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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.—NO. 9 TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT MASSEY HALL.

The Anti-Remedial Meeting Not a Success.

PARTISAN ORATORS

Were Entertaining to Disinterested Spectators.

But They Disgusted the P.P.A. Element—And the Proceedings Grew Very Dull—Some By-play Between Mr. Martin and Mr. Clarke Wallace—Dalton McCarthy's Idea of Finding a Ready-Made Party.

It was naturally expected that an effort would have been made on Saturday evening to reinstate the anti-Catholic hullaballoo in the favor of Toronto. Many of the familiar faces of "Equal Rights" fame were arranged in the front row on the platform at Massey Music Hall, to give eclat to the "protest" against the "coercion" of the majority in Manitoba, and understanding to the rank and file of the P.P.A., who might have been deceived by the profuse announcements that had appeared during the week concerning the absolutely "non-partisan" and entirely "patriotic" character of the demonstration.

At an early stage of the proceedings it was made apparent that the machinery of the meeting was not according to the foregoing expectations, working properly.

The hall was filled, but by no means overcrowded. It was not to be compared with the Laurier meeting in the same hall a year ago. Any one who knows what a Toronto mass-meeting is could see that this meeting had no especial claim to hyphenated distinction. It is easy to fill Massey Hall when seats are free; so this meeting did not reflect any notable protest by the public of Toronto against the Remedial Bill.

The organizers of the meeting made a mistake. They should have advertised an anti-Catholic ebullition Then the stalwarts might have come in their war-paint, boiling, and prepared to blow off any quantity of steam in order to make things lively as in the Barmecide days of "Equal Rights" and anti-Jesuit brutum fulmen. Looking back upon many an old-time "rally" of that kind in the Pavilion, Saturday night's meeting was simply remarkable for its dullness.

Instead of a pious prelude, commemorative of Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne, there was only the drowsy music of the organ, so that one might have mistaken it for an adjourned session of the Congress of Religions if the representation of Methodist and Baptist ministers on the platform had other company than the worshipful worthies of Orange and P. P. A. lodges who flanked them on every hand. It was just such a meeting as experienced politicians try to keep away from; and the appearance of E. F. Clarke, William Mulock, M P., Robert Jaffray and some others seemed to call for an explanation. The explanation came out before the proceedings were half through.

The Chairmanship of the meeting devolved upon E. F. Clarke and the Superior Personship upon Dalton McCarthy. The leader of the Third Party came in late, thus ensuring a special ovation. He was cheered again and again until it looked as if the anti-Catholic element would break bounds and throw off all pretence. That was the only outburst that shook the meeting; that and Mr. McCarthy's allusion later on in the evening to the fact that they had no love for the Jesuits. The Chairman had no difficulty in seeing that the Superior Person was apt to make trouble. So he (the Chairman) was very careful in what he said. He tried to give a lead to the oratory, but the Superior Person was not going to allow that sort of thing.

Mr. Clarke was at great pains to point out that the meeting was a protest solely against Federal interference with the provincial autonomy of Manitoba. To make it quite clear he dwelt upon the Jesuits Estates question, and declared that the sacred right of provincial autonomy saved the Quebec law from Federal veto. So that those who refused to interfere with the province of Quebec at the time of the Jesuits Estates agitation were quite consistent in now refusing to interfere with the province of Manitoba on the same ground of provincial autonomy.

Dalton McCarthy lost no time in putting his veto upon the Chairman's view. He had been in favor of putting the veto upon the Jesuits Estates Act. He had deserted the Conservative party for refusing to veto that measure, and he would do the same thing to-morrow if the occasion should again arise (great cheering).

"I am opposed to interference with Manitoba," he said; "but it is not because of the sacred right of provincial autonomy. I agree that provincial autonomy is all very well up to a certain limit."

Here was a rift within the lute at the very start, and matters did not improve as the evening progressed. In fact there were no two orators on the platform who had not more or less contention between. The audience grasped the situation easily. There was a very considerable element of respectability scattered through the house, and if these good people expected to be edified by speakers desirous of making out a reasonable case against the Remedial Bill they were mistaken. There was so much political by-play amongst the partisans who did the talking that it could not be disguised. The result was that the audience became more and more unresponsive to appeals made to prejudice, and even while Dalton McCarthy was talking people began to gather up their overcoats and cloaks and go out

Had the meeting followed the lead given by E. F. Clarke it would not have been quite so successful a farce The ex-Mayor started out adroitly.

"We are opposed" he said "to the coercion of our sister province of Manitoba, and this meeting has been called for the purpose of placing on record in an earnest and emphatic, but still respectful manner our strong disapproval of the Remedial Bill now before the Parliament of Canada. We believe that the passage of that measure, if it does pass the House, which we sincerely hope will not be the case, would not be in the best interests of our fair Dominion, or promote that harmony and good fellowship between fellow-subjects of this Dominion of Canada which is so necessary for the well being and development of this great country."

William Mulock, who came next tried to talk straight to the line marked out by the Chairman. The principal statement he made of any interest was the verbal message he brought to the meeting from Mr. Laurier, who it subsequently turned out had not been directly invited to attend the meeting. This was the message prefaced by the casual remark of Mr. Mulock that before attending the meeting himself he had consulted his leader upon the point. Then Mr. Laurier said in the same spirit:

"I approve of your going to that public meeting, and take from me, and deliver to them this message" (and here the messenger forsook the first person singular and continued in the third person) "which is to the effect that in his judgment he believed that the efficacy of conciliation is more powerful than the efficacy of force." (Loud cheers).

And then Mr. Mulock proceeded to speak in the spirit of Mr. Laurier's message, pointing to the just treatment of the Catholics in educational matters in the maritime Provinces.

"Why can we not assume," he asked, "that Manitoba will do the same justice?"

In the first days of his connection with Toronto University, he continued to say, St. Michael's College appointed a committee and Toronto University appointed a committee with a view to affiliation.

"We met," said Mr. Mulock, "in a spirit of justice. We met for the honest purpose to remove difficulties, not involving a sacrifice of principles, and the University found the spirit in which it approached the meeting was responded to by the committee representing the Roman Catholic institution, and we were able then to establish a basis of union—a union that has continued onward from that day, and has, so far as I can see, given evidence of continued permanency."

Altogether Mr. Mulock's was a remarkably careful speech, and not in the least calculated to still the suspicions of the Conservative M. P. who followed him—Dixon Craig of East Durham.

Mr. Craig looked the model of a political ingenue. He appeared dazzled under the influence of the electric lights, and began by declaring that the scene before him was the grandest sight he had ever witnessed—enough, he said, to put back bone in any man; and, indeed, if it could put a back-bone in Mr. Craig it must have been very potent in that line. He had a hundred different and mostly contradictory reasons for opposing the Remedial Bill. In giving his first reason he blundered upon the real explanation which many would have to give if they were to speak the truth concerning their opposition to the claims of the Catholic minority in Manitoba.

"I have," said Mr. Craig, "no objection to any man worshipping God in his own way, that being a matter with which I have nothing to do."

He did not intend to be taken literally, and the audience did not laugh at the little man, who looked the ideal of a dionoe Presbyterian, declaring he had nothing to do with worshipping God. But whether he intended it or not the point he made was a good one; for who that worships God can reconcile with his conscience this intolerant clamor against people whose only demand is that the state should extend to them and to their children the same right of knowing God that it extends to others? If this were a country where people had, as Mr. Craig unintentionally said of himself, nothing to do with worshipping God, it would be easy to understand the policy that has been pursued towards the Catholics of Manitoba. But where one class of citizens, because they happen to be in the majority, have religious instruction perfectly agreeable to them in their schools, there is no logic that can deny the same right to others of different religious convictions, even though they be in a minority.

Dalton McCarthy, coming after Mr. Craig, made an onslaught on the arguments of the two preceding speakers. He declared the Remedial Bill would be carried by Liberal support of the Government. Father Lacombe's letter to Mr. Laurier would hit some of Mr. Laurier's followers. Five deserters from the Opposition would carry the measure through and then the partion would go back to their old positions and all that seven and twenty Conservatives who would vote against the bill might do would be done in vain. Mr. McCarthy's idea was this:

"Let the gentlemen who claim to oppose the Remedial Bill see that they so far oppose it that they will oppose the Government policy in toto if the Government attempt to pass this bill"

Whereupon some voice in the gallery ventured the interruption that in such an eventuality Mr. McCarthy would at last find himself the leader of a party.

It was worth sitting out the speeches up to this stage to have the privilege of seeing Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., author of the Manitoba School law that has made all the trouble, in the role of an unbiased patriot. And it was very entertaining, also, to see the workings of Mr. Martin's genius as a thoroughgoing political partisan. All the same he made the cleverest speech of the evening, and had the hardihood to take up Mr. McCarthy's challenge about the restoration of party equilibrium after the Remedial Bill had passed.

Mr. Martin has features somewhat of a Hebrew cast, he has a thin penetrating voice and sharp small eyes. There is a suggestion of aggressiveness, too, in his thick set figure, and his round head bespeaks a dogged determination. He chooses his words carefully, although without any scrupulous regard for grammar, but manages to construct some sentences that sound like extracts learned by rote from an act of Parliament. In a word it would seem to suit Mr. Martin very well to play the part of a law maker and dictator. Here is one of his best sentences:

"If the Liberal leader, at any time, now or in the future, proposes to be unjust to Manitoba I should regretfully and sorrowfully (because I am attached to the Liberal party, and because I am much attached to the Liberal leader leave the Liberal party and oppose the Liberal leader not alone upon the question of coercing Manitoba; but, if Manitoba is to be coerced, upon every other question with determined hostility, in order that the party, if out of power, should not attain power, or, if being in power, should not continue in power in order to unfairly coerce the Province to which I belong."

Mr. Martin elaborated this idea of insisting that the question of remedial legislation shall override all other political issues. He insisted in a word that Manitoban notions about education shall rule the Dominion, and that the Federal party only that upholds Manitoba should be permitted to administer the affairs of the country.

This is Manitoba dictation with a vengeance.

At the same time he was quite sure that the Liberal party would meet all the requirements of such inordinate dictatorship, and that the Conservative party only is capable of an opposite course. Therefore it was the duty of Conservatives who opposed the Bill to oppose it on the same ground as he did, and pledge themselves in face of that meeting that if the government attempted to carry the Bill they would oppose the Government upon all future questions of policy and prevent it remaining in power or obtaining power at a future time if defeated at the impending general election. Moreover, he was certain the Government would carry the Bill and carry it by Conservative votes alone; so that there was really no use in the Conservative members present deferring their pledges of determined and insatiable hostility to the Conservative party and Government.

By this time the audience, or the portion of it that had not gone home disgusted, was enjoying Mr. Martin's logic thoroughly. They knew he was to be followed by Mr. Clarke Wallace, the ex-Comptroller of Customs. You should have seen the ex-Comptroller's eye in fine frenzy rolling as he took in the meaning of Mr. Martin's appeal.

As soon as he got an opportunity to speak he said:

"I have yet to learn that the Conservative party is not opposed to the Remedial Bill. Nine-tenths of the Conservatives of Ontario oppose it. Wasn't it our party that fought the battle against Separate schools in this Province in the last election. Yes, and it is our party that will fight against the extension of Separate schools in Manitoba."

And then the incensed Grand Sovereign waded into a fine persuasive Black Chapter oration. But it did not take.

The demonstration had already defeated its purpose. No doubt a great many had come to hear what sort of a case the opponents of the Remedial Bill could make out. Any impartial and intelligent person could see that from start to finish the party orators were more opposed to each other than they were to the Government; and that they had only a vote catching speculation in hand to bring them there at all. They had moreover made up their mind's that one side should obtain no advantage over the other. There was much dejection depicted upon the countenances of the old "Equal Rights" crusaders as they saw the turn affairs were taking. History was repeating itself for these gentlemen; history that has already written the word failure across the careers of most men who have endeavored to stir up religious strife in Ontario. Toronto showed in short, that it has no more stomach for the sport.

The remaining speakers were very small potatoes, and few cared what they had to say, or remained to listen to them.

ST. MICHAEL'S, COBOURG.

Dedication of the New Church by the Bishop of Peterborough.

A Cobourg correspondent writes: Our usually quiet town has been somewhat excited during the past week or two in anticipation of the dedication of the new St. Michael's church, which has just been completed, and which auspicious event took place on Sunday, 23rd inst. In the observances with which Catholic Church on such occasions clothes all her imposing ceremonies The new church stands upon the east corner of University avenue and Division street, and completes the group of presbytery, convent and church, which fill the square, bounded on the south by Haverlock street. It is a solid brick structure, 120 x 50, with a seating capacity of 800. It does not show to good advantage in its location, nor is it as large or as imposing an edifice as the church now vacated. It was commenced nearly a year ago, and the architect was Mr. Belcher of Peterborough.

His Lordship Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of the diocese of Peterborough, accompanied by Rev. Fathers D. Cassy and W. J. Kelly, arrived here on Saturday, and at an early hour on Sunday morning his Lordship offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Before 10 o'clock, the hour at which the services were to be commenced, the church was filled to its utmost capacity, quite a large contingent of our separated brethren being mingled with the congregation, and among whom were Geo. Guillot, M.P., C. C. Field, M.P.P., his Worship Mayor Hayden, several members of the Council, and other prominent Protestant gentlemen of the town. Shortly after ten o'clock Bishop O'Connor, Father Keilty and Mr. John Ryan of St. Michael's College, Toronto, as Acolyte, entered the Sanctuary, and at once proceeded with the dedicatory services and blessing of the new church. Passing down the centre aisle and out of the main entrance door, his Lordship went around the church, with his attendants, reciting the usual prayers; and having re-entered the sacred edifice, and passed up to the sanctuary, the Litany of the Saints was recited, after which the Bishop concluded the blessing of the church in passing around the side aisles and returning to the sanctuary, all the time reciting the usual prayers and invoking the Divine blessing upon the church and the people. High Mass was then celebrated by Dean Murray, late of Trenton, and a masterly sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Father Casey of Peterborough, who took for his text the words of Christ from St. Matthew, chap. xvi., verse 18: "And I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The collection taken up in aid of the building fund of the church netted over five hundred dollars. The Mass having been concluded, on behalf of the congregation Mr. J. B. McColl came forward and read a very nicely worded and flattering address to his Lordship, to which he made a feeling reply.

It is but fair to pay a tribute of praise to the spirit of fairness and liberality which has ever on such occasions characterized the Protestants of this town. It is now over fifty-five years since the dedication and blessing of the first Catholic Church ever erected in Cobourg took place, and the same spirit of tolerance and liberality has been observed by our dissenting brethren from that time down to the present. It is good that it should be so, and may it always continue to be so. Of the many sacrifices which the Catholics of Cobourg themselves have been called upon to make during that time my pen would fail to do justice in recording. Let it suffice, that they have always been found faithful and true to the best interests of their religion, and have never failed to respond when appealed to in the hour necessity.

In the evening the church was not capable of comfortably containing the large congregation that had gathered to the grand musical Vespers, all creeds being well represented, the collection on this occasion also being very handsome.

On Monday the pupils of the school gave a unique and pleasant entertainment in honor of his Lordship, which consisted of songs, recitations, and exercises, and which so very much pleased his Lordship that he interceded with the Sisters to give their scholars Tuesday following as a holiday On this evening the Bishop lectured in the Church upon his experiences and impressions of the different countries which he passed through during his late visit to Rome. The Church was again crowded to its utmost capacity by a deeply interested audience who were evidently much pleased and interested with the lecture.

On Tuesday morning Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McColl, after which his Lordship blessed the Stations of the Cross, and then conducted "The way of the Cross" for the first time in the new Church. He left Cobourg for Peterborough at 1 o'clock, p. m.

THE STAINED WINDOWS.

One of the special features of the new church is the handsome stained windows in the sanctuary and body of the church. Sixteen of the windows have figures representing sixteen saints of the holy Church, while the remaining windows are supplied with lead work in muffled tints in pretty and appropriate designs. This work was carried out by the Dominion Stained Glass Co., of Toronto, and is greatly admired. The artistic work of the figured windows is especially good and a great credit to the firm. The work is well worth seeing by anybody when in the neighborhood of the church.

RAISED TO PRIESTHOOD

Rev. C. J. Phelan Ordained at Peterborough.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor—The Impressive Ceremony Witnessed by a Large Congregation—Very Rev. Father Teefy Preaches an Eloquent Sermon.

At St. Peter's cathedral, Peterborough at 10 30 o'clock on Sunday morning the 16th, a large congregation that filled every portion of the edifice witnessed the solemn and impressive ceremony of ordination of a priest, when Rev. C. J. Phelan, son of Mr. Ed. Phelan, was ordained to the holy order of the priesthood. The congregation included a large number of members of other churches who were present as friends of the candidate for ordination. Rev. Father Phelan is a native of Peterborough, a young man who, before he undertook the studies preparatory to his advancement towards the holy orders which he has now received, had won the respect of all his acquaintances, and, therefore, has many warm friends in all denominations.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor celebrated high mass, clothed in full Pontificals. He was assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Casey as deacon, and Very Rev. Father Marijon, Provincial of St. Michael's College, Toronto as subdeacon. The other clergy present were Very Rev. Father Teefy, principal of St. Michael's college, Toronto, Rev. Father O'Connell, Rev. Father Scollard, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick and Rev. Father Callanane. The musical portion of the service was in keeping with the impressive ordination ceremony. Mr. Miller's orchestra was present and assisted in the special music. Farmer's Mass was sung, Mrs. Geo. Ball taking the "Kyrie" solo, and Miss M. Hurley the "Credo" solo. "Veni Creator" was sung by Mrs. George Ball, Miss M. Hurley, Miss Mahoney and Mr. Mahoney. At the close of the service Mr. Thos. Dunn, who was in good voice, rendered "Pro Peccatis."

Upon the bishop and clergy entering the church his Lordship proceeded with the celebration of the mass as far as the Tract, when, having taken a seat in front of the altar, the ordination commenced. The candidate was present clothed as a deacon, holding on his left arm a folded chasuble, in his right hand a lighted taper and in his left a purificator for binding his hands. He was presented to the bishop by the ven. Archdeacon, who testified, in answer to his Lordship's question, "Do you know if he be worthy?" to the worthiness of the candidate "as far as human frailty" would permit him to judge. The bishop then

ADDRESSED THE CLERGY AND PEOPLE,

saying: "Since the captain and crew of a vessel are by common dangers and interests equally concerned in her security, so should all who are bound together in the prosecution of the same cause be animated with the same zeal and influence with like motives. Nor is the custom instituted by our fathers a useless one, viz., that in the election of those appointed as spiritual captains or governors the people also should be consulted, inasmuch as the life and conservation of him who is to be ordained, might though hidden from the many, be known to a few. It is therefore more becoming, and even more agreeable for the people to obey him when ordained whose ordination they had previously sanctioned. In truth, as far as we are able to judge, the life and conduct of this deacon prove that he is worthy of promotion to the honor and dignity of the priesthood, since it seems pleasing to God; but lest the assent of one or of a few should be influenced by the voice of affection or friendship, the opinion of many is to be solicited, wherefore what you know of his conduct and morals should be freely made known as well as your opinion of his merits. And in this testimony for the priesthood you will be very careful that your judgment be not dictated by favor or affection, but by the merit of the candidate. Should any one, therefore, have anything to say against his promotion, let him before God and for the good of religion come forward with all confidence and let him speak what he knows."

After a pause the bishop then addressed the candidate in regard to the holy office to which he was to be ordained, and admonishing him to preserve chastity unstained, lead a holy life, practice what he inculcated, and; while he celebrated the mystery of his Lord's death, to endeavor to mortify in his own body all inclinations towards vice and concupiscence. The candidate then prostrated himself while the Litany of the Saints was recited, when the bishop standing with mitre and crosier blessed the prostrate candidate three times.

THE IMPOSITION OF HANDS

followed, the bishop first placing his hands on the head of the kneeling candidate, and the clergy silently doing likewise one by one in order of seniority. The bishop in front, and the clergy in semi-circle around the kneeling candidate, then, with extended hands, invoked God to multiply His heavenly gifts on the candidate. Then as the ceremony, which was said in Latin, proceeded, the candidate was invested with the priestly garments. The bishop, removing the stole from the candidate's left shoulder crossed it on his breast with the words "Receive thou the yoke of the Lord, for His yoke is sweet and His burden light." Then the bishop invested him with the chasuble, folded on his shoulders, saying "Receive the sacerdotal vestment by which charity is understood, for God is powerful to increase in thee charity and every perfect work." After a prayer, the bishop intoned "Veni Creator Spiritus," and prepared to anoint the hands of the ordained. In annointing the hands with oil the bishop prayed "Deign to consecrate and sanctify, O Lord, these hands through this unction and our benediction. That whatever these hands bless shall be blessed, and whatever they consecrate shall be consecrated and sanctified in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." The hands of the ordained were bound by the bishop and he was presented with a chalice containing wine and water and patena with a host, both of which he touched while the bishop said:—"Receive the power to offer sacrifice to God, to celebrate mass as well for the living as for the dead, in the name of the Lord." Mass was now continued as far as the Offertory and the bishop received an offering from the newly ordained priest with the usual ceremony. Mass was then continued, after which the bishop gave the priest communion. After a short admonition from the bishop the newly ordained priest then made a profession of faith by reading the creed. He then kneeled before the bishop, who placed both hands on his head and said:—"Receive the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them and whose sins you shall retain are retained." Then the chasuble was unfolded, the bishop saying "With the stole of innocence may the Lord clothe thee." After which the bishop took the hands of the newly ordained between his own and asked "Do you promise to me and my successors reverence and obedience?" The ordained answered "I promise" and received the kiss of peace from the bishop. The bishop then pronounced over the ordained a blessing. Mass was now continued to the Benediction when the newly ordained priest knelt and received the final injunction of the bishop,

THE ORDINATION SERMON.

Very Rev. Father Teefy preached the sermon, which was an eloquent deliverance, appropriate to the occasion. He took as his text the words "Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek." It seemed to him, the speaker said, that the beautiful ceremony they had witnessed would be far more eloquent than any language that he could use on that occasion. It was a good object lesson, an object lesson not only to the bishop on his throne, or the clergy gathered round that throne, or to the young priest himself, but it was an object lesson to all brethern and to the young boys gathered in the sanctuary. From first to last, from start to finish it showed the anxiety of mother church for her clergy. "Do you think" said the church "this young man worthy?" After the archdeacon had testified that so far as he can judge the deacon is fit, then the bishop called upon the people if they had anything to say against his advancement that it should be uttered. The reverend speaker proceeded to outline the ceremony which had just been witnessed, and said thus we follow the whole ceremony. How significant? Significant because of the circumstances under which it has been performed. This young man, now Father Phelan, was born, was raised here. You saw him year after year; saw him as a young boy; saw him depart for college and return; saw him step by step advance to the altar, until he has the right to stand at that altar and call down the Son of the Most High in the mystic sacrifice. He congratulated the people of Peterborough. He congratulated especially the good father and mother, because they had looked forward to this day with prayers and hopes. But he could remind them of the mother of Zebedee, and said that while their prayers had been heard, they should not cease. They should pray on, pray with the mother of Zebedee's, not that their son shall sit on the right hand or on the left, but that he

(Continued on Page 5.)

MR. JOHN DILLON.

Opening Speech of the Irish Leader in the House.

IRISH EDUCATION

And the Voluntary Schools of England.

The Insatiable Demands for Navy Expenditure—The Coming Land Bill—England and the United States—Condemnation of Lord Salisbury's Speech.

Following is a report of Mr. John Dillon's opening speech of the Session in the House of Commons on the 13th, in moving an amendment to the speech from the throne:

Mr. John Dillon, who was received with loud Nationalist cheers, said—The first consideration which will arise in the mind of any Irishmon after reading the present speech from the throne will be

THE BEGGARLY CHARACTER OF THE REFERENCES TO IRELAND,

and I should be very much surprised if the impression made by this speech at the opening of the session on the people of Ireland will not be to deepen and fix more firmly in their minds the conviction which has been the steady growth of many, many years, that nothing is to be got from this house except by violent agitation (Nationalist cheers). Ireland has been peaceable, and because she has been peaceable this queen's speech, which traverses almost all countries on the surface of the earth, civilised and uncivilised, treats Ireland with a contempt which she has too often been accustomed to receive from this house (Nationalist cheers)

After dealing with the South African situation Mr. Dillon continued: Now I come to the question of

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND

(hear, hear). The speech, I am happy to observe, contains a statement that the voluntary schools of England are about to receive some further assistance, but I regret to notice that the character of the paragraph dealing with that matter is of an extremely enigmatic and uncertain kind. I feel bound to represent to the Vice-President of the Council the urgent and extreme necessities of the Catholic schools in England, and to point out to him that the case of the Catholic schools in this country stands on a totally different basis from that of the voluntary schools of the Church of England (hear, hear) The voluntary schools of the Church of England have at their back enormous endowments and enormous wealth. They can raise according to the statement of the Archbishop of Canterbury £600,000, or £700,000 a year to aid the Government grants. They are also different from the case of the Catholic schools in this respect that their grievances are alleged, and, I believe, substantially alleged, against the rural schools of the Church of England; and I tell the Nonconformists of this country that they are entirely mistaken if they suppose that the Irish Catholics or the Irish Catholic members have any intention but to oppose any measure which will inflict any grievance upon the Nonconformists of this country.

THE CASE OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

is a totally different one. Here are a body of men who made most cruel and gigantic sacrifices for conscience sake. They have built up by enormous exertion, and they maintain by enormous exertions their schools, and I say that uniformly, with very few exceptions, they have no rich endowments or wealth at their back. They have inflicted no grievance upon and have in no way interfered with the Nonconformists of the country or any other class (hear, hear) They are suffering under cruel injustices, and the Nonconformists and all sections of this house ought to unite in doing justice to the Catholic schools, because their existence and their support by the Government will inflict no injustice upon any other class in the community, and because their case and their necessities are far greater than the case of the Church of England schools and infinitely stronger in every respect (hear, hear). I notice with alarm the intention announced in the speech to further increase the bloated and gigantic expenditure on the British navy. I may state frankly that we Nationalist members were strongly opposed to the recent increase in the navy. At least personally I was, but in view of the fact that the then Government had promised to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and endeavoured to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and had further promised that the financial relations between Ireland and this country would be placed upon a just and equitable basis, and had appointed a Commission for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of this matter, we abstained from opposing this grant. But we found that the inevitable result followed.

THE ENORMOUS AND INSATIABLE DEMAND FOR FURTHER ARMAMENTS

has followed even more rapidly than before because the demands have increased not by arithmetical but by geometrical progression (hear, hear). We will carry over to Ireland a foretaste of what is to be expected from this Unionist Government.

IN THE WHOLE OF THE SPEECH THERE ARE ONLY TWO REFERENCES TO IRELAND,

although we were told, and have been told all the time, that we have now in power the most beneficent Government that ever went to Ireland—a Government that would prove to the Irish people that they would be much better off by being ruled by a Unionist Government sitting at Westminster than they could possibly be under a National Government sitting in Dublin. We will see how that is going to be proved. I take it that the whole of this reference is confined to one small paragraph in the address, and a line and a half. It is:

"Legislation will be submitted to you for the amendment of the defects which experience has shown to exist in the provisions of the various Land Acts which have been passed in respect to Ireland."

When that paragraph is read in Ireland it will excite dismay and disappointment. I see in it the hand of the Irish lawyers and the officers of the Crown. It was drafted for the special purpose of guarding the Government against pledging themselves to any measure of land reform for Ireland. It plainly contemplates a bill of a non-contentious character, and, if our minds were left in any doubt as to this paragraph, the intention of the Government was indicated in the speech of the seconder of the address when he said

THAT THE LAND BILL WOULD BE PUT UNDER THE HEAD OF NON CONTENTIOUS MEASURES.

(hear, hear). A most valuable measure it will be (Nationalist laughter). A non-contentious measure it will be. I wish to direct the attention of the house to the speech of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, which he delivered on the debate on the Address, no longer than August last. What did the Chief Secretary for Ireland say? We were urging upon him the extreme necessity which existed for immediately dealing with the Irish land question. Mr. Dillon proceeded to quote from the speech of the Chief Secretary, who gave as a reason for not introducing a Land Bill at that time the circumstances that they could not hope that such a measure would be non-contentious. Mr. Dillon, continuing said—The Chief Secretary ought to have instructed the seconder to the Address in reply, who classed the Irish Land Bill that was going to be introduced as a non-contentious measure, I presume what was meant by the seconder of the Address was that inasmuch as the Government had a majority of 158 and as the bill would suit the Irish landlords, it was practically non-contentious, and that the Government could closure any opposition from Ireland (Nationalist cheers). Let me direct the attention of the house to the paragraph contained in the Address on the condition of agriculture. That paragraph describes England. You will not appreciate the difficulties of the Irish Secretary who is the colleague of men who declare that the condition of agriculture in England is disastrous beyond all experience. In Ireland he is the servant of men who oblige him to declare that there is no special depression in agriculture. When the amendment to the Address was moved last year, and a debate took place upon it, what did the Chief Secretary say in replying to the strong representations as to the condition of agriculture in that country? He was quite ready with his answer. He denied altogether, and in the most emphatic way, that there was any such depression at all. How does agriculture in this country come to be in such a bad condition? (Nationalist cheers.) The fact is that because you lean upon the support of the country classes in this country

YOU TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT AGRICULTURE AS REGARDS ENGLAND; BUT IN IRELAND,

because you are supported by the landlords, your mouths are sealed and you dare not tell the truth (Nationalist cheers). Our speeches on behalf of those who sent us to represent them in the house are set down as the interested statements of agitators who make a living out of this kind of thing. On what one of these grounds is the Chief Secretary going to take his stand? And in dealing with this subject I would direct the attention of the Chief Secretary, and of all members of this house to the most remarkable and, I think he will admit the most instructive series of

MEETINGS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE RECENTLY IN COUNTY TYRONE

and other parts of Ulster. What was the character of these meetings? I feel bound on account of the remarkable and most important character of these meetings to read out one or two of their resolutions to the house. The first thing that has to be said about these meetings is that the agitators who have been so often denounced for keeping up a discontented Ireland have nothing to say to them. These meetings were summoned by the farmers themselves, and as the circulars stated, men of every creed and every political opinion took part in them, and they were presided over by leading Unionists in the district. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to quote the resolutions adopted at the Gortin meeting. One of them called on the landlords to reduce the rents by 50 per cent on account of the agricultural depression. Then, he said, there was a resolution which he was glad to see because the meeting was one over which neither he nor any of his colleagues had an influence. The resolution expressed a hope that the Government would, in the interests of justice and peace, pass a measure which would enable the evicted tenants to resume possession of their holdings (Nationalist cheers. The hon. member also quoted from the speech delivered by the chairman of the Greencastle (county Tyrone) meeting, who, he said, was a Union ist farmer and from the resolution passed at the meeting. He also drew attention to the representations made by

THE DEPUTATION FROM THE ULSTER LAND COMMITTEE

who waited recently on the Chief Secretary, the proceedings at the meeting of the Meath and Louth Farmers' Protection Association held at Drogheda, and to the petition from the tenants of Lord Lurgan. Continuing, he said—I warn this house that it has a most ominous warning affecting the exchequer of the country of which due notice is not taken. A warning coming not from Nationalists, and not stirred up by Irish agitators but coming from the people themselves, many of whom are loyalist supporters of the Union. We knew perfectly well last autumn what the condition of affairs was. We knew that the introduction of Mr. Morley's bill had been postponed to the last moment, and that its rejection would inflict the cruellest injustice upon the farmers; but just as in '86 when we endeavoured last year to bring forward the grievance of the Irish tenant-farmers we were treated with contempt, and all statements were absolutely traversed and denied. I should like to hear, and I think the people of Ireland will expect to hear, from the Chief Secretary, before this debate closes some definite statement, and of how he proposes to meet the urgent and pressing needs of the Irish farmers. He knows very well from the information he has obtained since he went to Ireland that nothing will meet their urgent and pressing needs except some bill which will bring sufficent and immediate relief (Nationalist cheers). There is one other topic I wish to allude to, and I allude to it because of its ommission in the speech There will be very great disappointment in Ireland at the omission from the speech from the throne of all reference to

THE QUESTION OF IRISH EDUCATION.

We were led to believe, and the Irish prelates were led to believe, that this Government, although it was not prepared to grant Home Rule, was prepared and prepared promptly to meet all the demands of the Irish Catholics on the question of education—both University and Primary education—and that it was a Government entirely in sympathy with these demands. We have had reason to complain, and complain rather bitterly, of the delay which took place in the action of the late Government in dealing with the question of the Christian Brothers. But some of us felt bound to subordinate our feelings in this matter to the great central fact that the late Government had promised and were endeavouring to carry a measure which would at one stroke do away with all Irish grievances, and enable us to remedy these matters ourselves; and moreover, we knew that the late Government, although it appeared to many of us very tardily, were endeavouring to do justice to the Christian Brothers. I want to know what the present Government propose to do? The present Government have none of the difficulties and none of the excuses for delay which the late Government could plead. They have a party behind them of an enormous and overwhelming majority, and that party was returned in this country on the platform of denominational education. The Government have no kind of excuse for any delay in this question. They know what the demand of the people of Ireland in this respect is, and their own party have no prejudice against the satisfaction of that demand, and I want to know why the claim of the Christian Brothers has not been dealt with before now, and I want to know when and how the Government propose to deal with it? (Nationalist cheers). I want to know why there is no promise in the speech from the throne that the question of Irish University education will at last be dealt with? (Nationalist cheers). I shall pursue those subjects no further, because I hope and expect that the Irish Secretary will throw some light on the matter when he rises to speak. Now, sir, I have come to the amendment which I have risen to propose, and it runs as follows. I propose as an amendment at the end of the Address to add these words.

"And humbly to represent to your Majesty that your present advisers, by their refusal to propose any measure of self government for Ireland, have aroused feelings of the deepest discontent and resentment in the minds of Irishmen, and that they have thereby added to the complications and difficulties which have arisen from their foreign and Colonial policy."

It is perfectly true that the Irish people are by the necessities of the case at times deeply stirred on the land question. They cannot help it. The land question means the very secret of their existence, and if they are starving and unable to pay their rent and are in danger of being driven out of their homes the land question becomes the most pressing thing for the moment. But the delusion which is hugged by successive Ministers for Ireland, and which is always proved in the long run even to themselves to be a delusion, is that the Irish question consists only of the land question (hear, hear). No,

THE QUESTION WHICH MUST EVER CONCERN THE IRISH PEOPLE ABOVE ALL ELSE

is the contention that Irishmen ought to manage their own affairs and that they can manage them better than any other people (cheers). When men point to the dissensions and the differences which have arisen in Ireland, when men talk about the present divisions in Irish parties as being an argument against Home Rule, when men say, as I have often heard them, "You Irish are not fit for self-government: you cannot agree among yourselves," our answer is complete. In the first place you don't always agree among yourselves; but, further and beyond that, it is adding insult to crime when the very evils and the very faults which are the necessary result of bad government and the total absence of responsibility of a people are used as arguments to deprive them in the future of that very responsibility and of those habits of self restraint which are the greatest fruit and flower of free institutions long enjoyed (cheers.) You are proud because you say you set an example to the world, and in some respects I admit you do in the use and enjoyment of free institutions. You tell us that we are not fit to use these things. You have never allowed us to try our hand (cheers). I don't for a moment say that we should have a Parliament in Ireland immediately as orderly as this Parliament, although it is not always orderly (cheers), particularly when it is dealing with an Irish question, but I do say that we have a right

TO DEMAND THAT AT LEAST THE IRISH PEOPLE SHALL HAVE A CHANCE,

and shall be tried before it is decided that they are unfit to govern themselves (cheers). I admit that the party to which I belong has not at the present moment so overwhelming an influence in Ireland or in America as it enjoyed before the events of 1890 (hear, hear). We hope a time may come when that will pass away, but the point I want to bring out is this—it is the duty of any statesman responsible for the Irish question to investigate this fact, and see why it is that we have lost any of our influence. We have lost it not because we are too extreme Nationalists, but because we are charged with being West Britons (hear, hear). I never thought I would live to be so charged. The reason why I bring this fact forward is this—that it is not the case that the decline in our influence has been due to any sort of National decadence of National principles in the land, but because both in America and in Ireland what has happened is that from a variety of circumstances the faith of our people in the efficacy of parliamentary methods has been shaken to a large extent by the persistent sneers of men who

HAVE MADE THE EXPRESSION "UNION OF HEARTS" ONE OF THE OBJECTS FOR THEIR JOKES.

(Opposition cheers). I never could see the point of that action. I thought that the union of hearts was an object which it was no crime to pursue (cheers). I admit that bitter experience has pushed it off to a very remote distance at present. We have at present very little inducement to offer the Irish people to pursue such an object, but I am convinced the time will come when the larger and more far reaching schemes of statesmen like Mr. Gladstone will be properly judged and set beside petty triumphs and petty insults (Opposition cheers), and when the policy of laying the foundation for the union of these two peoples will be triumphantly vindicated (Opposition cheers). The Times of Friday week, dealing with Lord Salisbury's speech, declared that "the keynote of the speech of the Prime Minister is to be found in the sentence towards the close, that he cared not how much England is isolated in the world so long as she is united at home." More absurd and more mischievous language never proceeded from the mouth of a Minister (Opposition cheers). Why should he not care for the good opinion of the civilized world? (Cheers). But the point I wish to emphasize is that from that union at home Ireland is to be excluded (loud Opposition cheers). That has been the spirit of every speech delivered by Lord Salisbury—

IRELAND IS A FOREIGN COUNTRY—IT IS NOT HOME.

(Opposition cheers). We get notice to quit from this union, and while language like that is uttered you cannot blame the people of Ireland if they take the first Minister at his word, and ceasing to look to this country for sympathy and support turn their eyes elsewhere (Opposition cheers).

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A STRONG COMPANY.

Twelfth Annual Statement of The Provincial Provident Institution of St. Thomas, Ontario.

Herewith is presented the Twelfth Annual Report of The P.P.I., covering the business transacted during the year 1895. Notwithstanding the exceeding scarcity of money, and almost unprecedented hard times, it shows such substantial progress and increase of strength, attained in difficult times, as must be considered highly satisfactory by all interested in the welfare of the institution.

During the year, 1844 applications were received and 1386 policies were issued for $2,407,000 new insurance. There were 174 applications rejected, showing the determination of the management to accept only first-class risks and thus build up the Company with the very best material obtainable. The P.P.I. has had the lowest death rate during the past twelve years of any company reporting to the insurance department at Ottawa for the same period and every precaution is taken to insure a continuance of the same. The large volume of new business written is conclusive evidence as to the confidence of the insuring public in the Institution

Only eight assessments were required to meet the claims of 1895, although $94,650 was paid out to members and beneficiaries, and a net increase made in the Reserve and Emergency Funds of $10,973.05. The large increase in the Reserve is one of the most gratifying features of the report, showing, as it does, that it is effected without imposing any burden upon the policy-holders. It is a bulwark of strength to the Company and a guarantee to the policy holders against the levying of more than ten assessments in any one year

The net increase in insurance in force was in round figures $200,000, and the total amount in force on the books at 31st December was $13,067,000.

One great advantage that The P.P.I. offers over other companies is that members get the direct benefit of the low death rate in Canada. Other companies collect premiums based on a higher death-rate than they are ever likely to experience. The P.P.I. after making provision for expenses, and a Reserve, which limits mortuary assessments, only levies for the amount actually required to meet claims. Since organization the Company has paid in claims $515,000. The Company never contested an honest claim, and has not now, and never had, a claim due and unpaid. It is an invariable rule with the management to pay claims soon as proofs are completed and approved

The financial statement herewith gives a detailed account of the membership funds, and it indicates such a measure of growth and prosperity as must commend the Company to the insuring public.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1894—		
Reserve fund	$79,897 54	
Emergency Fund	18,227 36	
Mortuary and Annuity Fund	9,976 19	
		$108,160 59
From Mortuary and Annuity Assessments		111,532 83
From Emergency Fund Assessments		1,227 64
Interest		4,502 13
		$225,453 19

EXPENDITURE.

Death, Disability and Annuity Claims	$ 91,650 00
Balance on hand	130 803 19
	$225 453 19

The above balance of $130,803 19 held by trustees on behalf of the membership and invested or on deposit as hereinafter stated, is composed of the following several accounts or funds, viz:

Reserve Fund	$ 95,642 05
Emergency Fund	19,455 50
Balance Mortuary and Annuity Funds	15,704 71
	$130 803 19
Mortgages on real estate and accrued interest	$ 91,516 23
Real Estate	7,666 10
Debentures and Bonds	48,632 46
Loan and savings Co. and Bank deposits	52,968 40
Rent due and accrued	189 00
	$130 803 19

INCREASE OF RESERVE FUND IN DETAIL.

Balance on hand 31st December, 1894	$ 79,897 54
Transfer of ten per cent. from Assessments	11,152 28
Interest from investments and deposits	4,602 13
	$95,652 05

LIMITATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Every cent contributed to the Reserve Fund by all members, including those who have lapsed, together with all interest earned on that fund, is held in trust for the general security of the membership, and against the levying of more than ten single assessments during any one year.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORT.

Applications received during the year	1844
Certificates issued during the year	1386
Applications rejected during the year	174
Applications held over and waiting examination, Papers or payment of Preliminary dues	284
	1844
Certificates in force 31st Dec., 1894	7770
Certificates issued during the year	1386
Certificates revived during the year	7
	9163
Certificates terminated by death, lapse surrender and cancellation	1212
	7951

Total certificates in force 31st December, 1895—7951.

ANNUAL MEETING.

From The St. Thomas' Evening Journal:

The twelfth Annual Meeting of the policy-holders of the The Provincial Provident Institution was held in the Insurance Block, St Thomas, 11th, instant. It was a very representative gathering and many were present from a distance. R. Miller, Esq., local Master-in-Chancery, on motion of President G. K. Morton and Secretary E. S. Miller was appointed chairman, and Mr. E. H. Caughell secretary of the meeting The annual report of the Managing Directors was adopted, and many of the members present expressed their appreciation of the splendid showing of the past year, and their continued confidence in the Company and its management the following resolution being carried unanimously:

"That the members of the Provincial Provident Institution, in annual meeting assembled desiring to place on record their high opinion of the business capacity of the trustees of the said Institution and their appreciation of the business methods pursued by them in the upbuilding of the institution; Be it therefore resolved that we do hereby approve, ratify and confirm the business transactions and acts performed and methods pursued by the trustees and officers up to the present time, and that we do hereby express our continued confidence in the integrity and ability of the said officers and trustees to successfully manage the affairs of the Institution, which is to-day one of the largest and strongest life insurance companies in Canada."

Secretary Miller in moving a vote of thanks to the agents, said that the members should not overlook the fact that the success of the Institution rested largely with the agents, and spoke in very complimentary terms of the splendid showing made by them during a year of such financial depression. His motion, which was seconded by J. Farley, Q.C., was in substance as follows: "That the members of the P.P.I., in annual meeting assembled, do hereby express their hearty thanks to the agents of the Institution, who, notwithstanding the unprecedented hard times, worked faithfully and well in the face of many discouraging circumstances, with such success as enabled the Institution to show a gain in new business over that of 1891, and to show a gain of nearly half a million dollars in insurance in force at the close of 1895."

Both the trustees and agents acknowledged the compliments and thanked the members for their expression of confidence.

The meeting throughout was indicative of a desire on the part of trustees, agents and members alike to make the P. P. I. what it is fast becoming, the largest and best insurance organization in Canada.

Cost per $1000 of Insurance in The P.P.I. for 1895:

Age.		Age.	
18 to 20	$ 9 75	41	$13 08
21	9 81	42	13 35
22	9 93	43	13 64
23	10 02	44	13 89
24	10 11	45	14 7
25	10 20	46	15 60
26	10 29	47	16 50
27	10 38	48	17 40
28	10 47	49	18 75
29	10 56	50	20 05
30	10 65	51	22 35
31	10 74	52	24 15
32	10 92	53	25 95
33	11 10	54	27 75
34	11 28	55	30 00
35	11 46	56	32 70
36	11 73	57	35 85
37	12 00	58	39 45
38	12 27	59	43 50
39	12 54	60	48 00
40	12 81		

AGENTS WANTED.

This Institution is the leading Canadian Assessment Company, and the only one that gives its members the direct benefit of the low Canadian death rate, while making ample provision for their security. Considering our low rates, coupled with the other attractive features of the Institution and in view of its record of progress during the past twelve years, and its present standing, it will be readily seen that the P.P.I. offers an attractive field of employment for life insurance men of energy and ability. Every business man who is not profitably employed should write the secretary for particulars. The management offers liberal contracts to men of intelligence who are not afraid to work.

E. S. MILLER, Secretary, P.O Box 2000, St. Thomas, Ont.

GEO. K. MORTON, President.

Head Office—St. Thomas, Ont

Toronto Office—92, cor. Church and Adelaide streets.

REV. FATHER SCOLLARD.

Removed to North Bay—New Duties Assumed March 1.

At St. Peter's on Sunday Ven. Archdeacon Casey made an announcement that was at once a source of pride and of deep regret to the congregation. He stated that the death of Rev. Father Bloem, of the parish of North Bay, had created a vacancy, and it had pleased his Lordship to appoint Rev. Father Scollard to this parish. Archdeacon Casey was sure that all were sorry to lose a priest who, during a ministry of five years, with piety, zeal and faithfully discharge of his priestly duties, had endeared himself to his flock by his readiness to meet all calls and by his charity and kindness. There would be a natural regret at his departure, but it was necessary that a priest of sound knowledge and experience should be appointed to that most important parish. While we regretted Father Scollard's departure, his work in that important field would bring out the many good qualities that he has shown as a priest in Peterborough, and he enjoined the congregation to unite with the clergy in following them with their good wishes and prayers.

The departure of Rev. Father Scollard, who will leave town during the last week of this month to be in readiness to assume the duties of his new parish on Sunday, March 1st, will be much regretted beyond the members of his congregation His course in life since his residence in Peterborough as a priest has won for him the respect of the citizens generally, irrespective of creed. At the same time he is to be congratulated that the Bishop has thought him worthy to fill the important duties of a very important parish.

Laid Low by Indigestion.

I was so run down I had to give up work.

Scott's Sarsaparilla the Kind that Cures.

Indigestion or dyspepsia is the bane of thousands, and is one of the most depressing of afflictions. It arises from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, which weakens the digestive and assimilative organs, rendering them incapable of performing their natural functions, and if neglected, the sufferer loses flesh, complains of exhaustion after slight exertion, and becomes rapidly debilitated.

Mr. Wm. W. Thompson, a prominent resident of Zephyr, Ont., in a letter dated Aug. 12th, 1895, says: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Scott's Sarsaparilla has caused a most remarkable change in my condition. I was so much run down I had to give up work and felt as if life were not worth living. Mr. Dafoe induced me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles I am now feeling as I formerly did years ago, and I want to say for the benefit of those suffering from indigestion and feeling, to use slang phrase, 'completely knocked out,' don't despair until you give Scott's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a blood food, it stimulates all vital organs to healthy normal action, enabling them to throw off all poisonous and debilitating humors. Sold by druggists at $1, but there is only one Scott's. The kind that cures.

A small boy who reached up the chimney for a birthday present said he found something there which scoted him.

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

News Notes from all Parts of Ireland—The Late Lady Wilde—Violent Scenes in Hyde Park—The Education Question Still in an Exciting Stage—Catholic Activity in Scotland.

Cork.

The admiralty have decided to spend £185,000 on the Haulbowline docks. All the work done will be executed in Cork.

A new steamer for tourists will be placed upon the Blackwater — the Irish Rhine—running from Youghal.

£1,000 has been placed on the Estimates for the erection of the new Custom House at Queenstown.

The Guardians of Mitchelstown complain that they have been misrepresented in the press in connection with ejectment proceedings against a tenant named Sullivan of Ahacross. The land agents Hussey and Townsend are alone concerned.

Coroner Shinkwin is dead. He was a brother of Very Rev. M. Canon Shinkwin, P.P., V.F., Bantry; of the Very Rev. J. Canon Shinkwin, P. P., V. F., Bandon; and the Rev. T. Shinkwin, P.P., Newcestown.

Derry.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty writes as follows anent the Derry Corporation Bill:

"We do not desire to interfere with any right or privilege of our fellow-citizens, but we seek for ourselves the same measure of liberty and equality which we are willing to see extended to them. We consider it a gross injustice that Catholics, simply because they are Catholics, are excluded from all share in administering the affairs of the city, and it . because we see that the present movement of the Corporation is calculated to perpetuate that injustice we are determined to oppose it. It is our duty to defend ourselves to the best of our power, to claim our rights as citizens, and to persevere in our efforts till justice is done us."

A girl named Rebecca Lee, in the employment of General Beresford—Beresford, near Portrush, flung herself over the cliffs into the sea, near her master's house.

An agreement has been reached between the Irish Society and the Misses Coppin in Derry, and the eviction proceedings are stayed.

Donegal.

The Donegal police barracks have been robbed.

Down.

A. H. Gordon, master of the Down staghounds, has been seriously injured on the hunting field.

Dublin.

There is good reason for thinking that Mr. Gerald Balfour does not intend to include the Christian Brothers' schools under the benefit of the education grant.

A convention of landlords was held in Dublin on the 14th, when it was resolved to oppose compulsory land purchase legislation and rent reductions.

Mr. Thomas Robertson, general manager of the Great Northern Railway, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Works.

Trinity College has conferred the LL.D. honoris causa on Sir Maurice O'Rorko, the New Zealand Speaker.

The offices of United Ireland in Lower Abbey street have been for same time under police surveillance.

A body of Trinity students behaved in a disorderly manner on O'Connell street and Talbot street on the night of the 12th under pretence of making a demonstration of loyalty.

Mr. Patrick McGill, P.L.G., Cornmarket, is dead.

Rev. Felix Treacy, P.P., O.M.I., Inchicore, is dead.

Mr. F. Manley, Castleknock, is dead.

James Bryce, Ballyart, Gorey, is in custody on a charge of wife murder.

A beautiful new organ has been opened at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street. Mr. Brendan Rogers presided at the instrument.

The London lady correspondent of The Freeman says of the late Lady Wilde:

Cares and troubles have beset her for many years, but the gallant courage that impelled her to claim her work in the law courts supported her through the more trying ordeals of life; and, though Lady Wilde was among the sufferers from the changed condition of agriculture, she never swerved in her patriotism, but quietly, proudly, and without complaining, she made good what was wanting by her pen. A very close friend of Lady Wilde has told me that she never heard her complain of any trouble, and that she met all reverses of fortune, all sorrows and infirmities, in the same brave yet gentle spirit. To the last this true strength of mind dwelt in the feeble body, and, when she became so weak that she could only be lifted from her bed to her chair, she accepted the broken health and the more cruel troubles that beset her with her own loving, hopeful courage. So fine a nature has its own reward. Lady Wilde was adored by her friends and children, and it has been said that any trials are supportable while we are beloved and respected. Like many gifted persons, Lady Wilde never entirely "grew up;" to the end she remained fresh and original, amusing from those unconscious eccentricities which beset a person who, though much in the world, was never of it, and whose preoccupation with the real interests of her mind often made her absolutely unconscious of her surroundings, to the intense diversion of more humdrum folk. But these loved the noble and much-tried woman no less because they must sometimes smile at her.

Galway.

In the Land Judges' Court a considerable slice of the barony of Ballinahinch has come under the hammer. The estate of Mr. H. E. V. Blake was put up for sale before Mr. Justice Madden. The estate comprises several islands and a considerable tract of land near Killeries Bay. An English barrister purchased an extensive territory in Connemara at about 28 years' purchase. The Congested Districts Board purchased a small lot at about five years' purchase. There were sixteen lots unsold where the tennants are going to make offers through the Land Commision Court.

Kerry.

A light railway from Listowel to Tarbert is proposed.

The Ashbourne tenantry at Listowel are demanding rent reductions.

Captain John Macgillicuddy intends to contest East Kerry as a Unionist. He has been unsuccessful there already.

King's County.

A woman named Tighe and her daughter were both bitten by a mad ass, at Rhode, near Edenderry. They will go to the Pasteur Institute, Paris, for treatment.

Limerick.

The steamer North Cambria has brought smallpox into the Shannon. Members of the crew have been taken into the hospital.

Louth.

A new temperance hall has been opened in Drogheda by the Oliver Plunkett Total Abstinence Society.

Father Segrave, parish priest of Faughart, county Louth, has undertaken, with the sanction, indeed by the direction, of his Eminence Cardinal Logue, to build a church in honor of St. Bridget the patroness of Ireland.

Mayo.

Michael Davitt has elected to sit in Parliament for West Mayo.

An enthusiastic nationalist demonstration was held at Aughamore on the 9th when deputations were present from Crossard, Armagh, Ballyhaunis, Knock and Bekan.

Meath.

William Thompson Rathnally, Trim, is the new High Sheriff.

Roscommon.

Major Raleigh, Runnamoat, is the new High Sheriff.

Tipperary.

A captain of the Royal Artillery, whose family seat adjoins Clough Jordan is charged with obtaing money under false pretences from a shopkeeper in the town.

Waterford.

Very Rev. Dr. O Brien, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan, is dead.

John McNeill, editor of the Gaelic journal, has delivered an interesting lecture on the Irish language before the Young Men's Society, Waterford.

On the 12th, Edmund Hayes, of Dunkitt, was run over by a train on the Waterford, Limerick and Wexford railway in Waterford city.

Westmeath.

Sir Percy T. Nugent Bart, Mullingar, is dead.

Wexford.

A great meeting at Gorey has condemned dissension in the National ranks.

Rev. James Boggan, C. C., Screen, is dead.

England.

Violent Scenes in Hyde Park.

A succession of violent scenes, which at one time threatened to culminate in a serious riot, took place in Hyde park on Sunday before last. The disturbances arose out of a wanton attack on the Catholic religion. For several Sundays previous largely attended meetings had been held in the park under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance, "to call attention," the placards announced, "to the dangerous and damnable spread of Romanism and to protest against its many evils and terrors." On Sunday last a number of brawny young Catholics determined to go and hear for themselves what was being said. Somehow or other this move reached the ears of the chiefs of the Alliance, who massed a large body of their friends outside the Marble Arch, and when the lecturers appeared they were surrounded by these and escorted to the place of meeting. The proceedings were opened amidst a scene of great uproar, and the man who announced himself as chairman was mostly inaudible. Violent imprecations were exchanged and the rivals shook their fists in each other's faces and threatened one another with sticks. At length feeling on both sides having to some extent subsided the chairman again attempted to proceed with his interrupted speech, vainly trying to make his voice heard above the din and uproar of the crowd. Eventually the Protestants retired in a body, followed by their opponents, who vigorously hooted them.

Catholics and Their Schools.

"Nothing will ever induce us to give one of our schools to the School Board. We will give up our presbyteries we will give up our churches and convert our schools into churches rather than sacrifice a single school." These words were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers at the great meeting in the Bermondsey Town Hall this week. Sir Stuart Knill presided in the absence of the Bishop of Southwark, and his principal duty consisted in curbing the enthusiasm of the audience. The resolutions adopted so admirably put the case that they will bear quoting in full. The Earl of Denbigh moved the first, which was as follows—"That it is the inalienable right of all parents to have their children educated in their own religion and in schools where the knowledge of religion is adequately imparted, and that consequently it is most unjust that any efficient public elementary school should be penalised on account of the religious training of its scholars." The second resolution which was entrusted to the Duke of Norfolk, was—"That is common justice the State, which now defrays the whole cost of site, buildings, maintenance, and administration of elementary schools managed by the School Boards, should, as regards maintenance, deal in exactly the same manner with all efficient Catholic elementary schools—Catholic trustees being willing to bear the expense of site, buildings and administration of their schools." Lord E. Talbot moved a futher resolution calling upon the Government to redeem their pledges and proceed without delay to a final settlement of the question.

An Oxford Graduate Priest.

Father Peel Garnett of the Brompton Oratory, an Oxford graduate and convert to the Catholic church is dead.

Death of Canon Davison.

A Liverpool depatch announces the death of Canon Davison, adm. Copperas Hill Liverpool.

Scotland.

A Catholic Union for Edinburgh.

A public meeting will shortly be held in Edinburgh to form a Catholic Union. The object of the organisation will be for Catholics to unite in Parliamentary, School Board, and other elections, so that they may obtain their legitimate rights in educational and other matters.

Glasgow Catholic Benefit Society.

At the reunion in Glasgow of the Catholic Benefit Society some interesting facts in connection with its founding were mentioned. When the project was in the initial stages the rules were examined very closely by Cardinal Manning, and several names were submitted to him as the title of the society. Some were too long, and some were objectionable for other reasons, but at length his Eminence suggested the name of the Catholic Benefit Society, and the suggestion was adopted. Afterwards the objects of the society were laid before Pope Pius IX. who gave it his special blessing, and Leo XIII. had also sent his blessing. It is gratifying to be able to record that the society is making excellent progress.

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It is not worth the trouble to boil oats for horses, except occasionally, when the grain is steeped in boiling water for some hours as a sort of medicinal treatment, when the animal needs some simple medicine as a laxative or to help failing digestion. Then with the oats some linseed—a quart or so—may be added to increase the effect.

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King Oscar of Sweden once passed through a little town which was festively decorated for the occasion. Among the rest a huge transparency, affixed to a gloomy looking edifice, attracted his attention. It bore the inscription, "Welcome to your Majesty!" in gigantic letters. "What building is that?" the King inquired. "That is the county prison, your Majesty,' replied one of the alderman. The King laughed, and was heard to observe: "Isn't that carrying hospitality a little too far?"

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

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SECTION NO. 2.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal" will be received at this Office until noon on Saturday, 21st March, 1896, for the construction of about four miles of Canal on the Peterboro' and Lakefield Division.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's Office, Peterboro' where forms of tender can be obtained on and after Thursday 13th February, 1896.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $7,500 must accompany the tender; this accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 6th February, 1896.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the twenty-first day of February next, will be the last day for receiving petitions for private bills.

FRIDAY, the twenty eighth day of February next, will be the last day for introducing private bills.

THURSDAY, the twelfth day of March will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1896.

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Any subscriber changing his place of residence will please immediately notify us—stating both the old and the new address. All letters should be addressed to

The Catholic Register Co.,
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Matter intended for the Editor should be so addressed, and must arrive not later than Monday's of each week to insure publication.

Discontinances: The publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

Agents—P. Hudson and L. O'Brien

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 27 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

Feb. 27—St. Margaret of Cortona.
28—Ember Day. Lance and Nails of our Lord. Fast.
28—Ember Day. S. Peter Damian, Bp. C. and D. Fast
Mar. 1—Second Sunday of Lent.
2—S. Simplicius, P.
3—Of the Feria.
4—S. Lucius I., P.

Sir Donald Smith has returned from Winnipeg where he has carried on unofficial negotiations with Mr. Greenway looking to a settlement of the school trouble. The resolution introduced into the Legislature at Winnipeg by Mr. Sifton does not appear to justify the opinion that Sir Donald has had very much success with his mission.

The British Government has apparently decided to arbitrate the Venezuelan question; but according to the extract from The Standard editorial cabled on Monday, the announcement of the decision will be delayed a little while yet. The Standard says there is no hurry for a settlement of the question. English and American Catholic opinion has been influentially exerted, it would seem, to bring about arbitration. The Tablet says:

"Of Cardinal Vaughan's views there has never been any secret, and we are glad to be able to say that Cardinal Gibbons is of the same mind. Indeed the American Cardinal has long been known in the United States as a public advocate of the application of the principle of arbitration of international quarrels. The two cardinals have recently been in communication with one another, and the world would welcome some public and common utterance which should mark the solidarity of Catholic feeling on this subject on both sides of the Atlantic."

The following letter appeared in The Globe on Tuesday:

Sir,—You give prominence in your issue of Saturday to a letter from the pen of Rev. Dr. Dewart upon remedial legislation. Will you allow me to ask the reverend gentleman a question or two?

(1) Did the Privy Council of England find that the Roman Catholic minority Manitoba had a "grievance"?

(2) Did the said court give its reasons, or was it a mere guess?

(3) Would you redress "the grievance" accordingly or would you set the court finding of the said at naught if a "compromise" happened to find that there was no" grievance"?

(4) Is it "coercion" to ask to have the finding of a court recognized?

H. Burnham.

Peterboro' Feb. 22.

This brief, but comprehensive letter should be submitted to Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. David Mills. If they be willing to answer the questions put directly, we have not the slightest doubt they would say that the Parliament of Canada has a constitutional duty to perform and cannot evade it.

The quality of charity, like mercy, is not strained. It is not charity unless it be impartial. One thing that can be said for Catholic charity is that it is not confined exclusively to Catholic objects. This is true of the great majority of private bequests by Catholics, and the same admirable spirit is almost invariably displayed in the distribution of charity in the rarer instances by Catholic trustees. A case in point is the Toronto Savings Bank Charitable Trust, the annual proceedings of which we publish to day. The House of Industry receives the same treatment as the House of Providence. We do not pretend to say that this rule of impartiality is practised only by Catholics, for to our knowledge very many Protestants here in Toronto conscientiously follow it. But it would be better still if it were the universal rule.

Captain E. D. Poe of the Cruiser Blenheim, the man-of-war that brought the remains of the late Sir John Thompson home to Halifax, and more recently the remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg to England, is a gallant Irishman. In Halifax a year ago the good people of that city got into the habit of calling him by the name of Poe, the fashion having been set by a certain eminent Ontario politician, who, being used to the atmosphere of Ottawa, and unaccustomed to the French language thought the name was French. The Poes come from Riverston near Nenagh, Tipperary. Captain Poe is known to possess all the daring for which Tipperary is famous. He has had an exciting and eventful career. He was on the Bombay when that vessel was burned to the water's edge. Twice he has saved life and been rewarded by the medal of the Royal Humane Society. In mid-Atlantic he sprang from the hammock netting of the Newcastle and saved an able bodied seaman who had fallen overboard. In the Woosung river he jumped from the Immortalite and saved a stoker from drowning. He has just been presented to the Queen on account of the service performed by his ship in bringing home the remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg. He is a frank, kindly, modest gentleman whether on or off his ship.

The orators at Massey Hall on Saturday evening were very glib in prating of British freedom. Yet none of them cared to say that the remedial policy after all was but a halting disposition to follow British precedents in protecting the religion of the minority in primary education. Protection of minorities your anti-remedialists care little for; what they are looking after is the votes of majorities. When Mr. Clarke Wallace was talking about Catholic education and the State it was a pity he did not refer to the case of the Conservative Government in London and the Irish Christian Brothers. The Standard, speaking for the Government, admits that the only reason that can be offered for refusing the Christian Brothers' claims at present is:

"The impracticability of making any arrangements which will probably safeguard the rights of the minority in the matter of religious education in the towns of the South and West of Ireland.

This allegation is the merest pretence; but the justice of minority rights in education is so unquestionable that it can even be misused in the way the Conservatives [the Orange brethren of Mr. Clarke Wallace] are misusing it in Ireland. But the man who can talk of British precedents in the same breath in which he declares that the majority alone have rights in educational matters is only to be found in Canada.

What is the Matter With Ontario?

We have received from the office of the Registrar General for Ontario the report of births, marriages and deaths for the year ending December 31, 1894. We are sorry to note that the decrease in births in the province continues. The total births recorded in 1894 was 42,051, being a total decrease of 843. In the thirteen cities of Ontario there was a decrease of 480 births, and in the rest of the province the decrease was 363. The decrease is therefore most marked in the cities.

Dr. Bryce, the Deputy Registrar-General, figures out a decrease of 1.4 per 1,000 of the population for the statistical year. This is a deplorable fact, but it is a fact which has been recorded every year of the past decade. It ought to account for the decrease in the school population of the province which The Register pointed out in a series of articles some time ago. Dr. Bryce has gone to the trouble of drawing a comparison between the state of affairs existing in Ontario and in other countries, viz.: England, Wales, Scotland, France, Massachussetts. The result of the comparison is thus stated by him:

"What is at once apparent in these tables, is that the birth-rate of every country of Europe and America, where a system of vital statistics has been established, has seen a decline, more or less marked in each, *but nowhere more marked perhaps than in Ontario.*"

The remark is not entirely accurate. Drained by emigration as Ireland is of the flower of her population the Irish statistics for the last quarter show the birth-rate to be 0.8 over the average for ten years.

The most natural cause to which a decreasing birth-rate may be attributed is fewer marriages. This is not the apparent cause in Ontario, although the marriage-rate is also very low. The marriages in our cities increased during 1894 by 171, and the total decrease was but 184, showing a practically steady rate for the whole of the province, whilst there has been little or no fluctuation in the decennial period.

Is it possible in a young province like Ontario, with its scattered settlements, and largely agricultural industries, that the wear and tear of life can be so serious as to affect the natural growth of the population? It would be absurd to think so, for the struggle for bread cannot be a circumstance in a country like ours when compared with England. Yet, the birth ratio per thousand of the population in Ontario is only 16.2. In France, where the Government has had recourse to legislation on this subject, the rate is 22.1. In England it is 30.8 and in Scotland 31.

Our birth-rate is indeed miserable, and Dr. Bryce in considering it does not overlook the social conspiracy against nature and morality to which "attention has been called in some countries." The facts, in the opinion of Dr. Bryce, "call for the attention of all interested in the moral, social and economic welfare of the people."

Our Ontario statisticians give us each year a table showing the marriages by denominations in the Province. Would it be objectionable if they took similar pains with the statistics of births? We only know that our Catholic school population is rapidly increasing.

The marriage rate is supposed to be a pretty good barometer of the prosperity of a people. In a country like Canada, where divorce is practically an insignificant evil, people get married when they can afford to do so. It is depressing to be informed year after year that the marriage rate is below the average. It is not a sign of prosperity.

This year Dr. Bryce tells us it is "abnormally low, and that the birth-rate in relation to those marriages which take place is proportionately still lower." Worse and worse! Last year witnessed 9,920 Methodist marriages in the province. There are some 650,000 Methodists in Ontario. There were 6,193 Presbyterian marriages to a Presbyterian population of 458,000. The marriages among adherents of the Church of England came up to 4,666 in a denomination numbering 386,000. Of Roman Catholics 4,085 married in a population of 858,000.

According to these figures Roman Catholics and Anglicans have contributed more liberally to the marriage rate than any of the other classes. Drawing the usual conclusions they ought to be the most progressive elements in the population, and the best settlers. When the inevitable reflections from the statistics in bulk are so uncomplimentary to the character of Ontario it is only fair that the credit which is due to certain classes should be pointed out.

A Mandement Scare.

A section of our separated brethren here in Ontario have not, we venture to say, come through such another week since the days of their infancy when they first heard the horrific story of the Three Bears. Their waking hours have been disturbed by continuous and increasing fits of editorial hysteria, and their dreams at night filled with vague terrors of mandements, hierarchies and the like.

It all began with the unfortunate notion of Father Lacombe, the aged and saintly missionary to the Indians, that when he was in the civilized East he could do as other men, priests and ministers included, do. So he wrote a letter to Mr. Laurier in which he said: "I must tell you that we cannot accept your commission of enquiry and we will do the best to fight it."

Father Lacombe is, as we have said, a saintly man, but he is no politician or he would have known that the conception of true liberty among those who talk the most about liberty in these parts is not that all men are equally free to communicate their opinions to politicians. Especially ministers of religion. The privilege of political letter writing is, or ought to be, exclusively reserved to Protestant clergymen. They only are clad in the armor of citizenship. When a Catholic priest writes his political energies have a habit of running into hierarchical mandements, and that is hitting below the belt. In the language of The Globe, The Hamilton Spectator and other guardians of our free institutions, it is subversive of the independence of parliament.

Still it must not be supposed that the opposite view has been entirely abandoned as a matter of safe public opinion. Notwithstanding the comprehensive arguments of political journals we imagine that priests and ministers will go on writing letters to politicans, cabinet ministers, governors general and others, and that our free constitution will be none the worse for it a hundred years hence.

What startled the intelligent press most, however, in connection with Father Lacombe's letter was the fear that it might be a mandement. People are ever prone to terror over anything vague, and this word mandement has such a formidable archaic look, particularly when printed in italics, it is so like mandamus, which is sort of a legal cousin-german to habeas corpus, that it was no wonder it should have fired the imagination of our secular contemporaries, and made their editors hide their heads under the bed-clothes whenever they sought respite from their arduous efforts to save the godess of liberty from the bogey-man.

The tension was great up to Saturday night, when sober second-thought set in after Dalton McCarthy's and Clarke Wallace's characteristic oratory had had a sobering effect. Mr. Willison of The Globe, Mr. McLean of The World and Mr. Sheppard of The Star were all on the platform, and they must have come away wiser and sadder men—as least we hope they did.

The suffering public have since been led to hope that there has been no mandement to be scared about. Nor do we believe it is intended to issue one on the school question. Let us assure our separated brethren that the political individuality of Catholics will not be thus annihilated. Mandements are not such dreadful things. Our Catholic fellow-citizens in Quebec are quite used to them upon a variety of subjects. And they have not suffered effacement as far as we can see. The hierarchy of Quebec do not write letters to their loyal and loving people that interfere with their rightful freedom. It may be difficult to convince a certain section of our separated brethren in Ontario of the fact, but it is true, notwithstanding, that there is a sounder and more robust public opinion in Quebec than there is in Ontario, where the manipulators of the Orange lodges and their friendly press can play upon the fears of people, who are otherwise intelligent, with the result that we see individual freedom of judgment and public opinion constantly smothered by a ridiculous old bugaboo.

The Case of Father McRae.

The St. John, N.B., papers of November 22 last contained extended reports of the apostacy of Rev. Francis McRae, a priest of the diocese of Antigonish. He had been received into the Church of England at Fredericton on the previous day by Bishop Kingdon. There was a tremendous splash made about it. Father McRae has since recanted, and has been re-admitted to the Catholic Church. The New Brunswick press has, we believe, been silent concerning the recantation. The Antigonish Casket of the 20th publishes an authoritative note concerning Father McRae's return, and our contemporary makes the remark that the grace which has been vouchsafed to the priest is a very extraordinary one. The recantation is in the following terms:

"I hereby declare that I deeply deplore my defection, which occurred during a period of insane folly; and I beg pardon for the terrible scandal of which I have been the occasion to the people of the Maritime Provinces, and especially to the people of this diocese with whom I have been more familiar. God in his goodness has vouchsafed me the grace to retrace my steps, and I am again, thank God, a child of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, having been received by the Very Rev. Father Columba, in the presence of many witnesses at the Trappist Monastery Tracadie.

Francis McRae.

"Ash Wednesday, 1896."

The New Leader in Parliament.

The speech of Mr. John Dillon in the British House of Commons, which we publish in part to day, proves him worthy of the leadership of the party in Parliament. That he is a leader acceptable to the Irish people cannot be doubted by any one who has followed his career, or knows anything of his high character, both as a public man and a private citizen. That character is at once distinguished for fearlessness and wise restraint.

His attack upon the Government was well directed, and his facts were marshalled with the skill of an experienced debater. He was perfectly candid towards the Liberals and their Non-conformist friends in dealing with the education question, so that both sides of the House could clearly understand that no group of Ireland's representatives are the vassals of an English political party.

The speech must have had a good effect in Ireland, and, if we judge by the prompt support given in the debate to Mr. Dillon's views by Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond, perfect co-operation is assured in Parliament between Parnellites and Dillonites. That co-operation should pave the way for further improvement in the situation before the close of the session.

BOOK REVIEW.

Letters of St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, Doctor of the Church, Bishop of St. Agatha, and founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. Translated from the Italian. Edited by Rev. Eugene Grimm.

The Ascetical Works, vol. xxi. Letters. Vol. iv. Part II. Special Correspondence. New York, Benziger Bros. Price $1.25.

This volume includes letters written by St. Alphonsus in support of his system of moral theology; letters giving directions as to the printing of his works, his pastoral ordinances; and documents relating to the government of his diocese.

The Ascetical Works of the holy Doctor of the Church need no remark of a theological nature at this time; neither does the zealous labor of Father Grimm call for any reference in a review published in Toronto, a city in which the learned priest is so well remembered. All that need be said here is that the letters contained in the present volume are nearly all written to Remondini, the saintly Bishop's Venetian publisher. They are in two divisions (1) scientific letters, written between 1746 and 1771; and (2) pastoral letters of the same period. There are in all 241, and there can be nothing more interesting than the story they tell of the patience with which the author must have attended to the least details of his business with his publisher. The letters, furthermore, throw a wondrous light upon the saint's daily life from which the burning desire for the salvation of souls was never absent. In the course of these letters a thousand golden opinions on points of teaching are expressed, and the reader will find many abstruse questions stated in such a manner that no instruction could be clearer. In the same way the letters often reflect those crises in history which are almost inevitably thrown into the shadow by the ordinary historian. Troubles between the Court of Naples and Rome, the sharp suspicions of the periods referred to, and so on, are casually made to stand out with great distinctness. The most prominent fact, however, that the letters establish is this, that perhaps no books have ever been published with more scrupulous precautions for absolute accuracy than the writings of St. Alphonsus.

Christian Unity. By Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy. New York: The Catholic Book Exchange, 120 West 60th street. Price 50 cents.

A very neat little book on a very big subject—the subject of the age indeed, and one that is big with the thoughts and sentiments, and the purest, holiest emotions of the whole Christian body of to-day. The key-note of the book, the strain that runs through it all, is strictly according to that truest of all the ideas regarding this subject: that the first step towards Christian Unity is a frank and generous acknowledgment of the good in each other. There is, not a discordant note to be detected in any one of the most beautiful sentiments it expresses. It is, moreover, neither redundant with controversy nor tiresome and offensive with cant. Moderation and conciseness in the expression of his opinions seem to have been kept well in the mind of the author.

A Convert From Episcopalianism.

Norwich, Ok., Feb. 21.—Rev. W. P. Pelly, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Greenville, since October, 1894, has resigned to enter the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Pelly is one of the most learned clergmen in this diocese. He is an Englishman, and a graduate of Oxford, studied in Edinburgh and Paris, has been prefect of St. John's college in appelicandia, vicar of Bellchamp and a diocesan lecturer on church history. Mr. Pelly drew up a code of examination on a dual basis, while he was in Canada.

Western Assurance Company.

Like many other companies, the "Western" has had to pay heavily in losses sustained by the big fires which occurred here in the early part of 1895. Notwithstanding the drain thus caused, there were earnings for the year, over and above all expenses, sufficient to pay dividends on stock to the extent of $100,000.00. The policy-holders are amply secured. Over $6,000,000.00 are set aside for that purpose; and this substantial backing, it is but reasonable to expect, will gather strength during 1896. Prudently managed as the "Western" is, there is little fear that its future will be otherwise than prosperous and profitable to the shareholders and insurers.

Death of Father Hogan.

Rev. James Hogan, P.P., of Upperglove, died Tuesday evening, at 8 p.m. The deceased priest was a man of saintly life and of scholarly attainments. He came into the archdiocese eight years ago from New York, and since then had gained the esteem, respect and love of all who had the happiness to be acquainted with him. Deceased was a classmate at the Seminary of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. R. I. P.

Forty Hours Devotion at St. Michael's Cathedral.

Last Sunday morning the beautiful devotion of the Forty Hours Prayer was begun in the Cathedral. The Archbishop presided, assisted by Rev. Father Marijon, Provincial O.S.B. Solemn High Mass Corum Pontifice was celebrated by Rev. Father Ryan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Treacy and Small. Before the procession the Archbishop preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the great advantages which have accrued to the people from this beautiful devotion. It was as if Jesus was again personally in our midst as in the days of old. Our Lord went around the various city parishes healing all manner of spiritual diseases, giving sight to those who were spiritually blind, hearing to those who were deaf to the faith and life to those who were dead to God by mortal sin.

In the evening the Church was thronged with a dense crowd of faithful worshippers who came to adore their Lord and receive grace and mercy from His hands. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and Rev. Dr. Treacy preached most instructively on devotion to the Blessed Eucharist. Father Ryan preached on Monday and Tuesday when the children of the parish schools and the young ladies from St. Joseph's Convent and Loretto Abbey were present.

The devotion closed on Wednesday morning.

The devotion will be resumed in St. Paul's church next Sunday.

On the Way to Rome.

Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax and Bishop Howley sailed by the steamer Vancouver on Sunday morning the 16th a few hours later than announced. The party will be gone for four months. They will spend Holy Week in Jerusalem and Nazareth. It is their intention to visit Ireland and Scotland on their return. Previous to his departure his Grace was waited upon by a committee of leading Catholics representing the city parishes and presented with an address and a purse containing 120 sovereigns.

A Charitable Work.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Savings Bank "Charitable Trust" was held at St. John's Grove, Sherbourne street, on the 18th inst., his Grace the Archbishop presiding. Hugh T. Kelly, Esq., barrister, was introduced as a new member of the board. After general business of the meeting, it was ordered that the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800.00), be set aside from the funds of the Trust for distribution among the charities, and the Treasurer, Mr. M. O'Connor, be requested to apportion it as follows:

Good Shepherds, Parkdale....	$ 150 00
St. Nicholas Home.....	150 00
House of Providence.....	100 00
Orphanage, Sunnyside.....	100 00
House of Industry.....	100 00
St Michael's Hospital..	100 00
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	$800 00

The members of the Trust are: His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, Thomas Flynn, Charles B. Doherty, Hugh T. Kelly and M. O'Connor.

John Macdonald & Co.

The Spring Announcement of this old and reliable establishment appears in another part of this day's edition of The Register. Like all the firm's greetings, there is in this one a brevity and directness in which no words are wasted, as occasionally occurs in empty statements. The prime business idea is crystallized in the question put by the Messrs. Macdonald & Co., whether theirs is not "The Great Assorting House of the Dominion?" and the Trade has answered in the affirmative, as is shown year by year in steady and increasing sales. The values now offered to the public are recommended as being the best in the market; and buyers are invited to inspect the stock, which is complete in every department.

Many who have had dealings with the house will regret the retirement, on account of ill health, of one of the partners—Mr. Paul Campbell. Their sincere wish, we are sure, will be that Mr. Campbell may soon regain his old time health and vigor.

A. O. H. Div. No. 5, Toronto.

At the regular meeting of Div. No. 5, A.O.H. held on February 12th the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That, whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call to Himself, James Noonan, the brother of our worthy and esteemed Brother Michael Noonan, be it

Resolved, that we the officers and members of Div. No. 5, A.O.H. whilst bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, who sees and does all things for the best, cannot refrain from expressing to Bro. Noonan, and the members of his family in this the hour of their sad bereavement, our sincere sympathy for the loss they have sustained, and we pray that Almighty God will grant them grace to bear with patience this heavy trial, be it further,

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Noonan and spread upon the minutes of this division, and a copy be sent to The Catholic Register and Record for publication.

Signed on behalf of Div. No. 5.

J. J. McCauley,
Michael Daly,
Geo. J. Owen,
Committee.

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RAISED TO PRIESTHOOD

(Continued from Page 1.)

BE GIVEN COURAGE

to fulfil the duties of the priesthood, courage to drink with the Master the chalice of self-sacrifice. He congratulated his Lordship upon securing a young man of real at a time of vacancies who would help to hold up the hands of the Church. He congratulated the brethren of the Peterborough clergy that would have their young brother associated with them in the work there was to do. Most particularly did he congratulate the young man himself, because he had been intimately associated with him, and could testify to him. He did indeed congratulate him, and prayed that Almighty God would bless his ministry and give him length of days. The rev. speaker then went on to speak of three things in the ministry of Jesus Christ, that He came with power, light and love. He considered these at some length, pointing out first that Jesus Christ came with power over the hearts of men, with the sceptre to sway conscience and direct men's souls, with the power to wipe out the handwriting on the wall which was ever against them. He offered Himself on Calvary a divine victim, and in that precious blood all were cleansed, and in that blood a priesthood was established which would last for all time. Jesus Christ came not to do away with sacrifice altogether, but to put on the brow of religion a diadem of beauty and to clothe it with glory so that when religion stood before the altar clothed with that robe and crowned with that crown she would be heard. The blessed Lord came to perfect religion, and not to do away with sacrifice but to give a new sacrifice. Therefore St. Paul in his epistle to the Hebrews in showing to the Jews the glory of the priesthood drew attention to this priesthood—priests forever, not according to the tribe of Aaron, not according to the sacrifices of the Old Testament, but according to the new sacrifice. This established the new priesthood which would last to the end of time. Then the rev. speaker spoke of the power of pardon, which was given by Jesus Christ to His disciples. The speaker also dwelt on the love of Jesus Christ, who suffered till the last and knew nothing but self sacrifice. Then the speaker turned to the newly ordained priest and admonished him in regard to the office he had assumed, reminding him that he was sent with the right of Jesus Christ to preach; to illumine the poor young soul as it started out in life, to enlighten the poor sinner in his doubts and his difficulties, to throw light on the poor dying soul and give the touch which will illumine it on its journey to the judgment seat of God. The speaker also reminded him that he was sent out with the love of Christ, love which went out to the poor, to the suffering. The rev. speaker concluded his eloquent admonition to the newly ordained priest by exhorting him to divest himself of self in the service of the Master.

His Lordship also took occasion to congratulate the people of Peterborough upon the young man, who was born and raised in Peterborough and to whose character they bore testimony, being raised to the priesthood. He expressed the pleasure it had afforded him to have the parishes, during the seven years he had been over the diocese, furnishing so many young men who were dedicating themselves to the service of the church. He hoped the ceremony they had witnessed would make a deep impression on them, especially on the young, that one or the other of the children might be called by Almighty God to the service of the Most High. A great deal depended upon the father and mother. When a father and mother brought up a child in the fear of God, in piety and holiness, they found that God called one or the other of their children to His service.

His Lordship announced that Rev Father Phelan would celebrate his first mass on Wednesday at 9 a.m.

The father, mother and brothers of the newly ordained priest then went forward and received his blessing and the members of the congregation followed.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Sabin, says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days * * * And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont. giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you $50.00.

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This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomines for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

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POEMS—by Bliss Carman, and J. W. Bengough.
ARMENIAN ATROCITIES—by Principal Caven, (Illustrated.)
RUGBY FOOTBALL—an illustrated article.—E. S. Glassco.
THE TRANSVAAL—(Illustrated.) by J. D. Patterson, who has recently travelled extensively in South Africa.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CURIOUS.—It was in the reign of Queen Anne that the first publication for women appeared. It was called The Lady's Diary or Almanac. It was edited by a woman and enjoyed the patronage of the Queen, who believed in the literary capabilities of women. The magazine, as we would call it, contained a little of everything—a little gossip, some fashions, household hints and a calendar.

ECONOMY.—Clean your jet passementerie with a small wad of black silk or cashmere dipped in alcohol.

HOUSEHOLD.—Here are two good receipts for gingerbread: Old fashioned gingerbread—1 cup of molasses, 3 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, 5 tablespoonfuls of hot water, a pinch of salt, ginger to taste and 2½ cups of sifted flour, in which you have mixed 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Sponge gingerbread—1 cupful of molasses, ½ cup of butter, 1 cup of milk, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful of ginger, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to make as stiff as pound cake.

BICYCLE.—1. Don't have your skirt too wide. More attention will be given to the harmony of color in the bicycle and its rider. Wheels will be painted to suit the costume.

2. There are two schools in Toronto where bicycle-riding is taught.

STUDENT.—Authorities give the number of Catholics in South Africa as 27,640. Elementary and more advanced schools are taught by the various religious orders represented there, the Jesuits, the Marists, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and the Sisters of St. Dominic. The Trappists cultivate large farms, teaching farming and the various trades to the natives. They possess 96,879 acres of land.

F. S.—1. The word "Lent" alludes to the time of the year—the Springtime.

2. The self-denial of Lent should materialize in alms to the poor.

PUZZLED.—Let me tell you the reasons a dear old lady gave me for buying her supplies, in winter especially, at the market, pickling pork and corning beef. "It does not make the living any cheaper, but I like to know there is plenty in the house; I am old-fashioned. Then, too, I always have at hand a joint for the poor. I do not save money, but I have something for those less fortunate than myself and I do not mind the extra trouble of 'putting down' the meat. I am rather proud of my skill in that direction." There's a good lesson in what she says. Cannot you profit by it?

VICTIM.—Soda is in nearly every medicine given for rheumatism. I know a hot bath, in which a quanity of carbonate of soda has been dissolved, to be an excellent thing for rheumatism. Try it.

TOILET.—You cannot expect your hair to look bright or glossy unless you take care of it. It must be brushed well and regularly. Use a brush with long bristles, moderately stiff. Keep the brush clean. Ammonia in the water cleanses the brush easily and quickly.

QUERIST.—(a) The censor is swung three times in honor of the three Persons of the Blessed Trinity. It is swung twice in honor of the two natures of Christ.

(b) The people are to show that they are the temples of the Holy Ghost.

IGNORANT.—(a) Answer a formal note in the third person in the same manner—in the third person. An informal friendly note calls for a correspondingly friendly and informal reply.

(b) You must answer a formal invitation in the same style. You can supplement it with a friendly letter in the case you mention, which could be sent by the same post.

L. A.—The story goes that when Raphael was painting the Sistine Madonna glancing down from the scaffold upon which he was standing he saw two little children gazing up wonderingly and admiringly at his work. He transferred their attitudes and expressions to his immortal painting and they are the originals of the cherubs in the Sistine Madonna. RUTH.

"I began life without a cent in my pocket," said the purse-proud man to an acquaintance. "I didn't even have a pocket," replied the latter meekly.

DOUBLED UP WITH RHEUMATISM.

A Norwood Citizen Praises South American Rheumatic Cure.

William Pegg, Norwood, Ont.: "Last Christmas I could hardly walk, was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I procured three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure from W. Rutherford, druggist, of Norwood, and found it the best and quickest acting medicine I ever saw. The first dose gave relief, and the three bottles completely cured me. I have had neither ache nor pain from rheumatism since."

"I have a theory about the dead languages," said a new student. "What is it?" said the professor. "That they are killed by being studied too hard."

your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

FARM AND GARDEN.

There are two ways to kill the germs of the horns in a young calf; one is to cut them out when the calf is a month old by raising the skin in a flap and removing the small button which is loosely attached to it. The flap of skin is laid back and a plaster of tar is laid on it, when the wound soon heals. The other method is to apply caustic potash wetted with water by rubbing it on the skin where the small nub of the horn is felt. The potash will burn the fingers and make a bad sore unless it is held in a wrapping of paper or a rag. The wetted potash is well rubbed into the skin, killing the immature shell of horn.

As a cow needs all the food she can digest of the best kind, it is clearly a waste to give corncobs to her. The cobs have but very little nutriment in them, while all the nutriment possible is desirable. Give, instead of the cob meal, this mixture. Two bushels of corn, one of oats, one of wheat, and two of bran. Grind them together as finely as possible, and feed from five to eight quarts a day, as the cow may be able to digest it and increase in milk. As soon as the milk is found not to increase, stop at the point reached and make a note of it for guidance.

Medicine is not good for sheep; an ounce of prevention is worth a cartload of it. Sheep need sulphur, but in the food, and not in the indigestible form of the common mineral, which is too laxative. Turnips and cabbages contain a large quantity of sulphur, and it is best to give it in this way. A little sulphur mixed with the salt given occasionally will do no harm, but much harm may be done by an excess of it, the sheep taking cold, coughing, and running at the nose.

The standard bushel contains 2,150.42 cubic inches, and holds 77.627418 pounds of pure water at its greatest density, or at a temperature of 39° Fahrenheit. This is known as the Winchester bushel. But there is another bushel common in England, and the legal measure in the State of New York, which contains 2,218.192 cubic inches, or 80 pounds of pure water at its greatest density. By this bushel the quart of water weighs exactly 10 pounds.

There is no truth whatever in the common belief that the moon or the stars have any effect whatever on the growth of plants or animals or on the weather. This belief is an odd relic of paganism, when the sun, moon and the stars were objects of worship, as deities that controlled the universe, and had to be propitiated by sacrifices and adoration.

Greenhouse vegetables, as lettuce, radishes, spinach, and others, and strawberries, especially, bring so good a price in the markets as to be much more profitable than the later ones grown out of doors. Many farmers will be glad to get a supply of early plants from some enterprising neighbor, who has some to spare of his thoughtfully prepared stock, grown for his own use, and all these small additions to one's income will be made with much less labor and with much greater profit than anything grown in the fields in the usual way.

The flowering shrubs will soon need to be pruned. In doing this work one wants to keep the bushes in a good shape, by removing the crowded branches and opening the plants to the light and sun. One will get much finer bloom in this way. But care is to be taken to distinguish between the shrubs that bear their flowers on the last year's growth and those that bloom on the Spring growth. For it will be apparent that a different method must be used on each kind. Take a Forsythia, for instance; that graceful shrub whose golden sprays appear the first of all. It blooms on the growth of last year. And this is cut away now there will be few flowers, because the bearing twigs will have been mostly pruned away. This applies to nearly all of the early blooming shrubs. The late flowerings shrubs that bear their bloom on this Spring's growth require pruning now, so that the bearing wood may be encouraged and the surplus taken away. Such as the Forsythia are to be pruned after the flowering is over, so that the new wood may come into bloom the next Spring.

The terms used in relation to the different elements of foods mean, first, the proteine is that part of the food which contains 15 or 16 per cent. of nitrogen and goes to make the flesh of the animal, which has precisely the same proportion of nitrogen in it. These parts of the food are the albumen, legumine, gelatine and fibrine. The carbohydrates are those substances that consist of carbon and water, as starch, sugar, gum and mucilage. These go to support the vital heat by being oxidized or burned in the blood of the animal by contact with the oxygen of the air breathed into the lungs, and which is taken up by the blood passing through the exceedingly fine blood vessels of these organs. The union of the carbon of these elements of the food with the oxygen produces heat, which warms the animal, and carbonic acid, which is breathed out in the breath. The fats are the oily or fatty parts of the food which go to make the fat in the animal or its milk, helped by any surplus there may be of other elements of the food, or, if necessary, the fats help the carbohydrates to make the heat needed for the life of the animal.

A VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR

Cured of Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—It Always Relieves in 30 Minutes, and Thus Saves Thousands of Lives.

Mr. W. H. Musselman, member of the G. A. R., Weissport, Pa., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and have been entirely cured of palpitation or fluttering of the heart and smothering spells. I took 10 bottles of sarsaparilla, but it failed in any way to relieve me. I do not think the value of the Heart Cure can be estimated. It has wrought such a change in my condition that I feel like a new man."

DOMESTIC READING.

Yearnings.

(FOR THE REGISTER.)

Where softly the dim lamps burn,
Where the perfume of flowers is sweet,
Fain would I rest for I'm weary;
There at my Saviour's feet

Thorny and rough is the pathway
Oft leading through darkest night.
I would utter no murmur either,
Did it wind past the sanctuary's light.

Past the shrine of the sinless mother,
Did it pause in its wanderings drear,
My soul would not shrink in the darkness
Nor my heart grow chill with fear.

"Where the treasure is there is the heart"
Where the heart is there is the home,
Thus, my eyes keep turning homeward,
Through the twilight's mists and gloom

My home, my rest, my refuge,
My strength in the day of trial,
Though away my heart is with thee,
All this weary while

For the only home I care for,
While on this earth I stay,
Is a spot near thy Tabernacle;
To kneel there day by day.

—MARIE.

Not a blade of grass but has a story to tell, not a heart but has its romance, not a life which does not hide a secret, which is either its thorn or its spur.—Henri Frederick Amiel.

"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success," is a saying that has been made famous by a certain newspaper advertising firm. The phrase may be applied to any line of effort. Keep everlastingly at it!

So strong and so futile are the outreachings of the soul. They must be mutual or they are impatient and vain. Reciprocal, they draw together through the density of a planet. Singly the one reaches for the other weakly as a shadow touches the precipice, hopelessly as death.—John Boyle O'Reilly,

No man ever becomes great or wise or rich by accident, A young man's prosperity must depend upon himself. If you are industrious and frugal, and if you set before you a distinct object in life, you will succeed; but if you are indolent and provident and changeable, you will come to no good. A man must have a purpose; he must make up his mind what he means to be and do, or he cannot reasonably hope to succeed in life.

If liberty is to be saved, it will not be by the doubters, the men of science, or the materialists; it will be by religous conviction, by the faith of individuals who believe that God wills man to be free, but also pure; it will be by the seekers after holiness; by those old-fashioned, pious persons, who speak of immortality and eternal life, and prefer the soul to the whole world; it will be by the enfranchised children of the ancient faith of the human race.

There are two indispensible foundation qualities in every true friendship—mutual agreeableness and mutual confidence. . . . The foundation of mutual agreeableness is often laid in a moment, but that of mutual confidence is the work of time. There is friendship as well as love at first sight, but it is rare. Sudden friendships generally come to sudden ends. True friendship is a plant of gradual growth, which needs for its perfection sun and air, watering and weeding.—Katherine E. Conway.

But man is higher than his dwelling-place; he looks up and unfolds the wings of his soul; and when the sixty minutes, which we call sixty years, have passed, he takes flight, kindling as he rises; and the ashes of his feathers fall back to earth, and the unveiled soul, freed from its covering of clay, and pure as a tone, ascends on high. Even in the midst of the dim shadows of life, he sees the mountain of the future world gilded with the morning rays of a sun which rises not here below.—Jean Paul.

What warms the heart more to others than the exercise of gratitude. Uncharitableness to a benefactor seems almost an impossibility. Lear's daughters were monsters. Yet think how hard it is to love any one, any single one, with real charity, without judging, without criticism, without censoriousness, extenuating the evil, believing against appearances, magnifying the good, rejoicing in his virtues. It is much if each man has one upon earth to whom he really feels thus. It is an immense help to his sanctification, a real talent for which he will have an account to give.—Father Faber.

Nothing is more unaccountable than the spell which often lurks in a spoken word. A thought may be present to the mind, so distinctly that no utterance could make it more so; and two minds may be conscious of the same thought, in which one or both take the profoundest interest; but, as long as it remains unspoken, their familiar talks flow quietly over the hidden idea, as a rivulet may sparkle and dimple over something sunken in its bed. But, speak the word, and it is like bringing up a drowned body out of the deepest pool in the rivulet, which has been aware of the horrible secret all along, in spite of its smiling surface.—Nathanial Hawthorne.

When a man looses faith in the efficacy of his efforts, when he says to himself: You are incapable of realizing your ideal; happiness is a chimera, progress is an illusion, the passion for perfection is a snare; and supposing all your ambitions were gratified, everything would still be vanity, then he comes to see that a little blindness is necessary if life is to be carried on, and that illusion is the universal spring of movement. Complete disillusion would mean absolute immobility. He who has deciphered the secret and read the riddle of finite life escapes from the great wheel of existence; he has left the world of the living—he is already dead—Henri Frederick Amiel.

The Weather for Colds.

This is the time when colds are in the fashion—every body who is anybody has one, if not himself there's one in the family. For no complaint under the sun are there more remedies than for a cold in the head, but of the thousands Chase's Catarrh Cure is the best. "In twelve hours I was cured of a bad cold in the head by Chase's Cure," writes Miss Dwyer, Alliston, Ont. 25c. of all druggists, with blower free.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Blobbs: "That young Harduppo keeps late hours, doesn't he?" Slobbs: "I shouldn't be surprised. He keeps about everything he can get."

"I will take some of the material—but will it wear well?" "Oh, it is indestructible—everlasting—it will wear till you pay for it."

Jack Potts: "Making love is a good deal like playing cards." Miss Pipkin: "How so?" Jack Potts: "There's a lot in knowing what a hand is worth."

"A word to the wise is sufficient
Is a maxim we've frequently heard.
And now what we want is a maxim
To tell us just what is that word.

"You don't object to a contributor dropping into poetry once in a while, I presume!" said the caller with an affable smile. "Certainly not, sir. Sit down," replied the editor, pushing the waste paper basket towards him.

"Ah," said the burglar who had once seen better days, "this reminds me of the day I attained my majority." "How's that?" asked his partner, emptying the cashbox into his pocket. "I have come in for some money."

"All that I demand for my client," shouted the attorney, in the voice of a man who was paid for it "is justice!" "I'm very sorry I can't accommodate you," replied the judge, "but the law won't allow me to give him more than fourteen years.

Asker (to Fisher, who is returning empty-handed from a fishing trip, with a dog at his heels): "What do you call your dog?" Fisher: "Fish." Asker: "Why, that's a funny name for a dog. What made you give it to him?" Fisher: "Because he won't bite."

Mrs. Prattle (to her visitor): "Have you heard of the splendid catch Miss Swiftly has made? She is engaged to a nobleman, the baron of—of—(to her husband)—What is he baron of, my dear?" Mr. Prattle (who has met him): "Ideas."

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for a "candidate as organist, music teacher, &c.," was the following one: "Gentleman, I notice your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer my services."

"Oh, do come and help!" gasped a boy who ran up to a policeman, "there's an awful fight going on in our street," "Who's fighting?" "My father and another man," "How long have they been at it?" "Oh, half an hour." "But why didn't you come and tell about it before." "Why, because dad was getting the best of it up to ten minutes ago."

An Unfortunate Text.—In a prominent church the choir sang, one Sunday morning, an unusually brilliant Te Deum, which had a grand fortissimo ending. At the close the rector arose, and in his quiet voice read the second lesson, which on this particular Sunday was the twentieth chapter of the Acts, beginning, "And after the uproar was ceased."

A Russian and a Tartar, crossing the steppes in company, find their stores reduced to a single fowl of remarkably meagre aspect. The Tartar proposes to draw lots for it, but the Russian moves as an amendment that it shall belong to whichever may have the most satisfactory dream. The Tartar accordingly lies down to invent a dream, and after a time calls out triumphantly, "Ah, my friend, I've had a famous dream. I thought I was taken up into Paradise and placed at the very feet of the Prophet." "Just so," quoth the Russian cooly; "I saw you go up, and I made sure you'd never be so foolish as to come back again when you were once there; so I just ate the fowl myself."

Bobby's Composition on Parents.—Parents are things which boys have to look after them. Most girls also have parents. Parents consist of pas and mas. Pas talk a good deal about what they are going to do, but mostly its mas that make you mind. Sometimes it is different though. Once there was a boy come home from college on vacation. His parents lived on a farm. There was work to be done on the farm. Work on a farm has always to be done early in the morning. His sister goes to the stairway and calls; "Willie, 'tis a beautiful morning, Rise and list to the lark." The boy didn't say anything. Then his ma calls: "William, it is time to get up Your breakfast is growing cold." The boy kept right on not saying anything. Then his pa puts his head in the stairway, and says he: "Bill" "Coming, sir," says the boy. I know a boy that hasn't got any parents. He goes in swimming whenever he pleases. But I am going to stick to my parents. However, I didn't tell them so, 'cause they might get it into their heads that I couldn't get along without them. Says this boy to me: "Parents are a nusiance; they aren't what they are cracked up to be" Says I to him: "Just the same I find them handy to have. Parents have their failings, of course, like all of us; but on the whole I approve of 'em." Once a man said to me: "Bobby, do you love your parents?" "Well," says I, "I'm not a quarrelling with them." Once a boy at a boarding-school went to calling his pa the governor, and got his allowance cut down one half. His pa said he ought to have waited till he was going to college. Much more might be written about parents, showing their habits and so forth, but I will leave the task to abler pens.

VERY HOPEFUL TO LADIES.

Quick Relief, with no After Unpleasantness, Comes to Those Who Use South American Kidney Cure.

Whilst both sexes are suffering from kidney trouble, in many respects women are liable to peculiar weaknesses and pains, because of disorganization of the kidneys. Objection is taken, and rightly, to many remedies because of the method of use, as well as after-unpleasantness. This is never the case with the South American Kidney Cure It gives ease to the patient in six hours, and no annoying effects follow, for in a short time even in aggravated cases, an entire cure is effected. There is no other medicine like South American Kidney Cure. It is a remedy for the kidneys and bladder only—not a general specific that is supposed to cure everything that ends by effecting no cure. South American Kidney Cure does its particular work and does it well.

CHATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

A GOOD BOY'S FORTUNE.

Chats has received the following story from one of her contributors:

"Hurry up Joseph, do you not know that this is examination day, and you will need to be up early." Mrs. O'Leary having got the older members of the family to work, and attended to other houshold duties, came upstairs to call her son Joseph, who was preparing for his last examination to pass through the High School.

Joseph had not studied as well during the last year as might have been expected, and so, dreaded the examination day. But it had really come at last and this day he was to begin his examination which would decide his future in life.

With the sound of his mother's voice, Joseph was up and soon dressed.

A nervous terror seemed to have taken hold of him, as is the case with all boys who go up for examination and are a little "shaky" on some subjects. He ate a hearty breakfast, however, and was soon on his way to school.

Many thoughts passed through his mind that morning as he walked to school, but the one which was foremost was to go into the chapel which he would pass and invoke the Blessed Mother's assistance in his examination

He did so, and found his brain suddenly flooded with forgotten lessons. He now walked with firmer footsteps The examination passed off more easily than Joseph had expected, and when ended, he found himself the leader with a total of 90%. Joseph did not know the greatness of his victory till he saw that the papers published the account of his triumph. From that day he had a special devotion to the Blessed Virgin through whom he had achieved his victory.

About two weeks after this he received a letter from the owner of a large store in the city in which he lived which ran thus:

"Master Joseph O'Leary:

Having read of your marked success in the recent examinations I offer you any position in my establishment which you may desire that I may boast of having a smart young man in my employ."

M. Worthington.

Joseph had to read it twice before he would believe his eyes but, then seeing it was really so, it took little time to write the answer.

"Dear Sir:—I accept your kind offer with pleasure." J. O'Leary.

Joseph was at once engaged. He remained in his employment for five years when his employer died. In his will was found a clause which entitled Joseph to a good share of his money for his "unequaled services." His fortune was now made, and he now started a business of his own.

Joseph will undoubtedly bless the day when he went into the chapel to pray to the Blessed Virgin on his way to school. JAMES NAUGHTON.

A KODAK VALENTINE.

"Cousin Prue," said Gracie, as she slipped into the rustic seat under the great pepper-tree, "could you put down your knitting a minute, and let me lay my head in your lap? I feel so bad."

"Why, what is it, girlie?" asked Prue, patting the auburn curls. "I hope you're not coming down with the measles."

"Oh, no, I don't feel bad any way like that," said Gracie. "It's about something I did—yes, and something I didn't. It was so warm this noon. Of course, 'twas just as warm for mamma as me—and warmer, too, for she'd been getting dinner. But when the dishes were ready to wash I got kind of a mean streak, and I said, 'Oh, dear!' and banged the dish-pan, and slopped the hot water, and jerked the towels, and kicked the cat—"

"Why, girlie," said Prue, trying not to laugh, "I wish auntie would let me wash dishes on that pretty kitchen porch, all covered with vines and flowers. Now if 'twere back where I was a few days ago, with the snow banked up to the windows, and the pump frozen, and the north wind roaring, I wouldn't wonder at it. Is this climate bad for tempers?"

"No, 'tisn't the climate," said Gracie, meekly, "I think p'r'aps it's my disposition. I know it's dreadful. And mamma hardly ever scolds a bit. She just said she would wash 'em. And so she did. And now she's gone to lie down. I shouldn't wonder if her head aches. I shall clean the silver next time, to s'prise her. And I'm going to save all my money till her birthday, and get her something grand. But that's way next spring."

"Why don't you send her a valentine, day after to-morrow?" asked Prue.

"I hadn't thought of that," cried Gracie. "But I haven't a cent to buy one. I spent it all yesterday for—some one else. I didn't think mamma would care for one—but I believe she would. I couldn't make one, could I?"

"I'll see that you have one in time," promised Cousin Prue, "if you'll come and help me find a good, ripe orange."

And away they went down to the orange grove behind the house, Cousin Prue humming merrily, and Gracie trailing after her with her heart heavy because of her treatment of poor delicate mamma, who was obliged to live in this mild climate, and wondering all the time what form her valentine would take.

Next day Gracie was busy with the dinner-dishes on the shady back porch, that was almost like an arbor. She was doing her level best, and so of course she was happy, and looked as sweet and pretty as any of the blossoms that nodded at her through the lattice. She polished the glasses till they were so clear you could hardly see them. Just as she held one of them up to the light, pausing to see if there was the least fleck of lint on it, she heard a little click, and when she looked around, there was Cousin Prue, hurrying away through the kitchen. She took no notice of Gracie's calling her, and was not seen again till supper-time.

Next day, when they were both under the pepper-tree again, Prue explained the matter, and showed Gracie the valentine she had made for her to send to her mamma.

"Why, Cousin Prue," cried Gracie, both pleased and astonished, "can you really take pictures? Why, that's me, and the dishes, and the vines and everything. Why, how pleased mamma will be!"—Youth's Companion.

The mirror doesn't lie. It is not a flatterer. Its story is plainly told, and cannot be contradicted. Women whose blood is poor and whose whole system is run down by sickness and weakness, are afraid and ashamed to look in the glass. The condition of all the body is written in the face.

Thousands of women are dragging out a weary, miserable existence, because they do not fully realize what is the matter with them. They know that they have "female weakness" but they do not really appreciate what that means.

They do not know that to this one trouble is traceable almost all of their bodily ills. They consider it a disease by itself, and if they have also neuralgia, nervous headaches, biliousness, kidney troubles and other things, they see no connection between them and the derangements of a strictly feminine nature. Busy and overworked physicians often treat these things as separate ailments, when the whole trouble has the one source. The reproductive organs are so important a part of the body that when they are out of order, the whole system is deranged. Whatever illness a woman has, she will do well to look there for the cause.

A great many women knowingly neglect themselves, because they dread the telling of their troubles to a physician and the subsequent examination and "local treatment." All this is needless for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been found to perfectly and permanently restore lost strength and promote regularity of functional action.

Ten cents sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring a large 168 page book, called "Woman and Her Diseases." (Securely sealed in a plain envelope.)

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Stoves and Furniture

The Cheapest in the City.

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524 Yonge st., opposite Maitland st.

— Telephone 4249. —

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of February, 1896, mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE. a.m.	CLOSE. p.m.	DUE. a.m.	DUE. p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	7.45	7.20	9.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45	8.00	7.20	7.40
G. T. R. West	7.20	3.25	12.40pm	8.00
N. and N. W.	7.30	4.15	10.10	8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00	4.30	10.55	8.50
Midland	6.25	3.35	12.35pm	9.20
C. V. R.	6.30	3.00	12.35pm	8.50
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.		12.10	9.00	2.00
		2.00		7.50
	6.30	4.00	10.45	8.30
		9.30		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.30	12.10n	9.00	5.45
		4.00	10.45pm	10.50
		9.30		
U.S.West'n States	6.30	12.10	9.00	
		4.00		8.30
		9.30		

English mails close on Mondays, Thursdays and on Saturdays at 9.30p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplemental mails to Mondays and Thursdays close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of February: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. C. PATTESON, P.M.

GEO. J. FOY,

— IMPORTER OF —

Wines, Liquors, Spirits & Cigars

47 FRONT STREET E.

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MARSALA ALTAR WINE

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TELEPHONE 1034. 240 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING

Undertaker & Embalmer

359 YONGE STREET.

TELEPHONE 679.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE

M. McCABE,

UNDERTAKER.

Will be carried on by his widow Mrs. M. McCabe

343 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Moderate charges. Tel. 340

Told in the Firelight.

We were all gathered around the fire in the dining-room, Edgar close to papa, Jessie sitting on the rug, Fred nestling close to mamma, and I, as usual, at Aunt Edith's right side. It was a wild November night, with the rain beating pitilessly against the closely-curtained windows, the wind whistling through the leafless elms outside, and playing mad pranks with the tall, red chimneys of Garrick House, as our home was called ever since Mr. Garrick, the famous player, paid our great grandpapa a visit. Before that the house was simply The Elms; and very proud we still were of the grand old trees from which it took its first and appropriate name.

It was exactly the sort of night to make us all gather round the wide, old fashioned hearth, where the logs were blazing merrily, and to cause us to feel grateful for the blessings we enjoyed, and involuntarily to pity those who were less fortunate. The wind, coming down the chimney in fitful gusts, made the candles flare and flicker so weirdly that Jessie proposed putting them out and sitting cosily by the firelight. Books and work were neglected, the chess-board put aside, and pussy was making sad havoc with mamma's knitting without any one interfering. In fact, we were all in a delightfully comfortable, indolent, meditative mood, and it only wanted a story to complete our happiness. But Aunt Edith, whose resources in that respect fairly rivalled the inventive lady in the "Arabian Nights," was silent and grave. Papa seemed grave, too, and even our dear, merry mother seemed to be thinking of something melancholy. We children, with that instinctive feeling of awe we sometimes experience, we scarcely know why, glanced at each other in mute wonder and curiosity, expecting something to happen every moment. The day had been dull and oppressive, and the afternoon had been threatening a storm, when suddenly a loud peal of thunder seemed to shake the house to its very foundation.

"It was just such a night as this, Robert," said aunt to papa, with a shiver.

"Exactly," papa replied, thoughtfully; "and the same time of the year, too."

"Suppose you tell the children all about it," mamma said, quietly; "they look as if they wanted to know very much."

"Well, since it is perhaps time they knew, I will tell you how Aunt Edith saved my life," continued papa, turning to Edgar, the eldest of us, "long ago—long before you were born, my boy."

There was a little bustle as we settled snugly into our places, a few moments impressive silence, and then papa began:

"Aunt Edith and I were only brother and sister; ever so much greater cronies than you and Edgar are, Jessie, not only because we had but each other to love, but because we had to make common cause against an enemy, Jeffrey Lawson, our stepmother's son by a previous marriage. We lost our own dear mother when we were babies. Jeff was ten years older than I was; and, after our father's death, which happened when I was eight and Edith six, we would have had a poor time of it but for Dame Tuttle, our dear old nurse. She looked after our interests, and fought our battles valiantly, whether we were in the right or wrong. Our stepmother was so wrapt up in Jeff that she bestowed little trouble upon us—I, especially, was no favorite, for she got a silly idea into her head that I stood between Jeff and the property of the Garrick. He was a fine, handsome fellow, as I remember him when I was fifteen and he five and twenty, strong and daring, haughty in disposition and hasty in temper. I could see even that he bitterly resented my being master and himself nobody, for all our servants had grown old with us, and were staunch and loyal to us children of the house.

"Our mother—we called her so, though she was 'little more than kin and less than kind'—resented it, too, and looked forward with very bitter feelings to the time when I would be twenty-one; for then, according to my father's will, she was to leave Garrick, and reside in a little cottage he owned in Wales. It would be a different position for her, as she had but a small jointure—all her own fortune had been spent on Jeffrey—and by some inexplicable chain of women's reasoning, she blamed me for what she was pleased to call her unmerited misfortunes. Each year that passed made matters worse between us. As I grew older, many things in the management of the property struck me as very unjust. The best of the timber was being cut down; the house allowed to fall into a state bordering on ruin, because my mother would not spend money on repairs which I alone was to enjoy the benefit of. Our family lawyer was dead. Jeffrey chose his mother's a legal adviser, and neither Edith nor I knew where to look for advice or assistance. Things remained very much in this state till I was nearly twenty, when one day Jeff entered my room in a state of wild excitement, and showed me a will that he had discovered in some out-of-the-way corner. It was dated a few days before my father's death, and, except that it bequeathed to Jeffrey the sum of £5000, and the reversion of Garrick if I died without heirs, it was substantially the same as the one already in existence.

"I had my doubts as to the validity of the document, but I passed no comment. Both the witnesses were dead, and I had not a shadow of proof to advance. Suspicion in such a case goes for nothing, so I held my peace, the more especially as Judson, our old steward, was prepared to swear to my father's signature. So Jeff Lawson had his £500.

"On the night of which I am going to tell you there was a large part of the money in the house. Jeff was going to London the next morning, and, as he meant to start early, he said good-by to us overnight, and went up to his room first, carrying the money with him. Edith and I remainded in the dining room a little longer, chatting on different matters among others of Jeff's departure, of a strange restlessness I had observed in his manner of late, of the possible date of his return, and, somehow, quite unintentionally, I let fall a hint of suspicions about the will, and discovered that they corresponded exactly with Edith's. At last, when the fire had burned quite out and the candles were getting low in their sockets, we went upstairs together. It was a wild November night, with just such angry, impatient gusts of wind and vagrant thunderclaps as this. I occupied the west room, your aunt the one adjoining, and Jeff slept in the east room, at the other end of the corridor, while his mother had her apartments in the south wing. As I bade Edith good-night the clock on the stairs struck twelve, and she merrily wished me many happy returns of the day, for I had just entered my twentieth birthday. In a few minutes more my light was extinguished, and I was cosily wrapped up. In less than half an hour I was sound asleep. Not so Aunt Edith. She was, she told me afterwards, restless and nervous, two most unusual things with her. All her efforts to sleep were unavailing, and she gave up the attempt at last, and, rising from bed, sat down by the fire to read. Twice she fancied she heard footsteps in the corridor, and opened her door to listen. Your aunt was not afraid of the White Lady, our family ghost, nor Lady Anybody else, girls. Twice she threw herself on a couch with the intention of resting, since slumber was out of the question; but, between the storm and the mysterious sounds through the house, rest was impossible. At length, about two o'clock, she fancied she heard someone moving about my room very cautiously; and nothing doubting but that I was as wakeful and restless as herself, she resolved to come in and speak to me. A sudden gust of wind in the corridor extinguished her candle and she entered my room in the dark, save for a faint ray of moonlight which shone through the carelessly drawn curtains.

"As your aunt gently approached my bed, she saw a form advancing on the other side with uplifted hand, in which something bright gleamed in the moonlight. Quick as thought, without a moment's hesitation, her arm was thrown across my neck. The knife of an assassin descended with terrible force and, glancing off the bone, inflicted a long and jagged gash in her arm. The assassin, who had not seen or heard her approach, instantly fled, leaving his weapon behind; and I was aroused from my slumbers by Edith's shriek's, to find myself bathed in her blood. In a moment I was all awake. Binding my silk handkerchief around her arm tightly, to check the bleeding, I sent a servant—for the whole house was aroused by your aunt's shrieks and the violent ringing of my bell—for the nearest surgeon, and then proceeded the search for the murderous intruder. Mechanically I went first to Jeff's room, probably because I was astonished at not having seen his face among the wondering groups gather around my door. It seemed amazing that he should sleep so soundly through such a commotion. The door of the east room (Jeff's) was open, so was the window and the room was empty.

"I can never either forget or describe the sickly sensation of horror that crept into my heart as I looked round. Where was Jeff? Why had he gone so suddenly and seriously? Why the open window? I was all the more painfully perplexed, as the most careful examination failed to disclose any other means of exit by which the would-be assassin could have escaped. Every door was securely barred, every window except that of the east room, was safely fastened. In the flower-bed underneath there were distinct tracks of a man's feet leading from the window one whatever leading to it

"Those things made me terribly unhappy, and some suspicion of my thoughts must have crept into my countenance, for Edith divined them at once. However, she remained silent about the appearance of the man who had attempted my life, and I refrained from questioning her. At best there could be but a conjecture—the room was dark, the man disguised, and your aunt frightened. But the knife which lay upon my bed appealed with dumb but terrible force to us both. It was my pruning knife, and that very afternoon Edith had seen me lend it to Jeff Lawson. Whether the knife had been in any way poisoned, or whether your aunt's wound had been badly dressed in the first instance, I do not know, but inflammation set in, and for weeks she was dangerously ill. For days her life was despaired of; and it was only saved at last at the expense of the brave right hand that had saved me so well from a terrible and sudden death

"The matter made a sensation, which was something more than a nine days wonder in our village; but as I kept my suspicions to myself, no one else ventured to express any, and Jeffrey's name was never mixed up in the matter. Indeed, it somehow got circulated that he left Garrick the evening of the attempted murder, and no one contradicted it. The object of the attack, which was evidently robbery as well as murder, for every drawer and desk in my room was thoroughly ransacked, caused much wonder and discussion. It was pretty generally known that my allowance as a minor was scarcely adequate to my few simple wants. Being neither a landlord nor a prosecutor of poachers, I was not unpopular, and, as far as I knew, had not an enemy in the world. Altogether it was a most mysterious, sad affair, and if in my secret heart I connected it with the new-found will of my father and wronged anyone by unjust suspicions, I hope heaven will pardon me Appearances were strong against one——"

"And appearances very frequently deceive, Robert!" aunt interrupted, gently. "Let us judge not, that we may not be judged."

"Heaven help the villian that cost Aunt Edith so dear, if ever I encounter him!" cried Edgar, excitedly. "I'll show no quarter!"

"What became of Jeff Lawson, father?' Jess asked, with a stolen glance at aunt's face.

"From the night he said good-bye to us in this very room, thirty one years ago, I have never heard of him, nor from him He disappeard in the most extraordinary manner. Doubtless he is dead; and, as far as he is concerned, I have no hope of the mystery of that awful night ever being cleared up."

"And his mother papa?" Fred queried.

"Ah, his poor mother! she broke her heart over his disappearance, my boy—mothers will do such things over the most worthless sons. Well, Upton, what's the matter?'

"If you please," sir there's a gentleman wants to see you, said our old butler, closing the door behind him, and looking mysteriously round. He says his business is urgent, but he won't give his name."

"A strange gentleman at this hour, and on such a night," exclaimed papa, rising. He must be some belated traveller. Show him in, Upton."

We all looked at each other, and glanced towards the door in eager, nervous curiosity, as an elderly gentleman with very white hair and beard entered the room, made a courteous bow which embraced everybody, and proceeded to unbutton an enormous coat in which he was enveloped. For a moment or so his eyes wandered round the room as if in search of something, and then he smiled sadly.

"You do not know me, Mr. Neville,' quoth the gentleman, after what seemed an ominous silence, drawing more directly into the light of the fire, which blazed cheerily.

"I have not that pleasure, sir," papa replied, looking at our visitor more attentively.

"Ah! Yet my picture hung there once," pointing to a vacant place among the portraits on the wall, "My name is Jeffrey Lawson."

"Jeff!" cried papa and Aunt Edith with one voice.

"Jeff!' we all echoed, in amazement. Here was the sequel to the story with a vengeance.

"You do not seem overjoyed to see me, Robert," Mr. Lawson said, after another pause. "Well, perhaps, you are not to blame; but you, Edith, after all these long years might give me your hand."

At that moment his eyes rested on aunt's helpless right arm, and the most terrible, awkward, awful silence, I ever witnessed ensued. Edgar was white with passion; Jess clenched her little hands defiantly, and even gentle Fred looked as if he could raise his voice and arm to avenge Aunt Edith.

Mr. Lawson was the first to recover his self-possession. "Forgive me," he said, and there was a tremor in his voice. "I did not know—I am sorry." Papa remained stern and silent. I really pitied Mr Lawson, the odds were so fearfully against him. Not a single kind or encouraging glance met his eye as he looked around. However, he drew himself up a little haughtily, and continued, addressing us all: "I did you a great wrong once, Mr. Neville. I have travelled many thousand miles to make what reparation I can. That will by which I obtained £5,000 was a forgery. But I have come to pay it back with interest."

Papa bowed his head, but remained silent.

"Money was absolutely necessary then, for I had many pressing engagements to meet—my safety, my liberty were at stake. I was desperate, but, though my base trick succeeded, it was too late. Absolute ruin and disgrace stared me in the face, and I was compelled to flee like a thief in the night to escape the consequences of my folly. That night I secretly left the house, escaping by my bedroom window. Concealing all the money I had, I took passage for Australia, where, by careful speculation and hard work, I soon realized a considerable fortune. I had no desire to return to England. I formed new friends, new habits. Squatter life suited me, and so I remained year after year. But I was heartily sorry for, and ashamed of, the part I played about the will, and I resolved one day to try and make it square with you. Then the gold fever broke out, and, the spirit of adventure being strong in me, I resolved to go to the diggings. I was singularly successful, but others were not so fortunate. One poor fellow, who went by the name of 'Down Ted,' I heard frequently spoken of as singularly unlucky. One day I was surprised to receive a message from this fellow, requesting me to come and see him, as he was very ill, and had an important confession to make. I went at once, and saw at a glance that the man was dying. But imaging my surprise when, on a closer survey of his features, recognized him to be Ted Judson, the son of your old steward—good-for-nothing, graceless, vagrant Ted, who got me into almost as many scrapes as I got him out of. With the utmost difficulty, for he was dying, he told me a singular story. On the very night I left Garrick House, he tried to rob and murder me. Hearing from his father that I had a large sum of money by me, he resolved to have some of it, and entering the house in the dusk of the evening, he concealed himself behind the curtains of the corridor window and waited till the house was silent; then he entered my room, after searching in vain for the money, he seized a knife which lay on the table, and in a fit of drunken rage and disappointment he resolved to cut my throat if I did not give up my purse. Advancing to the bed where I lay sound asleep, he lifted the knife and made a slash at my throat, when, to his horror, he saw the White Lady who walks,' bending over me. Throwing down the knife he fled in terror and made his escape through a window he found open. In a moment it flashed upon me that your room was mistaken for mine, and my window, which I had left open proved the means of escape for the villian as it had already proved the means of escape for me. I hoped the timely appearance of the White Lady prevented any serious mischief?"

"It did to me," papa said, sadly; but the slash that missed my throat cost my sister her right hand. She was the lady who saved me Jeffrey!"

"I am better pleased to have this mystery cleared up than I would be to have this right hand back again, if such a thing were possible, said aunt softly.

"The knife Judson saw on the table must have been your pruning knife, Robert, which I asked one of the servants to return to you," continued Mr. Lawson. "Here is Ted's written and signed confession, witnessed by a magistrate. And now let me once more entreat your forgiveness, and as my mission is accomplished I will not intrude any longer, I should have remembered that the Nevilles are not a race to forgive or forget!"

"Are the Lawsons, Jeff?" papa cried, advancing with outstretched hand. "If so I claim yours. I have done you an infinitely greater wrong than you did me. I am very sorry!"

A bright smile passed over Mr. Lawson's face, altering his whole expression, as he grasped papa's hand; and I'm sure there were tears in his eyes as he bent down to kiss Aunt Edith's forehead; and in the smiling silence that followed, while they looked into each other's eyes, all old scores were wiped out, all old sores healed and forgotten!

THE WM. S. BULL CASE

Bladder-Stone of Wonderful Dimensions Got Rid of.

An Easy Escape From Grave Danger—Great Recovery by Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Frederickton, N.B., Feb. 24.—(Special)—The people of St. Mary's a usually quiet suburb of this city, are excited over a stone of unusual dimensions, now in the possession of a physician here. This stone passed from the bladder of Mr Wm. S. Bull, after taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The facts as told by the sufferer himself are as follows:

"About a year ago I began to suffer with severe pains in my back, accompanied by lethargy impossible to overcome.

"Continuing for some time and gradually getting worse, I employed a physician who gave my ailment a high-sounding name, and I was greatly alarmed.

"It was at this juncture that a friend advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and it was after using about one box that I got rid of the stone mentioned.

"You may judge of my gratitude for an escape at such small expense from the terrible suffering caused by the passage of such a stone.

"The third box of Dodd's Kidney Pills effected a complete and radical cure, and for the past six months I have felt no return of any suffering.

"As I used no other medicine whatever since commencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am positive that I owe my recovery entirely to their virtue."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold everywhere at 50 cents a box or by mail from the Dodd's Medicine Company, Toronto, Ont.

THE

Ale and Stout

OF

JOHN LABATT

LONDON,

Are Pure and Wholesome

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PRIZE DIPLOMAS AND BRONZE MEDALS

Highest Awards at this Continent Wherever Exhibited.

TORONTO: James Good & Co., Yonge Street.

MONTREAL: P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 DeLorimier Ave.

QUEBEC: N. Y. Montreuil, 277 St. Paul Street.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its offices in this city on Thursday, the 20th inst. Mr. Geo. Cox, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C. Foster, having been appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting, read the annual report of the directors.

The report showed that there had been a considerable increase in premium income over that of the preceding year, and that in the fire branch a satisfactory profit had been realized, which result was due mainly to the moderate loss ratio on the business of the company in the United states. In the marine department it was shown that on account of the low water in the lakes and rivers during the past season and from other causes the general experience of companies engaged in that business had been particularly unfavorable. Under these circumstances last season's operations on the lakes had shown a loss which materially affected the total result of the business of the company for the year.

The following is a summary of the

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Premium income, less re-insurances	$2,332 239 31
Interest account	75,652 56
Total income	$2,407,891 87
Losses	$1 566,964 77
Expenses of management—agents' commissions, taxes and all other charges	765 091 04
	$2 331,355 81
Dividends on stock	$ 100,000 00
Total assets	$2 321 195 72
Total liabilities	1,248 245 56
Reserve funds	$1,072,912 16
Cash capital	1 000 000 00
Subscribed capital	1,000 0 0 00
Security to policyholders	$3,072,952 16

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

In considering the report, shareholders should bear in mind that the year with which it deals has been, in many respects, a remarkable one in our business. It will be remembered by those connected with fire and marine underwriting in this country as a year which brought with it disasters of an exceptional character—heavy losses upon classes of business regarded as the most desirable—and, therefore, as one which was generally disappointing in its results to insurance companies. Under these circumstances, I feel that we may claim that there is more matter for congratulation in the balance sheet now before you than there has been in many of the annual statements we have had the honor of presenting to shareholders, in which, under more favorable conditions, our revenue account exhibited a much more substantial balance of income over expenditure than is shown as the outcome of our transactions for 1895.

The serious fires in the early part of the year in this city, involving an aggregate loss of some two million dollars, are, no doubt, fresh in the minds of shareholders. The "Western" was called upon to pay its policyholders in these disasters $162,500, about one half of which, however, was covered by re-insurance in other companies. Closely following these came other fires of exceptional magnitude, to which I need not refer in detail, but I may say that, on the whole, the company never experienced a more unfavorable opening in any year than its fire records show for the first three months of 1895. The ultimate profit shown on our fire business at the end of the year was, therefore, as gratifying to us as it was reassuring to the theories we have entertained based on the doctrine of average It will be of interest to shareholders to know that we regard the existing arrangement for the joint management and supervision of the United States branches of this company and those of the British America Assurance Company as contributing in no small measure to this favorable result This arrangement, as will readily be understood, enables the companies to provide for a more thorough inspection of their risks, and a more efficient oversight of their agencies than could be secured without undue expense, by either company independently; and, as intimated in the report, it is to the profits from our fire agencies in the United States that we have had to look in the past year to make up our losses, in other departments. In some previous years, it will be remembered, our experience has been the reverse of this, and these varying results indifferent fields go to confirm the wisdom of the policy of extending, as widely as possible, with proper provision for local supervision, the operations of companies engaged in the business of fire insurance, and enabling them thus to distribute over a wide area the burden of conflagrations such as experience has shown us may occur at any time and at any place where large values are concentrated. It is, I may say, the recognition of the vital importance of this principle—and the conduct of the business upon these lines—that enables the British, American and Canadian companies, operating throughout this continent, to offer property-holders a guarantee of indemnity from loss by such disasters; and I will say further that it is the absence of facility for the application of this essential principle of insurance, namely, a wide distribution of risks of moderate amount, that must be fatal to any scheme for municipalities assuming the fire risks upon the property of their citizens, as it has been suggested they should do by some ardent social reformers, who appear to lose sight of the fact that investors will look for larger returns in the way of interest on municipal bonds, if they are called upon to assume greater risks than are undertaken by the shareholders of an insurance company. In making this reference, I wish it to be understood that I speak as one more largely interested in the debentures of the City of Toronto and the general credit of the city than in the stocks of our fire insurance companies.

Although the fire business had always been our chief source of income, we have, as you are aware, almost since the organization of the company, been engaged to a limited extent in marine underwriting. In this branch our operations during recent years have been chiefly confined to the inland lakes and rivers. From this source we have on the whole, over a series of years, derived a moderate margin of profit, but from various causes the record of the lakes for the past season has been one of continual disaster to shipping, the casualties having been, as far as can be judged from published records more than double those of any preceeding year in the amount of property lost. As a consequence we have to report a very considerable loss on the business of the year in this branch, the losses and expenses having exceeded the premiums by upwards of $100,000. I have little doubt that as a result of the generally unprofitable nature of last season's business an improvement in rates, which is recognized on all hands as necessary, will be brought about before the opening of navigation. Failing this there would appear to be no course open to us but to discontinue this branch of our business altogether

I may briefly summarize the past year's experience of the company by saying that the profits of our fire business were practically absorbed by the losses of our marine branch, and that our interest earnings were sufficient to pay (after providing for the amount written off for depreciation in securities) about 7 per cent upon our capital stock, the additional 3 per cent required to make up the usual dividend being taken from the reserve fund accumulated from the surplus of previous years. On account of the larger volume of business on our books we have increased the amount estimated as necessary to run off unexpired policies to $794,400. The actual liability under this reserve is, of course, dependent upon the number and amount of the policies which may become claims before the expiry of the term for which the premiums have been paid. Similar estimates in previous years, however, have proved to be more than ample, and our reserve for this purpose, I may say, is considerably larger for our volume of business than that set aside to provide for unexpired risks in the statements of any of the British companies which have come under my notice.

At the last annual meeting we reported that the company had re-insured all the risks in Canada of the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, which company ceased operations in this country on the 16th of January, 1895. The liability under this contract is nearly run off, leaving a profit to the company, in addition to some new connections which promise to be of permanent advantage.

It would, of course, be premature at this date to attempt to form an estimate of the probable outcome of the present year, but it is, nevertheless, gratifying to be able to say that our experience thus far in 1896—both as to volume of business and moderate loss ratio—has been very satisfactory, and taking into account the evidence which the report now before us presents of the ability of the company to meet out of the year's premium receipts such exceptional calls upon it as the losses of the past year I think we may say, without laying ourselves open to the charge of optimism, that the prospects of the present year—in fact of the future of the Company—are very encouraging.

In conclusion, I wish to bear testimony to the ability and zeal which the officers and agents of the company have shown in furthering its interests during the past year

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

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old board, viz: Messrs. George A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt Beaty G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Geo. McMurrich. H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne and J J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. George Cox was elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny Vice-President for the ensuing year.

A lady in a horse-car was asked why she rang the bell at both ends. "Because I want both ends to stop, sir," she quickly responded.

THREE NOTED EPISCOPALIANS

Who Have Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and in the Interests of Suffering Humanity Say How Much it Has Done for Them.

In the ecclesiastical history of Canada the names of the Right Rev. A. Sweetman D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Rev. John Langtry, M.A., D.C.L., stand out prominently, and within his own parish may added to these the name of the Rev. W. R. Williams, Dr. Langtry's popular curate. These gentlemen believe in acting out the axiom of the Good Book, that, having learned of that of which has been a source of benefit to themselves, it is their duty to tell the good news to others. These three clergymen of the Episcopal Church have each used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and found that cold in the head and catarrhal troubles it is a great helper, and over their own signatures they have said to the public that these things are so, that others may be likewise benefitted and helped.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents.

Sample with blower sent on receipt of 10c in stamps or silver. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto

Why is a boy's moustache played upon by the breeze like a tree uprooted by the gale?—Because it is blown down.

Completely Knocked Out.

"I was so much run down I had to give up work, and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes Wm. W. Thompson, Zephyr, Ont. "I took Scott's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling as I did years ago" Scott's Sarsaparilla tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and eradicates rheumatic and scrofulous poisons. Ask for Scott's and get it.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

C. M. B. A.

BRANCH 54, MONTREAL.

For some time past this Branch had it in contemplation to hold a concert, of which the proceeds should be used for the repairs and decoration of St. Mary's Church. Having gained the consent of their beloved pastor, the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the members appointed a committee to carry out all details and ensure success as to the object in view. The following gentlemen were appointed to act as a committee, viz.: Bros. C. O'Brien, chairman; F. D. Daly, secretary; T. McDonnell, treasurer; J. Cogan, J. Condon, J. Weir, H. Vaughan, E. Kavanagh, J. Sheely, G. Pattingale and J. McShane.

The concert came off on Shrove Tuesday evening in St. Mary's Hall and was in every respect a decided success. The hall was filled to the very doors by a select and appreciative audience who encored again and again the talented artists who assisted in this noble work.

Chancellor O'Brien opened the proceedings by a few well chosen remarks on the working of the C. M. B. A., after which Mr. G. H. McLeod sang one of his finest songs. The Amphion Trio pleased everyone with their guitar and mandolin selections. It was a treat to hear "The Holy City" rendered with true artistic feeling by Miss Jackson. Mr B. Riggs took the house by storm with "His First Wife." and Mr. L. C. O'Brien gave one of his best recitations. "Little Tootsie" (Miss Durand) was as usual the prime favorite and did not disappoint her numerous admirers. Mr. H. O'Brien sang splendidly, while the Alhambra Quartette gave a choice specimen from their repertoire. Mr. J. J. Rowan also favored the audience with his splendid voice. Mr. H. Kearns danced a real Irish jig in his masterly style. Miss and Mr. Kennedy sang a very feeling duet and were loudly encored. The climax of the evening was when Mr. D. Allen and his accomplished daughter, Miss Minnie Maud Allen, appeared in the second part. Mr. Allen's dancing and singing and Miss Allen's blindfold letter reading was most entertaining and wonderful.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell addressed the audience during the interlude in the most forcible manner, praising the work of the C. M. B. A., especially Branch 54, for the good example given by the Branch to other societies in the parish.

He exhorted his parishioners towards more earnest efforts in religious society work, and explained how necessary to all was that spirit of Christian unity of purpose in carrying out such noble work as beautifying the Church of God. The Reverend Father appealed most powerfully to the pious benevolence of all present, and one could judge pretty well of the force of his eloquence by the prolonged applause which greeted him at its close. F. D. DALY, Secretary.

A. O. H.

No. 2—Installation Address.

The following address was delivered on Jan. 6, at the installation of officers for Division No. 2, A. O. H., by Brother A. T. Hernon:

Mr. President and gentlemen, I think this is a very appropriate time to revert to the history of our organization, and in doing so I must also briefly allude to the history of our race.

The name Hibernian is dear to every patriotic Irishman, and every Irishman who has read the history of his country ought to be a patriot who loves our devoted little isle and is proud of our old Celtic lineage, and well have we the right to glory in that lineage, for have not our fathers demonstrated over and over again, their valor and intrepidity on the battlefields of the world. The records of the armies of France, Austria, Spain, England and America bear testimony to their innumerable deeds of heroism and bravery, which will live forever in the pages of history. There is not a race on the face of the globe has as checkered, and at the same time inconsistent as it may seem, more brilliant history than ours. Our country has been held in subjection and misery for over seven hundred years, during which period it has frequently been the theatre of war and desolation, carnage and spoliation. English kings, queens and parliaments have repeatedly sent over armies of hired assassins to exterminate our people and confiscate their property, and well they succeeded in their work of confiscation, but thank God they were not so successful in their process of extermination, or we would not be here to-night, or our society would not be in existence. I say, gentlemen, it is most marvellous that after seven hundred years of tyranny and oppression, pitch caps and hangings, buckshot and coercion, our national spirit is unbroken, and we still bid defiance to the enemy. It is well for our countrymen to bear in mind and exult in it that the seven hundred years of our country's darkness was occasionally illuminated by some momentary but brilliant flashes of light, such as the battle of Benburb, when the brave and able Owen Roe O'Neill completely defeated the English, who were led by the hireling Scot Monroe, or the feat of the gallant Sarsfield when he sallied out of Limerick and captured and destroyed all of Williams' artillery, or Fontenoy, when the Irish Brigade completely defeated and literally cut to pieces the flower of the English army, wiping out the stain of the defeat at the Boyne, for it was a far more important battle, and a fairer test of the fighting and physical qualities of the men, as both armies were equally armed at Fontenoy, whilst at the Boyne the Irish were an unorganized mob totally lacking in discipline and rudely armed, and I say in the light of events that have transpired since then we Irishmen are fully justified in believing that had we been properly trained and armed at the Boyne and at Aughrim, the history of our country would not be written as it is now. I do not refer to those old wounds for the purpose of engendering in your breasts a hatred of Englishmen. My only object is to cause you to glory in being Irishmen. It was a dark and gloomy day for Ireland when the Irish army evacuated Limerick and sailed for France. This army was the last hope and stay of their unfortunate country, and when they surrendered Limerick and elected to serve in the armies of France, the last ray of hope was extinguished in poor old Ireland. True, they made a sacred treaty with the English before they consented to give up Limerick. This treaty guaranteed to all the people of Ireland, irrespective of religious belief, full protection of person and property. The Irish army had not well left Limerick when it became manifest to the people that the English had no intention of respecting or observing any part of the treaty. The most cruel and odious laws were enacted for the suppression of the Catholic religion. The only difference that we can see between the persecution of Catholics in Ireland then, and of the Christians in Turkey to day is, that the murders and outrages in Ireland were legalized by law, whilst in Turkey the Government claim it is the work of bands of Kurds. The priests and teachers of the Irish people were hunted down like wolves, and a great effort made to crush out and exterminate the grand old faith which the great majority of the people still loyally clung on to. Very properly, indeed, have the historians designated those times as the dark penal days. It was at this time that our noble order was founded, and I think you will all agree with me that sadly it was needed. Who knows how many poor souls it brought consolation and Christian resignation to, when it aided and enabled the faithful soggarth aroon, as the Irish priests were called, to visit the sick and administer the last sacraments to the dying. Our organization teaches us friendship, unity and true Christian charity. What a contrast to the intolerant, bigoted and fanatical doctrines of the A. P. A. or P. P. A. that teach their members to ostracize, undermine and hate their neighbors because they worship God as their fathers did before them. Thank God we are not actuated by that spirit towards any man or set of men. Ours is a brave and impulsive race, quick to avenge an insult and quicker to forget and forgive an injury, generous and forbearing to a fallen foe. And this is as it should be, for has not our grand old Church taught us from the time of Christ, nineteen hundred years ago, to be magnanimous charitable and self sacrificing, looking upon humanity at large as brothers and the Great Creator as our universal Father—this is a sublime, noble doctrine, and one which I sincerely trust is held by the great majority of Irishmen; and when we disseminate and spread this doctrine amongst our separated brethren of other races and creeds we will have accomplished a great deal to break down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice that now divide us and to establish and create a more tolerant and friendly feeling amongst the different sections of the American and Canadian peoples. That is an object that is very much to be desired, because the United States of America is destined to be the greatest, most powerful and most highly civilized nation the world has ever seen. We will be, if we each and every one of us try to attain a higher and nobler manhood every day we arise, we will be the creators and moulders of the public opinion of the greatest nation on the face of the earth. What a tremendous influence we will then wield! The London Times boasted and gloated over the fact during the famine years, when our people were dying like rotten sheep of starvation and fever, that the Celts were going and going with a vengeance. May, then, we rejoice that they ever went, for they could not have been possibly as great a menace to England in their own land as they are on the shores of Columbia. Our race is just emerging from their long, long night of darkness and despair, and, long and black as the night has been, the day promises to be even longer and brighter. The future is full of promise for us. We have been chastened and purified by sacrifices and sufferings and we are now about to reap our reward. May we not reasonably look for the day when our isle will be, in the language of the poet:

> Great, glorious and free,
> First flower of the earth
> And first gem of the sea.

M. J. RYAN, Sec.

E. B. A.

DAVITT BRANCH NO. 11, TORONTO.

Their regular meeting was well attended by members and visitors. The chaplain, Father Cruise, being present, also the following visitors from St. Patrick's Branch No. 12: Organizer J. J. Nightingale, P. J. O'Connor, P. Nevill, J. Malone and J. J. Maloney, Chancellor of No. 12. The Rev. Chaplain and J. J. Nightingale made a short address, and two applications were received for membership.

ST. PETER'S BRANCH NO. 21, PETERBORO.

Brother A. L. Giroux, who has efficiently filled the position of Financial Secretary of the Branch, was presented with an address and a handsome gold E. B. A. pin at a special meeting of the Branch as a token of the Branch's appreciation of his services. The address was read by Brother W. J. Devlin, and bore a flattering testimony to the Financial Secretary. The address was as follows:

Brother A. L. Giroux, we the members of St. Peter's Branch No. 21, of the E. B. A., in order to show our appreciation of your services as Financial Secretary of our Branch for the past year, wish to say that it is with feelings of the deepest gratitude we extend to you our most sincere thanks for the great interest you have taken in the welfare of our beloved society. We have always found you an earnest and trustworthy officer who always had the interest of the association at heart. As a slight token of our esteem we ask you to accept this pin, not on account of its value but as a souvenir from your brother Emeralds. Wishing you long life and prosperity and that Heaven will shower its choicest blessings on you, and that in the near future we may again have the pleasure of seeing you in office.

Signed on behalf of the Society,
J. DALY, President.
W. J. DEVLIN, Chan.
J. J. HICKEY, Rec. Sec.

ST. PETER'S BRANCH NO. 23, LONDON.

The worthy President of No. 23 sets a good example by giving a gold E.B.A. pin to the member that obtains the largest number of candidates during the next three months.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH NO. 24, ALMONTE.

St. Mary's No. 24, Almonte, have installed their officers for 1896, and at their last meeting received two applications for membership. Chaplain, Very Rev. Canon Foley; Chancellor, T. McAuliffe; President, B. M. Bolton; Vice President, J. G. Malone; Rec. Secretary, J. O'Heare; Financial and Insurance Secretary, P. L. Dowdall; Treasurer, J. Johnson; Stewards, P. O'Brien and M. McGrath; Marshal, J. Trainor; Assistant Marshal, R. McGregor; Inside Guard, P. Frawley; Outside Guard, J. Brunette.

SARSFIELD BRANCH NO. 28, OTTAWA.

At the last regular meeting considerable business of importance was transacted so much indeed that an interesting programme prepared for the evening's meeting had to be left over till the next. Treasurer, D. J. Harris was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for an artistically printed card containing the dates of meetings of the Branch and other information, which he generously presented to the Branch. The following motion of condolence with the family of the late Bro. Keough was unanimously passed and many expressions of sympathy were elicited from the Brothers as Bro. Keough had been an ancient and energetic member:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late worthy and respected fellow-member, Brother T. Keough, and whereas by his death, this Branch loses a sincere friend, his wife a devoted husband, and his children an affectionate father. Therefore be it resolved that while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to the widow and family of our late Brother our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained, but trust that the knowledge that he whom they and we mourn, has entered a better world than this one of sorrow, will enable them to bear with Christian fortitude the heavy cross placed upon them.

Signed on behalf of Branch No 28,
R. TOBIN, President. A. PROU, Rec. Sec.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously adopted to the Grand Officers for the prompt manner in which they had attended to the papers of our late Bro. and paid the funeral and insurance benefits. W. LANE, S. T.

Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes that

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of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

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NERVOUS HEADACHE.

A TROUBLE THAT RENDERS THE LIFE OF MANY WOMEN MISERABLE.

A Sufferer for Twelve Years Whose Trouble was Aggravated by Kidney Disease Tells How to Regain Health and Happiness.

From the Smith's Falls Record:

Since the Record began to publish accounts of the cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, its representatives have found that half the wonderful cures effected by this medicine have not yet been given to the public. Women as well as men who have found relief are eager to let the facts be known for the benefit of other sufferers. Among them is Mrs. James Cotnam, of the township of Wolford.

SUFFERED FROM SEVERE HEADACHE.

The lady referred to was for twelve years a constant sufferer from nervousness, headache and kidney trouble. Having read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she determined to give them a trial. Their use for a short time brought a great improvement, and after taking them for about a month the nervous headache and kidney trouble left her. The degree of thankfulness felt by one who receives such benefits as the above can better be imagined than described. Here are Mrs. Cotnam's words: "If you could only know or if I could but tell of the intense suffering which I have endured and the many sleepless nights I have spent in mental and physical agony, you would not wonder at the degree of thankfulness I feel for my restoration to health." Her trouble was a continual dread to her, and for a long time prevented her from doing any work. Since using the pills she is as well as ever—or to use her own words—"fully restored." In this household Pink Pills are now looked upon as one of the necessaries.

As is the case with every good cause Pink Pills have much to contend with; spurious articles have been placed on the market, and though in appearance and color they may resemble the genuine, they have an altogether different effect on the system. The writer was once in a store when Pink Pills were asked for by a customer. The dealer hadn't them but said he had something "just as good." The public are warned against this "just as good" scheme which is too often resorted to by some store keepers. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a certain cure for the troubles peculiar to the female system, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. Sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Could Not Walk.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 1893.

I couldn't walk, was perfectly helpless, had to be moved in a chair, and the doctors said I was incurable as they had tried everything without avail. After taking only a few doses of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I seemed much better. After taking seven bottles the doctors were very much surprised over my improvement and advised me to continue to take the Tonic. It is six months now since I had the last epileptic fit.
W. VANMETER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1893.

We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for the last four years and the following cases were cured by it. A girl subject to epileptic fits five or six times a day was cured by three bottles, and has had no return of the attacks for three years. Another inmate had seven or more attacks daily but since she took the Tonic not more than one attack in three or four months.
SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin Street.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5
Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

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Some time ago my system became clogged and disordered and the usual consequences, Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation followed.
I was induced to try the St. Leon Mineral treatment. I drank copiously, both hot and cold, and soon all irregularities disappeared. I now enjoy perfect health and can confidently recommend St. Leon as a positive and speedy cure for any of the above troubles.
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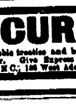

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D. T. MORGAN, MANAGER., BOX G 2. WINDSOR, ONT.

I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 26, 1896.

Markets are practically unchanged.

FARMERS MARKET.

Wheat, white	$0 84	$0 85
Wheat, red	0 83	0 00
Wheat, goose	0 65	0 66
Peas	0 56	0 58
Buckwheat	0 36	0 00
Barley	0 38	0 43
Oats	0 28	0 28½
Rye	0 49½	0 00
Hay	16 50	19 00
Straw, bundled	12 00	13 00
do loose	10 00	11 00
Eggs, new laid	0 17	0 21
Chickens	0 40	0 60
Butter, lb rolls	0 16	0 18
Butter, tubs, dairy	0 14	0 15
Ducks	0 60	0 80
Turkeys	0 9	0 10½
Geese	0 5	0 6½
Potatoes	0 25	0 30
Dressed hogs	4 80	5 20
Beef, hindquarters	5 00	7 00
Beef, forequarters	2 50	4 00
Veal	5 50	6 50
Lamb	5 50	7 50

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Yours truly,
(Signed) THOMAS HEYS,
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