

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/<br>Pagination continue   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/<br>Comprend un (des) index  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Title on header taken from:/<br>Le titre de l'en-tête provient:                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/<br>Page de titre de la livraison                                     |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/<br>Titre de départ de la livraison                                      |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/<br>Générique (périodiques) de la livraison                                      |

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 9.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

In the Local Legislature members have settled down to work, and the notice paper is rapidly filling up. Amongst them appears one proposing to tax Church property.

What principle guides legislators in a Christian country to suggest the taxation of Churches is beyond THE REGISTER'S comprehension. Pagans always treated their deities with more respect. Is the Lord of the temple to pay tax to the creature who prays in the temple?

It is reported that the Holy Father has completed an Encyclical Letter which is shortly to be published, and is intended to be the closing act of his jubilee year. The Encyclical treats of purely religious matters, and is an expression of the Sovereign Pontiff's gratitude to the Catholic world for the loyalty and affection everywhere manifested in his regard.

One can hardly help smiling at the prompt way in which the Lords changed their front towards the Parish Councils' Bill. Always a stupid body, they are still more stupid when led by a narrow-minded Tory like Lord Salisbury. But they are not too stupid to understand its own interests. They saw clearly that though it might shelve Home Rule it could not trifle with the wishes of the English people. It therefore reconsidered the Bill and sent it back to the Commons very much in the shape in which they had received it.

Although this action of the Upper House will greatly modify the agitation, still it will not prevent it. In fact the agitation will acquire more force, because it will be more moderate. A plan is already suggested for the reconstituting the relations between the House of Lords and the Commons. Finality of measures is to be more and more in the hands of the Lower House; the power to veto bills passed by the Commons to be taken from the Lords. It is also proposed that if the House of Lords initiate a bill, when that bill once amended shall be returned by them to the Commons the decision of the Lower House shall be final. If the Peers absolutely reject a bill the Commons may reaffirm it by resolution and thereby override the rejection of the Upper Chamber.

The bitter feeling which has long existed between France and Italy seems likely to break down. One reason which is bringing this about is the fact that the French markets have been closed to Italian agricultural and industrial products. Many Italians therefore wish a return of amicable relations. A propaganda of reconciliation is set on foot; but Franco

steadily refuses to see any sincerity in the intentions of the peace-makers. A French Deputy of the Lower Alps has written a strong letter stating that Signor Crispi in 1890, then President of the Ministry, but on the eve of his overthrow, had planned an Italian occupation of Tripoli in order to divert public attention. In this movement Crispi counted upon the support of England which, it was understood, had been pledged. Lord Salisbury however refused to give any definite answer and asserted that he had commissioned no one to promise such a thing.

The most disgraceful University scene of many years occurred at Cornell in New York State on the night of Feb. 20th. Had it begun and ended in the fight which the sophomores brought on by trying to prevent the freshmen holding their banquet nothing much could be said. People have got accustomed to that kind of scholarly ruffianism. It was a case of poisoning. In a room under the kitchen of the hall where the students of the first year were dining some one had bored two holes in the ceiling, through which tubes were passed. On a table stood a large jug, corked; but in the cork were rubber tubes connecting with the glass tubes which passed through the ceiling and the floor of the kitchen above. All this contrivance was for the purpose of generating chlorine, as the jug was found to contain salt and sulphuric acid. It succeeded only too well. A cook who was in the kitchen died that night from its effects. Several students were carried out to neighboring druggists, and were revived sufficiently to be sent home.

Chicago has been undergoing a fearful scourge of that dreary disease small-pox. The Little Handmaids of Jesus Christ, who are in charge of the smallpox hospital, have been doing great work in nursing the poor victims of this fearful plague. "Twelve Sisters are now stationed at the hospital," says the *New World*, "and besides nursing the 130 patients they do all the cooking, washing and cleaning, with the assistance of two men, one to help in the wards and one to attend to the stores. A visitor to the hospital would be impressed at once by the generosity of the county, and the interest taken by the city in providing the necessary accommodations and conveniences for those caring for the sick. No gas, nearly a hundred kerosene lamps to attend to; no steam, twenty-five stoves to care for; no windowguards—patients constantly endangering their lives, while in delirium, by their attempts to jump from the windows; no way of conveying food upstairs—Sisters obliged to carry the food from the kitchen three

times a day, on trays, to the patients." This is rather a disgrace to the city of Chicago, with its wealth and culture, and "its much vaunted charity." Of course the disease is of such a nature that the fashionable world could not be expected to visit its hospital; only self-sacrificing women like these good Sisters are able to do this disagreeable work. The condition of this Pest House was most disgraceful when it was taken in charge by the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ after the epidemic of 1881, to quote again from the *New World*. "Prior to that time it was in the hands of seculars. Old army blankets that were reeking with filth were hung from the windows to exclude the daylight; the floors, the beds, the patients, were filthy." Things were in this bad condition until 1881, when Sister Bonaventura, one of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, was stricken with the disease. She was taken to the hospital accompanied by another Sister, who was to nurse her. After her recovery she and her nurse remained to assist in nursing the other patients. It was suggested that the Sisters would take charge and the old attendants be dismissed; this was done, and after the Sisters had taken possession, the death rate decreased rapidly.

Sister Mary Alvina, the first victim amongst the Poor Handmaids of Jesus, since they took charge of the Pest House in Chicago, died on February 11th, after five days of intense suffering with black small-pox. The remains were placed in a zinc-lined casket and sealed tightly immediately after death. Rev. Father Holdman read the burial service, and the Sisters chanted the *De Profundis*. The convalescents thronged the corridors and stairways, many wept silently for their departed nurse, Sister Alvina was only twenty-six years of age, and had been nursing the small-pox patients three months. May she rest in peace!

We are pleased to see that Senator Howlan has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Howlan is a native of Waterford, Ireland. He emigrated with his parents to Prince Edward Island in 1839, being only four years of age. He was educated at the Central Academy there. Among the numerous positions of trust held by Mr. Howlan were Vice-Consul for Norway, Sweden and Denmark; Vice-President of the Dominion Board of Trade, and a Governor of Prince of Wales College. He was a delegate to Washington on trade matters in 1869, and he, with Messrs. Pope and Haviland, went to Ottawa in May, 1873, to settle terms of union with Canada, which were adopted by both Houses of Legislature. He was made a member of the Senate on Prince Edward Island

entering the Dominion, Oct. 18th, 1873; he resigned in 1880, but was re-appointed in 1881. In 1891 he again resigned to become a candidate for one of the constituencies of Prince Edward Island at the general elections for the House of Commons; but being defeated he was again re-appointed to the Senate in March, 1891.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times*, cables the following bad news about T. P. O'Connor's paper: "Many friends will be sorry to hear that T. P. O'Connor's new venture, the half-penny *Evening Sun*, has not been a success. I understand that the whole staff is under notice that publication will cease in March. Unhappily, the impression prevails that most or all of his own money which he took out of the *Star*, has been sunk in the venture."

Father Kolasinski, the pastor of the Polish church, Detroit, and who had serious trouble with his Bishop, has been pardoned and re-instated in charge of his flock. Some zealous persons have taken scandal, and have made remarks to the effect, that his punishment was too light. The *Ave Maria* thus speaks of the circumstance: "Those who have presumed to sit in judgment upon him and his ecclesiastical superiors do not consider this reparation adequate! they would have Father Kolasinski go into retirement for an indefinite period, and do penance as they say worth the doing. We would remark that the affairs of Detroit are supposed to be in the hands of Bishop Foley, and that the regulation of the Polish congregation and the direction of its repentant pastor may safely be entrusted to him. He may have laid down conditions of pardon which he does not feel obliged to explain to the public, and that pastor Kolasinski is not disposed to proclaim."

A despatch from Bay City, Mich., to the *Chicago Herald* says the A.P.A. movement which was very strong a year ago is literally dead no interest being taken in the affairs of the Association whatever. It was killed because its members were deluded into thinking the order was to protect the public schools, when in reality it was only a tool to be used by the Republican politicians in times of election.

Rt. Rev. Michael Tierney, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Hartford, Conn., on February 22d. There were about 4,000 persons present in St. Joseph's Cathedral to witness the ceremony. Archbishop Williams of Boston was the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Beaven of Springfield, and Bishop Harkins, of Providence.

Rumours are again rife of the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. We hesitate to believe them until there is positive proof.

## MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

The Minority (Catholic) Appeal to the Governor-General in Council.

From the Globe's Correspondent

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—A majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada expressed the opinion to day that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba had no appeal to the Governor-General in Council under the remedial clauses against the school act of 1890. The minority, consisting of two Judges, said there was an appeal. The case came before them on a reference under the statute, and they were asked by the Cabinet to answer the following questions.

(1) Is the appeal referred to in the memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by sub-section three of section 98 of the British North America Act of 1867, or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba act, 33 Victoria, chapter 3?

(2) Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to, or either of them?

(3) Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Barrett v. the City of Winnipeg* dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which accrued to them after the union under the statutes of the Province, had been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

(4) Does sub-section 3 of section 98 of the British North America act of 1867 apply to Manitoba?

(5) Has his Excellency the Governor-General in Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has his Excellency the Governor-General in Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

(6) Did the acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba act, or establish a "system of separate or dissentient schools" within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 98 of the British North America act of 1867, if said section 98 be found to be applicable to Manitoba; and if so, did the two acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General in Council?

The sections of the law above referred to are as follows.—

Under section 22 of the Manitoba act it was provided that the Legislative Assembly of the Province should have the exclusive right to make laws in regard to education, subject to the following provisions:

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the Province at the union.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

There is a very important difference between sub-section 2 and the analogous sub-section of the British North America act, which reads as follows:—

"Where in any Province a system of Separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to

the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

The words "or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province" are omitted from the Manitoba act, as is also the word "prejudicially."

## CHIEF JUSTICE STRONG.

Chief Justice Strong, after some preliminary remarks, said that the proper answers to the questions submitted to them depended principally on the meaning to be attached to the language "any right or privilege in relation to education" found in sub-section 2. Did these words include rights or privileges not existing at the time of the union, and thereafter established, or was the right or privilege mentioned in sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act the same right of privilege previously referred to in sub-section 1 of the same section, namely, one which any class of persons have by law or practice at the union? The learned Judge went on to say that the divergence of language noted above with respect to the Manitoba Act of union and the B.N.A. Act was significant of an intention to make some change in regard to Manitoba. The Manitoba Act gave a right of appeal from any act of the Legislature as well as from any Provincial authority, but the B.N.A. act only gives an appeal from "any act or decision of any Provincial authority." He could refer this difference of expression to nothing but a deliberate intention to make some change in the operation of the respective clauses. He did not see why there should be a departure in language unless it was intended there should be some change. He did not see why a different view should prevail with regard to Manitoba than applies to the other Provinces; on the other hand, there was a force in the consideration that while organic laws should preserve vested rights, yet every presumption should be made for the inherent right of the Legislature to repeal laws which it enacts. He admitted, however, that the general Legislature could put a restraint or impose a direction on a local Legislature, as for instance, the prohibition in the United States of a State Legislature passing laws in violation of contracts. It was a *prima facie* assumption that every legislative enactment is subject to repeal by the same body which enacts it. Every statute contains an implied provision that it can be revoked by the power which passed it unless that right is taken away in express terms by the power-creating Legislature. The point was a new one, but, remembering the assumption that every Legislature has the power to repeal its own laws, would it be arbitrary or unreasonable to hold as the canon of constitutional construction that such inherent right to repeal its own act cannot be deemed to be withheld from the legislative authority unless the constitution by express words takes away that right? I am of opinion that in considering the Manitoba Act we should proceed upon this principle and on the belief that they have absolute power over their own legislation, untrammelled by appeal, unless some express term in the constitutional act provides for appeal. The learned Judge then proceeded to consider whether there was anything in the terms of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act by which the right of appeal is enlarged, bearing in mind that in the B.N.A. Act appeal is confined from any Provincial authority only. If the words "or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province" had been transcribed from the B.N.A. act to the Manitoba Act, then the Legislature would have no right to appeal its own act; but if it was intended only to restrain them from interfering with

rights existing at the time of the union, that would have been attained by omitting from the Manitoba act the words "or is thereafter established," which was done. His Lordship then proceeded to consider the cases of Ontario and Quebec in relation to education, and while holding that by the express terms of the B.N.A. act they were precluded from abolishing Separate Schools existing by law at the time of the Legislatures of Ontario or Quebec, if they conferred increased rights by statute after the union, there was no reason why they should not repeal such portions of their legislation without it being subject to an appeal from the Federal authorities. His Lordship did not consider the phrase "Provincial authority" an apt term to describe the Legislature, and he did not think that it included the Legislature. In the case of Manitoba the Provincial powers in relation to education would not be restricted, but somewhat enlarged, by variations from the positions of other Provinces. They must hold that it was not the intention of Parliament to limit the right of the Legislature by the organic law of Parliament. The Privy Council had decided that there was no right or privilege existing at the time of the union affected by the school act complained of, and that decision had therefore a very remote bearing on the present case. If then, as he held, it was not the intention of Parliament to circumscribe the Legislative powers of the Province in this regard, the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council must be limited to a certain class of subjects, namely, rights or privileges not conferred by the Legislature itself, but conferred prior to Confederation, as referred to in sub-section 1 of section 22. The right of appeal, therefore, must be confined to actions of the Legislature affecting rights or privileges mentioned in the first sub-section of section 22. Then there was a right of appeal from "any Provincial authority;" assuming that that did not apply to any judicial authority. No doubt an appeal would lie from their acts; in that case Manitoba will be in the same position as Ontario and Quebec. Still he did not think there would be an appeal even from these acts when done under any act of the Legislature passed since the union. It followed from what he had said that the right of appeal must be limited with respect to law affecting rights or privileges existing at the time of the union, and this view would have the effect of putting all the Provinces on the same footing. That the words "any Provincial authority" does not include the Legislature was a conclusion he had reached not without real difficulty. The reason that the words "or is thereafter established" were omitted in the Manitoba act was to him plain. These words did not tie the hands of the Legislature. When the Dominion Parliament gave the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council it omitted these words, with the intent to avoid placing the Legislature under a disability or subjecting it to any appeal in regard to the repeal of its own legislation. In his opinion therefore all the questions must be answered in the negative.

## MR. JUSTICE FOURNIER.

Mr. Justice Fournier took the directly opposite view, holding that there was an appeal. He recited the conditions precedent to Confederation, and the circumstances surrounding the delegates from Assiniboia, who came to Ottawa and met Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier in conference, out of which was evolved the Manitoba Act of 1870. In his opinion the words of sub-section 2 of section 22 meant that an appeal should lie from any statute the Legislature has power to pass, because there would be no necessity of appealing from any statute the Legislature had power to pass, as it would be voided by the

courts of law. To his mind it was clear that the Governor-General in Council had the right of entertaining an appeal under section 22 of the B.N.A. act, as well as under section 22 of the Manitoba Act. He had also the power of considering the application upon its merits, and when the application had been considered on its merits and the local Legislature refused to execute a decision of the Governor-General in Council, then the Dominion Parliament may under sub-section 3 of section 22 of the Manitoba act, pass remedial legislation to enforce its decision. He was pleased to say that he was in this view only concurring in the opinion expressed by Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords at the time of the passage of the B.N.A. act. That statesman had said that the terms of the agreement with regard to education appeared to him to be equitable and judicious, and that the object of the clause was to secure to the religious minority of one Province the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of other Provinces, and that the minority would thus stand on a footing of entire equality. Lord Carnarvon had added that the minority had the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council if there was any need for it. By the legislation of Manitoba from 1870 to 1890 it was evident, Judge Fournier went on, that the Catholics enjoyed immunity from taxation for schools other than their own, and this privilege was swept away by the act of 1890, as well as property they had acquired out of their own taxation. The B.N.A. act did not vary the Manitoba act in respect to education, but there were additions to it, and it went beyond it, but in both cases it was provided that there should be an appeal. He therefore answered all the questions in the affirmative, with the exception of No. 3.

## MR. JUSTICE TASCHEREAU.

Mr. Justice Taschereau, before delivering his opinion, said it might be asked under what section of the B.N.A. act has the Parliament power to confer on this court anything but appellate powers. This court was made an advisory board of the Federal Executive in matters of reference, such as the one before them. However, he need not at present press that point. Their answers would bind no one, not even those who put the questions. No courts of justice, not even this court, were bound by their answers. They ended no controversy, and, whatever their answers might be, should be deemed advisable by the Manitoba authorities to impugn any order of the Federal authorities, an appeal to the courts of the country remains open to them, notwithstanding the opinion of this court. If, as a matter of public policy, no action is to be taken upon the petitions, even if there is an appeal, then the absurdity of these proceedings was apparent. Coming to the question submitted, his Lordship held that the B.N.A. act did not apply. It applied to every one of the Provinces except Manitoba. It was simply a case where it was assumed by Parliament that Separate Schools had previously existed in that region, and, with the intention of adapting that system to the new Province and continuing it, the words "or is thereafter established by the Legislature" were struck out and not made applicable to the new Province. He did not think that the Privy Council denies to the people of the Province the right to Separate Schools. Whatever the reason, no appeal was given to them with respect to rights or privileges granted since the union, unless the minority demonstrated the impossibility of providing for organization and the maintenance of Separate Schools without statutory power. It was no use to concede the right to Separate Schools and practically to abolish it by leaving them without



the means to maintain them. With these things, however, they had nothing to do. The Manitoba legislation had been declared constitutional, therefore it could not affect the rights or privileges of the minority, and consequently there could be no right of appeal to the Federal authorities, and any interference by the Federal authorities would be unconstitutional. The Dominion Parliament had no power to alter the Manitoba act. For these reasons he must answer the first question in the negative. The Privy Council determined that the Manitoba legislation of 1890 did not prejudicially affect any right or privilege existing at the time of the union, and, if so, there was no right of appeal, because even assuming that the Manitoba act was wide enough to cover an appeal in regard to rights since the union, or assuming that the B.N.A. act was applicable, he would still be inclined to think that, under the Privy Council decision, there were no rights infringed by this legislation, so as to permit an appeal to the Federal authorities. It had been argued that the right of appeal was given only against legislation which was *intra vires*, but he failed to see how this could help the petitioners, if none of their rights or privileges are acquired since the union were affected by the act of 1890, and that these rights or privileges are not affected by that legislation is evident from the fact that it had been declared constitutional. On this ground the petitioners were ousted by the judgment of the Privy Council from complaining that the legislation sweeps away rights accrued under statutes passed since 1870. The petitioners might have been able to convince him that they had been deprived of organization, and by the dissolution of a corporate body such as a school board, but if that opinion had prevailed in the higher court the legislation complained of would have been held to be *ultra vires*, and it had not been so held. He agreed with his brother Strong as to the necessity for express terms to deprive a Legislature of a right to revoke its own laws. He replied to the first question in the negative, and so with the other questions, except number 8, to which his answer would be yes.

Mr. Justice Gwynne quoted copiously from the judgment of the Privy Council, and to the third question answered yes and to the others no.

Mr. Justice King was of opinion that any legislative enactment by the Province conferring rights or privileges upon the minority lets in the Dominion Parliament with concurrent jurisdiction to continue those rights and privileges. The ambiguous provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act should be construed in conformity with the general act. It did not seem reasonable that Parliament intended to disregard entirely the constitutional limitations which three years before were imposed upon the other members of Confederation. Unless sub-section 2 had the meaning suggested by the entire limitations suggested by the whole section were inoperative, as there were no such schools prior to the union, and sub-section 2 would be inoperative if limited to rights or privileges existing prior to the union. This construction restrained the power of the Legislature, it is true, but the same thing would apply to other Provinces were they to be placed in a similar position. The Legislature might not choose to execute the order of the Governor-General in Council and the Dominion Parliament could then exercise its concurrent jurisdiction, thus overriding the decision of the Legislature. This condition of things might be without the elements of permanence, but if it was in the constitutional system it must be recognized by a court of law. His Lordship then pointed out that the act of 1890, by allowing voluntary

Separate Schools, had the effect of imposing double rate of taxation upon the part of the population, and a single rate upon the other part. Of course, the minority could obtain equality by giving up their schools, but the question was whether rights had been prejudicially affected by an act which took away the status of such schools, and subjected the minority to a double educational burden. The substantial thing involved in the exemption of the supporters of Separate Schools which previously existed was that their own rates should go solely to the support of their own schools. This was a right and privilege afforded to them under the clause in relation to education, and these rights could be altered only subject to appeal and to the right of the minority to seek redress from the Dominion Parliament. His Lordship added that he expressed this opinion subject to grave doubts, after hearing the opinions of the other members of the Court.

The Chief Justice requested the Registrar of the Court to transmit the opinions to the Minister of Justice. By express statutory enactment these opinions are to be deemed in the nature of a judgment for the purpose of an appeal to the Privy Council in England, whether the matter will be again sent.

Ireland's Ancient Wealth.

All authorities agree in stating that the ancient inhabitants of Ireland must have been very familiar with gold and well accustomed to its use. Native gold occurs in geological deposits in many parts of Ireland. Until lately the gold mines in Wicklow were the most productive in the British Isles, and besides this there are six other known gold-producing localities—Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, Kildare, Dublin and Wexford. It is probable, however, that many of the earlier auriferous deposits have been worked out, or are now unknown. It is a fact that no country in Europe possesses so much manufactured gold belonging to early ages as Ireland. In the museum of the Royal Irish Academy alone there are nearly 400 specimens of Irish gold antiques. The gold antiques in the British Museum illustrative of British history are, without exception, Irish. The museum of Trinity College, Dublin, contains many fine examples, and there are several large private collections. But there is no doubt that much greater quantities of gold ornaments than are now known as existing have been lost forever.

Crispi and Rampolla.

Here is a queer but authentic anecdote from Rome: In the street of Gregoriana dwell in the same building Crispi and Iwolski, the Russian charge d'affaires to the Holy See. Cardinal Rampolla called on the latter the other day, and sent his card to him by his valet. On the staircase the valet met a domestic and asked him if he belonged to the household of the minister. He was answered in the affirmative, and forwarded the paste-board. But this domestic belonged to Crispi, and not to Iwolski, and to the Italian secretary of state went the card of the pontifical magrate. Crispi was surprised and delighted, and forthwith sent his chief of cabinet to the Vatican to return the compliment to Cardinal Rampolla. The amazement of both may be imagined.

Paul Bonnevoue, who began his career as secretary to Dumas pere, and varied it as diplomat, editor, publisher, politician and banker, is ending it in a New Hampshire poorhouse.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayer's Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and therefore prefer it as a blood-purifier to any other. This is one reason for its great popularity as a spring and family medicine. Safe, certain, and palatable.

Western Assurance Company.

Forty-Third Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its offices at Toronto on Thursday, 22nd February, 1894. Mr. A. M. Smith, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, was appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting. The Secretary read the following:

Forty-Third Annual Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting herewith the forty-third annual report of the company, with revenue and expenditure, and profit and loss accounts, for the year ending 31st December last, and statement of assets and liabilities at the close of the year.

In conformity with the resolutions passed at the special meeting of shareholders held on the 22nd of February last, the paid up capital of the company has been increased to \$1,000,000, and the total cash assets now amount to \$2,412,042.03.

In regard to the business transacted during the year, it will be noted that the premium income shows a moderate increase over that of 1892; but, while the rates of premium obtained have, as a rule been such as, judging by past experience, would have been ample to yield a fair profit in an ordinary year, they have not proved sufficient to meet the exceptional losses which this company—in common with others doing business in Canada and the United States—has sustained during 1893. Your Directors consider however, that the causes to which no inconsiderable proportion of the excessive destruction of property by fire during the past twelve months is attributable, may be regarded as of a transitory nature; while its effects are likely to be experienced in succeeding years in the maintenance of adequate rates to fully reimburse companies for the losses they have sustained. The experience of this company in the past, as will be seen by a reference to its annual reports, confirms this opinion, and at the same time demonstrates the wisdom of accumulating in prosperous times an ample reserve to meet the demands of adverse years. In this connection it may not be out of place to refer here to the fact that from the earnings of the five years preceding the one under review we have been able, after paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent per annum, to carry \$315,000 to our reserve fund; and although in a business such as that we are engaged in no reliable forecast can be made of the probable outcome of any one year, your Directors feel that they have every reason to anticipate that the future experience of the company will prove at least as favorable as its record in the past.

The Directors feel that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the officers and agents of the company for their work in a year which has been a particularly trying one to all concerned.

Summary Financial Statement

Revenue account:—	
Total Income	\$ 2,525,808 03
Expenditure (including appropriation for all losses reported to 31st December, 1893)	2,420,776 99
Total assets	2,412,042 03
Reserve fund	1,000,000 00
Surplus for policy-holders	2,005,038 58

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

In the report you have just heard read the Directors have placed before the shareholders what I think must be regarded as a clear and intelligible statement of the transactions of the company for the past year, and of its financial condition at the close of 1893. We have referred to the experience of the company in the past and to our anticipations for its future, and briefly alluded to the exceptional conditions which have prevailed throughout the financial and commercial world, but it may not be inappropriate for me to extend my observations somewhat, and call your attention for a few moments to the general experience of companies during the trying times through which we have passed, in the business in which we are engaged. Insurance has been called the hand maiden of commerce, and it must be admitted that without the protection it affords the trade and commerce of the country would become paralyzed. Upon the security afforded by insurance companies every merchant and manufacturer is largely dependent, and upon this same protection our banks, loan companies and other financial institutions rely for immunity from the risk of loss by fire and marine disaster; in fact, underwriters may be regarded as endorsers, in a limited sense, of almost every commercial and financial transaction of the business community. With these intimate relations existing, it might naturally be supposed that insurance companies could not fail to be affected in no slight degree by the disturbed conditions prevailing in all branches of trade during 1893, and a few extracts from the statements of the companies which have been published in Canada and the United States will afford conclusive evidence that this has been the case. The thirty-seven companies licensed by the Dominion Government to do business in Canada report total premium receipts for year of \$6,740,958, and total losses of \$1,970,266, a ratio of losses to premiums of

732 per cent., or 12 per cent. in excess of the average ratio of the preceding six years, and in the United States, although the total figures of all the companies doing business there have not yet been compiled, we find in the report just issued by the New York State Superintendent Insurance unquestionable evidence that the business of the country has been done at a considerable loss to the companies. This report embraces the statements of one hundred and twenty eight American and foreign companies doing fire and marine business in the United States, and shows a shrinkage of nearly \$10,000,000 in the combined surplus funds of these companies, compared with that which they had a year ago, due to the extraordinary losses of the past year, and to the decline in the market value of many of their assets.

Turning from these figures to our own experience, we find that our loss ratio in Canada is nearly 10 per cent. below the average of the companies as a whole and that in the United States we compare favorably with the American and foreign companies doing business there. I feel, therefore, that I may sum up the result of our year's business by saying that, comparatively speaking, we regard it as a favorable one, when we consider the general experience as demonstrated by the figures I have quoted.

In presenting the last annual report to the shareholders a year ago, I pointed out that in the preceding twenty seven years during which I had the honor of occupying a seat at this board, we had, notwithstanding the adverse experience of several years in which expenditure exceeds income, been able, out of the earnings of the business, to pay \$1,015,000 in dividends to shareholders, and to carry nearly \$900,000 to our Reserve Fund; and before resuming my seat it may be well for me to state briefly the grounds upon which the Directors base the opinions expressed in their report, that at least an equally favorable record may reasonably be looked for in the future.

First, let me say that our business is subject to elements largely beyond human control, as well as sensitive to the fluctuations and disturbance of the commercial world, and that we cannot reduce it to anything like an exact science nor estimate with any degree of certainty the losses which are likely to occur in any one year.

Nevertheless the history of fire insurance shows—and our own records confirm this—that, notwithstanding the fact that we occasionally meet years which are liable to upset our calculations as to rates which should yield a profit, if we take a period (say of five or ten years) sufficient to equalize fluctuations such as I have referred to, we find that the premiums are sufficient to yield a profit to the companies after paying all losses and expenses. Further, we believe that the present rates of premium, speaking generally, are such as are likely to prove remunerative, and that with those maintained, as they doubtless will be, and a return to anything like a normal fire record companies will be reimbursed for the losses of 1893; and I am glad to be in a position to say that during the past few months losses have steadily diminished, and that thus far in the present year we have nothing to complain of in this respect. Our confidence in the future is also largely based upon the present strong financial condition of the company, possessing as it does cash assets of upwards of \$2,400,000, which must continue to command for it a liberal share of the best business of this continent.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report which was carried unanimously and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President and Board of Directors for their services and attention to the interests of the company during the past year.

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. A. M. Smith, George A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt. Beatty, G. R. R. Cockburn, M. P., George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently, Mr. A. M. Smith was re-elected President, and Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

A number of friends of Sergeant Hodgins, Crossmolina, intend to present him with a testimonial on the occasion of his retiring from the force, on a pension. Sergeant Hodgins has been a very useful officer in Crossmolina, and is very popular with all classes.

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

At the recent examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, Mr. Redmond Roche was admitted a member. Mr. Roche is a distinguished graduate in Arts of the Royal University of Ireland.

C. M. B. A.

Hazardous Risks The Letter of Branch 143

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 17, 1894.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register

DEAR SIR Referring to the circular of the 12th inst from Branch 143, Toronto, I would like to make a slight criticism thereon. I am not, and never have been, in the habit of using the columns of any paper for the purpose of explaining my views on C. M. B. A. matters; nevertheless, in a humble, and, I can assure you, a truly C. M. B. A. disposition, I offer this for publication in your valuable Catholic paper.

It is now, and has been, no easy matter to obtain new members. Our society is at the present time comprised of members who with, of course, some exceptions, are of the working class. The society was started by just such a class of people, and I think I may venture to say, the society has been brought to its present enviable position by the laboring man. To attempt now to discriminate between the laborer and those who happen to have received a little better education, an filling a more lucrative as well as advanced position, is I feel, too unjust to the present as well as the prospective members to entertain. I am one of the members situated in a position attached to which there is no manual labor, nevertheless, I feel that the adoption of such an amendment to our Constitution would diminish rather than increase the membership of our association which, if I mistake not, was instituted for the purpose of making provision for members and those depending on them, in this our Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

No, Brothers, let us take in as members those who are and have been the best of members. Look at the attendance at the meetings of your branch. Who are the most regular attendants the laboring class, or those who are employed in offices, employ, out etc.? Look over the membership of our society, and find whether the laboring class is in the majority or the minority. Then look over the Dominion and find in what sphere of life you will find our Catholic people. Now Brothers, let us be C. M. B. A. members. You in the office—you in the railway, the street or other employment, let us be as one. Our noble Church, to which we all are proud to belong, is universal, so let us be practical Catholics and follow her grand example. The laboring man is just as welcome in our Church as the millionaire; let us appreciate true, honest labor, and not try to make any distinction in our membership. Yours fraternally,

BART J. CONWAY, Rec. Sec Branch 50, 48 East Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

Letter from Mr. Warde. Toronto, 20th February, 1894.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

DEAR SIR—As the framers of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the C. M. B. A., respecting hazardous risks, I may be permitted to offer a few words in answer to Bro. Conway's courteous letter which appears in your issue of to-day criticising the said amendment.

In the first place I wish to disclaim any intention of excluding the class called by Mr. Conway, "the working class," from any of the benefits or from the enjoyment of full fellowship in our association, well knowing that that class, consisting as it does of the bone and sinew of our population, is indispensable to any society claiming to unite Catholics of all classes in its ranks. On the contrary my object was to improve the standing of our association as to make it even less of a burthen on the poor man than it now is, and I maintain that the way to do this is to insist on a careful selection of the lives it is proposed to insure; to continue the present grading of rates according to age and to increase slightly the payments of persons following certain occupations recognized the world over as more or less hazardous.

Referring to Bro. Conway's paragraph wherein he refers to the universality of the Church and urges us to follow the example she sets us and embrace all classes in our order I would say the Catholic Church is not an insurance society and in managing such a society we must conform to certain regulations and obey certain laws laid down, and considered necessary for the successful working of such societies, by all authorities on the subject.

In observing these laws the C. M. B. A. has already exercised a wise discrimination in several particulars, which I shall proceed to point out, and it was only for the purpose of increasing its stability and removing a weak point that the amendment alluded to was proposed.

An estimable working man, who fulfils all his duties as a citizen and a Catholic, desiring to join the C. M. B. A. presents himself before a branch physician. After the order to remove his upper garment has been obeyed, a critical examination takes place. The medicine man places a cold black instrument to certain portions of his anatomy and looks thoughtful, as his ear at the other end of the instrument learns the secret condition of his heart and lungs; he thumps his back until it sounds like a bass drum, he asks a long list of pertinent and some applicants think impertinent questions, about his occu-

tion, his habits, his health, his appetite, the causes of death in his own family and that of his ancestors both immediate and remote and after feeling his pulse and admiring his tongue takes himself and his fee of \$2 off. Shortly afterwards the candidate learns to his dismay that owing to certain conditions on the maternal or paternal side of his family he is predisposed to lung disease, consumption, insanity or some other dire affliction and he is rejected. This is also intimation number one.

If however he passes the ordeal and be duly elected and initiated, he is introduced to the Financial Secretary, and finds, though he be but forty years of age and therefore in the prime of life, that his assessment will be \$1 40, or 45 cents more than his friend Smith pays, although he is a young man of eighteen earning just as much as he does and with all the temptations and trials of his immaturity before him. Here is discrimination number two.

Two years ago our Society was agitated by the question of separate beneficiaries from the United States. This was ultimately carried out and the principal reason advanced for that step that caused so much ill feeling and such a large expenditure of time and money, was that our brethren living to the south of an imaginary line, although good Catholics, estimable men, etc., etc., were not as healthy or as long lived as we who lived north of the line and therefore it would be best for us to separate. This we did and at one blow cut off 40,000 members with the result that in 1893 Canadians paid but 14 assessments, while our separated brethren paid 19—wholesale discrimination number three.

No, Brother Conway, discriminations we have and discriminations we must have if we expect the C. M. B. A. to flourish. I have now before me a list of 1313 assessment societies framed on lines more or less similar to ours which became insolvent in the United States and Canada during the past fifteen years. This list is too long to print here, but the names of several of them are no doubt, familiar to the reader.

I think of the misery and privation caused the innocents depending on the men who carried policies in these orders. They were no doubt as hopeful of success as we are but their methods were bad and failure was the result.

As stated in the circular issued on the subject, the largest friendly societies existing to-day have classification of risks. Look at the Independent Order of Foresters with its 55,000 members composed largely of the working classes, and a reserve fund of \$875,000. They have a strict classification. Only to-day I learned that the Grand United Employers Provident Society consisting wholly of G. T. R. employees divided their members into two classes, one of which pays 10 cents per month more than the other. These societies cannot be accused of excluding the working man. They are only obeying the ordinary laws of insurance business to the great benefit of their members and those dependent on them.

Yours truly, J. D. WARDE.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution have been sent in by the Local Advisory Board of Toronto.

BENEFIT FUND LAW.

Sec. 2—sixth line, insert after Grand Secretary "Such member shall pay without deduction all assessments levied prior to the date of the receipt by the Branch Secretary of his application for lower grade certificate."

Sec. 5—B now, "any member of the Association who has made any false or incorrect statement in his application for membership, or who has untruthfully or incorrectly answered any question appearing on his medical examination paper, or suppressed or concealed any fact, or circumstance connected with his life and history, or the life and history of his family or antecedents, which had it been known by or divulged to the Association, would have disqualified him for membership, shall be liable to suspension, or expulsion from the Association, and the President of the Branch of which he is a member shall forthwith after making the discovery or being apprised of any such fact report the same with full particulars to the District Deputy."

Sec 7 7th line, insert after the names "and occupations."

Secs. 8 and 9—The same as contained in the circular of Branch No. 145.

Sec 11—10th line, strike out "thirty days" and insert "sixty days." (This only refers to the payment of extra assessments.)

Sec. 2—B now. "A member shall be deemed not to be 18 years of age till his 19th birthday, and 19 years of age till his 20th birthday, and so on for each year of the schedule."

RESERVE FUND LAW.

Sec. 19—12th line, insert after Grand President, "and the said Trust Company or Saving's Bank shall immediately notify the Grand Treasurer and each member of the Board of Trustees giving each the full particulars of such deposit."

Sec. 21—Strike out and insert in lieu "Whenever the said Deposits in Banks or Loan Companies shall exceed a sum equal to one assessment for each and every member,

then such excess shall be invested in such securities as are provided by the act of Incorporation of the Grand Council."

GRAND COUNCIL CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 20—add "The two last named shall however not be entitled to vote"

Sec 34—Strike out and insert in lieu "such special session shall be held at a place to be designated by the Grand President and Board of Trustees."

Sec. 35—Strike out after must, on 3rd line, and insert "either have held or be holding an elective office in the Association, or have been a member of the Branch for at least two years."

Sec. 42—4th line, insert after Acting Grand President "and Board of Trustees," and strike out "of the Council" on the 5th line.

Sec. 46 3rd line after "all," insert "after thirty days notice from the Grand Secretary to the Branch President."

Sec. 50—Strike out and insert in lieu "Provided they are in good standing, the spiritual adviser, each officer holding an elective position in the Council, and each Representative shall be entitled to one vote."

Sec 53—Strike out and insert in lieu "any Representative or Elective Officer of the Grand Council is hereby declared to be duly qualified to act as Representative to the Supreme Council."

Sec. 54—2nd line, change so as to read, "in the first meeting of January, etc."

Sec 56 2nd line insert after the "Branch"

Sec 60 7th line, add after "membership"—"immediately after reinstatement," also add to end of section, "upon ten days notice being given by the Grand Secretary to the Branch President."

Sec 63—4th line, add after association "which the Grand Council by laws provide shall be procured from the Grand Council."

Sec 68—1st line, insert "or dissolved" between "suspended" and "Branch"

Sec 75—2nd line, change 10th to 15th.

Sec 85—Lines 12 and 13, strike out "who is a legal Chancellor."

Sec 89—1st line, strike out "and" and insert after amendments "and additions." Also strike out "are" after "ten branches" on 8th line.

GRAND COUNCIL BY-LAWS.

Sec. 92—Change to read, "Any member of the association who has held, or is holding, an elective office therein, or who has been a member for two years, shall be eligible for any elective office in the gift of said Council"

Sec 94 3rd line, change to read, "install them by proxy."

Sec 100—Strike out and insert "any member of the association, who has held, or is holding an elective office therein, or who has been a member of one Branch for at least two years, shall be eligible for appointment as a District Deputy."

Sec. 102—3rd line, change "Supreme" to "Grand" and in 4th line strike out "well" and change "Chancellor" to "member."

Sec. 104—Strike out on 1st line "member" and insert "officer"—in second line strike out "such special."

Sec. 107—3rd line from end, strike out "and preside."

Sec. 114—3rd line, insert in both places after branch "or branches."

Sec. 115—5th line, make it read, "and shall deposit, etc."

Sec. 118—Lines 17 and 18, strike out "in all cases where it is practicable."

Sec. 119—Amend last sentence to read, "He shall have a voice in this council but no vote, unless he be a representative."

Sec 120—8th line, strike out "three" and insert "two" (2).

Sec. 126—3rd line, insert after "bonds" the words "mortgages."

Sec. 130—Add to the 3rd paragraph, "for such attendance he shall be allowed the same expenses as are paid Grand Council representatives"

Sec. 134 Add to it, "and shall be of such amount as the Board of Trustees prescribe."

Sec. 135—2nd amount, make it read, "The Board of Trustees shall approve of all bonds both as to amount and sufficiency with the exception of their own. The bonds given by the Board of Trustees must be approved by the President, and let and 2nd Vice Presidents. Any or all other bonds may be increased by the Board of Trustees during recess."

BRANCH CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 146—8th line, strike out "from an applicant with respect to his age," and insert in lieu "to be made by some person capable of stating positively the applicant's age."

Sec. 151—2nd line, insert after "proposition fee," "and local medical Examiner's fee."

Sec. 152—3rd line, insert before "fail," "without sufficient reason of which the Branch shall be the judge."

6th line—insert after "fee" "and all other claims to membership in the Association."

6th line—strike out "one week shall elapse between election and initiation of a candidate."

Sec. 150—1st line, change to read "any member in good standing may resign, etc."

Sec. 165—5th line, strike out the balance of this Sec., beginning with "no person shall be, etc."

Sec. 166—3rd line, strike out "any Chancellor, etc" down to and including "President" on 7th line, and insert in lieu "by any member who is holding or has held an elective office in the Association or who has been a member of the Branch for at least two years."

Sec 173—10th line, after the word "paid" insert "he shall read aloud the names of all persons under suspension; the names of all persons about to be suspended or expelled."

Sec. 181—13th line, after "bonds" insert "both as to amount and sufficiency."

Sec. 183—5th line, insert after "heraby" "declared to be suspended and the Financial Secretary shall immediately notify him to that effect, and unless the amount due by such suspended member be paid within one month from such notice, he is hereby."

Sec. 190—insert after "election" 4th line, except in the office of President and 1st Vice-President."

Sec. 202—6th line, strike out "one dollar," and "three dollars," and insert "fifty cents" and "one dollar" respectively.

Sec. 204—13th line, after "Branch roll" strike all out and insert "when his membership in the other Branch shall cease, and the Recording Secretary shall immediately notify the Branch from which the card was granted, and the Grand Secretary of such election and admission. After receiving a similar notice from the Grand Secretary the Recording Secretary of the branch of which he was last a member shall remit to the branch giving such notice of admission the advance assessment deposited by said member on his initiation. If, however, the ballot is unfavorable he shall be declared rejected, but such rejection shall not impair, or in any manner change his standing in the branch granting such card."

Sec. 209—Strike out "6th order" and insert it after the "9th order."

The Board also recommends: 1. A reduction in the number of delegates to the Grand Council Convention.

2. That signs and passwords, as suggested by the Grand Council and approved by the Spiritual Advisor, be introduced.

3. That a disability clause be introduced by the Grand Council.

St. Joseph's Leslie Street.

The musical Vespers and lecture on the always interesting subject to the Christian, "The Roman Catacombs," on Sunday evening last, at St. Joseph's Church, Leslie street, were quite successful, judging by the *fete en scene*. The choir of the church, under the leadership of Miss Murphy, assisted by Mr. Timony, Mrs. Petloy and Miss Horson, did justice to the musical portion of the service; whilst Rev. Dr. Tracey of St. Mary's, Toronto, entertained his audience with a vivid and interesting description of the history of the trials of the early Church in connection with his subject. He depicted the object of St. Peter's coming to Rome, and his life in the City of the Caesars, his martyrdom, and that of his co-labourer, St. Paul, the persecution of the Church under the Emperors, the Catacombs, as the last resting place of the martyrs, the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the life of the Church in the Catacombs, the various inscriptions on the tombs of the martyrs found therein—a living proof of the identity of the Catholic Church of the first and nineteenth centuries. The Rev. lecturer rivetted the attention of his audience to his subject in all its details for nearly an hour, and all returned to their homes after service edified and instructed.

Father Shaughnessy sang Vespers, and at the close Father Bergin, the pastor, in a few appropriate words, thanked the lecturer, the choir, the members of the I. C. B. U. Band, and all who contributed to the success of this special service.

We understand that Father Bergin, with the aid of the members of the Sodality of the League of the Cross of his parish, arranged this festival to help to defray the expenses incurred in fitting up a new hall for the Societies of the parish.

The Excelsior Life.

It gives us great pleasure to say that the Excelsior Life Insurance Company of Ontario—one of the youngest in that line—is doing remarkably well, and keeping its end up with commendable spirit and industry. President Clarke—our old friend the ex-Meyor—was enabled to say at the fourth annual meeting, held last week (a report of the proceedings of which we publish in to-day's REGISTER), that the result of the year's operations showed an increase of \$485,170 in business; \$20,589 in cash receipts; \$28,837 in revenue; and \$34,806 in net assets. Careful management is largely to be thanked for this creditable exhibit; and continued prosperity, under like circumstances, may safely be predicted for the current year.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.



**"Separate Schools and the Ballot."**

Editor Catholic Register

As I am one of the persons referred to in your editorial of this week under the above heading, as "a score of politicians in Ottawa who are more deeply interested in the success of the Mowat Government than they are of the Separate Schools," and as, "a handful of Catholics who are by no means remarkable for Catholic zeal and piety." I claim the right to a place in your columns for reply. In the first place, I beg to inform you that at least one half the "score of politicians" you refer to, including myself, are life long Conservatives, and some of them are men high in the Councils of the Conservative party, as any one familiar with their names would know. As to the "Catholic zeal and piety" of those whom you so severely criticize, I think it sufficient to say that the gentleman who originated the movement here, is well known to be one of the most exemplary Catholics in Canada; and I do not think our pastors complain of any of us lacking in the observance of our religious duties. Then as to our "posing before the country as advocates of Catholic educational rights, and falsely claiming to represent the wishes of the great Catholic body of Ontario," I make bold to say that, if you had been at all familiar with the facts, you would not have done us this injustice, and that Father Whelan whom you quote, now admits, in the light of information which he has since obtained, that we claim only "to speak for ourselves." As a matter of fact, the memorial in question was not a political one at all, nor was it prepared for presentation nor transmission to any political body or person, nor for publication in any way. It was simply a confidential memorandum on the subject of the ballot, prepared for the consideration of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, and it did not profess to represent the views of any one except those who signed it. Unfortunately, a distorted and erroneous version of it, in some way got into the columns of the *Mail*, and the subsequent attacks upon the persons who signed it have apparently been based on that version.

I shall not enter into any controversy with you as to the propriety or impropriety of the ballot in Separate School elections, but I may be permitted to point out that many of those supporting the ballot have had a long experience in public affairs, and their judgment has usually been regarded as sound, and their advice has, in the past, been considered of some value to their co-religionists. They are not predisposed to be "panic-stricken" when any important matter arises for discussion, and it is not in good taste, to say the least, to accuse those persons of base motives, because they exercise an independent judgment on an important question of the day. I may add that Father Whelan, in the same address from which you quote, said: "Let it not be supposed for a moment, that I am opposed to the ballot, either as a priest or an elector. I am not opposed to it, and I do not know a single priest in Ottawa who is."

Yours, M. J. GORMAN.  
Ottawa, Feb. 24th, 1894.

**Rev. Mr. Snider and Protestantism.**

In St. Catharines on Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Snider preached a sermon on Protestantism which does not seem to have appealed to the apostles of bigotry, if we may judge by an anonymous attack upon him in the *Star*. Still, on reading the sermon in the *Standard* it is hard to see just what the reverend gentleman said that should call down upon him the maledictions of the correspondent. The offence seems to have been contained in "speaking the truth in boldness" in those words:

But my heart sickens when I put my hand upon this Bible and repeat the formula of Protestantism: It is the right of the individual to interpret this book for himself and that it should be esteemed as the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice—and then look upon the multitude of so called Protestants, who without an experimental knowledge of its saving truth, thank God, though not devotionally, that they are not Catholics. There are Roman Catholics—by the scores and hundreds, nearer the heart of Jesus Christ than many a man, who in his hatred of that system, talks of blood-bought religious liberty. I would rather be a Roman Catholic believer than a Protestant unbeliever. I would rather fight sin by the grace of God and the Church out of my heart under the litanies of the papacy than disgracefully yield to the damning passions of my corrupt nature under the most ultra-Protestant banner. Men and brethren the day has gone, if it ever has been, when a blasphemous and groggy Protestant can be accepted as the defender of the Bible, when men of impure lips and leprous hearts can march in processions commemorative of religious liberty without insult to everything manly and sacred. Fie, upon them! The Bible stands for purity. Are you pure? The Bible stands for obedience to the commands of God. Do you observe and keep them? This Bible stands for the regal virtue of love. Does your heart reflect it? This Bible stands for the salvation from sin through the blood of Jesus Christ. Are you saved from sin? This Bible stands for the indwelling presence

and power of the Holy Ghost in the heart. Have you received the Holy Ghost? What do you know about Protestantism, Christianity or the Bible? Do you believe in Jesus Christ and do you know Him as the mediator between God and man? This is the faith, this is the faith that overcomes the world. This is the faith for which Paul exhorts us to fight.

What would these growlers have a preacher do? Would they have him preach the old gospel or invent something more palatable to them?—*Hamilton Times*.

**Homo Rulo Fund**

The following sums have been contributed to the HOMO RULO FUND

**COLLINGWOOD.**

W. J. Sloan, \$5, Chas. Noble, \$5, James Guilfoyle, \$1, Miss Heffernan, \$2, John Byrnes, \$1; Chas. Mickler, \$1, P. B. yle, \$1; Jno. Gauley, \$1, P. Quilty, \$1, P. Mullins, \$1, P. Coady, \$1, M. Brophy, \$1, M. Neylan, \$1, Mrs. Gauley, \$1, James Stone, \$1; Miss McFarlane, \$1, Mr. Duval, \$1; M. McCormack, \$1, P. J. Stone, \$1; Jno. Stephens, \$1, James Noble, \$1, T. Guilfoyle, \$1; D. Grant, \$1, Thos. McCabo, \$1; M. S. Doherty, \$1; Mrs. Keely, \$1, Mrs. McAuloy, \$1, Mrs. Hammell, \$1, Mrs. Culhane, \$1, Mrs. Culhane, \$1, D. Byrnes, \$1; Geo. Stephens, \$1, D. Noville, \$1; T. Corbett, \$1, Jos. Corbett, \$1, Miss N. Coady, \$1, Miss Howard, \$1, P. Twomey, \$1, Mrs. P. Tobin, \$1, Miss Malcolm, \$1, Miss Brennan, \$1, Mrs. Bowes, \$1, W. Brophy, \$1, W. Murphy, \$1, W. Green, \$1, Miss Keely, \$1, Thos. Noble, \$1, Jno. Noble, \$1, T. J. Crawford, \$1, Mrs. Lawrence, \$1, Mrs. Fisher, \$1, Miss Fisher, \$1, Miss M. Fisher, \$1, Miss L. Fisher, \$1, Miss Mullin, \$1, Mrs. Green, \$1, S. P. Finerty, \$1, Miss Fitzpatrick, \$1, Miss E. Doherty, \$1, J. Mickler, \$1, Mrs. Ryan, \$1, Mrs. Beat, \$1, J. McGuire, \$1, T. Farrell, \$1. Total \$52.75.

**NAHIC.**

Dean Egan, \$5; Jas. Farrel, \$1; Mrs. Crossland, \$1; Wm. Murphy, \$1; Jas. Furlong, \$1; D. Quinlan, \$1; Alf Beardsley, \$1; T. Vicker, \$1; J. Conolly, \$1; J. Oliver, \$1; T. O'Mera, \$1; Mrs. Beardsley, \$1; Jas. Malloy, \$1; Jas. Brennan, \$1; Thos. Stritch, \$1; J. J. Cavanagh, \$1; P. Kearns, \$1; Michael McLaughlin, \$1; Friend, \$1; Friend, \$1; Mathew Wedlock, \$1; Miles Murphy, \$1; Pat Murphy, Jun. \$1; Edward Kingsley, \$1; Robert Rice, \$1; Thos. Brown, \$1; E. Serigny, \$1; Mrs. John McDonald, \$1; I. F. Deane, \$1; Reginald McDonald, \$1; Patrick Cavanagh, \$1; B. Davlin, \$1; John Quinlan, \$1; D. Quinlan, \$1; Michael Flaherty, \$1; John Coffey, \$1; John Owers, \$1; Michael Maloney, \$1; Michael Byrne, \$1; James McBride, \$1; Charles McBride, \$1; D. C. Houlahan, \$1. Total, \$44.00.

**The Poor and Unemployed.**

The Catholic Church is ever solicitous for the welfare, both spiritual and temporal of the poor. Thus the Rev. Father Ryan, spoke while addressing the congregation at St. Michael's cathedral, one of his Lenten instructions recently. Lent, said he, is pre-eminently a time of abstinence, and, therefore, also a time of saving. Twice a week every Catholic who obeys the precepts of his church abstains from flesh meat. On certain days only one full meal besides a light collation is allowed. The Catholic, further, abstains from many pleasures and amusements, which, at other times, are perfectly lawful for him. He does not visit the theatres, he incurs no expenses for balls, he gives no entertainments, he invites no dinner parties to his house. Satins, silks and heavy broadcloths, during the forty days and nights of Lent, are discarded by the true Catholic. It is evident that all this abstinence must result in a considerable saving of money. But the money thus saved, said Father Ryan, is not to be put in the bank! It is sacred money, it is consecrated money, it is money to be devoted to the use of the poor, to the use of the unemployed, of those who would fain work, if only they could secure work! The city will do what lies in her power, she will try to find work for those poor men. But how long will the work last? How long, for instance, will men find employment by carting away the snow that obstructs the traffic in our streets? Let every father, let every mother of a family, let every employer of labor, then, regulate their households, etc., in conformity with the rules of the church, and, in conformity with the spirit of that same church, rather than say, "The times are hard, we must retrench our expenses, we must do with fewer servants, we must dismiss our hands," let them save elsewhere, and, if possible, take into their household another servant, afford employment in their factories to more men, whose children would otherwise be vainly crying for bread. A collection was taken up to provide material for work for the young girls and women who, gratuitously, after working hours, sew clothing for the children of the Catholic poor. As the cathedral was crowded, it is to be hoped a substantial amount was realized.

**The Forty Hours at St. Michael's.**

On Sunday last the beautiful and impressive Devotion of the Forty Hours was solemnly opened in St. Michael's Cathedral by His Grace the Archbishop. High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann, assisted by the Rev. L. Brennan, C.S.B., as deacon, and Mr. J. McGrand as sub-deacon. His Grace the Archbishop was attended at the throne by the Very Rev. V. Marjion, C.S.B., as assistant priest, and the Rev. P. Ryan and Rev. J. Kelly as deacons of honor. The Gregorian Mass of *Angella* was sung in full choir, and the *Lauda Sion* was splendidly given at the Organ with grand chorus and organ accompaniment.

After the Gospel the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon on the Blessed Eucharist. His Grace had been often heard on this great subject in St. Michael's Cathedral, but his sermon on Sunday brought out such new treasures of thought and truth, and such wealth of deep and tender piety, that the immense audience listened with delighted as well as most reverent attention. We will give to our next week's issue a full report of this remarkable sermon.

At the end of Mass the young ladies of the Blessed Virgin's Sodality, the children of the Angels Society, and the Altar Boys formed into procession, and followed by the clergy, moved slowly down and up the aisles of the Church, His Grace bearing the Blessed Sacrament under a large, rich canopy borne by four gentlemen of the congregation. After the procession the Altar of the Saints was recited by the celebrant, and the Blessed Sacrament was placed on the throne for the adoration of the people.

On Sunday evening short musical Vespers were given. The *Lauda Sion* was repeated in chorus, and the *Qui est Homo* most impressively sung as a solo by Mr. Frank Anglin. The Rev. Father Molrady, of St. Michael's College, preached a learned and eloquent sermon on the Real Presence to one of the largest congregations ever seen at the Cathedral. Indeed the crowded and continued attendance at all the services of the Forty Hours was an edifying proof of the hold this beautiful devotion has taken on the hearts of the faithful.

The Rev. James Walsh preached at the evening service on Monday, and the effect of his touching description of God's mercy and his powerful appeal to the sinner was best seen in the crowds that went to confession.

The Rev. J. R. Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, gave a scholarly discourse on Tuesday evening; and a devotion most fruitful in piety and penance and number of communions, was brought to a close with High Mass and procession on Wednesday morning.

**Peterborough Items.**

The Irishmen of the "Plate Glass City" are busily engaged in making preparations for their annual concert, which takes place March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, and intend presenting a programme that will far excel anything in the past. The local society has already made a reputation for itself, by always introducing a first-class programme, and carrying out to the letter whatever they had promised, and patrons may rest assured that this will be no exception.

Very Rev. Father Casey, who was recently appointed "Rector" of St. Peter's Cathedral, is fast becoming a general favorite and has already greatly endeared himself to his congregation. He is ever solicitous for their welfare, and always ready to accede to their requests.

Father Casey is also an ardent Homo Ruler and takes a deep interest in all matters relating to Ireland. At both Masses on Sunday, he made reference to the enthusiastic meeting held on Feb. 12th, by the friends of Ireland and those in sympathy with her struggle for Home Rule. The committee appointed at that meeting had been very successful in their efforts to raise money, and Father Casey stated that at both Masses next Sunday a voluntary collection on behalf of the cause would be taken up, and he hoped that the congregation would respond generously.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of St. Peter's Court, No. 225, Catholic Order of Foresters, was held in their hall Monday night last. Archdeacon Casey was present and delivered a very eloquent address which was well received by the large assembly of members present. He congratulated the Order upon its growth and the beneficial work it was carrying on, and encouraged the members to continue in their good work. Four candidates were initiated and four applications for membership received. Court 225, is in a very flourishing condition.

A very large and representative meeting of the members of the Emerald Beneficial Association was held in their beautiful hall last Wednesday evening; and, after routine business, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The following officers were elected for 1894:

Chaplain, Rev. D. J. Scollard; President, James Drain; Vice-President, P. H. Primeau; Recording Secretary, Jos. Hickey; Financial and Insurance Secretary, Harry Carvath; Treasurer, H. Primeau; Stewards, J. Hannivan, J. J. Hickey, P. J. Collins,

M. Gaihey and Peter Simons, jr.; Marshal, Jerry Daley; Assistant Marshal, J. Lonergan; Insulo Guard, James Simons; Outside Guard, Peter Simons; Delegates to Convention, Jas. Drain and W. J. Devlin.

It is needless to say that with such an excellent staff of officers the F. B. A. of Peterborough should achieve great things this year, and even excel its very honorable record of 1893.

**Obituary.**

Mr. Patrick Kelly, one of the most respected and honored residents of Blythe, County of Huron, died at his home on the 14th of February. Mr. Kelly was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1847 with his parents, who settled in the County of Carleton, where they resided for six years, afterwards removing to Morris. He first married a Miss Mary Walsh, who died four years after, leaving one son, who succeeds his father in the milling business in Blythe. His second wife was Miss Anne Jahney, who also pre-deceased him, leaving two daughters, who are still at home.

Deceased followed farming for thirteen years, at the end of which time he purchased the mills of the village of Blythe. He was a genial kind and whole-souled gentleman, and took part in local municipal and political affairs. He was elected President of the West Huron Conservative Association, and was the candidate of that party for Parliamentary honor at the elections in 1879 but was defeated by the Hon. A. M. Ross.

Deceased was for many years Reeve of Morris, and when Blythe was incorporated a village he was elected its first Reeve, which position he held continually up to the hour of his resignation.

In Mr. Kelly the poor always found a staunch and generous friend, and the story of his many benefactions will only be fully known to the Recording angel. The funeral took place on Friday, 16th inst., and was the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in the county.

Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Quigley, of St. Ansgar, assisted by Rev. Father West of Godrich, Aylward of Port Lambton, and Downey of St. Augustine. The choir was assisted by Rev. Father McGee of Madatone Cross, and Mr. Jas. Doyle of Goderich and others, who rendered music appropriate to the solemn occasion. The pall-bearers were Judge Doyle, E. Campion, Goderich; Joseph Beck, Salford; Wm. Hawkeshaw, Clinton; Euss Tauner and J. Amigh, Blyth.

**St. Alphonsus Club.**

On Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, Rev. Prof. Clark, of Trinity University, addressed the Club upon "Books and the Art of Reading." A full report of the proceedings will appear in next week's addition.

A meeting of the Bicycle Club will be held shortly for the purpose of electing officers for '94.

The Club had a visit from an old friend last Sunday afternoon, in the person of Mr. Patrick Boyle. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with what he saw, and was introduced to many of the members, who were very glad to see him looking so hale and hearty.

Owing to press of matter the REGISTER regrets very much being unable to publish Mr. Mulv'y's learned lecture on the "American Constitution" given before this Club on the 20th ult.

**An Enterprising Music House.**

Messrs. Whaley, Royce & Co., the enterprising and popular music firm, 159 Yonge street, seem to be ever on the alert to develop their already large share of operations. At the recent sale of I. Suckling & Sons stock, they bought in over 200 of their most valuable copyrights and plates, together with the entire retail stock, which embraces the very cream of European musical productions. This added to their regular musical merchandise will make the stock which Whaley, Royce & Co. carry one of the most complete in America and particularly suited to the requirements of music teachers and the profession generally. A feature which amateur players and singers and players is that music is tried over for purchasers.

**The Western Assurance Company.**

The business of 1893 done by this old and prosperous Company shows a gratifying increase on that of 1892—handsome dividends having been paid, with a surplus so large as \$2,000,000. The paid up capital has been increased to \$1,000,000, and the cash assets foot up a total of \$2,412,642. The "Western" commands recognition as a solid institution in the financial world—a fact that can't be otherwise than pleasant for the shareholders, the directorate and the staff of the Company.

**Musical Vespers.**

Musical Vespers will be given in the Church of the Sacred Heart next Sunday. The Sermon will be preached by Rev. Father McBrady, C.S.B.

## THE VENERABLE JOAN OF ARC.

By the decision of Pope Leo XIII., acting upon the formal recommendation of the Cardinals who compose the Congregation of Rites, Joan of Arc is henceforth included in the ranks of those whom the Catholic Church hails as "venerable." Although the "introduction of the Apostolic process," as it is technically styled, does not lead to canonization or even the minor honours of beatification, it marks a distinct step forward in that very prolonged procedure, and its attainment shows that, at all events, a preliminary and conditional claim to sanctity has been established on behalf of the candidate. While the Roman Catholic admirers of the Maid of Orleans must, therefore, content themselves for the present with paying her the lesser sort of homage assigned to the grade into which she has been admitted, they may look forward with good hope to the day when they will be permitted to salute her with the full honours of sainthood. When that day comes, even those who deny or deride the claims of Rome to pronounce on such matters at all will allow that few more noble figures have ever been held up to the veneration of their fellows. In the whole history of the Middle Ages there is no story more simple and more splendid, no tragedy more mournful than that of the "poor little shop-herdess," the "paupercula bergereta," who by her passionate faith raised her country from the depths of degradation and dejection, to die the cruellest and most shameful of all deaths at the hands of her enemies. The elevation and the moral beauty of Joan's character have won the hearts of all men. One of the very greatest of German dramatists has made her the heroine of not the least noble of his tragedies, and Englishmen have long since learnt to look back with shame on the crime of which she was the victim, and on the travesty of her career which Shakespeare seems to have accepted for truth.

Frenchmen naturally are inclined to fix their attention on one side only of Joan's nature. They see in her the embodiment of the exalted patriotism which swept away the invader from their soil. She is to them above all things the liberator of Orleans, the intrepid ally of Dunois, the conqueror of Talbot, the victor of Patay. To some of them, indeed, her virtues and her memory apparently are dear chiefly as pretexts for the indulgence of race hatreds and even of those party animosities against which her life was so signal a protest. But it is not for her love of country, nor for her prowess in arms, nor for her mystic visions that the world at large does honour to Joan of Arc. It is because in a dark and cruel time she proved by her words and by her acts that the true spirit of Christian womanhood still lived amongst the humblest and most downtrodden of the people, and still bore in profusion, even in the most untoward conditions, its own fair fruits. It is the truth, the tenderness, the purity, and the deep piety of her nature that appeal most to those who love her story. The nature and the "objective" reality of the Divine voices which she heard, and which guided her throughout her active career, may be left by Englishmen to the consideration of the "Devil's Advocate" and the tribunal before which she pleads. To her at least they were Divine, and from the hour that they bade her quit her father's cottage under the shadow of the village church at Domremy, until her head sank on her shoulder with the sacred name upon her lips in the market-place of Rouen, she felt that she must do their bidding. The task set her was a hard one, for she loved her home. Her life was that of a simple, modest, and devout peasant girl, as those who know her best bore witness. Her mother

taught her her peasant's faith as the girl sat at home and learnt to sow and spin. She loved to pray; to visit the village church and to listen to its bells. She nursed the sick, and knew how to win the hearts of little children. It is touching to find her boasting before her judges that no woman in all Rouen could teach her to spin, or to hear of her in the midst of her campaigns entering the country churches and asking the children to pray for her. It seems, indeed, to have been an immense pity for the sufferings she had seen, and even to some degree experienced, amongst her people, rather than any more chivalrous conception of patriotism or loyalty, which most deeply moved her. The misery of those wars waged by such monsters as Gilles de Retz and La Hire is indescribable, and it was by depicting the piteous plight of the kingdom of France that the Archangel urged her to undertake its rescue. On the story of her martial career it is needless to dwell. English and French at the time seem to have agreed that her victories were preternatural. The only point on which they differed was whether it was a good or an evil spirit that inspired her. Yet there were circumstances of a tolerably obvious kind which go a long way to explain her first great success. Once that was achieved and her reputation as something more than human accepted on both sides, her other victories followed naturally enough. The true miracle was the rapidity and the completeness with which Joan established her ascendancy over almost all those of her own countrymen with whom she came in contact. Even before she had obtained access to the King or first raised her standard the people everywhere believed in her. The strength of her will, the loftiness of her views, and the intensity of her enthusiasm bore down all opposition. The same qualities which enabled her to impose her own convictions upon others, enabled her to accomplish the yet harder duty of remaining true to herself. To the prisoners and wounded she is gentle and tender. Even for the English her soul is often filled with pity. She invites them to join her in a crusade against the common enemy of Christendom; and when, with the help of some of her own recreant countrymen, they at last drew the net around her and condemned her to a horrible death, her last words were words of pardon to her persecutors. In taking steps to beatify Joan of Arc the Roman Church is honouring a type to which not one nation only, but all the world will gladly pay homage—the type of pure and tender womanhood in a sensual and mercile.

## A Bid to "Braunagh."

Mr. M. F. Walsh,—"Braunagh"—having recently written a letter to the *Catholic Times* of Philadelphia, correcting some misstatements about Canada, the editor says: "We would be under great obligations to our Canadian friends if they would send us an occasional article on questions of interest to our Canadian readers instead of sending us clippings to be commented on. Intelligent comment supposes intelligent understanding of the questions at issue, and Canadian politics and other questions of interest there are hard for us on the south side of the line to make out. We should like to hear from our welcome 'Braunagh' of Ottawa." The editor of the *Catholic Times* is Father Lambert, the celebrated antagonist of Bob Inger soll.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

## Benziger's Catholic Home Annual, 1894.

We have just received a supply of this very popular annual. It contains the usual good things in the shape of stories, poems, historical and biographical sketches, and plenty of pretty, interesting pictures. Price by mail 25cts., in stamps or scrip. Address, CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

Some sermons may be pleasanter to the earthly sense than others. The good Catholic, however, will listen to all, as being that preaching of God's Word ordained by Christ. Let every one find some needful profit from the sermons he hears.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.  
OF ONTARIO.

## Fourth Annual Meeting.

The fourth general annual meeting of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company was held at the company's head offices, corner Adelaide and Victoria streets, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

The list of shareholders present was large and representative, and included E. F. Clarke, Esq., (President), J. W. Lang, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sutherland, E. H. Talmadge, Esq., Rev. S. Tucker, John Ferguson, Esq., M.A., M.D., Joseph Dungan, Esq., Capt. Charles Hood, David Faeken, Esq., Wm. Bell, Ald. J. J. Graham of Toronto; Hon. Peter White, M.P., A. Foster, Esq., Pembroke; S. J. Parker, Esq., Owen Sound; John Urquhart, Esq., M.D., Thomas Howarth, Esq., and E. H. Gullidge, Esq., Oakville; William Gillies, Esq., Carleton Place; George E. Weir, Esq., Dresden; A. F. Falls, Esq., Chatham; David Barr, Esq., Renfrew, and others.

Over twenty of the company's general and district agents were also present.

The directors' annual report was read and unanimously adopted.

The excellent statement of the company's affairs and the evidences of its sound and prosperous financial condition were very gratifying to the large number of shareholders and agents present.

The following is an abstract of the financial statements:

Cash receipts, premium and interest	\$ 44,873 24
Total cash receipts	53,800 53
Total expenses of management payments to policyholders, etc.	22,003 42
Total net assets	192,083 50
Reserve	58,500 52
Total gross assets	450,319 02
Gross surplus on policyholders account	355,538 83

On moving the adoption of the report the President said that the share and policy holders had every reason to be gratified at the condition of the company's affairs, as shown in the report, as well as with the operations for the past year. Substantial increases were made in all desirable features. The cash received for premiums was nearly equal to that received during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. The receipts from interest, added to the amount due and accrued, proved that the company's assets were safely and profitably invested. The expenses of management had necessarily increased during the year, corresponding with the increased amount of business on the company's books, but he quoted figures to show that not only did the company continue to compare most favorably with other companies in the cost of securing new business, but in the amount of business done, and in the rate of mortality experienced, which was unprecedentedly low.

The result of the year's operations showed increases of \$485,170 in business in force on the company's books; of \$20,593 79 in cash receipts; of \$26,850 52 in reserve, and of \$34,890 59 in net assets. These figures proved conclusively that the past year had been a most prosperous one for the company. With total net assets of \$122,087, a net surplus of \$1,027 85, gross assets of \$120,319, and a gross surplus of \$355,538 85, continued prosperity was assured. This handsome showing should enable the company's agents to procure a much larger volume of business at even less cost than in the past.

J. W. Lang, Esq., in seconding the resolution, stated that the Directors, and especially the members of the Executive Committee of the board, had been indefatigable in their efforts to promote the company's welfare. Personal interest had not been considered. The prosperity of the company was and would continue to be paramount, and he hoped that every shareholder and policy holder would be actuated by similar motives.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland stated it gave him much satisfaction to see the evidences of prosperity embodied in the report. The information given by their esteemed President had further convinced him that the company's future prospects could hardly be better. The report before them was an indication that shareholders and policyholders might in the early future expect reasonable returns from their investments. He urged all interested in the company, and particularly the shareholders, to promote their own interests by assisting the company and its agents in every possible way.

Hon. Peter White, M.P., E. H. Talmadge, Esq., S. J. Parker, Esq., and other shareholders also addressed the meeting, alluding in glowing terms to the satisfactory condition of the company's affairs.

John Ferguson, Esq., M.A., M.D., in responding to a vote of thanks to the medical director and medical examiners, stated that not only was the number of rejected applications an indication of the care exercised in the selection of the risks, but the rate of mortality experienced was without doubt a far more accurate guide. He believed the favorable record of the company in this respect had not been surpassed. The rate of mortality experienced during the year had been 2.71. This feature, in connection with the other favorable features, argued well for those interested in the company.

John Urquhart, Esq., M. D., medical referee, who also responded, stated that when considering the merits of an application he always had an eye single to the company's interests, and invariably gave it the benefit of the doubt where one existed, and he trusted all the gentlemen who acted as examiners would continue to act in a corresponding manner.

The President, in tendering the company's agents the thanks of the shareholders for their able and efficient work, stated that it gave him much pleasure to see such a large number of agents present. They were all gentlemen that any company would be proud of. They had done splendid work, and were deserving of the utmost consideration at the hands of the shareholders.

Messrs. James Craig and J. H. Lewis made fitting response.

An interesting discussion took place on the advisability of procuring a Dominion license, but after a few remarks by the President a resolution was agreed to empowering the directors to take the necessary steps when they shall deem it advisable to procure a Dominion license.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:—E. F. Clarke, Esq., M. P., Toronto; J. W. Lang, Esq., Toronto; Hon. Peter White, M. P., Pembroke; S. J. Parker, Esq., Owen Sound; Hon. Senator Gowan, K. C. M. G., Barrie; John Ferguson, Esq., M. A., M. D., L. R. C. P., Toronto; Ald. John Hallam, Toronto; Capt. John Gaskin, Kt. of the Order of St. John, M. D., Oakville; J. R. Armistead, Esq., Ottawa; David Faeken, Esq., Toronto; S. A. Macvicar, Esq., Sarnia; George E. Weir, Esq., Dresden; and A. Foster, Esq., Pembroke.

After passing the usual votes of thanks to the officers of the company, the meeting, which was characterized by a most enthusiastic, animated and friendly spirit, was declared adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors E. F. Clarke, Esq., M. P., was unanimously re-elected President, and J. W. Lang, Esq., and S. J. Parker, Esq., Vice-Presidents, and the members of the Executive Committee of 1893 were re-elected.

Strong  
Evidence  
Required.

Mineral waters which require gassing and fixing up may be palatable but their medicinal properties are seriously open to question. At least stronger recommendations than merely those of the dealer should be looked for. The analysis of St. Leon is printed on every bottle and is endorsed by the great majority of the medical profession. Hence its unprecedented sale and consumption.

Sold by all reputable Dealers.

## St Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.

Head Office—King St. W., Toronto.  
Branch Cor. Yonge and College.

## HOME RULE.

The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has now in press, and will shortly have published, a verbatim report of the speeches delivered on the occasion of the first and second readings of the Home Rule measure now before the

## ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The collection embraces the speeches of Gladstone, Clark, Sexton, Saunderson, Balfour, Bryce, Collings, Rodmond, Russell, Labouchere, Chamberlain, Blake, Hicks-Beach, McCarthy, Davitt, Morley, &c., &c., furnished by a first-class stenographer employed on the spot; and as they are the reproduction in book form of controversies that are destined to become of historic interest, the undersigned relies on his friends and on the reading public for their patronage. A further announcement later on.

P. MUNGOVEN.

Outside the Fold.

M. J. Enright in Irish Monthly.

The voices of singers reached me  
To the chancel pass I stole.  
The gloom of the night was around me,  
The darkness of death in my soul.

And I heard the priest's "Oremus."  
And the choristers' soft refrain;  
And I know not which fell faster,  
My tears, or the driving rain.

'Twas a ghostly congregation,  
'Twas a ghostly priest who prayed,  
While low at my feet in the shadow  
The dead in their shrouds were laid.

And I harked to their orisons rising  
For souls on the land and sea.  
O God I was I all-forgotten?  
There was never a prayer for me.

Those dead hearts how they loved me  
When life was a thing complete,  
When I knelt at their side and I tasted  
How sweet was the Lord, how sweet.

But pride was the fall of an angel,  
And pride took me by the hand,  
When a new light came and it beckoned  
Afar in a godless land.

The hand that alone could guide me  
Had passed to the other shore  
Was dead, on a dead heart lying  
Could hold me on earth no more.

Was their faith a gross illusion?  
Could it hold them up in their need?  
O God! It abides for ever!  
While mine is broken reed.

Too old, forsooth, and too lowly I  
I laughed aloud in scorn—  
Yes, old as the name of Jesus,  
And lowly as He was born.

I trampled its benedictions;  
And I fled from the altar way.  
Have I found a blessing that's sweeter?  
Do I hold what's better to-day?

Their beads slipped through dead fingers,  
And their voices filled the air,  
While I fought with my fierce heart hunger  
In the grasp of a grim despair.

While I walked in Egyptian darkness  
Where the hissing of serpents dwelt,  
While I stood with one foot poisoning,  
O'er the fathomless gulf of hell.

"O Christ, by your love and longing,  
"By your pain on the pillar tree,  
"Come fast, for the night is falling,  
"Come fast in your search for me.

"There are tresses, and streams to be fouled,  
"There are quagmires to be crossed,  
"The ninety-and-nine are gathered,  
"But I am the lamb that is lost."

Still I hear the priest's "Oremus,"  
And the choristers' soft refrain  
But I know not which falls faster—  
My tears or the driving rain.

Catholic News.

The Salesian Fathers have recently built a large and fine Church in Batavia, London, and dedicated it to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The Abbe Hardy, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Freiburg, has taken the religious habit among the Benedictines of Beuron.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception the General of the Spanish forces in Morocco had Solemn Mass in camp, attended by his twenty-three thousand soldiers.

Signor Alibrandi, the famous advocate who was assigned at Rome to sustain the cause of Jeanne d'Arc, died on the very day she was proclaimed Venerable. The inhabitants of Orleans decorated and illuminated the city in honor of the maid on last Saturday.

The Ursuline Monastery at Blois Franco, has been enriched with the body of one of the earliest martyrs, St. Candida. The recognition of the relics and their translation have been the object of imposing ceremonies. The Archbishop of Cambrai announces the crowning of the patron of the diocese, Our Lady of Grace, for the 14th of May.

The action for libel instituted by Father Corbett against Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Nebraska, was dismissed. Bishop Bonacum received a letter from Archbishop Satolli, expressing great sorrow at the conduct of Father Corbett towards his bishop, and to accept his sincerest expressions of his condolence and solemn protest against all that has been done to the

Bishop's sacred person, dignity and authority.

The Catholic students of Paris made an inoffensive patriotic demonstration on Sunday afternoon before the statue of Jeanne d'Arc. They laid a wreath on the pedestal, and the Abbe Garnier delivered an eloquent discourse frequently interrupted with cries of "Live France," "Live the country." To which we echo with all the veins of our heart, Amen.

The Holy Father has received M. Gerard, Minister of France to Peking, and was deeply interested at what he heard of the vast empire and its missionaries. France continues to exercise the paramount power there amongst foreigners. After the audience the Pope descended into the Vatican gardens, which in itself is sufficient testimony to his excellent health.

All good Catholics will rejoice at the settlement of the troubles in Detroit which have so long grievously afflicted the Church there. The Polish priest, Rev. Fr. Kolaszinski, owing to the good offices of Mgr Satolli will make public reparation for the scandal he has given. Through his immense influence among his people, coupled with tremendous energy, Father Kolaszinski succeeded in erecting a magnificent independent church, placing therein the finest organ in the city and other appropriate appointments.

Washington's Birthday.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in a very pleasing manner last Thursday evening by the American students of St. Michael's College. The programme consisted in a farce entitled "A Race for a Dinner," and a patriotic skotch, "Stand by the Flag."

In the former a beggar was represented as looking for a dinner, and devising every conceivable plan to obtain it, but in which he failed every time just as the cherished meal seemed in his grasp. In the latter a scene was depicted which many recollect at the present time with sadness; namely, the division that existed in families during the Civil War. In this case two brothers were represented as having been born in the North, one of whom held steadfast to Northern principles, while the other, on account of possessing property in the South, adhered to the Southern cause. Their grandfather, an old Northern soldier, looked on with sorrow at the waywardness of this one, and this state of things continued until at length the adherent of the South, moved at the thought of his birth place, and at the sight of his parents' graves, returned on his grandfather's birthday to his principles of the North and witnessed the death of the old soldier, whose dying words were, "Stand by the Flag."

Between the two pieces a panegyric on Washington was delivered by Mr. McHugh, who illustrated Washington, the soldier, the hero and the statesman, and cleverly portrayed the striking characteristics of that great and good personage.

All the parts were in good hands, and the performance showed evidence of careful training. The college hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The following is the programme in full:

PANEGYRIC ON WASHINGTON,  
MR. FRANCIS McHUGH.  
"A RACE FOR A DINNER"  
DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

SPONGE..... HUGH DUFFY  
DORIC (a retired Merchant excessively fond of building) H. McMAHON  
MEASURETON, an Architect..... H. DUVAL  
ROBERT FEEDWELL, an Inn-keeper..... JOHN CORCORAN  
DALTON, a rich Merchant..... P. J. HOWARD  
LOVELL, his Friend..... W. SWERNEY  
FRANE, Servant to Dalton..... F. PAGEAU  
WAITERS..... J. O'MALLEY  
GAMMON, a pretended Bailiff..... J. WHALEN  
W. LALONDE

ISRAEL GORDON, an old Revolutionary Soldier..... FRANK DOYLE  
HARRY GORDON, "A Chip of the Old Block"..... F. P. KENNEDY  
ARTHUR GORDON, (Northern Born with Southern principles)..... J. McRAE  
CURID (Arthur Gordon's slave)..... F. J. DONNELLY  
TERRANCE (Man of All-Work)..... A. STALEY

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' EUCRYOLIC 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."

Sad Death.

It is with deep and sincere regret that we chronicle this week the very sad and distressing death of Daniel O'Leary, fourth son of the late John O'Leary, of Otonabee, Peterboro, Jo. The circumstances surrounding his death are painful in the extreme, and bring to light one of the saddest mishaps which can possibly befall a fellow being. He left home on Monday morning with a load of cordwood for Peterboro market; and, after disposing of the same, started for home about four o'clock in the afternoon, taking the usual course by driving over the Ashburnham bridge. Shortly after he had taken his departure one of the greatest snowstorms and blizzards came up that has ever visited this country; and in consequence travelling was exceedingly difficult, owing to the blockaded state of roads and the blinding snowstorm which raged incessantly.

Poor O'Leary continued on the main road for about three miles; but here he took a wrong turn, and instead of keeping the proper road he turned into a woods, from which, owing to the terrific storm, he was unable to regain the highway. Here it was that the battle took place between life and death, but he finally succumbed to the cold. His body was found four days after by Mr. Jas. O'Connor, an Otonabee farmer, frozen by the biting atmosphere and lying cold and stiff in the grasp of death. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had got off the sleigh to walk in order to keep warm and after procuring a piece, finding his headway impeded, and being utterly exhausted, froze to death.

The funeral took place Sunday, and was one of the largest ever seen in this section of the country.

The deceased was in his twentieth year, and was greatly respected and catoomed by all who know him. He leaves a mother, three sisters and four brothers, one of whom is at present pursuing his Theological studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Nature, unaided, cannot bear up against such trials, and so his relatives have need of assistance to support the weight of so heavy a blow. That God, who is all goodness, will grant them this assistance and console them in such painful circumstances, is the earnest prayer of all their friends. May his soul rest in peace.

HE LOVED  
good bread, pie,  
and pastry, but his  
stomach was delicate.  
SHE LOVED  
to cook, but was  
tired and sick of the  
taste and smell of lard.  
She bought Cottolene,  
(the new shortening) and  
THEY LOVED  
more than ever, be-  
cause she made better  
food, and he could eat it  
without any unpleasant  
after effect. Now  
THEY ARE HAPPY in  
having found the BEST,  
and most healthful short-  
ening ever made —  
COTTOLENE.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,  
Wellington and Ann Streets,  
MONTREAL.

WEDDINGS,  
WEDDING CAKES,  
WEDDING SUPPLIES,  
HARRY WEBB,  
447 YONGE STREET,  
Toronto.

TORONTO BUSINESS  
— AND —  
SHORTHAND COLLEGE.

Superior facilities in each of its  
FIVE GREAT DEPARTMENTS:  
BUSINESS,  
SHORTHAND,  
ENGLISH,  
TELEGRAPHY,  
PEN ART.

This is an old and reliable college, enjoying the confidence of business men, and an enormous patronage. Its graduates are successful. Individual instruction. Enter any time. Rates reasonable. Send for Circular.

W. ADDISON WARNER,  
1 & 3 BMT. ST. Prin. and Mgr.

Delsarte College of Oratory.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President.  
(President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.  
Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in  
Canada.)  
DEPARTMENTS School of Voice Culture.  
School of Physical Culture.  
School of Dramatic Art.  
School of Belles Lettres.  
Pupils can enter at any time.  
For Catalogue address: Francis Joseph Brown,  
Toronto, Ont.

HUGH BRIMSTIN

LOCKSMITH and BELT-HANGER.  
Razors, Scissors and all Kinds of Cutlery  
Ground and Repaired.  
Lawn Mowers Ground & Repaired.  
596 YONGE STREET,  
Established 1851 TORONTO



Having secured the Canadian agency of the  
LARGEST PUBLISHERS OF  
CATHOLIC MUSIC  
We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues on ap-  
plication, and should you require anything in the  
music line, whether it be Sheet Music, Music Books  
or Musical Instruments. Remember we are Manufac-  
turers, Publishers and General Dealers in everything  
pertaining to a First-Class Music Supply House.  
Catalogues free on application.  
Mention goods required.  
WHERRY, ROYCE & Co.,  
158 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

FLEXIBLE BRIDLED  
FLAT  
TRY THEM  
BOECKH  
BRUSHES

DUNN'S  
BAKING  
POWDER  
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.



# The Catholic Register,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
AT THE  
OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES APPLY AT OFFICE.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:  
Messrs. Patrick Mungovan, C. N. Murphy,  
O. J. Kernahan and L. O'Byrne.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

March 1—Apparition of Our Lady at Lourdes.  
2—The Five Wounds of Our Blessed Lord.  
3—St. Hillary, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.  
4—Fourth Sunday of Lent.  
5—St. Casimir, Confessor.  
6—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor.  
7—St. Thomas of Aquin, Confessor and Doctor.

The devotion of the "Forty Hours" will open in St. Helen's Church, Brockton, next Sunday.

## Catholicism and Politics.

To read the *Mail* one would think that to be a Catholic is to be a part of a great political machine—that the end of the Church is to acquire political power, and he serves her interests best who works most zealously in this direction. The fly-wheel of the machine is the Hierarchy, and its governor the College of Cardinals—the whole being managed by the Holy Father. It matters little how often we brand such statements. They are made to do service again and again, worn threadbare—worse than shabby genteel. There is little use in remonstrating against our enemies: less in courting them, for they are not milder; none at all in being rude to them, for they cannot be more violent. Even if the statements had the colour of being half truths it would only make them more insidious, more malignant and more unprincipled. True, history and facts are against our foes and in favor of us; but the only history they care about is garbled fiction and distorted statement. There is, therefore, no use in appealing to history. Every child knows that, politically speaking, the Catholic Church is as weak to-day as at any period of her existence. Look at Europe. What does the Church count for in Italy and France. The advance she has made in Germany—simply regaining what a bigoted autocrat had wrested from her—is due to the loyalty of the intrepid Windthorst and his party. Her standing in England is of yesterday, and ought to be more a subject of pity than of terror. What about America? "That its polity," says the *Mail*, "has been successfully directed in America is evident from the great increase in numerical strength. In the United States there has been an increase of one hundred fold in the Catholic population during the last nine decades. The political power of the Church has increased proportionally." And this supposed strength is made an excuse for an organization that preaches, practises, and conspires at, the persecution of Catholics. The Catholic Church politically strong in

the United States! False. It is lamentably weak. Wherever universal suffrage exists numbers will count, but beyond their mere numbers the Catholics of the United States have no element of political strength. Whatever latent power they possess the methods of the A.P.A. will rapidly develop. When Catholics have a vote it is plot to use it; and when they stand together it is conspiracy. Have they not the same rights as other citizens—as the *Mail* man or Rev. McCreary, Ph. D.?

This is the name of the gentleman who, in a magazine, undertakes to justify "the opposition to the political power of the Church," and from whose essay the *Mail* quotes largely in its issue of the 20th ult. We have not seen the Doctor's essay; but we hope, for the sake of his reputation, that the extracts given by the *Mail* are not correct; for the *Mail*, having no reputation of its own to save or lose, would not be particular about such a point of honor. We begin by the following:

In regard to the claims of the Papacy, dominating as they do the Catholic element in all lands and at all times, he quotes the following excerpts gleaned from the Canon Law, which is the undisputed and fundamental code of the Roman Catholic Church:

"All human power is from evil, and must therefore be under the Pope."

"The Church is empowered to grant or to take away any temporal possession."

"The Pope has the power to annul State laws, treaties, constitutions, etc., and to absolve from obedience thereto as soon as they seem detrimental to the rights of the Church or those of the clergy."

"The Pope possesses the right of admonishing and, if needs be, of punishing temporal rulers, emperors, and kings, as well as of drawing before the spiritual forum any case in which a mortal sin occurs."

"The Pope can annul all legal relations of those in ban, and can release from every obligation, oath, and vow, either before or after being made."

The Canon Law is no such thing as the undisputed and fundamental code of the Roman Catholic Church. It shows the hate of hates and the spirit of evil to talk about a code which has no existence in this country. One might just as well rave about the laws of the village communities of India or the Brehon laws of Ireland as talk such twaddle as the *Mail* and Dr. McCreary talk. It is flap-doodle, or the food they feed fools on—and a very keen appetite this same class seem to have nowadays.

What about these excerpts? Can any Ph. D. or D.D., or any other D—imagine that intelligent readers accept such a statement as the first: "All human power is from evil, and must therefore be under the Pope," to be a statute of Canon Law? Show us an example in which a Pope ever strove to use powers such as are falsely alleged to belong to him. What temporal possessions did he ever take away on this continent or any other? Those who have taken his temporal possessions are not so hard to find.

There are other extracts equally false, malignant and absurd. Dr. McCreary says:

"It was because the Archbishop of Toronto knew that he could control every Catholic vote in Canada that he recently audaciously wrote to the British peer that his Church held the balance of power in Canada, and that it would direct that power according to its preference, and that the Home Government might take notice and govern itself accordingly."

We are not in possession of the late venerable Dr. Lynch's letters, and are, therefore, not prepared to accept this as genuine—the more so as, *prima*

*facie*, it is too foolish to be true. For any Bishop or Archbishop to boast that he can control "every Catholic vote in Canada" is too much, even for the gullible readers of the *Mail*. No Bishop controls more than his own vote. Few men in authority have interfered less with their people than the hierarchy in political affairs. They may have had their opinions, as they have a right to have; they may have asked individuals to vote one way or another; but their high authority has never been exercised unless the gravest questions of education or religion were before the country.

When men distort truth and pander to ignorance and prejudice; when journals feed upon hate and bigotry, stirring up class against class, both have lost their self-respect and seek no other advantage than their own greed. Argument is lost upon them; history has no lesson for them; and peace cannot be had with them, unless at the expense of principles dearer than life and more abiding than political changes.

## The Manitoba School Trouble.

Now that the Supreme Court of Canada has rendered its decision adverse to the just claim of the Catholic minority for restitution of their rights in the matter of the education of their children, we deem it our duty to say something on the subject. Before recording our own remarks we take leave to quote the statutes bearing on the subject.

Chapter 8, entitled an Act for the temporary Government of Ruperts' Land and the North-western Territory when united with Canada, passed on 22nd June, 1869, pursuant to the British North America Act, 1867, among other things enacts as follows:

"Sec. 5.—All the laws in force in Ruperts' Land and the North-West Territory, at the time of their admission into the Union, shall, so far as they are consistent with the 10th section of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, and with this Act, remain in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act."

After the foregoing, on the 12th May, 1870, the Parliament passed "An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba"—still under the authority of the aforesaid B. N. A. Act, 1867—which Act of 1870, chap. 8, among other provisions, enacts as follows:

"Sec. 21.—The following provisions of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, respecting the House of Commons of Canada, shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assembly (of Manitoba)."

"Sec. 22.—In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions:

"1. Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by Law or practice in the Provinces at the Union."

"2.—An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial Authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

"3.—In case any such Provincial Law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section (22—sub-sections 1, 2 and 3), and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section" (22).

Previous to the enactment of the objectionable law passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in 1890 there were

various statutes passed by the Legislature of that Province, viz.: in 1871, "An Act to establish a system of education. In 1873, an Act to amend the Act to establish a system of education. In 1870, An Act to amend the School Acts of Manitoba, so as to meet the special requirements of incorporated cities and towns. In 1878, An Act to create a fund for educational purposes. In 1881, An Act to establish a system of Public Schools in the Province of Manitoba."

Each and every one of these Acts maintained the system of denominational schools in full vigour until the Act of 1890 was passed, repealing them. On that Act By-laws were passed in the city of Winnipeg levying a rate on the whole of the rateable property in the city for the ordinary current municipal and school expenditure for the year 1890."

Archbishop Tache, on behalf of the Church and its members, by affidavit protested, but without effect. An application to quash these objectionable By-laws was made to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba in Term, and judgments were delivered on the 2nd February, 1891, by Chief Justice Taylor, Justices Dubuc and Bain. Justices Taylor and Bain held that the "appeal fails," while Justice Dubuc, in an elaborate and powerful delivery, was in favor of granting the appeal.

From the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba the matter was again appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, comprising Sir W. J. Ritchie, C.J., Judges Strong, Fournier, Taschereau and Patterson, all of whom unanimously decided the Manitoba School Act to be *ultra vires*, and that the two By-Laws passed by the authority of that Act are illegal and ought to be set aside, and the appeal allowed with costs.

After this the Court of Queen's Bench appear to have reversed their former opinion by quashing By-Law No. 714 of the City of Winnipeg for levying for school expenditure upon members of the Church of England, as they claimed that it was a similar case to that in the appeal on behalf of the Roman Catholics—"Barrett vs. Winnipeg."

The City of Winnipeg afterwards appealed to her Majesty the Queen in Council, composed of Lords Watson, Macnaghten, Harmer, Hobhouse, Morris and Shand. After patiently hearing the arguments for and against the appeal of the City of Winnipeg, they came to the conclusion that the case is "beset with difficulties," but "in its legal aspect" they decided to reverse the order of the Supreme Court of Canada with costs, and to restore the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba.

Thus, these Law Lords, who know little or nothing of the real merits of the situation, over-ride the unanimous decision of our Canadian Supreme Court; and, strange to say, that Court reversed its former decision by three against and two for that judgment. A further appeal lies for the Catholic minority to have their grievance once more laid before the Privy Council of England, which, if done, it is to be hoped the Law Lords will better understand its true merits, as it was truly stated by Judge Taschereau that the Manitoba law amounted to "the confiscation in certain cases for the benefit of the free schools of educational establishments belonging to the Catholic minority."

We have no desire to be disrespectful to our law authorities, for they are honourable men, but we are forced to the conclusion that there is a remarkable difference in their decisions on the Manitoba School case, from start to finish; and, hoping for the best, we say: "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!*"

## Mr. Rider Haggard.

In Rider Haggard's last novel, *Montezuma's Daughter*, which first appeared in the *Graphic*, and which is now published in book form, this popular novelist lent his name to the long exploded fable of an immured nun. While the hero is practising as a physician there comes to him one night a strange lady who, drawing aside a dark cloak, reveals "the robes of a nun." She is on an errand of mercy—to obtain "a poison of the deadliest," the purpose of which she explains. "In our convent there dies to-night a woman young and fair, almost a girl indeed, who has broken the vows she took. She dies to-night with her babe—thus, O God, thus! by being built alive into the foundations of the house she has disgraced." It is the Abbess who speaks these words, and who, "by secret influence" and in return for "her faithful services to the church," has obtained "much of mercy" for the erring one—to administer poison to her and her babe. "I may do this, and yet have no sin in my soul. I have my pardon under seal. Help me, then, to be an innocent murderess, and to save this sinner from the last agonies on earth."

It is useless to follow the gross details of this offensive melodramatic scene. But it goes on to tell how "mason monks" mixed a heap of burning lime, and how "a black-robed, keen-eyed priest came to the victim and holding the cross before her face began to mutter I know not what. She thrust the crucifix aside, and said: 'I shall not be shriven by such as you. I take my sins to God and not to you—you who do murder in the name of Christ.'

"The fanatic heard and a fury took him.

"Then go unshriven down to — you —!"

If that is not enough to suit the taste and prejudice of the "vulgus profanum" it is useless for others to try. It is ahead of dime novel style. Mr. Haggard appends the following note:

"Lest such cruelty should seem impossible and unprecedented, the writer may mention that in the museum of the city of Mexico he has seen the desiccated body of a young woman who was found immured in the wall of a religious building. With it is the body of an infant. Although the exact cause of her execution remains a matter of conjecture, there can be no doubt as to the manner of her death, for, in addition to other evidences, the marks of the rope with which her limbs were bound in life are still distinctly visible. Such in those days were the mercuries of religion."

The Catholic subscribers of the *Graphic* bore the insult with a meekness which is hardly commendable; but the challenge did not pass unaccepted. A Jesuit Father—these Jesuits are everywhere—wrote an article in the *Month* making mince-meat of Mr. Haggard's pretensions. A correspondence also followed between the novelist and the Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, which simply elicited the acknowledgment from Mr. Haggard that the immuring of nuns was rarer than he supposed. He could bring no historical case—he had merely seen in the the museum in Mexico the remains of a woman and infant who were said to have died that way. There was no verification, no official document testifying to the fact. The bodies were alleged to have been

found immured in a religious house; and the proof is, that Mr. Haggard had seen the skeletons.

One gentleman who had resided several years in Mexico gives the most likely explanation. "Until quite recently (namely, till 1870), everyone who died in Mexico was buried or walled up in a masonry tomb." This was simply because the ground in the valley of Mexico, on which the city is built, is so saturated with water that if a grave were opened, even to a depth of three feet, it would have a layer of water at the bottom almost before the body could be laid in it." The cemeteries are collections of niches. In religious houses the dead were almost invariably disposed of in that way.

For a long time abler writers than Mr. Haggard have striven to discover an immured nun and have failed most miserably. And he would have done his reputation as antiquarian and novelist, more good had he not taken hearsay as historical evidence, and had he not drawn such a false picture—a picture which brands him the slave of nursery stories, and depraved, vulgar taste.

## The New P. P. A. Principles.

We are treated to another dose of P.P.A. principles which savour more of Judaic intolerance than Christian forbearance. It seems that those already advanced were not strong enough to suit the taste of the more selfish and more zealous. The oath as finally adopted reads.

"I do most solemnly promise and swear that I will not allow anyone a member of a Roman Catholic Church to become a member of this order, I knowing him to be such; that I will use my influence to promote the interest of all Protestants everywhere in the world; that I will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if I can procure the services of a Protestant; that I will not aid in building or in maintaining by any resources any Roman Catholic church or institution of their sect or creed whatsoever, but will do all in my power to retard and break down the power of the Pope; that I will not enter into any controversy with a Roman Catholic upon the subject of this order, nor will I enter into any agreement with a Roman Catholic to strike or create a disturbance, whereby the Roman Catholic employees may undermine and substitute the Protestants; that in all grievances I will seek only Protestants, and counsel with them, to the exclusion of all Roman Catholics, and will not make known to them anything of any nature matured at such conferences; that I will not countenance the nomination, in any caucus or convention, of a Roman Catholic, for any office in the gift of the Canadian people, and that I will not vote for, nor counsel others to vote for any Roman Catholic, but will vote only for a Protestant; that I will endeavor at all times to place the political positions of this Government in the hands of Protestants. (Repeat.) To all of which I do most solemnly promise and swear. So help me God. Amen."

Candidates further obliged themselves not to associate in any way with Catholics. This trouble might be saved them if they would merely make themselves known: our people would gladly give them a wide berth. An additional promise was inserted in the first oath administered to the candidate, the observance of which goes so far as to prohibit a member from walking down street with a Catholic or from going into a store of one. Can passion and bigotry go farther?

## Separate Schools.

There is nothing like a little opposition. It acts with all the powers of a charm. Here we have the P.P.A. howling with rage against the Separate Schools, and the system stands at attention and steps forward with vigor developed by the hate of our enemies.

To the East we have the valiant Archbishop of Kingston turning a school on Howe Island into a Separate School. This was a clear case of

principle. Catholics sometimes make this mistake in sections which are so far as population goes altogether Catholic. The law requires the textbooks of public schools to be of a certain character. This character is agnostic; it ignores religion altogether. For a Separate School to use these books is a mockery. Better throw off the mask. A section of Catholics are just as much obliged to real Separate Schools as a province. Acting therefore upon this principle—the only one upon which a Catholic prelate could stand—his Grace Archbishop Cleary insisted upon the Howe Island School being turned into a Separate School. It was, we repeat, the assertion of a principle, not the tyranny of a majority of Catholics over a minority of Protestants; although this would only be using their own weapons.

To the West, we have, according to the *Sarnia Observer*, the Catholics of Petrolia deciding to establish one or more Separate Schools. Why? Because they cannot stand the insults which are heaped upon their children, so that attendance at Public Schools is intolerable. That is the reason. And that is not peculiar to Petrolia. Ask any fair minded parent of Toronto what idea is instilled into his children about Catholics in the Public Schools of the city. They will tell you a tale which is enough to make earnest men think and the faint hearted tremble.

## The Venerable Joan of Arc.

The decree of the Supreme Pontiff ordering the veneration of Joan of Arc and the further proceedings of her cause of beatification recalls the memory of one of the most remarkable figures of history. It does more. It puts her in her right place in history; for no one can deny that the peasant girl who saved her country and was put to death through rage and superstition carved out a high niche by her courage, her piety and her many virtues.

Born at Domremy, a small village partly in Champagne and partly in Lorraine, A.D., 1411, she grew up in simplicity under the training of a pious mother. A prophecy of Merlin, that the calamities of France were to be removed by a chaste virgin, fixed itself in the mind of Joan that she was the one called by God; and when friends besought her not to enter upon her task—"There is," she used to say, "no help for France but in me. I would rather spin by the side of my poor mother, but I must go. My Lord calls me." She succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Dauphin Charles. In less than eleven days this village maiden and child of seventeen wrung from the foes of France the fruits of eleven years of conquest. The end came, when she was taken prisoner and fraud and ignorance allied themselves against her, and consigned her to the stake. But even here she is more impressive with the word of pardon for her enemies upon her lips, clasping her crucifix, than when she bore that same crucifix in triumph as she entered Orleans. England and France both rejoice at the well deserved honor which the venerable Joan of Arc has received at the hands of Leo XIII, and France has another reason for being grateful to the Holy Father.

The *Hamilton Spectator* gravely informs its readers:

"The United States Treasury Department is advised that the Court of Appeals has decided that holy waters, as used in the Church, are entitled to free entry as wafers unmedicated."

It might be a typographical error and should read "waters medicated." Even so, the paragraph would have been better if any Catholic school boy had revised it before it appeared.

## A Timely Speech.

Few speeches have ever been delivered in Toronto more opportunely than was that given by the Hon. J. G. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, who addressed a large audience on Monday evening, Feb. 10th. A Protestant representing a Catholic constituency, he spoke not as representative of the Quebec minority, but as a well qualified witness. The various points touched upon were: 1st. The Protestant minority and office; 2ndly. The question of religious rights, more particularly referring to Mr. Papineau; 3rdly. The non-interference with religion; 4thly. Legal matters; and 5thly. The Jesuits' Estate Bill.

Upon all these points Mr. Joly made an admirable defence of the spirit of justice and fair play which animates the majority of Quebec. Upon the second he showed clearly the hollowness of those who object to the payment of the clergy in Quebec:

"The minority, in fact, does not scruple to find fault with the religion of the majority, and to pity that majority; would like to remedy the present state of things, and is quite willing to relieve the French-Canadians from many abuses, the weight of which they themselves do not feel. But what could they do if they deprived the French-Canadians of the religion in which they were brought up? He shuddered to think of the results of such an event. The Protestants showed great grief at the sight of the clergy supported by tithes, and the farmers paying 1/20th of their products to the priest. For his part, he thought that the fairest way of supporting a clergy, and was acquainted with Protestant clergymen who would be very glad to be so supported. He thought it the fairest of all systems, that when the Almighty sends plentiful harvests His priest benefits by Divine bounty, and when the crop is poor the priest also suffers. It was perfectly right to associate the clergy with the farmers' welfare. And it is one of the most beautiful features of the character of the simple French-Canadian farmer to see the honesty and faithfulness with which he discharges his duty to his church. But, though the Protestants pity the Roman Catholics for that, yet the Roman Catholics do not interfere with the manner in which they pay their clergy—or rather with the manner in which they do not pay them. The Roman Catholics do not interfere with the church-building of the Protestants; and, while the Protestants attribute much of the poverty of the Roman Catholics to their habit of church-building, the poverty of the Protestant farmer was never attributed to his church building. In point of fact, the Protestant church is usually the worst building in the district. There is a feeling which does honor to the habitant, and that is his pride in his church. There is very little ornament in his own house, but all his ambition is to decorate his church and to make it a monument worthy of his God. If those present could but see how he enjoys this they would say that the money thus spent was well laid out. And as to the assertion that the farmers are bled to build churches, it must be remembered that new churches are not built every year."

Turning to the Jesuits' Estates Bill he said:

"The greatest objection made to the Jesuit estates bill was that it had set aside the authority of her Majesty, and substituted the authority of the Pope therefor. In the long preamble the whole case was laid out, but in the practical preamble the authority of the Pope was not substituted for that of her Majesty. In the agitation that took place at the time it was said that the sacred rights of her Majesty had been ignored, and that the power of the Pope had been recognized instead. Now, in the whole body of the bill there was not one word of the Pope or the Holy See, or anything of that kind. It might be asked why had the name of the Pope appeared in the preamble of the bill? He would appeal to any lawyer to know if he wanted to wind up any company, to make any arrangement, to settle any claim whatever by legislation, would it not be indispensable that there should be stated the rights of both parties, and especially that it should be provided that the authority to approve or sanction the agreement should be stated?"

"If I had been in the House when this bill was passed," declared Mr. Joly, "I as a Protestant, would have insisted upon having the name of the Pope in it, and his approval of it, so that the claim should not have been made a second time. I should have said that it was indispensable that the Pope's name should be placed in the bill."

Weekly Retrospect.

It may seem very much like sounding our trumpet, when we speak of the necessity of a Catholic paper in our households to promulgate Catholic ideas. Some of our people claim they get all the Catholic news in the daily papers. They may get Catholic news, but is it always reliable? A strange mixture it is, of truth and fiction and very often flights of imagination on the part of reporters too. Only recently a report in one of Toronto's dailies of a sermon by our Venerable Archbishop had to be contradicted. If all Catholics would patronize their representative papers, they would know what is going on in the Catholic world, as well as, what is happening nearer home. Again we must have a Catholic voice that can be heard in these days, when unscrupulous people are doing their best to hound everything pertaining to Catholicism. We beg our Catholic friends to do all in their power to assist us, we on our part will do all in ours to give the readers the best Catholic opinions on all current subjects.

Another rather serious question for our young people is the want of a greater diffusion of Catholic literature. Remarks are often passed among Catholics, "we really have no good Catholic writers," the fact of the matter is, we have many good Catholic authors of whom we may be justly proud, but who are not known to the fashionable world, which revels in such literature as Rider Haggard, or the Duchess has produced. In our next issue we will have another of Maurice Egan's interesting "Chat about Books," which is confined to Catholic authors. What a lonely world it would be if it were not for books, they are our friends, some we love more than others, and some we feel utterly indifferent to, while others, if we knew, we would almost hate them. Macaulay once said, and it would bear repeating here, "I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books than a king who did not love reading."

We saw the following beautiful words quoted recently: "In each of us lurks some vein of true genius. Though sometimes so slight that, in the gloom of unappreciation, or in the glory of a greater light it is not seen—the golden thread is sure to be there."

The death has been announced of the American novelist, Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, at Venice, Italy. Miss Woolson wrote several stories for Harper's Monthly, among them were "Anne" and "Jupiter Lights," the latter would be enjoyed by anyone who was familiar with Mackinac and the surrounding islands. She was a grand-niece of James Fenimore Cooper, whose romances are still enjoyed.

Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," when he was asked recently to write a "New Year's Message" for an American periodical, refused quite curtly saying that, "as all the magazines had refused his story 'Perlycross,' he did not feel inclined to duck his head to Americans."

In a recent number of Harper's Bazar, the following pretty costume is described: "Navy blue cloth and black moire combined make a very stylish costume. The corsage has large revers of black moire slightly draped at the top, and bordered with fur. A collar and plastron are striped with fancy galloon. A small pelerine of moire edged with fur crosses the back. Large drooping sleeves of cloth have cuffs of moire banded with fur. A round belt of satin ends in a small bow on the left. A long outskirt is trimmed with three rows of galloon and is draped by a band ornamented with galloon and fur. An underkirt of pleated black moire is disclosed on the left side. A

small toque edged with fur has a miniature head of the animal, and is trimmed with green faille and a bunch of violets falling on the hair.

The Last Rites on the Street.

A very unusual and dramatic scene was witnessed at Eighty-fourth street and Third avenue, New York, one Sunday afternoon. An old man dying in a bootblack's chair surrounded by scores of curious people. Bending over him was a tall man wearing the stole of the Roman Catholic church, administering the last rites.

The dying man was Thomas Judge, an old fireman, who for many years was captain of Engine No. 15. He had been residing with his daughter in East Eighty-second street near Second avenue, and for months he had been a daily visitor at the house of Eugene No. 22, in East Eighty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, where he spent the time in talking over fire matters with Captain Connahan and the mon. Mr. Judge, as usual, visited the engine house on Sunday, and while returning home, shortly after 1 p. m., was stricken with apoplexy. Several men placed him in a bootblack's chair. Policeman John Smith, of the East Eighty-eighth street station, telegraphed to Police Headquarters to send word to the Presbyterian Hospital to send an ambulance. This took time, and as the old man seemed to be dying the crowd grew angry. Word was sent to Father McKinnon, of St. Lawrence's church in Eighty fourth street and Park avenue, who, donning his stole, hurried to the dying man's side, where he administered the rites of the church.

By this time the crowd around the dying man had increased ten-fold. The stairs and platform of the elevated railway station were lined with people. Finally Captain Connahan sent a call for an ambulance from a fire-alarm box. This ambulance is only sent out when ambulances are needed at fires. In less than five minutes an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital arrived. But the old man died shortly after he reached the hospital.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

**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. F. M. Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876 and is under his direction by the  
**KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.**

**LISTEN!**  
**M. J. CROTTIE,**

838 and 844 YONGE STREET,  
Can sell you  
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS  
Men's Furnishings, Hats and  
Caps, Ties, Shirts,  
and Cuffs,  
As cheap as any other store in the city.  
Call and be convinced. Our stock is  
always well assorted.  
**M. J. CROTTIE,**  
838 and 844 Yonge st.,  
(The Beaver.) North Toronto,  
TELEPHONE 5367.

**JOHN LABATT'S ALE AND STOUT**  
EIGHT MEDALS, TEN DIPLOMAS.  
The most wholesome of beverages. Always the same, sound and palatable. ASK FOR THEM.  
**JAS. GOOD & Co.**  
Solo Agents for Toronto.

**THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY**

LIMITED.  
(ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.)

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. Subscribed Capital, \$1,750,000

OFFICE---No. 78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

**DIRECTORS:**

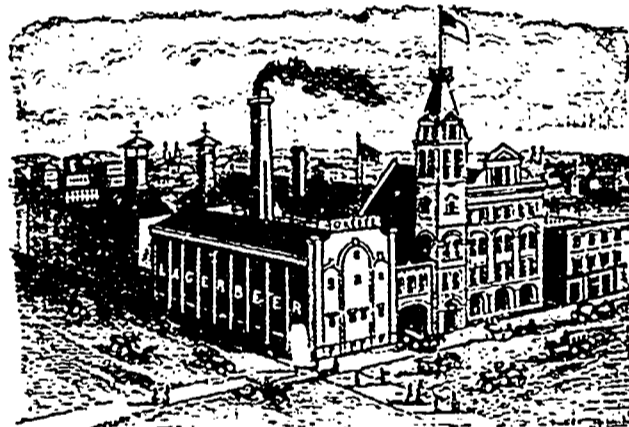
HON. FRANK SMITH, SENATOR, *President.*  
EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., *Vice President.*  
JOHN FOY, Esq. WM. T. KIELY, Esq. EDWARD STOCK, Esq.  
JAMES J. FOY, Esq., *Solicitor.*

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

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

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

**JAMES MASON,** - - - **Manager.**



**THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO.**

OF TORONTO LIMITED

EUGENE O'KEEFE  
Pres. and ger.  
WIDMER HAWKE  
Vice-Pr. and  
Asst. Mgr

**SPECIALTIES**—English and Bavarian Ales, in wood and bottle. XXXX Porter, Gold Label, in Bottle. Pilsener Lager, equal to the imported.

**P. BURNS & CO.**

1856. ONLY IMPORTERS OF 1898.  
**Celebrated Scranton Coal and Best Steam Coal**  
**IN THE MARKET.**  
HEAD OFFICE—88 King street East.  
BRANCHES—540 Queen street West, and 389 Yonge street.

SEE **UNCONDITIONAL**  
THE **NEW ACCUMULATIVE POLICY**  
ISSUED BY THE

**Confederation Life Association**  
OF TORONTO

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS from the date of issue.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.

Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office or any of the Company's Agents.

**W. O. MACDONALD,** ACTUARY. **J. K. MACDONALD,** MANAGING DIRECTOR.

**M. MORAN,**  
House and Sign Painter, Etc.,  
Painters, Grainers, etc.  
Send for Circular  
sample, etc. of free  
claim and quick painting done with my new Pat'd Metallic  
Graining Tools. M. MORAN, 115 Jarvis St., TORONTO, Ont.  
Agent for J. J. CALLOW.

**TORONTO CARRIAGE WORKS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CARRIAGES & WAGGONS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
**CULLERTON & MCGRAW**  
29 and 31 AGNES STREET, TORONTO.  
Repairing and Re-painting a specialty.  
Moderate prices. 19-1y



SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

MitCare.

A few days ago, a deputation of the parishioners of Rathfarnham, and of the personal friends of the esteemed parish priest of Castledermot, Rev. M. Walsh, waited on the Rev. gentleman, at Mr. Joseph Moonoy's residence, Carbra Lodge, and presented him with an illuminated address of congratulation on his promotion to the pastoral charge of Castledermot.

Kilkenny.

In Kilkenny, on Jan. 29th, the election of a Municipal Councillor for St. Canice's Ward took place. There were only two candidates in the field. Alderman O'Byrne presided. Mr. Nowlan had as agents—Mr. John Carrigan, Councillors George Stallard and Jos. Purcell; while Mr. Murphy's candidature was assisted by Major O'Leary, J. P.; Mr. T. W. O'Hanrahan, J.P.; and by Mr. Walsh, as agent. Out of 139 votes on the register, 111 were polled. At the close the result was announced as follows:—Mr. Nowlan, 63 votes; for Mr. Murphy, 49. Mr. Nowlan was accordingly declared elected.

King's County.

James Perry Goodbody, of Inchmore House, Clara, has been appointed High Sheriff of King's County for 1894.

Leitrim.

Gilbert King, jun., Esq., Jamestown, Drumans, has been appointed High Sheriff of Leitrim, for 1894.

Viscount Southwell, of Rostrevor House, Ramsgate, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Leitrim.

Limerick.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Arthur C. Liffan, Cloverfield, Pallasgreen, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Limerick.

Sergeant Forbes, of Williamst., Limerick, has been transferred to Tipperary. The sergeant had been for five years in Limerick, previous to which he had been a considerable time in Rathkeale.

The Most Rev. Doctor O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, has appointed the Very Rev. Michael Donor, President of the Diocesan College, to be Parish Priest of Shanagolden, in succession to the Very Rev. John Mulqueen, deceased.

At the quarterly examinations, in Edinburgh, for the triple qualifications of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, the following were successful in the second examinations.—Walter Raleigh, Limerick; Denis Fitzgerald O'Kelly, County Limerick; and in the final examinations, John Edmund Foley, Co. Clare.

Louth.

Mr. James Connolly, Rissanmore, Hackball's Cross, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Louth.

Mr. Thomas J. Byrne, Exchange Buildings, Dundalk, has been sworn in Under Sheriff for Louth; and Mr. W. R. Rogers, for Francis street, Dundalk, and 32 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin, has been appointed Returning Officer.

Mayo.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 28th, a startling discovery was made in Ardara when it became known that a girl named Murray had died suddenly. She had been to confession the night previous and was fully prepared for Holy Communion next morning; but Providence decreed otherwise.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has made the following changes.—Father O'Connor, P.P., from Achill to Kiltullagh, to succeed the Very Rev. Canon O'Dwyer, who has been transferred to Danmore; and the Rev. J. P. Connolly, C.C., has been promoted from the curacy of Crossboyno to the pastoral charge of Achill.

Railway communication has been at last established with Newport. On February 1st, for the first time, a train for passenger traffic ran over the new line; and henceforth there will be two trains daily, each way, which are timed to suit the arrival and departure of the principal trains to and from Westport on the up-line. The engine with which the Newport branch will be worked is not inappropriately named "Achill," a new departure in which is the "cab," which affords very necessary protection to the driver and fireman against the inclemency of the weather.

Meath.

Mr. Thomas Boylan, of Hilltown, Drogheda, High Sheriff of Meath, has re-appointed Mr. Joseph Lowry, of Bachelor's Lodge, Navan, his Under Sheriff, and appointed Mr. Joseph Trevor Lowry, 16 Dame street, Dublin, and Kells, Sheriff's Returning Officer.

A few weeks ago a young man named Garrigan, aged 22, living at Ballinacree, near Oldcastle, was supposed to have died. He had been ailing for some time, and after his supposed demise, the usual "wake" preparatory to the burial was begun, and the neighbors were arriving at the house to share in the night watches by the bedside of the dead. The wake went on for some hours, when suddenly, to the consternation of the timid, and to the surprise of all, signs of returning animation were observed in the apparently lifeless body. The young man, robed in his grave clothes, began to move and to breathe,

and five minutes later all fears and doubts were dispelled when it became clear to everybody that the man was really alive, and just recovering from a trance. The occurrence created no small amount of excitement and wonder in the district, and they who were witnesses of it felt bewildered by its strangeness.

Monaghan.

The "month's mind" of the late Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, was celebrated on Jan. 30th, in St. Macartan's Cathedral, Monaghan. The ceremonies included the Solemn Office for the Dead, a Requiem High Mass, and an eloquent panegyric, which was pronounced by the Very Rev. Dr. Owens, of Maynooth College. His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided, and the Bishops of Meath, Ardagh, Raphoe, Derry, Down and Connor, Drogheda, and Kilmore, were also present. There was a large attendance of clergy and laity.

Monaghan.

The Month's Mind of the late Rev. B. J. Smyth, Drum, Athlone, was celebrated in the parish church of his native town, Strokestown, on Tuesday, Jan. 30th, in presence of a large congregation of sympathizing friends. Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, presided at the Office and Solemn Requiem Mass. The chanters at the Office were Rev. J. Maher, P.P., Kilglass; and Rev. B. J. Donnellan, C.C., Caltra. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. P. Lynch, C.C., Lanesboro; assisted by Rev. George Coyle, P.P., Ballinabegish; and Rev. M. McCluan, C.C., Correlot, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. P. Hughes, C.C., Strokestown, was master of ceremonies.

Tipperary.

Hospital Sergeant Alexander Trimble, belonging to the 16th Royal Irish Hussars, who was apprehended for drunkenness, on January 29th, committed suicide next morning by taking poison at Cahir Barracks. His room was next to the surgery, and it is thought that he gained an entrance to the latter and thus secured the means of self-destruction.

On January 29th, at the Presentation Convent, Dangarvan. Miss Ellie Ryan, of New Inn, County Tipperary, having term instated her novitiate, was received a member of the community, as Sister Mary Columba. After the imposing ceremony of the Reception, a sumptuous *dejeuner* was prepared for the friends and relatives of the religious by the good Nuns of the Convent.

Tyrone.

Mr. John Herdman, Carrickleo, Strabane, has been appointed High Sheriff of Tyrone for the present year.

At the final examination for solicitors' apprentices, recently held at the Solicitors' Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, Mr. George M. Meares, of the Manso, Stewartstown, passed successfully, having obtained fourth place out of a long list of candidates, and being awarded a special certificate by the Court of Examiners, for superior answering.

In the Court of Chancery, Dublin, on Jan. 30th, a verdict of £200 damages was awarded to Miss Jane Johnson, a farmer's daughter, of Derrybush, Co. Tyrone, for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was Mr. Isaac Thompson, provision merchant, Cookstown. An amusing feature in the case was the fact that a number of Mr. Thompson's "love-letters" were written with a typewriter.

Waterford.

The body of a sailor named John Noonan, of 4 Nicholas Church street, Cork, who had for several days been missing, was found, on January 23d, on the strand close to the ferry slip, at Dangarvan. The deceased came from Cork on the steamer *Louise*, and was last seen at close on eleven o'clock on the night of January 11th. A sailor's cap was found a few days after, which is believed to have belonged to him.

Wexford.

The death, at the age of 23 years, is announced of the Rev. Michael McGrath, of Ballygarret, County Wexford. A few weeks ago Rev. Mr. McGrath, in company with another County Wexford student, Rev. Mr. Clonoy, Old Ross, had received Minor Orders, in the Collegio de Nobles Irlandes, Salamanca, Spain, and the announcement of his death coming so soon after is particularly sad. He died on January 23d, after a short illness of seven days. The Spanish medical men attributed his death to over-study, which brought on a complication of diseases. His interment took place in the college grounds at Salamanca, and was attended by all the dignitaries and students of that famous seat of learning.

Wicklow.

Addressing the Grand Jury of Wicklow, at the Quarter Sessions, on January 26th, Judge Kane congratulated them on the scarcity of crime in the county. There was, he said, only one case to go before them, and that was of the most ordinary character—a charge of larceny.

"I've tried all sorts of blood-purifiers," said an old lady to a cutter, "and you can't persuade me that any other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand.

Miscellaneous.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

Ideas are the great exemplars of the world. Inasmuch as men and women have high ideals, inasmuch have they lived up to them inasmuch have they been great, inasmuch have they been good, inasmuch have they been glorious.

We shall be tried by that which we have known and done, and when we shall be compelled to lay our hand upon our mouth and to confess that in all our life we never did evil, in thought, word, or deed, but we might have refrained from doing it, and might have done good instead if we had the will that every act was an irrational and immoral abuse of our will.

Youth is the time to teach your children habits of industry. Never encourage idleness or sloth in the young. A lazy boy or girl should have their laziness drummed out of them even if you should exercise yourself mildly and judiciously, as Solomon directs. When the lazy youngster comes to maturity, it will have that inborn feeling of being tired, which will make all its days a reproach, and of which you the fond parent, will be largely to blame. If you inculcate habits of industry in the children do not be afraid they will think you cruel. The day will come when your ashes will be blest by them for doing your duty.



Father Mollinger's  
Great Remedies  
Conquer Disease

Catarrah Cure..... \$1.00  
Cure for Epilepsy and St. Vitus Dance... 1.00  
Indigestion and Liver Complaints... 1.00  
Rheumatism Cure (three separate prescriptions combined)... 2.50  
Blood Tea, for constipation and purifying the blood..... .25  
None genuine without my name on each package:  
A. F. SAWHILL, Allegheny, Pa.  
For sale by all druggists.

LYMAN, KNOX & Co.,  
Wholesale Agents, Montreal and Toronto.

**LEMAITRE'S PHARMACY,**  
256 QUEEN STREET WEST,  
Directly opposite Fire Hall.  
Headquarters for Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations and Family Medicines.  
ALSO SICK ROOM, NURSERY & TOILET REQUISITES.  
Liberal discount to Religious Communities.  
PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.  
Postal and Telephone orders receive immediate attention.  
E. G. LEMAITRE.

**Toronto Savings & Loan Co.**  
10 KING ST. WEST.

Subscribed Capital, - - \$1,000,000  
Paid up Capital, - - - - 600,000  
Reserve Fund, - - - - - 100,000

FOUR PER CENT. Interest allowed on deposits from day put in to day withdrawn. Special interest arrangements made for amounts placed for one year or more.  
Money to lend on Mortgages, Bonds and Marketable Stocks.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, A. F. ANES,  
President. Manager.

**THE COAL SAVING & SMOKE CONSUMING CO., LTD.**

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.  
8 C. Co. (Trade) (394) Mark Compound.  
Patented Feb. 23rd, 1891. Dominion Charter  
Capital \$50,000.  
Never before on the market. We guarantee to save from 15 to 40 per cent. of your coal bill. The greatest discovery of the age. No change in grades or stores. Nothing deleterious to iron. Preserves grades and stores. Makes them last longer. No clinkers. No gas. No smoke. Purely chemical.  
DIRECTORS:  
PRESIDENT—Wm. Angus, Manufacturer, Montreal, Que.  
SECRETARY—TRANSCUR—T. H. Turton, Agent, Montreal, Que.  
Manufacturers should write for particulars.  
ARTHUR & FLENN, Agents, Ont.  
416 St. Paul St. Montreal, Que. | 36 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

**EMPRESS HOTEL**

339 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
Corn. Gould Street TORONTO.  
TERMS: \$1.00 & \$1.50 per day.  
Street Cars from Union Station pass every 3 minutes.  
R. DISETTE, Proprietor.  
Telephone 2272.

**IMPERIAL**  
Cream Tartar  
**BAKING POWDER**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.  
E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of February, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE	DUE.		CLOSE	DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
G. T. R. East	6.15	7.20		7.15	10.49	
O. and Q. Railway	7.45	8.00		7.35	7.40	
G. T. R. West	7.30	3.25		12.40pm	8.60	
N. and N. W.	7.30	4.20		10.05	8.10	
T. G. and B.	7.00	4.30		10.55	8.50	
Midland	7.00	3.35		12.30pm	9.30	
C. V. R.	7.00	3.00		12.15pm	6.50	
G. W. R.		a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
		noon		9.00	2.00	
		2.00		10.30	7.30	
		6.15		4.00	10.30	8.20
		10.00				
U. S. N. Y.	6.15	12.00		n 9.00	5.45	
		4.00		10.30	11pm	
U.S. West'n States	6.15	12 n.		9.00	8.20	
		10.30				

English mails close on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for February: 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 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. PATTERSON, P.M.

**BOOK BINDING.**

Magazines, Music, Hymnals and Law Books Re-Bound.

**BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY.**

All kinds of Account Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern.

**PAPER RULERS, Etc., Etc.**

WE MANUFACTURE THE

**BEST LETTER BOOKS in the Market.**

**LAWSON & WILSON,**

44 and 46 LOMBARD ST  
Telephone 2100.



**TENDERS.**

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 19th March, 1894, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1895, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED,  
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, January, 1894.

**F. ROSAR, UNDERTAKER,**  
210 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.  
Telephone 1004.

## Mizpah.

Go thou thy way, and I go mine;  
 Apart, yet not afar;  
 Only a thin veil hangs between  
 The pathways where we are.  
 And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me"—  
 This is my prayer,  
 He looks thy way, He looketh mine,  
 And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,  
 Or which way mine may be;  
 If mine will lead through parching sands,  
 And thine beside the sea;  
 Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,  
 So never fear,  
 He holds thy hand, He aspen mine,  
 And keeps us near.

Should wealth and fame, perchance, be thine,  
 And my lot lowly be;  
 Or you be sad and sorrowful,  
 And glory be for me,  
 Yet God keep watch 'tween thee and me;  
 Both be His care,  
 One arm 'round thee and one 'round me  
 Will keep us near.

I sigh, sometimes, to see thy face,  
 But since this may not be,  
 I'll leave thee to the care of Him  
 Who cares for thee and me,  
 "I'll keep you both beneath my wings"—  
 This comforts, dear,  
 One wing o'er thee and one o'er me:  
 So are we near.

And though our paths be separate,  
 And thy way is not mine,  
 Yet coming to the mercy seat,  
 My soul will meet with thine,  
 And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me,"  
 I'll whisper there,  
 He bleaseth thee, He bleaseth me,  
 And we are near.

## Selected Receipts.

**OHIO CATSUP.**—Three dozen cucumbers, eight onions, chopped fine; sprinkle with half pint of salt, place hem in a colander and let them drain or eight hours; add one teacupful of mustard seed, one-half cup of pepper-put all in a jar and cover with vinegar.

**FLANNEL CAKES.**—Twelve ounces of flour, one quart of milk, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix the baking powder, salt and milk as will make a stiff batter. Beat it smooth, adding the remainder of the milk and the eggs, well beaten. Bake on a griddle.

**SCALLOPED CAULIFLOWER.**—This dish may be prepared with cold boiled cauliflower. Break the cauliflower apart, butter a scallop dish or shallow pudding dish; put in a layer of cauliflower, moisten with cream sauce, and sprinkle over a little grated cheese. Put in another layer of the ingredients, until the dish is full, cover with buttered bread-crumbs and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

**RICE WITH FIGS.**—Boil one cup rice in two cups water for half an hour; and half a teaspoonful salt; pour into a colander, if the water is not all cooked out, let it drain; set it in the oven until the rice is white and dry and then set it in a steamer. Chop half a pound of figs fine and stir into the rice; cover and steam twenty minutes; serve hot with a bowl of cream to which has been added four tablespoonfuls of sugar.

## Legend of an Irish Lake.

In County Antrim there lies Lough Neag, one of the largest and most beautiful bodies of water in Ireland. The waters of the lake are transparently blue, and even small pebbles on the bottom can be seen at a considerable depth. Near the southern end a survey of the bottom discloses how stones laid in order, and careful observations have traced the regular walls of a structure of considerable dimensions. Tradition says it was a castle, surrounded by the usual village, and accounts for its destruction by the lake in this wise: In ancient times the castle was owned by an Irish chief named Shane O'Donovan, noted for his bad traits of character, being merciless in war, tyrannical in peace, feared by his neighbors, hated by his dependents, and detested by everybody for his inhospitality and want of

charity. His castle then stood by the bank of the lake, on an elevated promontory, almost an island, being joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, very little above the water level.

By chance there came into that part of Ireland an angel who had been sent from heaven to observe the people and note their piety. In the garb and likeness of a man, weary and footsore with travel, the angel spied the castle from the hills above the lake, came down, and boldly applied for a night's lodging. Not only was his request refused, "but the uncivil Shane O'Donovan set on his dogs to bite him." The angel turned away, but no sooner had he left the castle gate than the villagers ran 'round him and a contest ensued as to which of them should entertain the traveler. He made his choice, going to the house of a cobbler who was "so poor that he had but one potato, and when he wanted another he broke one in two." The heavenly visitor shared the cobbler's potato and slept on the cobbler's floor, "puttin' his feet into the fire to keep them warm;" but at daylight he rose, and calling the inhabitants of the village, led them out, across the isthmus, to a hill near by, and bid them look back. They did so, beholding the castle and promontory separated from the mainland and beginning to subside into the lake. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the castle sank, while the waters rose around, but stood like a wall on every side of the castle, not wetting a stone from turret to foundation. At length the wall of water was higher than the battlements, the angel waved his hand, the waves rushed over the castle and its sleeping inmates, and the O'Donovan inhospitality was punished. The angel pointed to a spot near by, told the villager to build and prosper there; then as the awe-stricken peasants knelt before him, his clothing became white and shining, wings appeared on his shoulders, he rose into the air and vanished from their sight.

## As We Forgive.

St. Jane Frances once likened a poor man who was begging to the Lord when he said, "The Son of Man hath nowhere to lay his head," and said, "If I did not love the poor I should feel as if I had left off loving God."

Per charity and pity were keenly aroused during the terrible famine of 1601 in France. She gave out that every day bread and scup in certain rations should be given in the courtyard, to each family around them a ration; and the peasant population came to Bourbilly for these supplies from nearly twenty miles round.

A second gateway was made in the courtyard at that time, that those who came and those who went might be divided. But even this wise precaution was neutralized by some of these poor famishing creatures, who devoured their portion behind the walls, and going around came back again to receive a second.

When this was found out Jane could not make up her mind to have them rebuked or punished, making use of those touching words which have so often been repeated by those who have been defrauded in applications of charity:

"O my God! I am a beggar every moment at the door of thy mercy, and what should I say if I were driven away by Thee after the second or third time? More than a thousand times hast thou kindly borne with my importunity, and shall not I bear with the importunity of thy creatures?"

The Sisters of Charity will open a Sanitarium in the Bahama Islands.

Evil often triumphs, but never conquers.—*Abbe Roux.*

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—*Emerson*

Mr. John Hyacinth Talbot, J.P., Castle Talbot, Blackwater, has been appointed High Sheriff of Wexford for 1894.

## A Gentleman



Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'" "In 1863, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

## AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

## Professional Cards.

## ROSS, CAMERON &amp; MALLON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

25 Bank of Commerce Building,  
 King St. West, Toronto.  
 Telephone 374.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D. M. G. Cameron,  
 Jas. W. Mallon, B.A., LL.B.

C. J. McCABE,  
BARRISTER and SOLICITOR.

Office: 69 Adelaide St. East,  
 TELEPHONE 1436. TORONTO.

Money to Loan. Conveyancing.  
 20-17 C. J. McCABE, B.A.

CAMERON & LEE,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EQUITY CHAMBERS,

COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STREETS,  
 TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICE: OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.  
 D. G. CAMERON, B.A. W. T. J. LEE, B.C.L.  
 [TELEPHONE 1583] 23-17

FOY & KELLY,  
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

OFFICES

Home Savings and Loan Co.'s Buildings,  
 50 Church Street, Toronto.  
 J. J. FOY, Q.C. H. T. KELLY

MULVEY & McBRADY,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,

Room 67, Canada Life Building,  
 46 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Telephone 706  
 THOMAS MULVEY. 17-3m L. V. McBRADY.

QUINN & HENRY,  
Barristers, - Solicitors, - &c

TORONTO, ONT

OFFICES—No. 6, MURRAY'S BUILDINGS,  
 25 ADELAIDE ST. EAST. Telephone 1182.  
 J. M. QUINN F. P. HENRY.

## Macdonell, McCarthy &amp; Boland

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

Offices—Quebec Bank Chambers,  
 No. 2 Toronto street

Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A. C. Macdonell B.C.L. W. C. McCarthy.  
 W. J. Boland.

A. J. McDONACH,  
DENTIST,

Office and Residence

274 SPADINA AVE.,

Three doors south of St. Patrick st.

Telephone 3492.

J. J. LANDY,  
Solicitor, Notary, Etc.

OFFICE: 120 YONGE STREET.  
 Room 7.

Dr. EDWIN FORSTER  
DENTIST,

OFFICE:  
 Corner Buchanan & Yonge sts. 24-y

J. J. CASSIDY, M.D.  
TORONTO.

Residence, 69 Bloor St. East  
 Office, 70 Queen St. East.  
 OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 11 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M.  
 TELEPHONE 3544.

DR. MCKENNA,  
241 SPADINA AVE  
TELEPHONE 3995. 0-6mJas. Loftus, L.D.S., D.D.S. R. J. Robins, L.D.S., D.D.S.  
DRS. LOFTUS & ROBINS,

## DENTISTS

Cor. Queen and Bathurst sts. Toronto, Ont.  
 Open at Night.

POST & HOLMES,  
ARCHITECTS.

OFFICES:

Rooms 28 and 29 Manning Arcade,  
 A. A. POST Toronto. A. W. HOLMES  
 TELEPHONE 451.

## C. P. LENNOX, L.D.S.

C. W. Lennox, D.D.S., Philadelphia

::: L. D. S., Toronto :::

C. P. LENNOX & SON.

::: Dentists :::

ROOMS A AND B, YONGE ST. ARCADE,  
 TELEPHONE 1946 ::: TORONTO

EYESIGHT PROPERLY . . .  
TESTED

## MY OPTICIAN.

159 Yonge st., Confederation Life Bldg.  
 TORONTO. 10-3m

St. Michael's  
College,

(In Affiliation with Toronto University.)

Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses.

Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tuition, \$7.50 per year. Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars, apply to

1-y REV. J. R. TEEFY, President

## COSGRAVE &amp; CO.

MALTSTERS,

Brewers and Bottlers  
TORONTO.

Are supplying the Trade with their superior

## ALES AND BROWN STOUTS,

Brewed from the finest Malt and best Bavarian Brand of Hops. They are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their purity and strengthening qualities.

Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1878. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1883.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St.  
 TELEPHONE No. 284.

CLINTON H. MENEELY - BELL -  
COMPANY

TROY, N. Y.,

Manufacture a Superior Grade of Church, Chime, and School Bells.

**Irish Monks in Switzerland.**

Under the caption of "the Monastery and Library of St. Gall," the Rev. J. F. Hogan of Maynooth gives us a very entertaining account of the manner in which the disciples of the illustrious Irish apostle, St. Gall, continued his work in Switzerland after his death and built up the famous monastery, with its valuable library, that perpetuated his name even to the present day. Father Hogan says that a number of grants of land and other gifts that were made to the Monastery of St. Gall was exceedingly great, though all were not made at once; but gradually accrued to the institution with the course of years. These possessions, were, however, turned to the best account, and he cites the testimony of the distinguished Bishop Hefele, who explains that the reason why so many churches dedicated to St. Paul are found, not alone in Switzerland, but also in Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the whole Rhineland, is because whenever the monks of the Swiss monastery received a new grant, they at once built a church and dedicated it to the memory of the sainted founder of the monastery.

The varied experiences of the monastery in the earlier years of its existence are briefly told; and much of the remainder of the paper is devoted to descriptions of some of the most illustrious of its inmates and the work which they accomplished in their day in the line of providing it with the library that constituted not the least portion of its fame. The monastery is said to have attained its greatest glory toward the close of the twelfth century, since which period it has gradually declined, until its suppression by the Government in 1806. Father Hogan declares with pride that through all the years of its existence the moral character of St. Gall was never questioned, nor the personal lives of its inmates made the subject of the slightest reproach. To-day the old monastery is used for State purposes; but the Bishop has charge of the library, with the power of appointing the librarian; and the splendid Cathedral of St. Gall, one of the most spacious and beautiful churches in Europe, still remains in Catholic possession, and, as Father Hogan well says, "what is better still, is well filled at the Masses and evening services."

He will never go to heaven who is content to go alone.

**GO TO DILL & O'HEARN,**

FOR YOUR House, Sign or Ornamental Painting, Plain or Decorative Paper Hanging.

212 QUEEN STREET WEST. TELEPHONE 1826.

**NOTICE.**

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February next, will be the last day for presenting petitions for Private Bills.

FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills.

THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, will be the last day for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly. Toronto, 15 Jan., 1894.

**The Register**

**Book and Job Printing**

**DEPARTMENT:**

Every Description of Work Neatly Executed.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Write for Prices or Telephone 489



It's a Sign of Danger, when pimples, blotches and eruptions appear on the skin, no matter how slight. It warns you that your blood isn't

pure. Heed the warning while there is yet time; clear up your system and purify the blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It rouses every organ into natural action, purifies and enriches the blood and through it cleanses and invigorates the whole system. It attacks all scrofulous, skin and scalp diseases in the right way — by purifying the blood.

The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed remedy.

In Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Bilioussness; all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

THE MAKERS of Dr. Sage's Catharrh Remedy will pay you \$500 if they can't give you a complete and permanent cure.

**NOTICE**

To the Creditors of Mary Roach, Widow, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the revised statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap 110, that all creditors of and other persons having claims against the Estate of Mary Roach late of the City of Toronto, county of York, Widow, who died on or about the 7th day of November, 1893 are hereby required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Quinn & Henry, 35 Adelaide St. East in the City of Toronto solicitors for the executor of the estate on or before the 3rd. day of March, 1894 a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them.

And further, take notice that immediately after the said First day of March 1894 the said executor will distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as has been required. And the said executor shall not be reliable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been given as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

QUINN & HENRY, 35 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated at Toronto this 8th day of February, 1894.

**REV. D. M. MIHEDI,**

Adelaide St. Baptist Church, London, Ont., certifies, "I have used the remedy known as K. D. C., and have found it to give relief when the stomach did not properly digest the food eaten."

A free sample of the K. D. C. will be forwarded to any address K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

K.D.C. Pills cure Chronic Constipation.

**MIDNIGHT ALARM.**

There are few things which cause an attentive mother more uneasiness than the croupy cough of her child at midnight. Her alarm is quite natural and excusable, as all will admit who have listened to such a sound. To such mothers we earnestly suggest that they administer Hallam's Expecto-rant in future in place of wine of ipecac and goose grease. In five minutes after a dose is given the huskiness and wheezing sound is gone, and the child drops off into a natural and easy sleep. It is absolutely safe to administer to the youngest or weakest child. Ask your druggist for it. The Toronto Pharmacal Co., wholesale agents.

**GAIN ONE POUND A Day.**

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

**J. YOUNG, (ALEX. MILLARD),**

The Leading Undertaker

347 YONGE STREET. TELEPHONE 679.

**RUBBER BOOTS**

And Other Rubber Goods Repaired

**H. J. La FORCE**

Fine Boots & Shoes Made to Order

184 CHURCH STREET Toronto, - Ont.

**St. Jerome's College**

Berlin, Ont.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. For further particulars address, Terms including all necessary expenses, except for books \$14 per annum.

REV. THEO. SPETZ, C. R., D.D., President

**NOTICE**

To Creditors of Patrick Kearney, Wagon Maker, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chapter 110, that all creditors of and other persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Kearney, late of the City of Toronto in the County of York, Wagon Maker, who died on or about the tenth day of September 1893, are hereby required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Foy & Kelly, Number 80 Church Street in the City of Toronto, Solicitors for the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, on or before the 24th day of February 1894, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that immediately after the said 24th day of February 1894, the said Administratrix will distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required and the said Administratrix shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been given as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

Foy & Kelly, 80 Church street Toronto. Solicitors for the Administratrix.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of January, A.D. 1894.

**GILLETT'S**

PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

M. W. GILLETT, Toronto

**A Noted Priest.**

The Abbe Legrand, who died a few weeks ago, in his 86th year, was a man of great distinction among the clergy of Paris, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. His wit was proverbial; but so was his kindness of heart, and he will be much missed by those who have experienced his readiness to help them by counsel and practical aid. In his capacity as cure of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in the parish of the Tuileries, he had frequent relations with the court under the Empire. Admitted to the intimacy of the Imperial family, he was liked by every one. It was he who baptized the Prince Imperial. On the same day the Emperor invested him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In 1871 a riot occurred in the Place du Louvre; a man pursued by the crowd was running in the direction of the Mairie of the First Arrondissement. The gate, however, was shut. The man ran to the Presbytery; with one bound he cleared the wicket gate and sprang into the courtyard. As he entered the enclosure to seek a refuge there he found the Abbe Legrand, who held out both hands to him, "Monsieur Jules Ferry?" said the cure of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. "The same," replied M. Ferry; "save me, I am pursued!" Meanwhile the crowd was shouting and bursting the gate open. There was no time to lose. The Abbe Legrand hastened to lead M. Ferry into the church and let him out by the little door which opens on the Rue de l'Arbre-Sec.

"REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AND DYSPEPSIA."—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes:—"In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

**THE MARKETS.**

Toronto, February 28, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 62	\$0 00
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 61	0 60
Wheat, spring, per bush.....	0 60	0 60
Wheat, cocoa, per bush.....	0 58	0 00
Barley, per bush.....	0 40	0 41
Oats, per bush.....	0 38	0 39
Peas, per bush.....	0 62	0 60
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs....	5 75	6 10
Chickens, per pair.....	0 45	0 65
Geese, per lb.....	0 08	0 08
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 09	0 11
Butter per lb., in tubs.....	0 19	0 21
Butter, per lb.....	0 20	0 22
Eggs, new laid, per dozen....	0 17	0 18
Paraley, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Parsnips, per bag.....	0 45	0 55
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 30	0 40
Celery, per doz.....	0 45	0 55
Onions, per bag.....	1 10	1 25
Rhubarb, per doz.....	1 50	0 00
Turnips, per bag.....	0 30	0 40
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 50	0 55
Beets, per bag.....	0 65	0 75
Carrots, per bag.....	0 35	0 40
Apples, per bbl.....	2 50	3 75
Hay, timothy.....	9 00	10 50
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00
Straw, loose.....	5 00	6 00

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Good cattle were in short supply, and sold at from 3½ to 3¾ per pound. Many deals were effected at 3c per pound or a shade over, but for common sales were as low as 2½ and 2¾ per pound.

There was little demand for sheep at from \$4.00 to \$4.60 per head. Lambs were in good request at from 4 to 4½ for the best live.

Calves were mostly of poor quality, and brought low prices. A few sold at only \$1 each.

There were 700 hogs in, and prices kept steady; everything sold, and the demand was active.



## THE GLADIATORS:

## A Tale of Rome and Judea.

BY G. J. WHITE MELVILLE.

EROS.

CHAPTER XI.  
STOLEN WATERS.

The broken column of one of the buildings destroyed in the great fire of Rome, and not yet restored, was glowing crimson in the setting sun. Beneath its base, the Tiber was gliding gently on towards the sea. There was a subdued hum even in the streets of the imperial city that denoted how the burden and heat of the day were now past; and the languor of the hour seemed to pervade even those who were compelled to toil on in the struggle for bread, and who could only in imagination abandon themselves to repose. On a fragment of the ruin sat Esca, gazing intently on the water as it stole by. To all appearance his listless and dreamy mood was unconscious of surrounding objects, yet his attitude was that of one prepared to start into action at a moment's notice, and though his arms were folded and his head bent down, his ear was watching eagerly to catch the faintest sound.

It is a patience-wearing process, that Esca waiting for a woman; and under the most favourable circumstances is productive of much irritation, disappointment, and disgust. In the first place a man is invariably too soon, and this knowingly and as it were with *malice prepense*. Taking time thus by the forelock, delays his flight considerably, and indeed reduces his pace to the slowest possible crawl, so that when the appointed moment does arrive, it seems to the watcher that it has been past a considerable period, and that his vigil should be already over, when in reality it is only just begun. Then, as the minutes steal on, come the different misgivings and suspicions which only arise on such occasions, and which in his right senses the self-torturer would be incapable of harbouring. Circumstances which, when the appointment was made, seemed expressly adapted to further his designs, now change to insurmountable difficulties, or take their place as links in a chain of deception which he persuades himself have been forged with unheard-of duplicity, expressly for his discomfiture. He thinks badly of every one, worst of all of her, whose unpardonable fault is that she is now some fifty seconds late. Then comes a revulsion of feeling, and his heart leaps to his mouth, for yonder, emerging on the long perspective, is a female figure obviously advancing this way. The expected object is tall, slim, pliant, and walks with the firm free step of a deer on the heather. The advancing shape is short, fat, awkward, and waddles in its gait; nevertheless, it is not till it has reached within arm's length that he will allow himself to be convinced of his disappointment. If its ears are pretty quick, the unoffending figure may well be shocked at the deep and startling execration which its presence calls forth. Then begins another phase of despondency, humiliation, and bitter self-contempt, through all which pleasant changes of feeling the old feverish longing remains as strong as ever. At last she comes round the corner in good earnest, with the well-known smile in her eyes, the well known greeting on her lips, and he forgets in an instant, as if they had never been, his anxiety, his anger, his reproaches, all but the presence that brings light to his life and gladness to his heart once more.

Esca rose impatiently at intervals, walked a few paces to and fro, sat down again, and threw small fragments of the ruin into the water.

Presently a figure, draped in black and closely veiled, moved down to the river's side near where the Briton sat,

and began filling a pitcher from the stream. It could hardly have passed the column without seeing him, yet did it seem unconscious of his presence; and who could tell how the heart might be beating within the bosom, or the cheek blushing behind the veil?

That veil was lifted, however, with an exclamation of surprise, when Esca stooped over her to take the pitcher from her hand, and Mariamne's cheek turned paler now than it had been even on the memorable night when he rescued her from the grasp of Spado and his fellow-bacchanals.

He, too, murmured some vague words of astonishment at finding her here. If they were honest, for whom could he have been waiting so impatiently and it is possible, besides, Mariamne might have been a little disappointed had she been allowed to fill her pitcher from the Tiber for herself.

The Jewess had been thinking about him a good deal more than she intended, a good deal more than she knew, for the last two days. It is strange how very insensibly such thoughts gain growth and strength without care or culture. There are plants we prune and water every day which never reach more than a sickly and stunted vitality after all, and there are others that we trample down, cut over, tear up by the very roots, which nevertheless attain such vigor and luxuriance that our walls are covered by their tendrils, and our dwellings pervaded by their fragrance.

Mariamne was no bigoted daughter of Judah, for whom the stranger was an outcast because a heathen. Her constant intercourse with Calchas had taught her nobler truths than she had derived from the traditions of her fathers. And with all her pride of race and national predilections, she had imbibed those principles of charity and toleration which formed the groundwork of a new religion, destined to shed its light upon all the nations of the earth.

It was not precisely as a brother, though, that Mariamne had yet brought herself to regard the handsome British slave.

They were soon conversing happily together. The embarrassment of meeting had disappeared with the first affection of surprise. It was not long before he told her how tired he had been of watching by the broken column at the river side.

"How could you know I should come here?" asked the girl with a look of infinite simplicity and candour, though she must have remembered all the time, that she had not scrupled to hint at the daily practice in course of conversation with Calchas, on the night when Esca brought her safely home.

"I hoped it," he replied with a smile. "I have been a hunter you know, and have learned that the shyest and wildest of animals seek the water-side at sunset. I was here yesterday, and waited two long hours in vain."

She glanced quickly at him, but withdrew her eyes immediately, while the blood mounted to her pale face.

"Did you expect to see me?" she asked in a trembling voice; "and I never left the house the whole of yesterday! Oh, how I wish I had known it!" Then she stopped in painful embarrassment, as having said too much.

He appeared not to notice her confusion. He seemed to have some confession to make on his own part—something he hardly dared to tell her, yet which his honest nature could not consent should be withheld. At last he said it with an effort:

"You know what I am! My time is not my own, my very limbs belong to another. It matters not that the master is kind, good, and considerate. Mariamne, I am a slave!"

"I know it," she answered, very gently, with a loving pity beaming in her dark eyes. "My kinsman Calchas told me as much after you went away."

He drew a long breath as if relieved. "And yet you wished to see me again?" he asked, while a gleam of happiness brightened his face.

"Why not?" she replied with a kind smile. "Though that hand is a slave's, it struck my enemy down with the force of a hundred warriors; though that arm is a slave's, it bore me home with the care and tenderness of a woman. Ah tell me not of slavery when the limbs are strong, and the heart is brave and pure. Though the body be chained with iron fetters, what matter so long as the spirit is free? Esca, you do not believe I think the worse of you because you are a heathen and a slave!"

Her voice was very soft and low while she spoke his name. No voice had ever sounded so sweetly in his ears before. A new, strange sense of happiness seemed to pervade his whole being yet he had never felt his situation so galling and unendurable as now.

"I would not have you think the worse of me," he answered, eagerly, "upon any account. Listen, Mariamne. I was taken captive in war and brought here with a hundred others to Rome. We were set up like cattle in the slave-market. Like cattle also we were purchased, one by one by those who esteemed themselves practised judges of human wares. I was bought by Caius Lucius Licinius at the price of a yoke of oxen, or a couple of chariot-horses. Bought and sold like a beast of the field, and driven home to my new master!"

He spoke with a scorn all the more bitter from having been repressed so long. Yet he kept back and smothered the indignation rising within him. This was the first ear that had ever been open to his wrongs, and the temptation was strong to pour them freely forth to so interested and partial a listener. To do him justice, he refrained from the indulgence. He had been taught from childhood that it was weak and womanish to complain; and the man had not forgotten the lessons of the boy.

Her gentle voice again interposed in soothing and consoling accents.

"But he is kind," she said, "kind and considerate—you told me so yourself, I could not bear to think him otherwise. Indeed, Esca, it would make me very unhappy to know that you—"

Here she broke off suddenly, and snatched up the pitcher he had been filling for her with such haste as to spill half its contents over his dress and her own. "There is some one watching us! Farewell!" she whispered in a breathless, frightened voice, and hurried away, turning her head once, however to cast a glance over her shoulder, and then hastened home faster than before.

Esca looked after her while she continued in sight, either unconscious of their vicinity, or at all events not noticing a pair of bold black eyes that were fixed upon him with an expression of arch and ludicrous surprise. He turned angrily, however, upon the intruder, when the black eyes had gazed their fill, and their owner burst out into a loud, merry, and mocking laugh.

CHAPTER XII.

MYRRHINA.

Myrrhina's voice was at all times pitched in a high key; her accents were very distinct and shrill, admirably adapted for the expression of decision or the conveyance of sarcastic remarks.

"So I have run you into a corner at last," she said, "and a pretty hunt you have given me! 'Tis to draw water, of course, that you come down to the Tiber side just at sunset; and you met her quite by accident, I dare say, that slip of a girl in her wisp of black clothes, who flitted away just now like a ghost going back again to Persephone. Ah! you gape like a calf when they put the garland on him for sacrifice, and the poor thing munches the very

flower-buds that deck him for destruction. Well, you at least are reserved for a nobler altar, and a worthier fate than to give your last gasp to a sorceress in the suburbs. Jupiter! how you stare, and how handsome you look, you great, strong barbarian, when you are thoroughly surprised!"

She put her face so close up to his, to laugh at him, that the gesture almost amounted to a caress. Myrrhina had no slight inclination to make love to the stalwart Briton on her own account, pending the conclusion of certain negotiations she felt bound to carry out on her mistress's. These were the result of a conversation held that morning while the maid was as usual combing out her lady's long and beautiful hair.

Valeria's sleep had been broken and restless. She tossed and turned upon her pillow, and put back the hair from her fevered cheeks and throbbing temples in vain. It was weary work to lie gazing with eyes wide open at the flickering shadows cast by the night lamp on the opposite wall. It was still less productive of sleep to shut them tight and abandon herself to the vision thus created, which stood out in life-like colours and refused to be dispelled. Do what she would to forget him, and conjure up some other object, there was the young barbarian, towering like a demigod over the mean effeminate throng; there were the waving linen garments, and the reeling symbols, and the tossing hands, and the scowling faces of the priests of Isis; there was the dark-clad girl with her graceful pliant form; and there, yes, always there, in his maddening beauty, was the tall brave figure, gathering itself in act to strike. She could not analyze her feelings; she believed herself bewitched. Valeria had not reached the prime of her womanhood, without having sounded, as she thought, every chord of feeling, tasted of every cup that promised gratification or excitement. She had been flattered by brave, courted by handsome, and admired by clever men. Some she fancied, some she liked, some she laughed at, and some she told herself she loved. But this was a new sensation altogether. This intense and passionate longing she had never felt before. But for its novelty it would have been absolutely painful. A timid girl might have been frightened at it; but Valeria was no timid girl. She was a woman, on the contrary, who, with all the eagerness and impetuosity of her sex, possessed the tenacity of purpose and the resolution of a man.

Obviously, as she could not conquer the sentiment, it was her nature to indulge it.

"I have a message to Licinius," said she, turning at the same time from the mirror, and suffering her long brown hair to fall over her face like a veil; "a message that I do not care to write, lest it should be seen by other eyes. Tell me, Myrrhina, how can I best convey it to my kinsman?"

The waiting-maid was far too astute to suggest the obvious arrangement of a private interview, than which nothing could have been easier, or to offer her own services, as an emissary who had already proved herself trustworthy in many a well-conducted intrigue; for Myrrhina knew her business too well to hesitate in playing into the hands of her mistress. So she assumed a look of perplexity and deep reflection while, finger on forehead, as the result of profound thought, she made the following reply:

"It would be safest, madam, would it not, to trust the matter to some confidential slave?"

Valeria's heart was beating fast, and the fair cheek was pale again now, while she answered, with studied carelessness.

"Perhaps it would, if I could think of one. You know his household,

Myrrha. Can I safely confide in any of them?"

"Those barbarians are generally faithful," observed the maid, with the most unconscious air. "I know Licinius has a British slave in whom he places considerable trust. You have seen him yourself, madam."

"Have I?" answered Valeria, moving restlessly in a more comfortable attitude. "Should I know him again? What is he like?"

The blood had once more mounted to her forehead, beneath the long hair. Myrrha, who was behind her, saw the crimson mantling even on her neck. She was a slave, and a waiting maid, but she was also a woman, and she could not resist the temptation, so she answered maliciously:

"He is a big awkward-looking youth, of lofty stature, madam, and with light curly hair. Stupid, doubtless, and as trusty, probably, as he is thick-witted."

It is not safe to jest with a tigress unless you are outside the bars of her cage. Valeria made a quick impatient movement that warned the speaker she had gone too far. The latter was not wanting in readiness of resource. "I could bring him here, madam," she added, demurely, "within six hours."

Her lady smiled pleasantly enough. "This evening, Myrrha," she said. "I shall scarcely be ready before. By the way, I am tired of those plain gold bracelets. Take them away, and don't let me see them again. This evening, you said. I suppose I had better leave it entirely to you."

Both maid and mistress knew what this meant well. It implied full powers and handsome remuneration on one side, successful manoeuvring and judicious blindness on the other. Valeria disposed herself for a long day's dreaming; stretched indeed in bodily repose, but agitating her mind with all the harassing alternations of anticipation, and hope, and doubt, and fear—not without a considerable leavening of triumph, and a slight tinge of shame; while Myrrha set herself energetically to work on the task she had undertaken; which, indeed, appeared to possess its difficulties, when she had ascertained at the first place she sought, namely, the house of Licinius, that Esca was abroad, and no one knew in what direction he was likely to be found.

A woman's wit, however, usually derives fresh stimulus from opposition. Myrrha was not without a large circle of acquaintances; and among others owned a staunch friend, and occasional admirer, in the person of Hirpinus, the gladiator. That worthy took a sufficient interest in the athletic Briton to observe his movements, and was aware that Esca had spent some two or three hours by the Tiber-side on the previous evening—a fact which he imparted to Myrrha, on cross-examination by the latter, readily enough, professing at the same time his own inability to account for it, inasmuch as there was neither wine-shop nor quoit ground in the vicinity. Not so his intriguing little questioner. "A man does not wait two or three hours in one spot," thought Myrrha, "for anything but a woman. Also, the woman, if she comes at all, is never so far behind her time. The probability then is, that she disappointed him; and the conclusion, that he will be there again about sunset the following day."

Thus arguing, she resolved to attend at the trysting-place, and make a third in the interview, whether welcome or not; killing the intervening time, which might otherwise have hung heavily on her hands, by a series of experiments on the susceptibility of Hirpinus—an amusing pastime, but wanting in excitement from its harmlessness; for the gladiator had arrived at that period of life when outward charms, at least, are esteemed at their real value, and a woman must possess something more than a merry eye and a saucy lip if

she would hope to rival the attraction of an easy couch and a flagon of old wine. Nevertheless, she laughed, and jested, and ogled, keeping her hand in, as it were, for practice against worthier occasions, till it was time to depart on her errand, when she made her escape from her sluggish admirer, with an excuse as false and as plausible as the smile on her lip.

Hirpinus looked after her as she flitted away, laughed, shook his head, and strode heavily off to the wine-shop, with an arch expression of amusement on his brave, good-humoured, and somewhat stupid face.

Myrrha, drawing a veil about her head and shoulders so as effectually to conceal her features, proceeded to thread her way through the labyrinth of impoverished streets that led to the riverside, as if familiar with their intricacies. When she reached her destination at last, she easily hid herself in a convenient lurking-place, from which she took care not to emerge till she had learned all she wished to know about Esca and his companion.

"What do you want with me?" asked the Briton, a little disturbed by this saucy apparition, and not much pleased with the waiting maid's familiar and malicious air.

"I am unwelcome, doubtless," answered the girl, with another peal of laughter; "nevertheless you must come with me whether you will or no. We Roman maidens take no denial, young man; we are not like your tall, pale, frozen women of the North."

Subscribing readily to this opinion, Esca felt indignant at the same time to be so completely taken possession of. "I have no leisure," said he, "to attend upon your fancies. I must homeward, it is already nearly supper time."

"And you are a slave, I know," retorted Myrrha with a gesture of supreme and provoking contempt. "A slave! You, with your strength, and stature, and courage, cannot call an hour of this fine cool evening your own."

"I know it," said he, bowing his head to conceal the flush of indignation that had risen to his brow. "I know it. A slave must clean his master's platter, and fill his cup to drink."

She could see that her thrust had pierced home: but with all her predilections for his handsome person, she cared not how she wounded the manly heart within.

"And being a slave," she resumed, "you may be loaded and goaded like a mule! You may be kicked and beaten like a dog! You cannot even resent it with hoofs and fangs as the dumb animal does when his treatment is harsher than he deserves! You are a man, you know, though a barbarian! You must cringe, and whine, and bite your lips, and be patient!"

Every syllable from that sharp tongue seemed to sting him like a wasp; his whole frame quivered with anger at her taunts; but he scorned to show it, and putting a strong constraint upon his feelings, he asked, quietly:

"What would you with me? It was not to tell me this that you watched and tracked me here."

Myrrha thought she had now brought the metal to a sufficiently high temperature for fusion. She proceeded to mould it accordingly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It was voted at a meeting of the Irish National Federation of Boston, on Feb. 8th, that the address delivered by the Hon. Edward Blake in the Boston Music Hall on behalf of Home Rule be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRIP has been used by mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRIP.

**CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU!**

PURE BLOOD, CLEAR SKIN, HEALTH, MENTAL ENERGY, SUPERIOR BLOOD-MEDICINE, PERFECT DIGESTION, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE, VITALITY, STRONG NERVES.

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
**Cures others, will cure you**

**Church Pew's.**  
.....  
**SCHOOL FURNITURE**

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London Ont. make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. C. Church, Rev. J. E. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. E. P. Slaven; Little Current R. C. Church, A. P. Kilgannon, Esq.; Ronous Bridge R. C. Church, New Brunswick, Rev. E. S. Murdoch. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGea, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guelph, Rev. J. C. Heman, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Ronan, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S.

We have for years past been favoured with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing pews for new churches in that country and Ireland. Address **BENNETT FURNISHING CO** London Ont., Canada

**RUPTURE**

Comfort and security assured. So-called "Hopeless Cases" solicited. Children positively cured in a few weeks. If you get any appliance get the very best. Over twenty years in business in Toronto in this one line exclusively. **J. Y. EGAN, Hernia Specialist, 266 West Queen Street, Toronto.** 41-1y

TELEPHONE 1406.  
**M. McCABE, UNDERTAKER.**  
EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.  
266 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

**CARPETS CLEANED**

By latest process and relaid by competent workmen. Altering and Re-fitting a specialty.

Upholstering, furniture re-covered in latest style.

**Ontario Carpet Cleaning Co.**  
Telephone call 3211. **W. O'CONNOR.**

**Heintzman & Co's PIANOS**

WHEN SELECTING A PIANO INSIST ON GETTING A **THEY HEINTZMAN & CO ARE ACKNOWLEDGED PIANO BY ALL TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET HEINTZMAN & CO 117 KING ST W**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**EPPS'S COCOA**

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: **JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

**\$3 a Day Sure.**

Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 on every day's work; absolutely sure, don't fail to write to-day.

Address: **A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.**

**McCAUSLAND & SON**

MEMORIAL WINDOWS TORONTO ONT

MEDALISTS—CHURCH & SECULAR STAINED-GLASS

LONDON: ESTD 1856

DESIGNS SUBMITTED

**WESTERN Assurance Company.**

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,200,000.

**Fire and Marine.**  
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

PRESIDENT: **A. M. SMITH, Esq.** VICE-PRESIDENT: **Geo. A. Cox, Esq.**

DIRECTORS: **Hon. S. C. Wood, Geo. McMurrich, Esq., H. N. Baird, Esq., J. J. KENNY.** **W. R. Brock, Esq., A. T. Fulton, Esq., Robert Deacy, Esq.,** Managing Director

SOLICITORS: Messrs. McCarthy, Osle, Hoskin and Creelms. Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation. On cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces, by sail or steam. On Carries by steamer to British Ports.

**Wm. A. Lee & Son,**  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
**10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.**  
Telephones 592 & 2075.

**TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE**

'VITALIZED AIR'

For one month prior to alterations in his parlors, **C. H. RIGGS, the Popular Dentist, S. E. corner King and Yonge Sts.,** will continue to make plates with best Teeth at his old rates. Painless extraction guaranteed. Special attention also given to Gold and Silver filling.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 9th, 1894.

The talk of the week has, of course, been the rumoured resignation of Mr. Gladstone. The papers—Conservative, Liberal Unionist and Liberal—have written columns upon it, all trying, each in its peculiar way, to account for so sudden and unexpected an announcement. The *Guardian* seems to have hit upon nearly the best explanation of the mystery. Mr. Gladstone lives in public life for one object. His singular purpose is the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. He has told the world that he cares for little else; he thinks of little else. But he is climbing the ladder of his 85th year; and if he is to live to accomplish his one desire, he must not delay. On this theory the *Guardian* writes: "The rumour of resignation is merely the echo, more or less exact, of an intention which Mr. Gladstone has allowed to become known in order to bring over his colleagues to the necessity of speedily taking down Home Rule from the shelf on which some among them would so gladly leave it. In that case the Bill would not again be sent up to the Lords. The opposition it would encounter in the Commons would soon give Mr. Gladstone an excuse for appealing to the country. The issues presented to the electors would in effect be this. If you want me to stay in office you must pay my price, and the price is the return of a majority strong enough to keep me in office for the express purpose of settling the Irish question. It would be a bold venture, but if it succeeded it would ensure the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and that is more than can be said of any alternative policy."

Mr. Sexton addressed a crowded meeting at Belfast last evening. His speech was full of eloquent prophecy and encouragement. He declared that the Irish party must include in their policy, the support of Government measures whether those measures dealt with British interests or with Irish affairs. As to the Home Rule Bill, it had survived the committee stage in practically the same form as when it was introduced, and he ventured to prophecy that when the general election came the Government majority in support of Home Rule would be 100 instead of 40. There were more improbable things than that the Tory party would bring in a brand new scheme of Home Rule; but of this he could assure them, that the next Home Rule Bill would be more drastic, more Radical, and more conclusive than that which had been thrown out by the House of Lords.

The Irish members are perfectly satisfied that the Government intend to introduce the Evicted Tenants Bill at such a time as will enable them to send it up to the House of Lords, shortly after Whitsuntide. Mr. John Redmond has not been consulted on the matter, but the outlines of the measure have been submitted to Mr. Justin McCarthy and his co-leaders, and they have expressed their approval of the thorough character of the proposals of the Government. The Bill proceeds mainly on the line of the recommendations of the Mathew Commission.

The manifesto issued by Mr. John Redmond tells its own tale. The party exchequer is empty, and unless there should be an altogether unexpected turn in the fortunes of the Parnellite party. Parnellism as a distinct political force will disappear at the next election. The heavy costs involved in the Meath election petitions are hinted at in appeal as one cause of their financial straits, but that item is nothing compared with the amount which has been sunk in carrying on the *Daily Independent*. There are rumours that the paper will stop shortly, but even when this drain on their resources is

removed the party will not for a time be able to carry on any aggressive movement as there are heavy liabilities still to be discharged. The mission of Mr. Wm. Redmond to the Antipodes has also been a failure.

Vaillant has at last been guillotined. Such precautions had been taken by the authorities that no attempt at disturbance could possibly have succeeded. As a matter of fact all passed off in good order. Regarded as a grim and ghastly show, an execution in the Place de la Roquette is hardly a success. The presence of the cavalry prevents the crowds from seeing very much and the Parisians who have been spending their morning in the neighbourhood for the past week have had no satisfaction for the most part save that of being present when the act was accomplished, which they were unable to observe. If any Anarchists were there ready for riot they must have been over-awed by the police, who actually so held the square that no body could have left it had disorder occurred. The execution was thus happily accomplished without any further loss of life. It is singular to reflect that the death sentences could not have been passed upon him in this country. He injured many, but he killed nobody and his offence was consequently one for which he could not have been hanged. Englishmen are beginning to question themselves whether for such a crime against society it would not be proper to inflict capital punishment.

Such weather! Mist this morning. Fog this evening. Rain all day. No joy in life for such as have to move about. One must not grumble, however. There has been no such mild season for years as we have enjoyed this winter, and if the thermometer did show fifteen degrees of frost once the trouble did not continue.

Book Notice.

Our thanks are hereby returned to Benziger Bros. of New York for a very interesting and deeply instructive manual of Pastoral Theology entitled "The Priest in the Pulpit." Although only the first of a series it is complete in itself and may be used independently of the others which are intended to treat on the Liturgy and the special duties of Pastors. The fact that it is of German origin, being an adaptation from P. Schuechl's Handbook of Pastoral Theology with special reference to the decrees of the Council of Baltimore, is a sufficient guarantee of its solid matter and the complete treatises of various subjects. One important point dwelt upon at length, and with advantage, is the second part treating upon Catechetical Instruction. Perhaps the most difficult of all subjects is to teach Catechism—not as it is taught in many of our Separate Schools, but as it should be taught, and as it is taught by zealous pastors who strive to prepare their young people to render a reason of the hope that is in them. For the sake of the second book which is devoted to the Catechetical work the volume is well worth the price, \$1.50, and should be studied by all who have charge of catechism classes.

Poor Blood.

Persons, sick and convalescent whose blood grows poor and thin who have a distaste for food, whose members grow cold and inactive, whose sleep is agitated and uneasy, whose flesh is wasting away, who have no energy and disinclination to work, should use Almozia Wine, recommended by all the principal physicians. J. D. Oliver & Co., 16 King street west, Toronto, sole agent for Canada. Sold by all druggists.

How sweet it is to suffer in doing God's will.—St. Teresa.

A new universe is created every time a child is born.—Richter.

True religion is to do good and be good, and seek diligently after truth.

It is much that my sins have deserved; but it is more than my Redeemer hath merited.—St. Anselm.



DOES YOUR WIFE DO HER OWN WASHING?

If she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her SUNLIGHT SOAP, which does away with the terrors of wash-day. Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF REGALIA? WE CAN SUPPLY YOU.

SPECIALTIES, Knights of St. John Uniforms, Collars and Badges for E.B.A., L.C.R.U., A.O.H., C.M.B.A. and C.O.F., Banners, &c. &c.

Being direct importers of all our materials and trimmings, we are in a position to live, at the same time, the Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

COME AND SEE US. WRITE TO US.

THE DOMINION REGALIA CO., 101 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO And Safe Deposit Vaults.

Bank of Commerce Building, King St TORONTO.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000. Capital Subscribed, \$800,000.

Hon. J. C. Atkins, P.C., President. Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., Hon. S. C. Wood, Vice-Presidents.

The Corporation undertakes all manner of TRUSTS and acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, TRUSTEE, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR &c., or as AGENT for any of the above appointments. Estates managed. Money Invested. Bonds issued and countersigned. Financial business of all kinds transacted.

Deposit safes to rent all sizes. Valuables of all kinds received and safe custody Guaranteed and Insured.

N.B.—Solicitors bringing business to the Corporation are retained in the professional case of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, - Manager.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON OF LENT

HOLY WEEK.

- Meditations for the Holy Season of Lent... 35
- Lenten Conferences, 2 vols..... 2 00
- Love of Our Lord..... 35
- The Dolorous Passion..... 1 00
- The Sufferings of Our Lord..... 1 00
- The Soul on Calvary..... 35
- The Way of Salvation..... 35
- The Cloak of the Passion..... 25
- Considerations on the Passion..... 25
- How to Live Piously..... 35
- Preparation for Death..... 75

HOLY WEEK BOOKS.

- Cloth..... 50
- Roan..... 75
- French morocco, black edges..... 1 00
- full gilt, gilt edges..... 1 00

MONTH OF MARCH BOOKS.

- A Flower for each day of the month of March, 10 cts each, \$5.00 per 100..... 50
- St. Joseph's Manual..... 50
- The Power of St. Joseph..... 50
- Glories of St. Joseph..... 50
- Devout client of St. Joseph..... 25
- The Month of St. Joseph..... 65
- St. Joseph's Help..... 1 00
- Novena to St. Patrick..... 20

REAL PALMS FOR PALM SUNDAY.

PASCAL CANDLES

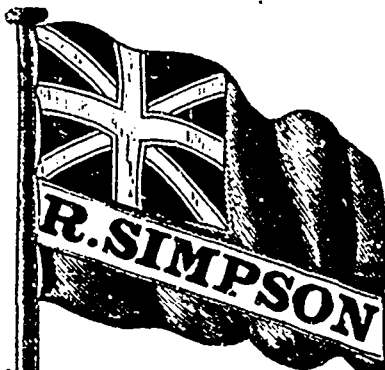
In the following sizes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 pounds, either plain or decorated.

JUST ISSUED.

- The Catholic Directory and ordo for 1894. Paper cover. Net..... 1 62
- The Catholic Family Annual for 1894..... 25

D. & J. SADLIER, TORONTO, No. 123 Church street, MONTREAL, No. 1662 Notre Dame st

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Heroldine Warren, Pa.



South-West Corner Yonge & Queen Sts.

COTTONS AND SHEETINGS.

THERE'S no slacking in the demand for cottons—with this house. Sales of a single yard, or of a bale, are made at prices that are not common to shoppers. Large consumers, like hotels, boarding houses and directors of public institutions, do not hesitate to say that our prices save them money.

FACTORY COTTONS.

- 35-inch, 4c.
- 38-inch, 6c.
- 38-inch, extra fine, special, 8c.
- 40-inch, extra fine, special, 8c.

WHITE COTTONS.

- 28-inch, 6c.
- 36-inch, Horrockses, 10c.
- 36-inch, twill, 10c.

PILLOW COTTONS.

- 40-inch, plain, 11c.
- 42-inch, plain, 12c.
- 44-inch, plain, 14c.
- 46-inch, plain, 15c.
- 40-inch, circular, 15c.
- 42-inch, circular, 16c.
- 44-inch, circular, 17c.
- 46-inch, extra heavy, 20c.

UNBLEACHED SHEETING.

- 72-inch, plain, 17c.
- 72-inch, twill, 16c.
- 72-inch, Bolton, 22c.
- 80-inch, Bolton, 27c.

BLEACHED SHEETING.

- 72-inch, plain, 16c.
- 80-inch, plain, 23c.
- 90-inch, plain, 25c.
- 72-inch, twill, 22c.
- 80-inch, twill, 30c.
- 90-inch, twill, 35c.

ORDER ANYTHING BY LETTER.

R. SIMPSON,

S. W. corner Yonge and Quocustreets, Toronto. Entrance Yonge at Entrance Queen st W. New Annex, 170 Yonge street. Store Nos. 170, 174, 176, 178 Yonge street, 1 and 3 Queen street West.