who were placed out reported that in many cases the children were very badly clothed. In one case, when she removed the frusk off a girl of twelve she found lier anderstothing literality in rags, and dropping to pieces though there were four women in the house who could easily have made the few things the child required. People should not take children unless they intend to care for them properly, and give them the opportunities and enjoyments that their own children would receive.

TERESA.

A UNITED IRISH FOREGATHER-

TERESA.

A UNITED IRISH FOREGATHER-

Montreal, Feb. 3—A splendid audience listened to the programmes provided by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society at their annual concert in Windsor hall last evening.

Ont the platform were reated a large number of guests and officers of the scelety. These latter were shamrocks and the regalia of the organization. While they were taking their places upon the platform the orchestra nlaved upon the platform the orchestra nlaved

while they were taking their places upon the platform the orchestra played "The Wearing of the Green."

Among those on the platform were Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. D. Macmaster, Dr. W. H. Drummond, AM. Stevenson, Mr. W. Clendinneng, Rev. E. McManus, Messrs. J. Hyde, J. H. Camberton, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ayer, Ald. and Mrs. Sadler, McDuff, Lamb, W. Seale, Mr. and Nrs. S. Finley, Richard Burke, president Young Irishmen's Society: P. F. McGafrey, first vice-president St. Patrick's Society: Rev. W. Sparling, Rev. James Pletck, Rev. James Patterson, Dr. Robert Craig, Dr. Patton, Mrs. Dr. Armstrong, with many others. The Armstrong, with many others. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, was the orator of the evaning. His address was comprehensive, polished, and patriotic. The speaker received an enthusastic reception when rising to address. In large audience. He said that he was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. He was proud, however, of being invited to address such a representative gathering of the citizens of Montreal, for he believed that in Canada there should be no rupture of creeds or nationalities. Irishmen were brothers the world over.

Mr. Fitzpatrick gave a detailed account of the greater start played in the old and new world by talented Irishmen. They were in the front rank in every department of life. Therewere Irishmen capable of winning the victories of Waterloo and Omdurman. In military matters, Weilington, Wolseley, and Kitchener were a strong team. One of the greatest orators in the Hrilish House of Commons was Burke. His eloquence, copious and ornate, had adorned almost every subject. If they had Burke in England, they had also D'Arcy McGee in Canada. No name was held in greater veneration. No enumeration of Church dignizates could be made which did not include the mass of Bishop Lynch, Bishop Sullivan, and Dean Carmichael. United States history was also full of the deeds of favious Irishmen. The names of Jackson, Kearney, and Sheridan had become historical. The Solicitor-General could be present

one.
A vote of thanks to Mr. Fitzpatrick
was proposed in appropriate terms by
Mr. Donald McMaster, and seconded by
Dr. Drummond. The Solicitor-Teneral
briefly replied.

DEATH OF A FORMER HAMILTONIAN.

The Erie Messenger-Graphic of January 29, says:—rrom among the rank of big-hearted, whole-souled gentlemen of the world, another passed away Friday, wen, after two weeks' battle with the relentless typhoid fever. James B. Casey succumbed and side. In the hearts of his friends, who we to be found in every lane and by-way of the city and among the great brotherhood of commercial travellers, who never falled to greet him on their arrival in the city, there will henceforth be a void which cannot be filled by another. Deceased was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and cume to Erie ten years ago, where he has since made his home, and being an expert worker in wood was given the foremanship of the

Stammerers!

Addreas Church's Anto-Yoos Institute, fembroke Street. Established 1890. Only institute in Canada for the cure of every phase of defective spreech. Open continually. Prospectus Free CHURCH & BYRNE, Principals.

Bauchard planing mills, on the cast side. He retained this position about tour years, until the employes struck on account of some grievane, and when he walked out with them, heartily sympathizing with them in their troubles, imaginary and other wise. He was employed at the Wilson house during the past six years and became a warm personal friend of Capt. Wilson, who, in honour of the deceased closed the bar immediately after the death was announced. He was a member of various social transmer of the various features, of his enterprise, if cannot do better than quote some of it to show the falpric which withered in an hour sort taken to Canada yeature and in the Metropolitan Life. The remains were taken to Canada yeature day afternoon on the 12.30 Lake Shore takin, for interment. His father and an elder brother, Joseph, is in camp yith the local companies at Athens, Ga.

OBSTRUKTS

**GESHEY, D.J.S., 1.D.S. (illear graduate of Tonote University)

DENTIS

**Therefore he, left behind him the follow of its head the order to show the falpric which withered in the should retrieve a structure of his enterprise, if the should retrieve head the should retrieve his memory from the charge of foots and the withered in the should retrieve his memory from the charge of foots and the structure. The plan was comprised under the structure of the structure of the charge of the structure of the structure of the charge of the structure of the charge of the charge of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the charge of the charge

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

The to died on the 24th of January, 1839, Catharine Cost-file, relied of the late, Michael Costelle, aged 86 years.
The deceased lady was born in the city of Colk, Ireland, in the year 1813, and with her father and mother and their family emigated to Canada in the year 1826. After a long sky voyage on a sailing vessel they landed at Cuebec. Then, after a thresome fourney, they arrived at Ennismore, where she lived for the last 74 years. She was united in marriage to the late Michael Costello in the year 1835, and settled on the farm whape she spent the remainder of her life. Her family consisted of ten children, six of whom are still living. Paul Costello, ex-reeve of Ennishare of the Costello, ex-reeve of Ennishare of the Costello, ex-reeve of tendualters live in Ennishance and two in Hochester, N.Y., all of whom are married. She has one brothen living, Jereniah McCarthy, of Grand Forks, N.D.; also two sisters living in Ennishance. She was universally respected by all who knew her.

The funeral took place from her son's residence to the Catholic church, where the Rev. Father McCoil sang the solown funeral mass for the repose of her soul. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the Chemong slake cemetery, where her remains were laid at rest beside those of her husband and friends whom she loved best. May she rest in peace.

A striking feature of the cu. rent is sue of Donahre's Magazine is the slory of Robert Emmet, refold by Kutherine Tynan Hinkson, wao says of her hero: "He was a fighting saint and martyr, with a genius for strategy, a grasp of verganization, a brilliant aptitude for conspiracy; all the qualities, in fact, for a great and succeesful leader, if only he could have fused "Strate who were with him in the white fire of his own passion. Through the kindness of Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., of New York, the editor of Donaho's was given permission to reproduce many of the illustrations published for the first time in "The Emmet Family," a valuable work compiled and recently published by Dr Emmet. An interest plan of attack. Emmet foresaw that when he was gone it would be said of him that he had ventured rash

STAMMERING TO STA

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CAN RUBRICS.

The Laglob Priss Association is officially informed, with regard to the interpretation of the Rubrics, that the Archbishops have agreed, in order to give more confidence to the clergy and laity, that their views and opinions shall be fully considered. Before any final decision is given by either Archbishop on any question submitted to him, in accordance with the directions of the Prayer Book, he will allow those who are concerned in the case to argue the matter openly before him, either persually or by counsel, and to guard against contradictory decisions in the two provinces, neither Archbishop will pronounce his decision without first consulting the other Archbishop.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

London Dally Mafi, January 28th.

To us, then, Mr. Balfour's scheme
may seem a somewhat retograde meastre. But Ireland is not England, and
there ary points of purely local concern in which concessions may fairly
be made to the wishes of Irishinen. It
they desire sectarian universities, they
must have them. It is proposed to establish a Roman Catholio University in
Bulfast. It will, no doubt, be somewhat hard for Trinity College, which
has done so great a work for Irish education in the past to have a rival university at its very door, and it might
be better if, with the consent of Irishmen, some other city was chosen than
Dublin. But if Irofand wishes the new
Roman Catholic University to be at
Dublin she is fairly entitled to have
her way.

A CHARITABLE CATHOLIG LADY.

A CHARITABLE CATHOLIC LADY. A CHARITABLE CATHOLIC LADY.

Lady Russell of Killowen takes a deep interest in the welfate of the London poor, and her generosity in this direction has frequently been made manifest. Her ladyship has given a tea party and entertainment to sixty Catholics of St. Pancras Workhouse, in which she took a par nal interest. Despite many engagements, Lady Russell superintended all the arrangements, and during the tea visited each of the old people, who gave practical expression of their feelings by repeatedly cheering the generous donor. The Hon. Margaret Russell was foremost in helping the old ladies to the good things.

IENNIY A ADAMS ON LYING.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—A large number

HENRY A ADAMS OF MAINS.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—A large number sathered in St. Mary's Academic halt, Bi-ory street, has evening, to hear Mr. Henry Austin Adams, of New York, iteture upon. 'The History of Lying.'' Sir William Hingston presided.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1890

Calendar for the Week.

9—S. Zosimus.
10—S. Scholastica.
11—Our Lady of Lourder
13—Semi-double.
13—S. Gregory II.
14—S. Agatho.
15—Ash Wednesday.

Official.

The tollowing are the Lenten regutions to be observed in the Arch lations to be obser diocese of Toronto :

1 ot All days within Lent, Sundays excepted, are fast days, for those we are bound by the law of fasting.

2nd. In view of the dispe ranted on a former occasion by the Holy Father owing to the prevalence of la grippe the fast this Lent will for a like reason be restricted to Wednesdays and Fridays, with the excepti Saturday of Ember Week and Holy Saturday.
Srd The following persons

pt from abstinence, viz.: children der seven years; and from fasting. empt from abstinence, persons under twenty-one; and either or both, those who on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard work, or some other legitimate cause could no observe the law without great prejuas to the sufficiency of reasons for exemption the confessor should be consulted. Those who are thus dismeed are not exempt from the law of penance and should by other acts of self-denial mortify the flesh with its

self-denial morting the flesh with the vices and concupiescence.

ith. Meat may be used at more than one meal on the days on which ito use is granted by dispensation, Mondays, Tuesdays, thursdays and Saturdays, but all are exhorted to some mortification in this regard through a spirit of penance.

Lard and suct may be used in pre-paring fasting food during the season of Lent, and also on all days of abstinonce throughout the year when butter

oannot be essily obtained.

5th. Fish and flesh meat may not be used at any one meal whether on Sundays or week days within the

6th. Pastors are required to hold in their respective churches, at least twice in the week during Lent, devo tions and instructions suited to the holy season, and they should earnestly exhort their people to attend these public devotions. They are hereby uthorized to give on these occasion Repediation of the Blessed Sacrament Besides the public devotions, family prayers, especially the holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, should be recited in every Catholic household of the

7th. The time for making the Easter Communion dates from Ash Wedneeday and terminates on Trinity

JOSEPH J. MCCANN. Administrator.

Right Hou. Daniel Tallon has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. A Cath-olic and a Nationalist ho is an excellent type of the Irishman, broad and gener-cas in his views towards those who do us in his views towards those who do ot agree with him. He is taking a pro-ninent part with regard to the testi-nonial to the family of the late Rev. Dr Kane of Belfast.

The Rome correspondent of The New The Rome correspondent of The New York Freeman's Journal makes the fol-lowing announcement: "As one of the results of the American Council in Rome, the first of its kind since the discovery of the New World, it may be safely affirmed that Latin America will be soon represented in the Sacred College by the nomination to the

The will of the late Sir John Arnott the Irish millionaire and proprietor of The Irish Times, is the subject of some litigation among the members of the

In one of the codicils the late n stated in relation to charities sir John stated in relation to character and religious matters that he strongly disapproved of proselytism. His opi nich was that a shifting Roman Cathello was bad, and not worth Catholic was bad, and not worth having. He was upon this matter in agreement with many eminent non-Catholics. The late Angilcan Bishop of Quebec expressed similar views to a deputation of prosclyticers operating against the Fronch-Canadians.

The new era in Ireland is working wonders. Mr. John Daly is Mayor of Limerick, and a German is Mayor of Belfast. Mr. Otto Jaffe the new Lord "Mayor of the notthern capital is, a German. He was born in Hamburg in 1946, and came to Belfast when only 12 years of ago. His father, the late Mr. Daniel Joseph Jaffe, settled permanently in the Utster capital in 1851, where he was widely known in provious years was widely known in provious years as a large buyer of lineus for the Con tinental markets. A drinking fountain in Victoria square was erected to his memory. Mr. Otto Jasse is welcomed memory by Prote y Protestants and Catholics as a man the promises to be a good Lord Mayor and one who has his country's interests

and one who has his country's interests at heart

Mr. A. J. Ballour may not escape the criticism of some Irish-Catholics on account of the take-it-or-leave-it manner of his proposing the Irish University scheme. But at all events he has not been more civil to the other side. On Feb. 1, he received at Manchester a deputation from the local branch of the Protestant Lesgue, who visited him with reference to his recent advocacy of the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. Mr. Balfour omphasized his previous arguments in favour of it. He said he did not advocate it in behalf of the Government. His advocacy was due to his personal conviction, which he had conscientiously expressed. He was aware that he had thereby offended many of his Protestant friends, and that his personal interests as regards his political position had been injured by the views he expressed. It was, however, a matter of indifference with him whether he remained in public life or not but it was not a setter of indifference with him whether he remained in public life or not but it was not a setter of indifference with him whether he remained. difference with him whether he remain-ed in public life or not but it was not a matter of indifference if by remaining in public life he was prevented from ex-pressing the views he conscientiously

Mr. J. W. Mallon, who was last week unanimously elected chairman of the High Schoe! Board is still quite a young man, not far advanced in the thirties. But that he is one of the coming nen of the city is indicated by the confidence and prominence with which the members of the High school board have marked his connection with that body. Mr. Mallon is a Brockton Separate school boy, a graduate of De La Salle, and a winner of the Governor-General's medal as "head boy" at the provincia-model school in 1885. It is brother Mr. John Mallon, of the Home Savings and Loan Co., came out second at the Model in the same year, rather an odd croomstance, but a good testimony to the natural ability of the P.-thers. J. W. Mallon graduated in Arts at Toronto University in 1892, and was admitted to the Ontario bar in 1895. He is partner in the firm of Anglin and Mallon. The electors of the west end look to him to come out in the municipal elections next year. Mr. Mallon is the son of Mr. John Mallon, J.P., of Brockton. Mr. J. W. Mallon, who was last week

In connection with the name of Mr. Mallon it may be permissible to refer again to The Ottawa Monitor's continu-ed clamor against the Toronto Catholic schools. That paper, over the head of od clamor against the Toronto Catholic schools. That paper, over the head of an anonymous correspondent, has been claiming editorially that the Catholic schools of Toronto never supplied a priest to this discesse, lawyer, doctor or dentist to this city. When reminded that Toronto like all large cities throughout the world, got many of its priests from Ireland, and that Catholic schools in this city should not be condemned because sil the local Catholic clergy are not Toronto boys, it says such an answer is an evasion. But what does it mean by saying: "St. Michael's College is apart from the question altogether? Why the attack, as far as priests are brought into it, is particularly and essentially directed against St. Michael's College. The Monitor knows that the primary Separate schools and De La Salle are not Maynooths, Grand Seminuries and Louvains. The boys who intend to erfact the priesthood pass to St. Michael's College; and if it were in the least pertinent to The Monitor's reflection upon the character of our Torouto Separate schools and the scholarship of the priesthood in the diocess of Torouto, we might name many boys who having schools and the scholarship of the priest-hood in the dioose of Toronto, we might name many boys who having parsed to St. Michael's College from the Separate schools of this city became principles of this and other diooses. The second of the college of the college of the party of this and other diooses. how spailtien that "St. Michael"s Callege is apart from the question alto-gather," this point might as well be dropped, because the Separate schools do not as a matter of ocurse contribute directly to the diocesan clergy.

says The Monitor although a lawyer and pupil of the Separate school cape-cially singled out for our contemporary's attack had just been elected chairman of the High School board. It is not a very humiliating thing for De La Salle a two of its pupils come out at the Proodel school, one as "bead boy, vinner of the Governor-General's m with the other taking second place. We ex-pect The Monitor to say in reply to this that the lawyers are apart from the question as well as the priests.

quotion as well as the priceis.

But how about the doctors? We do
not like the idea of using men's names
without occasion for doing so appearing as
a matter of proper comment. However
wa see that Dr. Walter McKeown of this
city, a pupil of St, Mary's Separate
school, is being mentioned now by the
best medical opinion as a physician likely to be accorded a place in the records
of advancing scionce. Then there are
the dentists, the vets, the architects
and others yet to come. Must we furnish the name of a bright particular star
in each profession before The Monitor
will believe that our Catholle Separate
schools in Toronto are not het beds of
oligurance?

The Monitor in its February number

The Monitor in its February number prepares to shift the blame for its foolishness upon a correspondent who is a resident of Toronto. We and many of our readers have a pretty accurate idea of the identity of this correspondent. It is not our intention to say anything unkind or personal about him. The Monitor indeed puts him in a sufficiently awkward position to oblige him to make his identity fully known. If he actually informed The Monitor that the Toronto Separate schools have not contributed one member of the learned professions he must have been perfectly well aware that his information was false. Among his own acquaintances he knows more than a few professional new who came from the Separate schools of this city. The Monitor and its correspondent may be left to get out of their mutual difficulty by any ingenious means that may suggest itself to them. Which of them was imposed upon by the other's false information and is either actuated by mistaken zeal for the interests of Catholic clucation. The correspondent should certainly be heard from. The Monitor in its February nu

The Monitor says: "Surely The wisdom of the ages is boxed up in its sanctum "We never have had any such wisdom of the ages is boxed up in its sanctum." Wenever have had any such imaginings. Like most other editors we look to our exchanges for the rupest wisdom, and disdain not the paste pot or shears. Although wisdom is not plentiful in the literature which The Monitor represents, we often find there big nugstes of unconscious humor. For Monitor represents, we often find there big nuggets of unconscious humor. For instance The Canadian Teacher, of Toronto, belongs to The Monitor's class; and here is a gem taken from its "answers to correspondents" in the issue of February 1st, 1899.

"A. F. D., and G. C." The former crospondent in answer to the question of the latter, regarding the Isle mentioned in "The Canadian Boat Song" states the following:

the following:

So St. Anne is a "French one." the editor and correspondents of The Canadian Teacher can give no further particulars about her. They are versed n national and geographical lore course, and this is what it comes The Mouitor insists upon having the same standard of efficie by in the Cath-olic schools as in the Public schools of olic schools as in the Pablic schools of the province Such efficiency as this ought to get a medal. So it ought. The Hamilton Herald, approving The Monitor's views undertakes to say that Procuestant, Catholic and Jaw can be better educated side by side, "without any danger to their faith." But what of their intelligence? If a pupil were to ask the question of the average public school teacher, the youngster would probably be told that all Catholics are either Irish or Fronch. But we did not know until now that the suspicion had attached itself to all the saints in the calendar. When such is the intelligence of the teachers—the leaders in the educational movement—what are we to expect from the ignorant and the young?

The following margaraph from one of

expect from the ignorant and the young?

The following paragraph from one of

Ar. John Morley's recent speeches is
worthy of the widest publicity: "One
thing, gentlemen "said Mr. Morley "I
will not do. I will not go about the
country saying fine things or listening
to fine things about Mr. Gladatone, and
at the same: moment sponging off the
state all the lessons that he see. You
may call it Jingolam, you may call it
imperialism—call it what you like—I
know the thing, and whether it comes
from Liberal teachers or from Tory
teachers, I would beg of my countrymen
and those who are more than my countrymen, my constituents, I beg of them
to remember what Imperalism is in the
sense in which it is now used, and I shall remember what Imperalism is in the use in which it is now used, and I shall

have much more to say upon this before have much more to any upon time belt release you. In norialism brings we is Militariam, and must bring it with Militariam means a gigantic expendit daily growing. It means an increase the Government of the power of aristocratic and privileged classes. I itariam means the profusion of the towars's means varywhere account in itarism means the profusion of the tar-payer's money overywhere except in the tarpayer's own home; and Militarism must mean war, and you must be much less well read in history than I take the Liberals of Scotland to be, if they do not know that it is not war, that hatford demon of war, but white winged peace, that has been the nurse and guardism of fresdom and justice and well-being over that great army of toilers, upon whose privations, upon whose hardships, after all, the greatness and strength of em-pires and of states are founded and are buit up."

We have received a copy of the first issue of The New Era, a high-class Ca-tholic penny journal published simul-taneously in London and Paris. The contaneously in London and Paris. The contributors to the First issue are J. Brauder Hatt, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Rev. Luke Rivington, Rev. Dr. O'Rlordan, A. Streeter and Rev. Dr. Barry. The number contains correspondence from Rome, Paris, Vienna, Ireland, Germany, Spain. In appearance the paper is the equal of the best London publications. The noble mission of The New Era is thus extended in Chr. Philes. London publications. stated: "Our object, is to do good to overybody--to enlighthen those who are in darkness; to help all struggling for Truth; to give our readers the benefit of Truth; to give our readers the bonest of the learning and experience of some of the most sminont members of the Church; and to produce a publication which, while not fautless from a literary standpoint will be acceptable to and welcomed by the English-speaking race. To the unshaken dostrines of the Catholic Church we shall over adhere with unwavering fidelity. To the See of Peter we shall over pay respectful obedience, and to the wishes of those who represent the Church in various countries and different localities we shall pay that defeennce which becomes the position they occupy. they occupy.

A model "Catholic layman" has just passed away in England. Mr. George Blount, who has been for half a cen-tury president of the society of St. Vincent de Paul in England is dead. He was a member of the old English He was a member of the old English Catholic family of the name, who are now best known as bankers in Paris. Ia 1843, when he was a young Wax Office clerk, he initiated the enterprise of which Frederick Ozanam had set the example a few years earlier in France, and associated himself with a France, and associated himself with a small group of friends to found a brotherhood for the "personal visitation of the poor at their own homes." One of the chief promoters of the movement, says The London Daily Chronicle was Frederick Lucas, the energetic and brilliant editor of "The Tablet," and the others were mostly young artists or barristers. Like its Continental prototype, the society grew rapidly. It now contains 150 conferences in England and many thousands throughout the and many thousands throughout the world. George Blount became the second president of England, and made it his one aim in life. He was always, unlike most of the old English Catholics, a strong Liberal in politics and a keen Home Ruler, and he took a lively interest in all social questions. He was also a warm friend and advocate of the Charity Organia.ation Society. He necrmarried, lived mostly alone, and in fact devoted his whole time to his charity-ble pursuits.

Some recent incidents reported from Montreal will give rise to a feeling of satisfaction that is experienced all too infrequently indeed in Cauada. Although Irishmen of different religious convic-tions in this Dominion understand quite well where religious differences must end and social and patriotic amity bring end and social and patrictic amity bring all upon a common platform, it is still true that opportunity to the latter ob-ject is not often enough availed of. It would be to the purpose for Irishmen in Canada to follow the new movement that is being enthusiastically taken up in other parts of the world for the re-vival of the ancient Irish lenguage. We are pleased to see that Montreal has al-ready made a start in this direction. A vival of the ancient Irish Vnguage. We are pleased to see that Montreal has already made a start in this direction. A Gaelic association meets every Monday evening and is attended by the transparency of their race for preservation. Two young Irish scholars, Messra. Lavelle and Mannion, are at the head of the club. The large and cuthusiastic gathering under its auspices already reported in our columns gave an assurance of rapid progress. Mr. Justice C. J. Deherty presided and Mr. E. B. Devlin, barrister delivered a most interesting and scholarly lecture on the Irish language Mesers. A. Cullinan, M. Fogarty and John Dodd showed how tenacious of existence is the beautiful old Cellic tengue. Mr. Dodd spoke the Irish with the purity in which it is heard in old Dungal. There is no doubt that hundreds of Irish-Canadians are sutdented of the Irish and their love for it should certainly bring them all into the present literary revival.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Montreal cannot be spoken of in terms of too hearty appreciation for making the annual concert, a report of which appe. 2s in another column, a rounion of Irishmen without any distinction of roligion. In the city of cluelph there is a very fine Irish society which invites Catholice and Protestants on equal terms of membership; but the example of the Montreal Irish Protestants is comething more than this. Hor. Charles Fitzpatrick who was the speaker of the evening rose to the occasion in his in spiring address. No man in Casada could be more sincers in expressing his belief that here we should have no rupture of creeds as all Irishmen are brothers. Dean Cammobael, one of the most gifted Irishmen on this continent, apoke after the Solicitor-General. Catherings of this nature should be promoted in Toronto and other cities. They foster a good celling not only among Irishmen themselves, but they must also necessarily influence a class of writers and speakers who, knowing nothing of Irishmon, are constantly representing any good where religion intervences, as if religion created only division and misundesstanding. Religion on the contrary teaches love of country at well as of our neighbors, and this dust precept should have no more ready response from any race on the earth than the Irish. Success to all such meetings as the annual assemblies of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal.

A Mrs. Mendon has been convicted o practising witchcraft in Toronto, and the "morality department" of the city has put an ancient statute into operation the "morality department" of the city has put an ancient statute into operation against a number of others who make a living by feeling the heads of soft people or reading their palms. This sort of thing goes on everywhere; but it is becoming to Toronto, after Sunday cars have ceased to shock its puritanism, to draw the line somewhere. Proceeding. Toronto must draw the line at witchcraft. By some filue an old law has been embaluned in the Criminal Code that makes possible in this Dominion trail and convection for witchcraft. The statute should be suffered to remain as a memoral of bygon outperstitions, and if the police considered it desirable to suppress the palmiast and bumputs, some other way, than having the county judge sit upon them in the capacity of old Cotton Mather might have been devised.

in the capacity of old Cotton Mather might have been devised.

The conviction of these people auggests a peouliarity about the administration of law in Toronto to which it may be profitable to call attention. The "morality department," which is a part of the police system must have important to the profits of the police system put the witchcraft law in motion against them. The entire police system including this important of the police commissioners. The prisoners in the first place were brought before the Police Magistrate who is one of the police commissioners, and who for some reason or other sent the witches and wizards on to the county judge, another of the police commissioners. No one entertains the remotest suspicion of the uprightness of either the police magistrate or the county judge. The peculiarity is entirely in the system of administering law to the citizens of Toronto. In this case the "morality department" may have folt called upon to make one of its periodic efforts to show cause for its extrement. It professes to guard the tenter of all our weaklings. periodic citorts to snow cause for the exirtent. It professes to guard the attentions of all our weaklings. The dissolute and the dependent are its periodic to the dependent are its periodic to the dependent are its periodic to the statement of culiar care. Apparently it also throws into its pot the simple folk who go in for getting their bumps felt and their palms read. In order to shield these weaklings it sends out professional informers t snare the hawks. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the first place it secured the approval of the police commissioners. Prosecutions for witchcraft are so rare that they would hardly be resorted to without the sanction of the controlling board of the police department. Now the work of the police department, Now the work of the police department, which is the police department out to be a support of the police department out to be a support of the police department out to be a support of the police department out to be a support of the police department of the final pidge of the guilt of prisoners brought up on such a charge. There is not in operation anywhere a system so very peculiar in this respect as we have in Toronto. snare the hawks. It is only reas

Another feature of our police avete suggested by this case calls for comment. The professional info used by the "morality department" for the purposes of the prosecution is one of the truant officers for both the public the purposes of the prosecution is one of the trans officers for both the public and Catholic separate schools. The "morality department" keeps two officers to dominate the entire local field of trusnoy. We do not think that a professional informer should have any sort of connection, with the primary schools. It is a bad plan whoever may be the author of it, and any parent upon whose chird the hand of such a functionary may be just should resent it. It is equally undershable for any connection to exhab between the "morality department" as flower has calculated by from the effects for the "morality department" as flower the danger of scaleferer and public should be such as the consistency of the state of the "morality of the state of the "morality of the state of the "morality of the state for a moment. If we have the danger of scaleferer and public some the angence who considers the facts for a moment. If we have the state of t Alarming State of England.

If England and France must fight, which the stock exchange prophete have again announced with increased positiveness, one nation is not likely to have the advantage over the other in the matter of collateral civil war. France has the Drevius problem at Eugland is face to face with another of her religious revolutions.

The cable despatches of the present week are positively serious in tone. Henry Norman, a journalist who is not disposed to exaggerate the domes

not disposed to exaggerate the domestio troubles of England, says:

As an example of how far this
religious quarrel transcends ordinary
political differences, the ritualists have
anneunced their intention to votesgainst
any member of Parliament, Liberal or
Conservative, who has shown sympathy
with the attempt to enforce the principles of the Reformation upon the
Church of England. No fewer than 67
Parliamentary seats are othus threatened.
Lord Halifax, leader of the ritualists,
who recently failed in a desperate
attempt to induce the Pope to recognize
the validity of the Anglican order,
declares that there are a thousand
ologymen who will mover abandon
ritualism, and that daily more ritualsite clergymen frankly dety the
Bishops.

The heirs of the Protestant "Refor

The being of the Protestant " Refor mation" in refusing to be "reformed themselves make a fine mark for Protestant populace. Unless the Protestant populace. Unless the agitation at the head of which Sir William Harcourt has placed himself prove a gigantic inflation, England may be on the brink of a singular discovery. The close of the 19th century may develop a terrible contrast to the end of the 14 h. Imagine the Lollards of five hundred years age having the opportunities of the Kenstites of to-day, and the possibilities of the new revolt against church and state will be better understood. The clouds now blowing up are assuming some at least of the storm signs that met the fifth Henry on coming to the throne. Religious fanaticism and the desire for war with France have fired the English blood together. How will at end? nay be on the brink of a singular

Stormy Prospects for Baifour's

It remains to be seen how nearer realization Mr. Balfour's sal for the settlement of the sat for the settlement of the Irish university question will bring Ostholic hopes. The government leader in the Commons is now believed to have spoken without consultation with his conferes and simply on his own responsibility. No one who admires candor in the speech of statesmen can help approving Mr. Balfour's reply to the English Protestants who object to the English Protestants who object to his scheme. His words were manly, and a sufficient answer to the impertinence of his critics. He did not discuss with them at all the nature of his plan. He merely treated them as persons who had no real concern in the question. The Irish university matter is an Irish question, and it should be immaterial to Englishmen how it is settled as long as Ireland is reasonably satisfied. This deputation was composed of English Protestants. was composed of English Protestants, to whom Mr. Balfour could not have replied more fittingly than by telling them he would prefer to retire from public life rather than suppress his bonest views

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the editor of the Methodiet organ, is now on the war path and English Protestantism threatens to trample down at one angry rush the Anglican aspir-ations to ritualism and the Irish Catholic aspirations to higher sducation. The clamor that has been raised may influence the Cabinet to decline Mr. Balfour's plan. Should thus—which is not at all improbable happen, it would only be consistency on Mr. Balfour's part to retire from political life.

political life.

Ritualism is a national question in Ritualism is a national question in England, and it is for Englishmen to settle it in their own way. But religion and education in Ireland are Irish questions, and it is the duty of the British government to consult Ireland's views only. The Catholic university claim never contemplated an injustice to any minority, and with Mr. Balfour's plan of endowment for s Non-conformist university in Belfact the possibility of a minority griseane is indisputably removed. But the English Non-conformists say, We will prevent a activeness of the Irich education question according to Iris views anyway; in our view the Cathlies should not have higher educative to their own liking and they must me English Protestants in fact insistication of the Irish and the Irish appears of the Irish case in a nut-shell. If Cabinet concedes such a privilege them it will only be another printer Irish case in a nut-shell. If Cabinet concedes such a privilege them it will only be another printer Irish a greater that Providence could not have inflicted upon the Irish a greater cross than to place them beneath the yoke of such a tyranuical neighbor. Ritualism is a national question in

MUSIC OF THE CHURCH.

HEV. Dr Treacy preached on Sunday evening in the Cathedral. Vestpers were sung by Rev. Father Rohleden, easisted by deacon and subsection. Special music for vespers was furnished by the regular thot, assisted by Sincor Gonzales, Mr. F. Anglia, and Miss Shaw. Dr. Trency took for Easisted to Invite to the lover and to the walls of the city for Jrn. S. Ever since the Chris, Jan religion appared above the horize of history the factors, bottly, pain link, sculpture, and music have attached themselves to be recruice for the all seversary work of human salvation.

her revice for the all accessary work or human silvation.

Alse faithful handma dens dhey have ne forth beyind the waits of hey, ty, beyond the spike of her own irect religious action, autside the domain of recalled truth, and by the incomparable spiendout of their learnty by the Divine majesty of their gracethry have sublined to the service of religion the noblest and ond cost seuls, but

religion the publish and onderest sculishow.

HAVE CHARMED THE HEARTS OF THE HEART SOF THE HEART AND WISEST of the sons of men, and as the pillar of tire led the children of larged to the the heart sous of the many souls otherwise untouched by the stern Jognas of rhiplon, stringers to the Gospel of Christ, as I enculse of Ills name, haven led to the tire down on led to the true church through the builgin influence of Christian art. Heilgion is the highes expression of man's duty to God. It is the sum and substance of all the theoretical and practical relations that bind man to his Creator. It does not consider the higgs of earth but of Heaven: It does not discuss the material objects of this life but rising above Nature on the wings of Divine faith of TCONTPAMPLATES THE GREAT TRUTHS OF AN INFINITE AND ETERNAL GOD.

The angels, the redemption, the limitation the soul and the fical end

TETERNAL, GOD

The angels, the redemption, the immertality of the soul and the faral end of human life. Religion makes use of all other arise and sciences to illustrate lits own principles, to instil its ears tricks, and interpret them for the pople, not because it needs them not because the truths of religion are tot self-evident in the mestless, but on account of the intellectual deficiency of man, who, says 8t. Thomas "Ruspis trich more readily, and retains it more effectively when it is conveyed to his

influence when it is conveyed to his mind in the external channels of music painting, and sculpture." Like her Divine founder, who veiled the dazzling giery which ravished the seaphin by the outward garb of human nature, so the church His Divine spouse incarace herself in Christian art, clothes herself in the charms of poetry and painting music and sculpture, in order to win the hearts of men to teach them the xical truths of eternal life, and to uplift their thoughts to Almighity God.

We receive all our impressions from the senses. The eye, the taste, the touch, the smell, and the hearing are the channels of the mind of these organic faculties the sense of hearing is the most spiritual, for its object, which is sound, is farther removed from the material than the objects of the other sense. Being the most spiritual of all the organs.

from the material than the objects of the other somes Being the most splittual of all the organs.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE SUIL. Is more direct and impressive than it all the other senses, especially when it conveys the sweet and ducet notes of music and song. Hence Christ has made hearing the channel and interpreter of Divine Faith. Consequently Catholic Church has made it the channel of her truths, the interpreter of bridge the channel and interpreter of Divine Faith. Consequently Catholic Church has made it the channel of her truths, the interpreter of her docutines. She keeps the truths of salvation before the minds of her children in painting and sculpture, in the recumbent figures of saferis and saints that everywhere adorn her closters and cathedrals, in the majestic frences and sculpture, in the channel of the channel o

seience which unites the properties, dependencies, and relations of melodious sounds.

THE ART OF PRODUCILG HARMONY AND MELODY by the due combination of sounds. Like language, music is natural to man, and as man expresses his thoughts in words, characters, and gestures. So also it is natural for man to give voice to that requisity of sound, that harmony of tone, that love of sweetness, which he feels in his own soul, and which he hears in nature outside him. We all realise, my brethen, that there music and harmony in nature, which we cannot always a preciate, because our spirits are elogged by our material surroundings, because our finer feelings are blunted by the caree and occupations of our life on earth. From all creation, as from a majestic organ, there comes one grand, solemn pean of heartful music in probase of the Creator. Posts have written of the read of the orean as it dashes owned; at one of the creation, as from a majestic organ, there comes one grand, solemn pean of the orean as it dashes owned; at one of the orean as it dashes owned; at one of the orean as it dashes owned; at one of the orean as it dashes owned; at one of the orean as it dashes owned; at one of the owner, there is a weirf, and music in the winary wind as it soughs and sights across the cold, Heast mountains, wistpering to the moor and fen, stirring uplaintive modoles amongs the tail bulrushes, and on the bosom of the lake, as it admires in the motalight.

the for sit, may through the descript cholaters of some rulind cathedral, now meaning sadly across some outn'y churchyard, until it sounds like THE UNCANNY SONG OF Trick DEAD, and the humble people who hear it coming through the dail gresses of the grayes bless themselves with fright and murnity prayers for the voits of the sleepers.

"There is music in the sighing of the wind."
There's music in the rushing of the fill.

"Here's music in things if mun had care."



coming though the stall grosses of the grayes being themselves with Orth and marriar preyets for the votes of the theorem of the wind.

"There's muste in the stating of the the wind of the wind of the themselves the three thr

the continues of the musical services of the same that character than the section of the same that character than the section of the same that character than the section of the same than the same th

Aniected —

Vere-rable Brothers, Health' and the dynostohe Benediction—In looking tack, were the long period of thur Foattlicete, by it reems to Us that We have omitted nothing which could strongthen expenses as from your recollection, Venerable Brothers, and not in veh have were the strong of the recommitted to your zeal and effortly the from your recollection, Venerable Brothers, and not in veh have we committed to your zeal and effortly the wark of causing Our efforts to be fruited full of good.

We now desire to give you a further proof of Our solicitude, in accordance with a wish We have for a long time elebration of the fourth centensify of the discovery of America, We have been considering by what means we will be a subject to the object the object it would be will for the literature of the object of the object the object it would be will for the literature of the object of the

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP BRU-PHESI.

LETTER FROM ARCHHISHOP BRUMFEM.

The Semaine Religens: adds an interesting chapter to the correspondence
between the late Pather Chiniquy and
Mgr. Bruhes! In acyodane with the
wish of Mr. Chiniquy a copy of his declaratin of fath was sent to the Archbishop by Mr. G. R. Lighthall, the n cary who drew it up. Mgr. Bruches! in
okino: 1 g.ng it, says.—1 had the
sourage to read it from one end to the
other, and I found in it nothing to consitute a doorimal testament. It is a
series of insults addr-saced to the Catholic Church and its ministers, blasolic Church and its ministers, blasphenies and screames against our verorated dogmas, the Eucharist, the worship of the very hoty Virgin, the sacra
inent of penance, the primacy of the
Saversian Postiff, etc. The confossional and the cellibucy of the clergy are
even, treated as disabilited institutions.
All the accusations and columnies of
the most odious pamphles, inspired by
histical of the Roman Church, are
brought logicitier in it. It requires no
reply from me: murrower, this is not
the place for a controversy. I cannot
do mone than take pits on the unfertunate man who dictat of and signed
such a decument on his death-bad Be
suic that the Church, its doctrine, its
morality, and its discipline will not be
shaken. But the se noling of these sad
supplements of the religious of the consident in the church, its doctrine, its
morality, and its discipline will not be
shaken. But the se noling of these sad
supplements of the reserved in the
morality and its death-bad Be
suit that the Church, its doctrine, its
morality, and its discipline will not be
shaken. But the se noling of these sad
such a desument on his death-bad Be
suit that the Church, its doctrine, its
morality, and its discipline will not be
shaken. But the so noling of these sad
such a desument on his panicleously the
inentification of the forman church well
san insult to every Catholic. Therefore, I cannot discount members of a father and mother heloved and vectors and mother helove

Inching Price.

Mr. Robert Montagens, of Denaville, Ont., writer.—" Was troubled with Robing Plee for fire years and was so bad ulcomately that they were very partial, so much so that could not sleep. I tried almost every medicine known when I was reconsected to see Dr. Chemes Onitment II purchased a box and from the first application got relief. Have mad we boxes and am new completely oursel."

which the music as-ends a full time, the chromatic in watch it mounts half at time, and the enhipmonic in which it ascends by quarter tones. St. I have a substitute from St (Fredor)—1596-964)—selected the detitute leader, and the Dorfan. Physical part of the substitute from St (Fredor)—1596-964)—selected the detitute leader, and the Dorfan. Physical Biological Biological

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Bye and Ear::::
Surgeon to St. Michael's HospitalTHE PRACE TREATY RATIFIED.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and of Spain at Paris was to-day ratified by the United Blates Senate, the vote being 37 ayes to 37 heys, or one vote more than the evol-thirds majority necessary.

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Notice to Ureditors.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate Michael Nolan, of the tity of To-ronto, in the County of York, Gentle-man, ex-undertaker Deceased.

man, ex-undertaker Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given parsuns to ce. 38 of Chap. 192. R. S. O., 1897, that all persons having claims against the extent of the said Miohael Nolaul deceased, who ded on or about the 21st day of December, 1988, are required to sead by post, prepared, or deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for The Trust And Guarantee Company, Limited, the Administrator of said Escandor College, and the company of March, 1989, their or chief and surrannes and adversees with full particulars in writing of their seconstrated the nature of the secontities (if say) half by the m duly verified by statutory deceased.

any) had by the modely verified by statutory declaration.

And take Notice that after the said 8th day of March, 1899, said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said excessed among the parties entitled thereto, decessed among the parties on the said they shall then have not claimed of which they shall then have not claimed of which they shall then have not claimed of which they shall then have not claim of which they shall then have not be liable for asid assets, or any parts thereof, to any percent or persons of whose claim in thos shall not have been received by them or their said Solicitor at the time of sout distribution.

Dated Jan. 21st 1899.

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DIXON'S UNDERSTUDY

From the Home Monthly.

Dixon is the orly man in the com-pany who gets three figures a week, said the etar, but if you've a mind to be stage manager and make your-self generally useful, understudy any

self generally useful, understudy any and everybody, lil do the best J can for you, my boy, for your fathers sake."

"Thank you, sir," said clessing, his plain face flushing at the Rindly words. That was how he happened to be with the James O'Connell Company, and he had been a success in the various parts which fell to his lot. His proches have generated the proches are several sectors. and no had been a success in the various parts which fell to his lot His mother was a great actress. He played Rosencrantz and the ghost—the latter so well that flattering nowspaper women wrote him up as "the only ghost that one would ever cate to see again." He was extrain to priest, lackey or oxachman, Roman soldier or courtier with equal case.

At the first rehearsal he was letterperfect, and before he had been with the company a month he know not only his own lines, but all others as well. It was even whispered that he had been heard to prompt the star himself on one momentous occasion, when a hitch in the scenery had upset that august individual's equanimity.

"Confound you, you impudent young

"Confound you, you impudent young sog," the chief had eald, helf laughing, as he came of the stage. "What do you mean by knowing more than your betters?"

I only know what you have taught, sir," said Glessing in his pleasant, which yet had no touch of policy

at. 'Humph," was the answer, but the great men put his arm through the boy's and took him off to his dressing-room for a chat, while property men and actors saw and wondered.

and actors saw and wondered.
Glessing was only four-and-twenty—
a mere boy in years, but so manly he
seemed much older. He had an abundant supply of tuct and a clear head
on his shoulders and was a universal
favourite.
Being stage manager is by no means

ourite.
eing stage manager is by no means
easy business. It means attending
the multitudinous wants of every
mber of the compeny, so that the
set of the women need not drag her
the of rheumatism up and down
real so that the dignity of the lead. to the multitudinous wants of every member of the compeny, so that the oldest of the women seed not drag her touch of rheumatism up and down stains; so that the dignity of the leading lady will not be upset by having stains; so that the dignity of the leading lady will not be upset by having to share her room with a leaser light; so that the second lead can make her quick changes near the stage—it means keeping everybody in readiness to act well, from the star to the man who manages the calcium light, while calling the half and quarter hours and vertures; more than all, it means taking serenely the blame for everything that goes wrong without by any chance getting the reading for everything that goes wrong without by any chance getting the credit for anything good. Altogether, a stage menager's life is not a happy one, but Glessing kept cool, and that is half the battle.

Whether the leading lady fainted in the wings and had to be carried upstains, or the supers fell over themselves, or the form that come on in the melodrama balked in the middle of the stage, or the villain lost his moustache in the most tragle part, or the dead body of the hero suddenly sneezed us it lay in state, nothing ever happened to Glessing.

He was not at all handsome, scarcely even good-looking; a tall, strapping fellow, with a really clesant figure and an air of intense carnestness. It is trite to say fine eyes redeem a face, hair of no particular hue and an air of intense carnestness. It is trite to say fine eyes redeem a face, but one, with drooping lids and almost girish lashes; hazel eyes full of expression, though usually grave to well-nigh sombre. When he smiled and showed white teeth, his eyes lighted up to almost startling beauty. It was Miss Glence who made this discovery, and she pondered over it often.

mgn sombre. When he smiled and showed white teeth, his eyes lighted up to almost startling beauty. It was Miss Glencoe who made this discovery, and she pondered over it often. "A man who can smile like that, with such eyes, must have a soul—a real soul," she thought, a little cyrically. Stage life is likely to make thoughtful people cynical at first until they grow used to looking behind the shams and petty meannesses of everyday life. Then they realize that human nature, good and bad.

This wes Edith Gi neos's first year on the stage and she hadn't learned to see the depths of things yet and the fought against what far saw on the fought against what far saw on the sought against what far saw on the sought against what far saw on the fought against what far saw on the fought against what far saw on the sought against what far saw on the fought against what far saw on the fought against what far saw on the sought against the same agains

sordid surface. See studied art tiessing carefully, she heard his voice
while rendering some fine passages in
a play, she knew of his going out of his
way to help a fellow actor, she saw
him one rainy night when he was hurrying home from the theatre, stop to
let a litle beggar girl walk a block under his umbrella, and he dismissed her
with a silver piece and a pleasant injunction to run home out of the rain
She liked the thoughiful way he looked
after the comfort of older people and
she watched for the smile again and
spain. At last it dawned upon her
that this was for her alone and her
cheeks burned holly. Surely he did
not love her? She would not believe it.
She did not want him to. He must

After that she seldom saw the smile, or before the chilling reserve of her anner Glessing drew within himself, e grew quieter and although he did s work the same as ever it seemed to

lack aghit

"I'm disappointed in him." said the
star to the business manager, a clever
gentleman, who was often called into
sonclave. 'He tegan well and he is
the most conscientious fellow I ever
saw, but he seems to lack the spirit of
cashies."

enius."
"He's a hard worker and has the decation and intelligence to read his

lines well," said the business manager.
"He's young yet, O'Connell; give him time to get waked up."
"Genus is born, not made," growled the star. "I don't believe in all this ret about its beling only great petracaee. It would take dynamite to wake up Douglas Glessing."
But the bisiness manager, who raw overything through his eleepy-looking brown eyes smiled a litth and said under his bright at litth and said under his bright call Miss Glence exactly dynamite."

ly dynamite."

Auth Glencos meantime was uncomfertable and felt herself abused. Instead of the delightful smiling eyes she had surprised earlier in the season she was followed about by a pair of melan-shely hazel orbs as faithful as a dog's. She wasn't used to befur woosd that way and she districtor to be woced at all by that particular pair of eyes.

woced at all by that particular pair of eyes.

"I couldn't care for any man who wenn't a genius," she said one day.

"Geniuses are scatos; who in the cumpany do you consider one besides Mr. O'Connell?" asked one of the act-resses.

resses.

"Nobody, uniss it is Mr. Dixon."
Miss Glenece replied, and Glesslag heard her.
He was too manly to give attentions where he thought they were undesired. It was astonishing how many nice little things he had done for her that she scarcely noticed until they were dropped.

ped. However, some one had repeated her remark about geniuses to Mr. Dixon, the leading man, and he was flattered enough to desire more praise from her pretty lies.

remark about geniuses to Mr. Dixon, the leading man, and he was flattered enough to desire more praise from her pretty lips.

"Dixon's quite deveted to the fair one with golden locks," said an actor to Glessing one day.

"Is he?" adding generously, "Dixor's an avful clever fellow."

Edith Glencoe was a call, golden-hair ed blende, and unfinished as was her seiting, she showed unmistakable taired blende, and unfinished as was her seiting, she showed unmistakable taired. Always a pretty woman, with her "make-up" on she was adorable, and she poseesed the three requistes for success—a fine voice, a keen intelligence, and the dramatic temperament. People prophesice great things for this twenty-year-old girl, and she felt the stirring of great things within herself.

Mr. Dixon flattered her, especially when he talked with his eyes. They were his strong point. On ordinary co-casions they were fitting mirrors of his character, for he was utterly selfish and incapable of generous action, which fact, however, he kept concealed from people by a hall-fellow-well-met manner.

Mr. Dixon thought things out and decided that it would be to his advantage to marry Miss Glencoe. They could act well together and could star for a season or two. It would be as odifying to the public! Some actors do adore their wives, but people don't believe tit; he would make this so evident that Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Dixon "would draw well "There's but prople don't believe tit; he would make this so evident that Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Dixon "would draw well "There's but prople don't believe tit; he would make this so evident that Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Dixon "would draw well "The appendent of the first proper after we're married. She's a fine ceature and inclined to like Dixon, unless I mistake."

So the leading man made himself very agreeable to Miss Glencoe. He

creature and inclined to like Dixon, unless I mistake."

So the leading man made himself
very agreeable to Miss Glencoe. He
was a handsome fellow in a coldly
regular style, with a fine physique,
though a trifle too short off the stage,
which defect he easily remedied by
building up his heels an inch or two
when he made up. There was certain
satin suit, pink, with lace frills, in
which Mr. Dixon was adorable.

His acting, too, war remarkable. To
be sure, there were certain things he
could not learn—would not, perhape,
and he was liable to trilling uncertainties in coancetion with Mumm's extra
dry, but these last he managed to keep
Dixon too intoxicated to play one evenling and he understody had to play
the part for him

All he gained by this was a wink from

Dixon too intoxicated to play one evening and his under-curb had to play the part for him

All he gained by this was a wink from Dixon and the remark: "Do the same for you when you need it old man."

And there was a suggection from the givernor tas the company called it had rubbed off in spots. Hastily changing her gown, she started home with the start that Mr. Glessing would better understudy all Mr. Dixon's parts a future if the latter was going to be form ill. The great man had his own opinion as to the nature of his leading man's fillness, perhaps, but he didn't care to quarrel with so good an a-tors late in the scasson.

So winter wore away and spring and a succession of one-night stands worn upon everybody's temper, but Glessing was as cool as ever.

Then they played an engagament when the critics had dyspepsia. People were particularly displeased with Mr. Dixon and one or two critics pronounced Glessing's work excellent; and somehow a rumour started that the mexgagare men were friends of the understudy and were trying to boom him at Dixon's expense. "He must have put them up to it," said one of the sactors, "for they've told or things white a loyal to folk and dislike a form one with golden locks, I'm you wand then upon his arm, and said through white, sail gine-ough!" and he broke into many one who surpasses another leading setter. It all casne to the ears of Edit Glessing mand a late of the ward poor Clessing.

One night the leading man did not appear when he half hour had been called. Mr. Olesning and tell Mr. O'Com and frigidity toward poor Clessing.

"Hughey, run and tell Mr. O'Com nell that Mr. Dixon hasm't come yet, we would have the proper of the man's face. It was to be a present the proper of the man's face. It was to be a present the proper of the man's face. It was to be a present the proper of the man's face.

and ask him if he knows anything about him."

and ask him if he knows anything about him."

Then there was "racing and chaster of the missing man could be found.

"The governer wants you," said flughty; and dissing hurried to the dressing-room.

"Onfound him!" funaed the star. "It's the new play to-night; do you think two could get through with it, or must we change the bill?"

"Tw. never rehearsed, and don't know the stage business, but I've learned the life."

"I've never rehearsed, and don't know the stage business, but I've learned the life." and Mr. O'Connel; and the bey hurried qway to dress.

Miss Glencoe heard it all discussed as the stood in the wings waiting for her cue.

"lessing's got a good chance," said one. "I believe the governor would one." I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one." I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one." I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one." I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would one." I believe the governor would one. "I believe the governor would

ibruptly.

"I don't know; perhaps ne is ill:" he

hesitated. "No doubt you are glad," she flashed forth fited to anger by his tone.

He looked at her in astomishment.
His clear eyes pierced into her very sout, and saw her suspictors of him, cha he crite his dark eyes darken with earnestness:—"How can you be so unjust?"

earneetness:—"How can you be so unjust?"

Then he caught himself up, bit his lip and turned away with a little gesture as if putting the whole question aside. Just then she heard her cue and swept past him to the stage.

It was a charming play—one of those mediaeval romances which are so popular in their spirited action and sprightly dialogue. The scene was laid in Spain during the captivity of Francis 1, gay, charming, gullant Francis languishing in the gloomy Alcasar, near Madrid. Virginie d'Ouville, lady—inwaiting to Maguerite de Navarre, the King's sieter, who has come to treat for his runsom, forms a plot to rescue Francis.

waiting to Maguerite us was a waiting to Maguerite us has come to treat for his ransom, forms a plot to rescue Francis.

Mademotselle d'Ouville has two lovers, and favoring one of them, she accauses the other of treachery to his rival, who is in reality a traitor to the King and to Virginie.

"You cast me traitor!" cried the yolce of Douglas Glessing, as he played the part of the despised lover. "You think I would haven a hart of his head! Ah! mademoiselle, do you not see that I love you? You do not know what love is. By Heaven! It is not a wild ionging to possess at any cost the woman that one loves. It is the giving up once for all of selfish thoughts; it is the wish to see her happy at any cost. A traitor! Ah, mademoiselle, you do not know me!"

Glessing's whole soul was in his voice; his face glowed with light, and his acting was so vivid, so real that it carried every one away. Edith Glencoe felt strangely affected by those words sadd in that ringing voice with such a surge of pain all through its depths. So the play went on, and the herole was undecided between the two, fascinated by the Spanish cavaller, yet esteeming the French knight. When the denouncement was reached, and the hero's innocence proved, and Virginie acknowledged her love for the man she had scorned, there was something in their playing which took the house by storm.

"You're a good boy," said the star, as he shook Glessing warmly by the hand. "You will rake an actor yet. I didn't think it was in you."

"I thought you said it would take dynamite to bring it out," said the business n.anager, slyly, and then everybody crowded about the young actor and congratulated and made much of him.

Only Miss Glencee fatled to say a word, and she was too much upset at the state of her own hart to say the state of her own hart to say

actor and congratuated and made much of him.

Only Miss Glencee fatled to say a word, and she was too much upset at the state of her own that to say nuch. It seemed to her as if she had had it coated with "make up," and it had rubbed off in spots. Hastily changing her gown, she started home without waiting for one of the girls, as she usually did, but her movements were not unobserved, for a tail figure stepped from the stage door and a calm voice said.—"You mustaft go home alone, Miss Gience."

ness and then without a word she laid her lips to his marry me?" he asked, a few mements later.

"Quite sure," she said, demurely.
When are you going to do it?" de-manded the impatient young lover. His new-fou I lovely diapplness had seem-ed long in coming.

"Oh, when we both command a good safary," she said, with a would-be carolessness, though she looked at him lovingly.

Novingly.

He was silent a moment and then said, anxiously:—"You know that I am only Dixon's understudy."

"You are my leading man, anyhow," she said, sturdily. A voice from the doorway startied them.

"Rehearsing a new play, I suppose. It strikes me you don't need much practice." The steepy eyes of the business manager looked at them kindly. "I've a pleco of news for you, Glessing. Mr. Dixon's gone and you're to have his place," and the beare of good didings discreetly zurned on his heel and left them alone.

Edith Glencoe put her arms about

WON THE SILVER MEDAL

WON THE SILVER MEDAL.

On Monday afternoon at St. Joseph's school, Lessleville, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, retired to the property of the Sisters of St. Joseph, retired a silver medal to tise pupil obtaining the bighest marks in general proficiency, which was won by Master Thomes Sheehan, a pupil of the third form. Sheehan, as pupil of the third form. The presentation, upon the request of Mr. Devan, and in the absence of States of Ward No. 5. Mr. Carey, representative of Ward No. 5. Mr. Carey congratulated the pupil on his success, referred in eulogistic terms to the high standard to which the school had attained, and concluded with a reference to the encouraryment accorded the pupils by the intiest Mr. Devan had manifested in their progress.

La Grippe's Victims,

THE AFTER EFFECTS MORE DAN-GEROUS THAN THE DISEASE.

HURSDAY, FEBRUAI

philons abou, you I thought—he color deepend to the vaild you had beer unital to Mr. Divon, and had tiled to get his place. I saw him to-day, and he thinself told me what a good friend you have been to him. Will you for site me?"

There can be no talk of forgiveness between us," he said.

"Then you will not?" Her pretty proud his dropped, and she looked at him reproachfully. Then she saw the light leap into his eyes and he cried: "Oh don't you see that I love you?"

He selzed her hand, and held it firmly within his som. "You whom I have wronged in my thoughts You, whom I know to be the knightliest, the most loyal—"She broke down, and sobbing bitterly tried to draw away her hand to cover her tear-stained face. He put his arm around her and held her fast. She buried her face in his breast, one hand sole up about his neck, and clung lightly to him.

There was stience for a moment as diessing looked down upon the golden head with a moved expression on his rusged face. Then he pressed his lips to the pretty hair, and said softty:—"Will you not look at me and tell me that you love me?"

Slowly she raised her face and looked him in the eyes with a shy frankness and then without a word she laid her lips to his.

"And you will marry me?" he asked, a fow moments fate."

Edith Giencoe put her arms about her lover's neck. "You see, Douglas, after all you're not Dixon's under-study."

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A Well Kaeve Qesbec Farmer Suffered Untold
Misery for Three Years Balors He
Found Rallit.

The opidomic of in grippe which has
swept over Canada ilike a seconge this
winter, has left thousands of weak and
despairing anferers in all parties of the second in and. Grippe is a treacherous disease,
land, Grippe is a treacherous disease,
You think you are cured, yet the slightest cold brings on a relapse. It a victims
are left in a weakened condition and
fall an easy prey to its manifold complications. The bloodile left impure and
improverished; the nerves shattered,
and heart trouble and nervous prostration are too often the result
The following statement made by Mr.
Daniel Clossey, a well known farmer
living near West Brome, Qoe, judicatos
the ravages made by the after effects of
thisscourage Nr. Closseysays: "Some five
years ago I had an attack of la grippe.
The earlier symptoms passed away, yet
I continued to fail in health, and suffered intense pain in my head. I was subject to attacks of dizzinese, and unless I
gradually grow so weak as to be unable
to do any work. My legs and foot were
as cold as toe even in the summer
months. If attempted the least exertion my heart would beat violently.
For three years I was in this helpless
condition, and although during that
time I was attended by three different
doctors, their steatment produced to
the alightest benefit. At this time I
read the statement of one who head
suffered from similar tenulo, who was
cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink,
Pills, and I decided to try them. The
received treatment failed the day of or apenaive
medical treatment failed the day of or apenaive
medical treatment failed to decomplish
medicine that can promply restore you
to health. They drive every trace of
the poisonous germs from the system,
build up and enrich the blood and atteng
then the farm. I honselly—both heads of
the prostored me to full be dod and grow
esterior and any and any and any any
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while and a promply restore you
to health. They drive ev

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ome Rule and the Creed of the Jingo.

J. MORTEY'S GREAT SPEECH.

Siming his political freedom recently, arted out to wake England up with a ries of specenes. The most important is that delivered at Montrose on annary 19th, when, addrassing his on constituents, he said:—Say what ou like, if you look back upon she last fatten years or more, most of our iritish political weather has come from the litish question which have out he irish question which have out he irish question which have found he ir way into a certain currency out he lated in weather has come from the litish question which have found he ir way into a certain currency out he lated in weather has come from the litish question which have found he is secrifice," and the other is "slavery," forme gentlemen have, said as of author by that it would be a "great mileforty that it would be a "great mileforty" who were a were slaves, I should like to know, to the Irish him relation to our trish bills than we were slaves to the Welsh with regard to the English with respect to the Parish Councils Bill? As to the Irish members—I do not know that they sit there as an integral portion of the Irish mileforty want to set at Westminster; but the theory is that they sit there as an integral portion of the Irish words. Cheers). Well, then, the word "sacrifice." It is alleged by some members of our partitude, but for Irish words than of the mileforty was the more of the Irish words. Cheers, well, then, the respective for our partitude and philosopher Coleridge on his hands and knees playing with their little short memories. (Laughter). I think of Mr. Coleridge and the Irish

year 1866 to the year into put this question—what sort of it can Irish local county government re? Here is a people who, ough their representatives, call for no assembly in which they can manish their own affairs, and for on Exitive responsible to it. That it what hand asks. That is what England I was the word not by mistake e (laughter)—that is what England reduced. Instead of that you have so them country government. Garmes, don't you see that Es IRISH ARK SURE TO USE A IACMINERY FOR WHICH THEY DID NOT ASK a means of furthering that larger ten of self-government—Home Rule which they did ask '(Hear, hear), w, I will, if I may without offeucany Liberal friends, quote a Convative paper. This is what the Irish respondent of an excellent Tory pa—the Standard—may two or three wago:—"A great deal of sentiment heen expended on the pleasing e, originating in high quarters, that these votes ago:—"he great deal of sentiment the front in these county elections—the front in these county elections—the front in these county elections—the front in these county elections—

that old animosities would become york, and that Ireland would awaken to a new and peaceful inf. and work unitedly for the material progress of the sountry." Then the correspondent york on to asy: "What are the buildences of this change? One books in claim to say: "That is to say, in fact, that so long as the Hish claim for a lair, system of religiovernment is unsattafied, so long the Hish claim for a lair, system of religiovernment is unsattafied, so long they are sure to use the for THOSE LARIGE PURPORER WHICH MR. GLADSTONE TAUGHT the people of this island that Ireland had a right to demand, and that it was our duty to concede to it. Well, the firsh have plenty of faults. Of course, the English and Scotch—as you and I know—have none claughter). I often think that the main fault of the Irish is that they sometimes take themselves a great deal too seriously, and that at other times they do not take themselves a limit of the Irish is that they sometimes take themselves a limit of the Irish demand persists. The Irish demand for a national uses obly—if that the main derists, that if the Irish demand persists, and all I have got to say for my own part is this, that if the Irish demand persists, that demand which is present, as it was in 1886, for a subtraint of a second of the Irish will be a my opinim, no more fustified in riterating from the argument which we all of us present, which we all of us present, which we accepted the full force and burden of during those years of contest for Irish Home Rule—no more justified than our forefathers of three generations ago felt thermelves at any stage of the thirty years' battle for Catholic Emancipation—one of the Bristh will have been a depth of the property in the say of the property will not angle for the late of the property will not angle for the property while the substitution of Little Registander I would define a Jingo (thus they had at any body would define, a little begrander. However the two English parties, and else in the substitution of his property will not

ture to submit to you before I sit down (hear, hear).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFINITION OF A LITTLE ENGLANDER strikes me as what is called in the colloquial language of the day, "not good enough" (laughter). He says, 'The Ittle Englander is a man who honesty believes that the expansion or this country carries with it obligations which are out of proportion to its settled to the strikes of the same of the same of the same and a hugh. I am not at all sure that that definition won't catch a very great that—not less a person than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of Great Br. in, said:—"We are not a great military power, with the st ain upon our resources, I do not say of sonce, but of men. If you are, to said British soldiers to garrison your trupled possessious, extended as they already have been far beyond the exvension of your trude, that hus taken place in the corresponding time—if you are to say to some.

In I. Fenimore
Cooper's Leather
Slocking Tales, we
real stories of the
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and her methods (18). Just as good "A few of things kelmans (20 Meh. "were Book of things kelmans (20 Meh. "were Book of things kelmans (20 Meh. "were bearthurn dilntes site eating, pain in my fewer and hot flushes. Dr. Pierce's Golden Weiterl However unrel all these and i an perfective kell." By Joseph Pierce of Golden Weiterl However unrel all these and ten perfect with the premainst ten for constitution One little "Pellet" is a gentle these twe and two and the antificial they never gripe. Found at all medicine stores.

far more formidable, competitor who is rapidly to ming on your hotizon. The United States of America—you will only wile by the energetic pursuit of increased economy and of increased efficiency of production. That is a very prosade and unromantle proposition. That is the, proposition which I submit in contradistinction to such a policy as that which Mr. Chamber-lain has enunciated—sometimes in one shape and sometimes in on where—I am not complaining of him: I give him the fullest credit, as he has been good snough to give me in fullest credit, for conviction in this natter—but I have placed this in contradistinction to his policy as far as I understand him. These are proposition—which cannot be denied. The proposition which cannot be denied. The proposition of th

lous discussions that are going on to-day THE CASE OF EGIPT.

We have had practical dominion in Egypt for, now, something like seventeen years. There is no evidence that our dominion in Egypt has largoly increased the importation of British goods. In the year of Tel-el-Kebli we defented Arab—182. In 1883, a year niterwan..., our British goods sent into Egypt were three million three hundred and sixty thousand pounds in valut. They fell in subsequent years, and in 1897—fourteen years after that figure—they remained at three millions six hundred and tempty-seven thousand pounds. Speaking broadly—there are all kinds of denunciations and qualifications to be allowed, for which the platform is not a very convenient place—but speaking broadly, our occupation of Esypt, whatever else is has done; and it has done a great many excellent and admirable things for the imbabiliants of Egypt—R has not improved in any appreciable degree the Egyptian hards for our goods. What is the more remarks ble is this, and I do begrour attended to it, that while our imports into Egypt 20 up extremely slow—ly, the importations from such countries as Belgium and Germany have gone up very rapidly, in a degree quite out of proportions to the relative in-

posterity." Well, I should like something for my part, as a littlish taxpayer, as a littlish dingen. I show d like something a little more definite than vage language of that kind. I am sure you have head of what was in the early part of the last certury called TIES diffeAT SOUTH SEA COMPANY. When people hardly knew where America was, but they felt certain that it was stream with gold and gens, and they flung away in fremite haste, millions of mon y-I hope it was English modey, and not Scotch (laughter)—to be risked in America. You have read how every sort of fantastic schem: was slawed to the public, including the most ramarkable of all, "one for an undertaking which was in due time to be revealed" (laughter). You paid two guincas down, and you were to receive a share of £100, with a disclosure of the object by and by (longewed laughter). I cannot but feel that there is some seent and flavour of this alry project in much of the language that is used about "pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of these African schemes for pegging out claims for power-lay" (hear, hear). I think many of the scheme of 180 years ago end a think of the pegging out claims for power-lay in the power lay and the project of the power of the pend of

may not be able, to reduce theh tariffs, so long as the state of Europe in their judminent requires these.

MONSTROUS BARBARIC ARMAMENTS.

Chear, hear), They say, "We commot reduce our tariffs, because we are bound to keep up these armaments." Gentlemen, lit us make sure that this country, at all everits, by no language, by no achame of jolicy, by no cold reception of the Cari's recept, or other pacific proposals, does anything to justify foreign flates in insisting upon gired and swollen armaments. It is no us-to-tell us that "trade follows the flag, because it is contrary to the facts, and Mr. Chamberlah, I observe, did pot grapple with the facts last night. The promised 11 do so, and, perhaps, in will do so on another occasion; but it is not true, and there is no evidence that trade follows the flag, or that trade with countries where you exercised direct control expands any faster, or in any easier way, than with countries where you have no control. Out other point I want to put to you—that Gymany, the most formfable competitor that we have now, hearts usewhere?—In countries where where in countries where you have now the competition that we have now, hearts usewhere? In countries where tool, Germany, the most formfable competition that we have now, hearts usewhere? In countries where the sa derman, or a Scot, or a Franchman, or an Englishmen and Russians, like Englishmen and Scotchmen, buy what they want from a rean, whether he is a derman, or a Scot, or a Franchman, or an Englishmen, who can sell them the right thing at the lowest priors. There is nothing mysterious about this. I am amamade to find myself in an argument of this kind, within twenty yards of the statue of my predecessor in this burgh. It is almost incredible that, as it were,

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the flagers of the clock should have gone back sincs to day when Joseph Huma used not only to preach but in works out all these questions. Mr. Gladstone has many times said to me :— If you want tetrachment, go upon the method of Joseph Huma, dozedous, steadfast, looking into the fasts and figures." (Cheers). I say it is incredible at this distance of time, within a few ards of that status, that we should be arguing out these things apart as if molecular distances of the state of the compared of peace, retrenchment, and proform, or explained all that before now. Gentlemen, I have done I have now to day out could not give Mr. Chamberlain a definition in a few words, but it occurs to me that I might endeavour to describe.

told you I could not give Mr. Chamberlain a definition in a few words, but it occurs to ne that I might endeavour to describe.

THE CREED OF THE JINGO,

as I understand that personago—First, itaat territory is territory, and all territory is the troops of the interpretation of the property of the purpose of the country possesses the purpose of fortunatus, bulging and overflowing with gold, and is free to fling millions here and millions there with the certainty that benignant faire will by magic make thep good. So let us spend easy, with a lavish hand and a free conscience. The fourth article of the cread is—Do not show the sightest regard to the opinion of other nations, and you have no share whatever in the great collective responsibility of civilized peoples as joint guardisans of the interests of peace and good order to the State system of Europe. And the fifth article of the Jingo creed as that the interests of the people of this country—and I here draw no destinction between classes and masses—that the interests of the people of this country—their advancement in all the arts of civilized life and well-being, their needs and their requirements, are completely and unterly a secondary subordinest question. Such, I think, are some of the main articles of the Imperialist's creed, but the same and the requirements, are completely and unterly a secondary subordinest question. Such, I think, are some of the main articles of the Imperialist's creed. Let me say plainly to you, gentemen, as a representative addressing his constituents, with the thit responsibility of put they have been built up and reared upon them I repudiate so an illusion, a supersition, and a great national danger thout cheers.

A TRIBUTE TO MOST REV. DR.

HOWLEY.

(Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 21.) The Most Rev. Dr. Howley, Bishoo Rev. Pr. Howley, Bishoo Pauricualization to each of the most.

(Dubbin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 21.)
The Most Rev. Dr. Howley, Bishop of Newfoundiand, is one of the most versatile and brilliant of the contributors to the local literature of the Island. His range of subjects is very wide, but it may be truly said of him that he has touched nothing which he did not adorn. Glancing at random throught a miscellaneous collection of his writings one is not more surprised at the diversity of theme than delighted at the uniform brilliancy of treatment. We will take half a dozen or so of his contributions to litustrate our meaning. "Sammy Ricket's Mysterious Purse" is one of those quant legends that spring up amongst settlers in a wild new world. It is told with graphic power that absorbs the reader's increat from opening to climax and incidentally it affords a most vivid picture of the social life and enjoyment of the next contribution we find this genial story-teller make successful incursions into classic literature in the shape of an admirable verse translation of a famous passage from Seneca's "Medea." with most interesting notes and comments illustrating the startling resemblance that some of the old Pagan myths bear to the great truths of Christianity.

In extracts from old records complied, edited, and then dated by the Most Rev. author, we have some quaint and increasing pictures of the primitive times and people at St. John's, the capital of Newfoundiand. The description of the Journey from Whitbourne to Weel-Ball is a vivid panorsma of the wind and beautiful scenery of the island. Most tempting to travellers. The scene as he describe come before the imagination of the reader vith a distinctness no photographs could vivid. Two other legenda, "The Fairy Funcreal at Lee Tielie" and "Poor Joe Benoit," prove how rich is the bishop's story-testing veri. It is not needed to add how keenly these gifts are appreciated in a diocese where the bishop's story-testing veri. It is not needed to add how the bishop is as much respected for his sbility and zeal as he is beloved for his sbi

Farm and Garden

FARMERS' INSTITUTE REPORT

The annual report of F. W. Hodson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, for Unitatio, for the year 1887-8 just feeting the form of the formation in connection with every branch of agriculture. It comprises some '00 pages and 'Urr. It comprises some '00 pages and

at le repository of information in connection with every branch of ageleuture. It comprises some 500 pages and its coplously illustrated.

The first portion of the report gives some interesting details respecting the growth and operations of the Farmers institutes from which it appears that these organizations are in a prosperous condition, having commended themselves to the cordial adherence and support of the farming community. The total membership on July 3ist lang was 16.31, a considerable increase having taken place during the year. The number of meetings held was 635, at which 3270 addresses were delivered, the aggregate attendance being 125,094, Manyo of the institutes onducted excursions to the College Farm at Gueiph, which was visited by over 3000 people during the season.

A new departure has been made in st billshing an organization among women in rural districts on some what the same lines as the Farmers' Institutes. The pionen body is the Salitleet Womens' Institute in Wentworth County, with a membership of 88, which holds regular fortnightly meetings from October to June, at which papers are read, and discussions held on domestic science, physiology, hygiene, and kindred topics.

The greater portion of this interesting from unconnected or allied with agriculture. These papers sembody a quantity of information of a practical nature in relation to the cultivation and constituent element of the soil, fertificates, and manures, the breeding and management of live stock cheese and unter making, norticulture, good roads, noutity raising, bee-keeping, treeplanting, etc.

poultry raising, bec-keeping, freeplanting, etc.

Special attention has been paid to the dairy department, the pages devoted to this most important and profitable branch of farm production embracing the results of the most modern research and experiment, and familiarising the reader with all the leavest methods and appliances in connection with dairying. It would not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recompitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few of the large number of specialists and practical men who appear on the list of contributors are C. A. Zavits, W. T. Msooun, Jos. E. Gould, Dr. W. Broche, C. C., James, E. W. Rathbun, H. H. Dones, D. McCrae, T. C. Rogers, A. F. McLaren, Miss Laura, Mrs. E. M. Jones, D. McCrae, T. C. Rogers, A. F. McLaren, Miss Laura and Practical men who of E. Day. The reputation of the writers as recommissed authorities in their respective lines affords an indication of the high character and practical utility of the book.

A special feature of great interpset

A special feature of great interest is a paper by Charles W. Nash, on the birds of Ontario in relation to agriculture with 32 Hinstrations on Canadian birds, and full information with respect to their habits and usefulness as a check upon insect peaks and vertices.

tano. MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL MARRIED

MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL MARRIED.

A wedding of more than ordinary interest was celebrated at St. Peter's onthe of the presence of the control of the control

Tay Ir.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agest to confound that standard healing agest — Da. Thomas Ecraorane Oze with the ordinary magnetic, lottons and salve.
They are oftentimes inflammatory and astrongest. This Oil is, on the contexty, each popular context of the ordinary in the ord

Chiniquy and the Secular Press.

The following letter was sent to the lobe, but refused publication:—
"Never was there a more striking

Globe, but refused publication:—
"Never was there a more strikin, illustration of the truth of the Psalmist's words, "Iniquity hath lied untiteelf," than the death-bed statement of the late Father Chiniquy, published in your issue of the 23rd inst. That statement was evidently intended to wound as deeply as possible the Church at whose attars he officiated for many years, and one of whose his was disat whose altars he officiated for many years, and one of whose hig...est dignitaries offered to administer to him the consolution of that religion he for forty years unceasingly visited. But mainds not lost to all sense of decency the effect will be just the reverse. The public sentiment of this city, which rose up in arms against the feul monthed. "Jumbo" Campbell some years are, will not be edified by the spectale of an apostate priest pouring out with his dying breath language as coarse and malignant as any that evertainted the Sabbath air of the Queen's Park. To think of a man professing to die in union with Him who dying on the cross prayed for His murderer and at the same time giving vent in his last moments to the coarsest and most malignant fulsehoods concerning the Church in which fifty years of his life were spent, is a sight inexpressibly revolting to anyone who cherishes the least spark of true Christianity. The dying Saviour entreating forght with the solid properties of the coarsest and most the same of the church who have been dead to the different of the different properties of the coarsest and most malignant fulsehoods concerning the Church in which fifty years of his life were spent, is a sight inexpressibly revolting to anyone who cherishes the least spark of true Christianity. The dying Saviour entreating forght with the softens bitterness and unites friends long parted, could draw forth nothing but ribaldry and venous from the heart of Chiniquy. Define a tirude against Catholicky. He tells us in the usual secrectyped phrase that "he has once and for all accepted Jesus Christ for his only guide." In these words to which even a Unitarian could subscribe, we are not informed whether Chiniquy believed in the Blesset Trinty, in the divinity of Christ, in the irspiration of Holy Writ. There are men who "profess to have accepted Jesus Christ for their Savieur," who have nevertheless very unsettled and hasy ideas on the-epoints. Evideavity Chiniquy was not informed which we charted was something wh

on which to hang a travesty of Catholic doctrine.

This travesty is divided into three
leading heads, of which the first consists of his attack on the Primacy of
the Pope. He gives his reasons at
length for rejecting this doctrine and
very strange specimens of reasoning
they are. The first argument is simply
infinitable. "There cannot be found a
single work in the Holy Gespel to show
us that Peter passed a single hour in
Rome." Considering that the Gespels
were written to give an account of the
life and teaching of our Lord, both of
which were anterior to Peter's coming
to Rome, this reason is ludicrous in its
abuurdity. It would be just as sensible
to argue that Columbus never discoverof America because Tactus deen on
nention the fact in his history. Further
on the activation. which were anterior to Peter's coming to Rome, this reason is ludicrous in its absurdity. It would be just as sensible to argue that Columbus never discovered America because Tactius does not neemton the fact in his history. Further on the astounding statement is made that "Christ positively answered the mother of Zebedee's children that He had not received from His father the power to establish one of His apostics over the other." How anyone believing in the divinity of Christ could dare to assert that He could not give one of His apostics authority over the others is incomprehensible. Any superior can put one of his subjects in authority over the others, Yet according to Chinquy's deathbed confession what any earthly superior could do Christ could are on by a quotation which he distonestly mutilates:—"To sit en my right hand or on my left is not mine to give (Matx xx. 23). It is worthly of temark that th. Ariana quoted these very words against the divinity of Christ, and mutilated them after the manner of Chinquy. In order to see the dishonesty of the arguments of toth one has only to recur to the words in full and to the occasion which called their forth. Incited, as St. Chrysostom expressly states, by jealousy of he preponderance given to Peter, the sons of Zebedee Instigate their mother, who was nearly related by blood to our Lord, to ask Him to seat one of them at His right, the other at His left, when He would come into possession of His kingdom. The kingdom was not a spiritual but an earthly one which they fully expected Him to found. Another years are the period of the proponderance given to Teter, the sons of Zebedee Instigate their mother, who was nearly related by blood to our Lord, to ask Him to seat one of them at His right, the other at His left, when He would come into possession of His kingdom. The kingdom was not a spiritual but an earthly one which they fully expected Him to found. Another years are proponderance given to the result of the proponderance given to reverse the dishonesty of the

other so-called proofs he brings forward, such as St Pauls withstanding Peter to his face, Just as though fathful workers in the renk and file do not remonstrate at times with leaders whom at the same time they loyally serve. Neither will I intrude on your space by quoting texts in proof of the doorrine of the Primacy of the Pope which Chiniquy so bitterly but harm kasly attocks. It is, however, when he refers to the Catholic doctrine of the Blessed Euchrist that he is all himself. That adorable mystery has the Blessed Euchrist that he is all himself. That adorable mystery has the power of bringing out all that is best or worst in a man. And in his references to Ir Chin'quy reaches a depth of coarseness and offensiveness which the vilest hoodium of our streets might envy. I pass this portion of his confession with mostria compressed, just is remarks concerning the attitude of the Catholic Chipert towards the Stripture are too rich to be passed over. "Every Catholic bishop and priest," he declares, "Is I need to principle of the Catholic Chipert Nowmark how he andertikes to prove this extraordinary statement. "From the day in which he was ordaned a pick he has sworn to intripret the Holy Scriptures according to the unanimous consent of the Holy Fathers." But according to Chiniquy the Holy Fathers differ on almost every text on which the Fathers are not unanimous, he committe perjury and strength of the comment. Therefore when a priest interprets a text of Scriptures when he here are not unanimous, he committe perjury and actively differ according to the unanimous consent of the Holy Scriptures according to the paramet that every priest is bound to interpret the Holy Scriptures according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. He and sworn to thing at the priest is committing perjury of miss at every the head of the catholic disthood in the priest is bound to interpret the Holy Scriptures according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. He and sworn nothing at all as far's at the Fathers are concerned, with re

exient, a nowitzer on the read beyone Santa M. sa. The 3rd Artillery silence the Galingatan battery by fining two guns similtaneously, which was follow-ed immediately by velleys from the infantry.
At about midnight there was

in the firing, lasting until 3.45 a.m. when the whole Filipino line reoponed fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty min-

fire into the darkness for twenty minutes, and then there was another luil
until daylight, when the Americaus
generally advanced.

During the night, in response to itearAdmiral Dewey's signals, diashed
acress from Cavite, the United States
cruiser Charlaston and the gunboat
concord, stati-med at Malabon, poured
a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Caiocean. At daylight the United States
double-turnet sengoing monitor Monadnock opened fire on Malate, and ke jet
shelling the Filipinos' left dank, white
the other vessels shelled the enemy's
right lank for several hours.

JHOVE THEM SIX MILLES

DPOVE THEM SIX MILES

DIFFORM SIX MILES
By 10 - clock the Americans had ap-parently completely routed the enamy and had taken the villages of Palaw-pons, Santa Mesa, Proc., Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandos an, and Passal. had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water-main and reservoir, a distance of over six miles.

of over six miles.

The Tennessee Regiment joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

Santa Mesa.

BURNING A CHURCH.

One of the most notable events of sunday's work was the driving of the Filipinos out of the rebel stronghold at One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was the driving of the Filiphnos out of the rebel stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians, commanded by Colonel Dubcee. The main rend to the village was lined by native huts, full of Filiphno sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon Gen. King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Colonel Dubcee ordered the huts to be cleared and burned. The Filiphnos concentrated on Paco church and convent. Where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed en a neighbouring bridge poured a hot fire on the Filiphnos, but was unable to disloige them. In the face of a terrific ruisilade Colon el Dubcee and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil and retired.

In the meantime Capt. Dyer's battery of the 5th Artillery bombarded the church, scattered coal oil and retired.

In the meantime Capt. Dyer's battery of the 5th Artillery bombarded the church, topping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of Company G of the Californians churged into the church, but were unable to assend the single flight of steps leading to the storey above. A company of the Idahor and the Washington Guards, stationed on each side of the building, ricked off the Piliphnos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured 33 of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed. Some 2,000 women, children, and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to their houses or fri-nds and remain there.

women, children, and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to their houses or friends and remain there. A KUSH ACROSS THE RICE FIELDS Another intensely sciling in-ideut occurred during the engagement. The Washingtens and Idahos and Companies K and M of the Californians made charges across the rice fields between Pace and Santana, in the face of a terrific fusiliade. The ground over which they parsed was covered to-day with dead and wounded natives. The former were being burled in groups of five or six about where they lay, and the latter were brought to the hospital. It wat at this point and at Caloocan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses.

that the suppression of the losses. The 14th Regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon, and Colonel Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line twelve men were killed before the rebels retired. Both sides thered frequently during the engagebefore the rebels retired. Both sides chered frequently during the engagement. The American "Hurrais" were almost invariably met by deristve "Vivas." Among the Ygorotos were specially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these nated savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

bows and arrows.

SPREAD OF THE UNITED IRISH

LEAGUE

London, Feb. 6.—The United Irish League, founded six nonths ago in Mayo by William O'Hrien, is fast becoming the most formidable weapon in the agrarian agitation Ireland has known since Land League days.

In Western Ireland the best land is kept in great tracts for grazing cattle, while the tenants are huddled together in miserable, stony holdings so small that they are insufficient to apport the families in them.

The original object of O'Brien's League was to compel graziers to sell their land to the tenants, so as to prevent periodic recurrence of the families which the slightest failure of crops brings on these tenants.

The league organization, which has stread like wildfire, now comprises the brances in Connaught, and is fast London, Feb. 6.-The United Irish

ster.

Enormous mass-meetings are being held throughout the west in further-ance of its object. All rich Nationalist sections are found standing to gether on its platforms.

The Government attempted to stop its progress by proclaiming its meetings.

ings, but found that this action of stimulated its growth.

At a steat meeting held last week at Charmerits, near where the Land League was founded, the platform of the United Irish League was rended to embrace the whole National pro-

gramme.

Many of the grazing tenants havelroady signation their willingness to sub-divide their land, but O'Brien is determined not to part with so powerful a political lever as the league husbecome.

become.

His own health, never robust, has been undermined by his exertions, and ne has left Ireland for a few weeks' rest under imperative orders from his dectar.

C. Y. L. L. A. AT HOME

C. Y. L. L. A. AT HOMI:

One of the jolliest parties of the season took place in St George's hall last Monday evening, when the eter-popular Young Ladies' Literary a sociation rave in At Home The ioon was soon rowded, a large and fashionable gathering having assembled. The senial President, Mrs. Gavanagh, look the chair, and announced the perfermers in the concert, who were the Misses Halliday. Dailby, McMahon, Whieler, and O'Donoghue; and Messrs, A. Harding, Hollister, Pancay, and Armstrong. Dancing was kept up with spirit until midnight, when the supper-room was opened, and the dainty refreshments served by Mr. G. Coles were soon demolished.

North American Life

A Successful Fluencial Institution

The Annual Meeting of this Company was held in the Company's Buttle-ling here on Thursday, February 2nd, 1889, whent Mr. John L. Blaikle was ap-pointed Chairman and Mr. William McCabe, Secretary.

pointed Chairman and Mr. William McGabe, Secretary.

The Directors' Report presented at the meeting showed continued and marked proofs of the great progress and solid prosperity of the Company in every branch of its business.

Year's out the leading features of the Year's the Year's the leading the Year's the

report or the company from its organization, the Company from its organization of the Combards should be a controlled to the control of the Company's business.

The Consulting Actuary reported that he had man on independent examination of the affairs of the Company is an Everenber 38st. 1888, having a controlled the con

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DISRAELI AN OFFICE SEF AND SOMETHING WORSE

New York, Feb. 6.—the London correspondent of the Times cables the following:—An extraordinary embarressment has fallen upon the Tory party, in the shape of a severe blow deatt at their idol. Henjumin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield. Par 'er's recently published life of Sir Hobert Peel receils how Disraeli once bitterly attacked Peel's character in the House of Commons, declaring that for forty years he had traded on the ideas and intelligence of others, and that from the days of William the Conqueror, there had been no statesman who had committed political peetly larveny on expreat a scale. Peel retorted with dignity thing slace the honourable member held those views of him, it was surprising that he should have been ready to unlich his fortunes with his red to the house that nothing of the kind occurred. I can say that I never asked a favour of the Government, not even one of those inerhandral things which persons are obliged to ask. With respect to my being a solicitor for office, it is entirely unfounded." Now, a half century later, Disraell is proved to have lied, and to have relied upon Feel's character not to expose him. On September 5th, 18tl, he wrote Peel a tlever, pathetically beging for office, and concluding as follows:—"I concernation of Lord Beaconsfield a this moment by you appears to me to be overwhelmings, and I appeal to your own heart, to that justice and that mynaminity which I feel are your characteristics, to save me from an intolerable humilation."

Conservative leaders regard this exposure of Lord Beaconsfields character as so seriour that they have implored Lord Rowton, who holds Brancher in the same means of placing this disgraceful episode in a better light.

THE LATE JOHN HENRY EGAN

THE LATE JOHN HENRY EGAN.

At a meeting of the St Louis and St. John Berchman's Sanctuary Society, held on the fifth day of February, 1889, the following resolution was unanimetally adopted:—It nas pleased Almighty God to call to Himself our late worthy and externed fellow-member, John Henry Egañ Buring the Mars of his membership he has fulfilled his duties most devotedly. It becomes us as a Catholic Society of Young Men to leave upon record some expression of our sorrow for the lors sustained by this Society in the death of our treasurer and fellow-member. Be it reasurer and fellow-member. Be it reasured that a copy of this resolution be presented to his loving mother as a token of our sympathy. And that said copy be signed by the members of the Executive Committee on behalf of the Society—I. O'LCARY, Secretary, Sert. PATRICK'S DAY AT QUEBEC.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Feb. 6—Officers of the dif-ferent Irish-Cathelle societies met here yssterday, and decided to eclebrate the coming St. Patrick's day with a mon-ster parade from Tara Hall o St. Pat-rick's Church.

Prison warder, 14 days for assault or the police, and 165 convictions for minor offences.

The prisoner—Well, what can you ex-bect? I have been on the strets sinc-t was lifteen.

A PIANO FOR XMAS

The most appropriate gift one can make at the Christmas season is a Plane and the Creivities of the occasion and and the Creivities of the occasion and control around good most control and control and control and control and the peer of all instrument. Would you select a Plane dands, and praised by the world's greatest artust from abroad, then choose a

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A SAD PRODUCT OF CIVILIZATION.

A SAD PRODUCT OF CIVILIZATION.

Florrie Stewart, aget 26, was brought up in a Dublin Police Court on January 26th, and received her 110th conviction and sentence. This was her record:—
In 1893, one mouth for assault on the 10tice; 1898, eight months for assaulting the 1874, one mouth for assaulting a prison warder, 14 days for assault on the police; 1898, one mouth for assaulting a prison warder, 14 days for assault on the police, two months for assault on the police, and 105 convictions for minor offences.