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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. 1.-No. 50.

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Register of the Week.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has just issued an important Encyclical upon Biblical studies-important. first, for those to whom the exposition of the Scriptures is entrusted, and, secondly, for all, that they may render a reason of the hope within them. All kinds of foes have to be met, and all have to meet them. "It is necessary," says the Supreme Head of the Church, "that he who is to engage with all, should have a knowledge of all engines and arts of war, that the same man should be bowman and slinger, tribune and captain, general and private, foot soldier and cavalry man, skilled in naval warfare and land sieges; for unless he knows all methods of contest the devil can, by the one weak spot, let in his robbers and plunder the fold." Two things particularly are insisted upon a careful study of the ancient Eastern languages, and the true method of criticism.

Upon the Inspiration of the Scriptures the Holy Father writes: "Nihil admodum refert, Spiritum Sanctum assumpsisso homines tanquam instruments ad scribendum, quasi non quidem primerio auctori, sed scriptoribus inspiratis quidpiam falsi clabi potuerit. Nam supernaturali ipse virtute ita cos ad scribendum excitavit et movit ita scribentibus adstitit, ut ea omnia esque sola que ipse juberet, et recte menta conciperent, et fideliter conscribere vellent, et apte infallibili veritate enprimerent secus, non ipse esset auctor sacræ Scripturæ u viversæ.

The Holy Father delivered on the 16th of November a great discourse to about 4,000 pilgrimsfrom Lombardy and Venetia. It will be found in full upon another page. Deploring the state of his great historic country the venerable Pontiff protested against the impudent calumny "which is untiringly circulated that We and the clergy and all Catholics are enemies of the peace, prosperity and well-being of our country, and that the calumny gains ground. God is our witness, to whom the thoughts of Our august ministry are ever turned; nor do We hesitate to appeal to all those who, free from passion, examine all the acts of Our laborious Pontificate." It is very much in Italy as it is in Canadacalumny.

Present indications are that a large national deficit is likely to be found at the end of the British fiscal year. An attempt is to be made to recast the income tax—a policy which, while it does not affect the poor class of voters, will alienate still more the classes already most strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Government.

A certified statement was published last week by the Anti-Parnellites in

regard to the Parliamentary and Home Rule Funds, The statement covers the periods from August 15, 1892, to October 81, 1898, for the Parliamentary and Home Rule Funds, and from October 19, 1892, to October 31. 1898, for the evicted tenants' fund, to which last was contributed £17,356. The sum of £25,021 was subscribed to the former funds. Increased grants, amounting to £6,500, were voted to the Irish Parliamentary Party. The amount subscribed in Iroland was over £20,000; in Great Britain, £2,000; in the United States, nearly £9,000; and in Canada, £2,000.

The cable despatches of Monday last announce that the Hon. Edward Blake is to go to New York to resume the attempt to gain support for the Irish cause.

When a few years ago the Equal Rights Agitation disturbed this Province, amongst the few Protestant ministers who strove to calm the storm by openly expressing themselves as opposed to it, the Rev. Mr. Herridge of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, was one of the foremost and boldest. True to his instincts of justice he again raises his voice for peace and charity. In his sermon last Sunday he said that the great practical problem of the religious world is to bring harmony out of the strife which from century to century has rent asunder the two great branches of the Christian Church. " Protestant protective associations, with all the mischievous results which are apt to follow them, will not be needed if we learn to combine unswerving faith with fervent charity."

Scarcely had the new French ministry been formed than a bomb was thrown in the Chamber of Deputies wounding several of the members. Thrown from the gallery by an anarchist named Vaillant, who aimed it at the President, M. Dupuy, it burst in mid air as it passed the head of the Abbe Lemiere, one of the members, whom it wounded severely. Fourteen members in all and some four or five others were injured. Had the bomb, which was filled with nails, burst from the floor the destruction of life would have been terrible.

For the last ten or twelve days that most unfortunate of European countries, Italy, has been without a ministry; and no man is able to form one. The President of the Chamber, Signor Zavardelli, first tried by insisting upon a large reduction in the military and naval budgets; then he coquetted with the Radicals. These attempts both failed, and Zanardelli makes way for Crispi, to whom has been assigned the task of forming a ministry and setting right the financial affairs of a

bankrupt country. If he succeeds in his task it is evident that the storm is even at their doors, for Orispi's policy was always warlike

This new danger to the peace of Europe is more clearly shown by the deep interest taken in Germany upon Crispi's premiership, where it is hailed with delight in official and financial quarters. When recently he made a visit to Berlin he was promised that if he returned to power a loan of 180,000,000 marks would be raised for Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the Irish Catholic gives a very interesting account of the explatory services in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, on November 10th, the centenary of the Sacrilegious Profanation. It was on the 10th of November, 1793, the most disastrous day of the fourteen centuries of the history of France, that the revolutionists maugurated the worship of Reason. An opera woman personated the goddess; and, seated in a golden arm-chair, she was carried and placed upon the high altar. Then men came-men with rational souls and made to the image came and bent the knee to passion, to a creature Under the pretence of rejecting Christinnity as obsolete they went back to a degraded form of paganism.

After all the horrors of that period, after the sacrileges and the impiety, the atheist might hope that Catholic ism was dead, never to rise again, and that after one hundred years it would be forgotten and unknown. But how vain . at the end of a century a vast throng of France's faithful children gather in the same historic Notre Dame Cathedral to make reparation to the outraged majesty of God for the sins of their forefathers. The Cardinal Archbishop presided; two other bishops were present, together with most of the clergy of Paris and surrounding localities. After the Vespers his Eminence ascended the pulpit, where he made the solemn act of reparation. Then followed a grand procession with the holy relics preserved in Notre Dame-of St. Clotilde, St. Louis, St. Isabella, all dear to the memory of France-of Peter of Luxembourg, Canon of Notre Dame-of St. Vincent de Paul. St. Yves, St. Denis, and other canonized Bishops of Paris, and many others, not omitting those of St. Genevieve, Patroness of Paris.

English society is astir through the recent conversion to the Catholic Church of the niece of John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. She kept house for her uncle at their lodge in Dublin, but has given it up with the intention of soon entering a convent.

Another sensation of a similar nature has been caused at Berlin by the announcement that Prince Otto of Schaumburg Lippe, who married a patriotic and unselfish work

Catholic princess, will shortly be received into the Church.

An official expression from the supreme authority in the United States upon the many trade and other relations with the various powers is always of importance and interest. The message delivered on the 4th instant by President Cleveland derives now importance and increased interest from the strong, decisive character of its author, and the growing favor of tariff reform amongst the governing party in the neighboring Republic.

The message opened with an expression upon the satisfactory state of the relations existing between them and all foreign Governments-relations which, though they presented difficulties, offered no embarrassment which would not yield to a spirit of fairness and justice. In Brazil the insurgents cannot reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. The Geary law requiring registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deporta tion of all not complying with the provisions of the Act, provoked a good deal of opposition but not seriously.

The questions affecting the relations of the Republic with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations to secure the award and regulations of the Behring Sea Arbitrations are in progress. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls in the Welland Canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from ports of the United States was amicably and equitably adjusted. A request for addition to the list of extraditable offences between the two countries isunder consideration.

The Hawaiian affair, which caused so much anxiety, has by President Cleveland's action, taken a complete turn, since he has restored, as far as possible, the status existing at the time of the forcible intervention of the Americans last winter.

After touching several other subjects the message concludes with a paragraph upon the tariff, now before American statesmen in a form which. in the condition of things, demands a change. A reduction in the present tariff upon the necessaries of life, and upon raw materials required for manufactures, is demanded in order that American workmen may contend with the rest of the world in ingenuity and The enhancement of enterprise. the price of manufactured products confines the market within the borders of the United States thereby hampering the manufacturer and increasing their cost to consumers. A measure has been prepared dealing with the question upon these lines, and " is the result of much

FATHER HOUAN'S SERMON.

Following is the sermon preached in St. Patrick's Church in Sunday, Dec. 3rd, by the Rev Pather Hogan, C.88.R

Take unto roo the arm out to all has a menoginality resist in this sell day, and to class in all things perfect. Epiterings

DEARLY BELOVED CHRISTIANS, By Baptism we died to sin and rose to the life of grace. We received a new birth, and became new creatures. made us children or God and of the Church. But how weak and frail is the life of an infant! How little is required to take it out of life again ' If this be true in regard to the bodily life, how much more true is it in child advances, the dangers inultiply. He is a stranger cast without experionce upon the perilous ways of the world. At this crisis religion does not forget her child, she has rein forcements in reserve, for the Sacra ment of Confirmation steps in, scals up the grace of our Baptism. fills us with one grace we need above all all others—the gift of fortitude—tries to be beforehand with the world, and oprolls us in the actual militia of God, so that, in addition to our former character of His Love, we have now the former character of being His

Soldiers, indeed, in the true sense of the word; for "The life of man upon earth is a warfare, so sacred Scripture tells us; and, from his cradle to his grave he is exposed to the attacks of a terrible enemy. Our life is like the march of an army through an enemy's country-there can be no peace, and there is not a moment's security except in watchfulnosa. If the soldiers stand to their arms, and are on their guard night and &- they may go on unharmed. but a moment's false security may be your destruction. It is a battle, moreover, in which we must be vic torious. Val victor Woe to the Woe to the conquered. It is a miserable thing to be overcome in an earthly battle, and those who are defeated meet but little sympathy, but in this conflict the woe and misery are infinitely greater. Yes, my dear brothren, we must conquer, and, therefore, we must not fail to put on the armour of God.

A soldier cannot fight without his arms, and in this warfare our arms must be the "armour of God." Nothing of our own-no natural qualities that we can bring are of any avail to withstand such an enemy as we have to fight against; and no merely human armour is able " to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked one." Mere natural courage will not help us, and, indeed, we constantly find that some of those who are the bravest in temporal matters are the weakest and most cowardly in spiritual things.

The Sacrament of Confirmation has been instituted by our Lord to furnish us with all the arms needed in Christian warfare, and formally to enroll us among His soldiers. In this Sacrament the Holy Spirit descends upon us and consecrates us by the infusion of His grace, and so marks us out forever as the soldiers of Christ by a special character, and supplies us in the world. The world cares not. with the strongth to fight our Lord's But let a man make his submission to battles bravely and successfully.

Oh! I believe that Confirmation is a Sacrament which makes us strong and perfect Christians-which impresses upon the soul an indelible mark which is never to be effaced; but I cannot bring myself to believe that Confirmation is necessary for salvation. No one asks you to believe Though this Sacrament is not so absolutely necessary that a person may not be saved without receiving it -though it is not as necessary for all men as Baptism, nor so necessary as Penance for those who have sinned, still, can we, without committing a grievous sin through negligence, omit receiving a Sacrament by which God 1

pours out upon us His most precious gifts and abundant graces o On the contrary, what eagerness to receive this Sacrament should not Christians display and how careful you ought to be, Christian paronts, to make your children receive it. There is a ques tion of making them grow in grace and of rendering them perfect, if you fail in this duty you are guilty before

Oh my friends, your children, in growing up to man and woman s ostate, will have need of courage and of strength. Now, this need is supplied by means of that special grace which they receive in the Sacrament of Confirmation. This Sacrament gives regard to the spiritual life. As the them a real right to the actual graces which they require in the time of need, in that hour of duty which is the hour of difficulty, in that moment when they are bound to confess their faith, and when, in the confession of that faith, they have to take up their Cross and bear it after Jesus and suffer for His sake.

This suffering may come to them in many ways. Thousands of men and women in all ages have been called upon to scal their testimony to their faith with their blood. Thousands more have had to suffer loss of worldly goods, and have been stripped of their possessions and reduced from riches to want. Others have been deprived of liberty, and left to wear their lives away in loatlisome and lonely dungeons. But besides those who have lost goods and liberty and life itself by reason of their confession of the Christian faith-the martyrs and confessors of the Catholic Church-there are thousands more who, in our own day, as in all ages, have had to suffer for its sake. Theirs have been real trials. although they stopped short of imprisonment and death. There are the trials of civil and social and domestic ostracism, wounding of the hearts of parents, the forfeiture of life-long friendships, the rending of still more tender ties, loss of fortune and expectations, and sometimes even of the means of livelihood -less of place and influence and the esteem of others. and being regarded as a fool for Christ's sake. To men and women, not a few in our own day, and in our own land, profession of the Catholic faith has proved a very nailing of themselves to the Cross of Christ. It is objected to the Catholic religion by those who are outside the Catholic Church, that it introduces discord into families; that it comes between husband and wife and parent and child, and interferes with temporal prosperity in a way that no other religion does. The impeachment is a valid one. Jesus foretold that so it should be. But it is an impeachment of Jesus Christ Himself. That the world proposes as an objection to the Catholic-Roman Church is one of the very marks and signs that it, and it alone, is the one true church of the crucified Christ. In this, as in so much else, she stands single and apart. Man may pass at will from sect to sect, and take up one non-Catholic religion after another, and it does not affect their position or their prospects the one Catholic and Rorian Church of God, and on the instant he is at enmity with the world that hes out side it. The world is up in arms. There is a clamor, and condemnation. opposition and resentment, and in one form or another he has to bear the Cross after Christ. It is the world's unwilling testimony to the divinity of that Church of Jesus Christ.

Again there is the world's sneer, and to some men it is harder to bear than is the world's frown. Some who stand stalwart in face of the ficry hail of persecution shrink shivering from the chill rain of ridicule.

To surmount these difficulties which surround man's duty with regard to his faith—to succour Christian mon and women when thus imperilled. there is bestowed a special grace by means of the Bacrament of Confirma tion. That Sacrament confers an in crease of faith and fertitude, of courage and strength to profess the faith - to suffer for the faith and t hold fast to the faith

It may be that before you received Confirmation you had to fight the good fight of fuith, fought it valuantly and kopt the faith If so, it was certainly with divine aid But between your spiritual condition before Confirmation and your spiritual condition after Confirmation there is a difference In Baptism, it is true, we received many graces but by the grace of Confirmation we make the best use of all the graces received in Baptism, in cur battle with the temptations and dangers of the world Baptism onkindles in us the light of faith; Confirmation increased that holy fire and awells it into a mighty flame, never to be extinguished, but always sending forth rays of its glorious light into the world Baptism makes us Christians; Confirmation strengthens us to fulfil our duties as such By Baptism wo became members tender and weak members - of the body of our Lord . Confirmation changes the weaklings into Christian heroes, ready to defend the faith with their blood. Baptism plants the germ of a higher life in us : Confirmation makes it grow stronger. By Baptism we are regenerated and made children of God; by Confirmstion we grow into perfect men and soldiers of Christ. In a word, Confirmation brings to its perfection the special work which was begun in Baptism.

But is this all that this Holy Sacrament does for us? Oh no! beloved Christians. What belongs peculiarly to Confirmation is, that it imparts to us the plentitude of the Holy Ghost. This Divine Spirit comes to renew in our souls the wonderful effects which He wrought when, on the day of Pentecost, He descended upon the Apostles. He comes to pour into us His sevenfold stream of graces, His seven gifts, so that we may not only profess the faith fearlessly, but manifest by its practice that our lives are stamped with its impress.

Besides all these graces Confirma-tion imprints on the soul an indelible mark. This character is the signmanuel of God. graven with the finger of God upon the soul. This permanent character is the perennial well spring of spiritual strength to the soldier of Jesus Christ. With this royal signet of the Holy Ghost emblazoned on his soul he knows that he is fighting, not unarmed and not in his own strength, but in the armer of God and with the strength of the Holy

And now, my dear brethren you may ask, what is the use of dwelling so much upon this Sacrament, which most of you have already received? It is a long time since you were confirmed the Bishop whose hands were imposed on you is long since dead. Those who knelt beside you are, perhaps, most of them gone, and the day itself has become but a faint memory. Yes, but the mark, the character of Confirmation which the fires of the Holy Ghost impressed upon your soul is still there, and neither time nor eternity can make it fade. Even should you prove unfaithful to your Divine Captain. He can never erase the scal confirmed upon you in Confirmation. In the wild fury of the tempestuous fires of hell, the same character will glow terribly It is indestructible oven there-yea, there it will be a fountain of special agony forever and forever.

On the day of your Confirmation you took upon you the character of the soldier of Christ, as a soldier of Christ you will have to be judged

You have been a soldier of Christwhat sort of a soldier? Have you medicins.

been loyal to your King and Captain o We know what cartlily loyalty is, and what great things men will do and suffer for their king or their cause Have you shown the same levalty for your Heavenly Leader? Have you had His interests at heart? Has His honor over been to you like your own honor? Have you always stood up manfully for this cause, or have you betrayed it? The day will come, my dear brothren, whon these will be terrible questions for us all - " He who denies Mo before men, shall be denied before the angels of God."

Let us, then, fight, my dear brethren, as good soldiers of Christ. and, if we have to suffer something for our own faith and loyalty, let us always think of the words of the Aposile. "You have not yet resisted unto blood striving against sin." and remember that our crown will be in proportion to our fidelity.

Therefore, let us awaken in our souls the graces received in Confirmation, that, as true soldiers of Christ, we may not be overcome in the fierce conflict with horsesy and infidolity, but be able to say at last with St. Paul. . I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, as to the rost there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me in that day. A.ven.

A Priest on the Midway

Rev J. T. Foley, of this city, says the St Louis Dispatch, who was stopping in Chicago during the Fair, and had a curious experience in the Midway Plaisance. It was nothing less than a call for the exercise of his sacer dotal functions in behalf of the South S-a Islanders. One evening Father Foley stood at the entrance to the theater in which natives of the Samoan Islands were the performers. He was strongly of the opinion that the alleged Samoaus were disguised mulatos, born and bred in the United States. But several of them bowed to Futher Foley, and he saked them how they knew that he was a priest. Because we are Catholics they answered in excusable English.

Father Foley mingled with the troop and learned that twenty of the forty tragedians had been converted from paganism to Catholicity by French missionaries H. J Moore, a resident of Apia, Samoa, who is the manager of the theater, gave Father Foley the freedom of the place, and the St. Louis priest called whenever he went to the Fair. Oun day a hugo grey-bearded chief threw his arms around Father Fulcy's neck and said that he was anxinus to make a confession of his wrong doings. It was not the hour for the performance, and Father Foley went to a dark recess of the stage where the ther warthy islanders were duly shrived. The Samoans wanted Father Foley to say Mass for them, but on account of some hitch, permission would not be granted to priests by the Chicago cleri cal authorities to say mass in the World's Fair, and Father Foley could not comply with the request

When Archbishop Kain was in Chicago Father Foley and Father McCabe took him to the South Sea Islanders theater. The troop were in the midst of their performances when the Bushop entered but the barbariens ceased to play, and coming up to the prolate, singly they sank on one knee and kissed his episcopal ring. Father Foley was much edified, because he did not think that the same number of civilized Catholics would know what to do under the circumstances.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" saked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

THE CURSE OF COWDRAY.

A hundred years ago on September 24. 1703, the magnificent and historical mansion of Cowdray perialised in the fismes. There would be little reason why we should recerd the centenary of the destruction of this great Sussex house, even though its name is linked with the memories of many services done to the Catholics of the neighborhood in the preservation of the faith during the days of persecution, were it not that the event recalls the fulfilment of what is known as the curse of Cowdray; the remembrance of which should not be allowed to die out amongst us. Seeing also that at this very time the Catholic Truth Society are holding their annual Conferences at Portsmouth, within casy reach of the ruins or the great English house, it is not perhaps too much to hope that by the retelling of this old tale some of its members may be tempted to turn a little space out of their way in order to visit this interesting spot. Bir William Fitzwilliam. afterwards made harl of Southampton by Henry VIII., may be regarded as the builder of Cowdray House, and here, when at the king's order he arrested the Blessed Margarot, Countess of Salisbury, at Warblington, he lodged her on her way to the Tower. Lord Southampton had no children, and left his estates at Cowdray and the neighborhood to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne. This latter, sprung from a Cumberland family settled in the south, was another favorite of Henry VIII. He received many marks of the Royal interest in its welfare; not the least from a worldly point of view—though hardly perhaps in reality, if we may credit the legend—was the grant in 1538 of the site of the suppressed Abbey of Battle. His family was apparently wealthy brough already when Sir Anthony came into possession of the Cowdray estates, which included the domains of the neighboring Priory of Easebourne, as well as those of the dissolved monasteries of Bayham and Culceto, and the Cistercian Abbey of Worerly in Surrey. Nor did these represent all the spoils of the Church, which were accumulated in his hands through the favor of his master, but in his case the words, said to have been used by the Protestant Archbishop Whitgift to Queen Elizabeth, had their manifest application; for to his house "church land added to his ancient inheritance hath proved like a moth fretting a garment, and secretly consumed both: or like the eagle that stole a coal from the altar, and thereby set her nest on fire, which consumed both her young eagles and herself that stole it.

Two accounts have been handed down of the manner in which the family of Sir Anthony fell under a special curse of fire and water in consequence of his taking possession of lands dedicated to the service of God. The generally received tradition is that it came upon him and his when he took from the King the grant of Battle Abbey. The chapter-house, sloisters and other monastic buildings, were quickly razed to the ground, and upon the side of the minster church planting a double row of yew trees along what had been the nave. The abbot's lodging, as was usual at that time of spoliation, became the residence of the newcomer, and the story goes that when Sir Anthony Browne was holding in the abbatial hall his first great feast, a monk made his way through the guests and striding up to the dais cursed the new master of Battle to his face. He foretold the doom that would befall his posterity, and prophesiod that the curse would cleave to his family until it should coase to exist. He concluded with the words, "By fire and water thy line shall come to an end, and it shall I most dangerous parts of the passage. | gista.

perials out of the land. Another story places the origin of the curse in the possessions of the Benedictine priory of Easebourne, the remains of which still exist at the upper end of Cowdray Park. Local tradition relates that when called upon by Henry's commissioners to resign the nunnery into their hands, the valiant Sub Prioress, Dame Alice Hill, bade them beware of what they were about to do. as the found are of the house had laid a heavy curse upon all who should dare to plunder. "As the traditions of our house," she continued, " and of all the faithful of Easebourne attest, a cause of fire and water on the male children and heirs of the spoilers is invoked, by those who gave the inheritance to God and His servants. He who takes these lands shall mour this doom, and his name shall die out."

As we have said, the Earl of Southampton, the first to profit by the spoils of Easebourne and the builder of Cow dray, once the rival of Audley End and Hatfield, died without heirs, and the questionable inheritance passed, with the penalty of sacrilege attached to it, to Sir Anthony Browne. His son, created Viscount Montague by Queen Mary, remained staunch to the Catholic faith during the reign of Elizabeth. And his descendants, with all their shortcomings, were for many generations the means by which the sacred lamp of faith was kept alive in the district, whilst under their protection the Holy Sacrifice continued to be offered in the presence of the Catho lie people of the neighborhood during the terror of the penal laws. So things went on till towards the middle of the eighteenth century, when the seventh Viscount Montague, having for some time courted the society of Protestants, ended in marrying a Methodist of Lady Huntingdon's sect. and in giving up the practices, if he did not the beliefs, of his ancestors. He died in 1787, and in his last hours he had the grace of being reconciled to the Church, giving orders that his recantation should be published in The Gentleman's Magazine and the newspapers of the day. In it he asked pardon for the scandal given to his fellow Catholics, and declared that his apostasy was due solely to worldly motives. And now was manifested the fulfilment of the curse of fire and water under which the house of Cowdray had been laid. The seventh Lord Montague left two children. George, the son, was a wild and careless youth, and of course, educated under the influence of his mother, was the first of his race not Catholic. He was engaged to be married to a Miss Coutts, upon his return to England from a foreign tour, and with this in view the mansion of Cowdray had been for several months undergoing a complete repair and refitting.

The whole had been finished on September 28, 1793, and the steward had written during the afternoon to the owner on account of its completion. when the same night the house caught fire and was completely destroyed, in spite of all efforts to save even some portion of the great pile of buildings. A messenger was despatched at once to acquaint Lord Montague of the catastrophe, but the news never reachd him and within a few days s courier came post hasto to England to inform the family of the Viscouut's According to the account given in Mrs. Roundell's "Cowdray," Lord Montague and a friend deter mined to essay the wild project of going down the falls of the Rhine in a small boat. The old Cowdray servant. who was with his master, endeavored to drag him back, exclaiming, "Oh, my lord! its the curse of water! For God's sake give up the trial!" His efforts were useless, the boat started on its expedition, and, after passing the first fall in cafety, entered the cloud of spray which hangs over the

Its occupants were never seen again. The title now devolved upon a poor friar at Fontainobleau-a distant kinsman-who most unwillingly accepted a dispensation to marry in order to carry on the line. After a very few months, however, he died without children, and with him the title became extinct. Mary Browne, sister of Lord George Montague, caprived of the blessings of the true faith by the apostasy of her father, succeeded her brother in the possession of the Cowdray estates, and shortly after married William Pontz. Continuing to live on the estate in the old keeper's lodge. both she and her mother, old Lady Montague, were continually haunted by the thought that, sooner or later, the terrible curse would fall upon her two boys, the sole male survivors of the Montague family. And so it came to pass for in 1815, whilet at Bognor, one lovely summer day, Mr. Pontz, seeing how calm the sea was, proposed a boating excursion. This project was at first strongly opposed by his wife, because of her vague fears of the ourse of water, but finally she was persuaded into giving a reluctant con sent. The boat, for some reason or other, keeled over, and the two boys sank never to rise again. Thus per ished the line of those who had benefited by the speils of the me houses of Battle and Easebourne, and, as the witness of the older inhabitants of the district testifies, according to the belief of the last of the old stock. in fulfilment of the curse laid upon all spoilers by the founders of those reli gious houses .- Landon Tabl t.

Mont Blave Observatory.

The observatory on the top of Mont Blanc is at last completed. The work was facilitated by the use of windlasses, which drew the materials up the icy slopes. Some of the builders remained on the summit for twenty days, the August weather being very favorable. The construction of the observatory was begun over two years ago. The builders hoped to cut through the ice cap to solid rock, but this was found to be impossible, after they had gone down a distance of thirty or forty feet. So at last it was determined to let the building stand upon the ice and snow. The observatory was made in sections at Paris, under the immediate direction of M, Janseen. The pieces were transported to Rochers-Rouges on the backs of men, and were finally brought to the summit by the aid of windlasses. The building is thirty-eight feet high, but only one third is above the snow. The upper story is used exclusively for observatory purposes, while the lower stories shelter attendants and parties of tourists. The observatory rests on ten heavy screws, so that the building can he easily leveled. The interior is lighted by small dormer windows with double panes of thick glass. All wood used in the construction is fireproofed, and all necessary precautions against fire have been taken. Anthracite coal will be burned. It is seldom that the cold exceeds thirty-two degrees below zero. The observatory will be occupied from May to November, and a great deal is expected from the self-registering instruments during the winter. If possible, it is intended to connect the instruments with Chamounix by electricity, but no steps toward this end have been taken yet. M. Janseen was carried to the top of Mont Blanc last year in a litter borne by thirteen porters. The new observatory will enable scientists to carry out important experiments and observations in physics, meteorology, spectrum analysis and vegetable and animal physiology.

The Best Restorative Against Debility.

There is nothing more precious, and parthere is nothing more precious, and particularly efficacious in restoring strength that has been lowered by disease or by difficult digestion, than Almoxia Wine. Gianelli & Co., 16 King street west, Toronto, sole agents for Canada, Sold by all druggists.

Irlah Names.

Prior to Brian Boru, that monarch of renown in ancient Erin, no surnames existed, says a writer in an Irish exchange. To him is due the conception of the idea. The class took their designation from some one ancestor of distinction. The Olan MacMurrah, from Murrah, King of Leinster, the Clan O'Neil, from Nial of the Nine Hostages, so called from his prowess in battle, the Clan O'Brien, from Brian Boru, above referred to. It is well said:

By O or Mar sou it surely know True Irishmen they may But if they lack the O or Mac, No Irishmen are they.

Mac as a prefix is common to Irish and Scotch names, while O is exclusively Irish. The force of these prefixes is that if the clan or sept took their designation from a father they were call ed Mac or son of---, but if from a more remote ancestor they were called O or decendants of . Many Irish names have undergone a complete change owing to the disuse of the Irish language and the prevalence of the English influence. At one period of our history it was the fashion for Irish families to assume English names, in stances of which are notorious and on record. And, again, at another period, of which Spenser wrote, English families took Irish names, as the De Veres became MacSwiney. It will surprise some to learn that Murphy is not an Irish name, but the absurd attempt of English-speaking to pronounce O'Morchoe (O'Murrow). There was no such name prior to the English in Ireland, and down to the sixteenth century the old pronunciation prevailed. Similarly O'Donochadh became on the English tongue Dunphy, though correctly O'Donoghue.

Thus we see, briefly, how neglect on the part of one generation will perpetuate an error irretrievably. Each generation is but a link in the chain of the nation's identity or the family's position. The moral of which is that each and every man ought to put forth his best endeavors to preserve intact the priceless beritage of those traditions. associations rights which have descendto him from the past, thus only can we refute the error implied in the wellknown quotation, "What's in a namel"

"God Bless You."

Among the passengers in the car was a rather stout old lady with crutches, who sat in a corner seat. When the car had stopped she rose with evident difficulty and moved slowly toward the door. Two men stepped forward promptly to assist her. Supporting her by the arms they helped her out upon the platform. With the best intentions in the world they were yet making pretty hard work of it when the driver appeared; he had walked along outside the car from the front to the rear platform where the old lady and her supporters now were. Prompted clearly not by any desire to hurry anybody, but solely by a desire to serve the old lady, he stepped upon the lower platform, and at the same time with perfect civility of manner, and without a moment's hesitation, he placed his arms around her and lifted her from stalwart, and he lifted her as easily and handled her as gently as though she had been a child. She looked up at him with a pleasant unile as she stood upon the cross walk and said, "God bless you." A moment later the car was bowling along the street and the old lady was moving slowly but cheerfully on her way.

EXCELLENT REASONS exist why Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oil, should be used by persons troubled with affections of the threat or lungs, sorce upon the skin, rheumatio pains, corner, bunious, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speady, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

The following is the discourse delivered by the Sovereign Pontiff to the pilgrims of Venetia and Lombardy

BELOVED CHILDRES—That God, who in His sweet providence tempers our sorrows with comforts, while allowing Us to be sorely troubled by a miserable sect, consoles Us with ever new and bright proofs of filial love offered to Un by the Catholic world, and especially by Italy, which is singularly the object of Our love. Every proof of fidelity and love which she makes to Us is especially pleasing to Us on scount of the links which bind Us to her in a particular manner, hence are We well pleased with this declaration of love which from the depths of your Catholic hearts you now make Us.

" Noble, indeed, is the thanksgiving which you make to God, who in both Our Jubilees has been pleased to turn the unanimous exultation of Catholic peoples to the splendour of the Chair of Peter. Nor less noble is the sorrow which you express at the sight of the obstingte men in a state of rebellion against God and against Us, and makes them deaf to Our vioce, which ceases not to call them back to Him. By your words We well know that your brotherly love laments the state of too many Italians, over whom Our fatherly heart weeps. Our sorrow is the greater since We know that to foment and exasperate these ill feelings in Our regard the impudent calumny is untiringly circulated that We and the clergy and all Catholics are enemies of the peace, prosperity, and well-being of our country, and that the calumny gains ground. God is Our witness, to whom the thoughts of Our august ministry are ever turnea; nor do We hesitate to appeal to all those who, free from passion, examine all the acts of Our lab rious Ponti ficate. With more alacrity than ever bard Westriven to keep alive and in vigour that ancient faith which was and is its supreme good, its link with the past, the beginning and life of its greatest glories Lovingly solicitous for the preservation of these glones We have striven as much as in Us lay to favour science, letters, and art; while, at the same time, with the funds placed at our disposal by Our children it has been a pleasure to Us to lighten the lot of the poor, to provide for them proper instruction especially for youth which is surrounded upon all sides by snares In order to defend it from greater evils, and in order to bestow upon it greater advantages We have directed frequent and warm exhortstions to the clergy and the laity, and among the bappy fruits which have thence resulted may be mentioned the present spectacle of the clergy allaying the passions of an angry populace by the dictates of Gospel justice, and that of Catholics who, under the guidance of religion, undertake enterprises for the public good. Oan all this, not to mention other results, be called hostility to one's country! Is it not more worthy of the name of a love not mendacions! It is simply because we love our country that both in the social and political order We would have her feel the superhuman virtue of the Papacy, which, ever living and young, can at all times give new life to nations, lead them on to civilisation and justice, and make them prosperous and great. If, instead of spicion and ill-will, Our counsels . invitations were received with loyalty and rectitude of purpose, the most arduous problems of to day would be more easily solved, and Italy even sooner than might be expected

But, if by loving one's country it is meant that We must bear in pacific silsuce the glaring offences almost with impunity committed to her disadvantage sgainst honesty and religion, then Our conscience shall never consent to such love-never! Often and in clear terms

might take her stand among the netions

andowed with new life and glory.

have We denounced the real enemies of Our country; We have unmasked their real intentions, and pointed out the pernicious effects which have thence resulted, but too many arts are used every day to stille Our voice, or to cent contempt upon it. And though the events of every day prove the truth of Our admonitions, though a deluga of corruption, of subversive principles, of misory of every kind has established a reign of terror, yes who is there who is ready to be convinced of his errors? Who is willing to turn his eyes to those remedies which alone can lead to safety ! These remedies, precisely because proposed by the Church and by Us are rejected or ignored, so dense is the present blindness or so great the pre-

In the meantime, however, We, sustained by the arm of God, shall continue in our task of vindicating the downtrodden rights and liberty of His Church; We shall continue to implore of Him peace and benediction. Thanks to the common prayers of the faithful, the hour of divine mercy for our fallen Italy is hastening on, and many a beguiled heart is returning in compure tion to Him who is the way, the truth, and the life.

Beloved children, join action and sacrifice to your daily prayers. We have already pointed out to you the field in which your action may be exercised to advantage; bear in mind, and with unswerving fidelity observe Our admonitions. Let concord reign among your voters, that in provincial and municipal councils your most vital interests may be well guarded in the best way at present possible. You see in the bosom of the family, in the school, in the workshop, everywhere. bow daring is the spirit of irreligion; how powerful a guilty press; how many wrecks license is making; do you, therefore, on your part, use those means at your disposal to oppose to these evils an efficacious remedy, for which end the light and authority of your exam-ple be of especial avail. In such a course of action you will meet with sacrifices not few nor light, but you have already calculated upon them, and have declared yourselves ready to sacrifice all for Our cause, which is the cause of God. In fighting with constancy for this cause you will show yourselves worthy of your fathers, who, from their strong love of religion, drew genius and ardor for ennobling their country. For the rest, your coming here to celebrate the feast of Our Jubilee, the dense and solemn crowd which you make around Us, the open profession of your faith, are strong proofs of the firmness of your intentions. May God bless them and render them fruitful! May He, according to your desires, strengthen your faith, sustain and crown your hopes, and inflame you with the spirit of love, which suffers all and operates all with generosity.

To Our wishes We join the Apostolic Blessing, which, in the name of God and from the depths of Our soul We bestow upon you here present, upon your families, and upon the entire Italian people.—Irish Catholic

Christmas Sale.

A casual visitor to the little parlors at the Convent of the Precious Blood on Wednesday of last week would have questioned what might be the occasion of this assembly of happy, expectan'looking ladies who nearly filled the rooms, and, with a pleasing flutter of excitement, seemed to await some important developments. It was our privilege to be there; and, in the bright faces around us, we recognized many of the ladies who had dispensed Christmas gifts—for a consideration at the "Christmas Sale" held the week before in the Confederation Life Building. Behind their cloister appeared a few white-robed nuns, also with expectant faces, though perhaps less excited than the ladies outside the grille, for at this meeting was to be

made known the result of many months' labor.

The head of each table handed ber returns to the President, who marked the amount in her book; then added the whole, and announced that the united efforts of those zealous workers had reshzed \$1331.00. A thrill of astonishment and satisfaction passed through the rooms; the ladies fell to congratulating each other, and frequently asked the unanswerable question: "Where did it come from?" The good nuns were quite unequal to the eask of thanking the ladies whose hard work had resulted so happity, though, no doubt, all were satisfied with the few words which came from behind the grille, as those words promised a remembrance in their fervent pravers.

The "Christman Sale" of 1893 is numbered among the past, of which it forms the fourth. To those who did not visit the "Sale" we say another chance will be given you next year, and we advise you not to miss it.

A comfortable and commodious luncheon parlor formed a substantially pleasing feature, where a regular restaurant husiness was carried on in a most successful manner. Mrs. John Foy presided over this department, assisted by Mesdames N. Rooney, Mitchell, De La Haye, Lynn, the Misses Hughes, Long, Costello, Mac-donell, and a bevy of other attentive waitresses. Those who did not patronize this attractive luncheon parlor missed a treat.

A table of fancy and useful articles was stocked from end to end with a confusing variety of beautiful things; here presided Mrs. Doane, assisted by Mrs. Small, the Misses Bayley and Nettie Sheil.

At the next table we encountered bewildering array of bewitching dolls, that gazed upon us with imploring eyes, which seemed to say -"buy us." They were simply irresistable. The guardians of this little world in wax were Mrs. Monaban, the Misses O'C mnor, Steers and Mallon

We grew serious as we approached the next table, where articles of devotion were displayed. Beautiful statues and crucifixes, beads and prayer books, and most exquisite lillies, the latter the work of the nuns. Were sold by the Misses Macdonald, Verey, Murphy and

The candy table next gladdened our sweet tooth. Here, as promised in their advertisement, fresh candies were made duily. Visitors during the early part of the day might have witnessed the ladies in charge seated at a table behind their booth, with deft, fair fingers fashioning the touthsome danties, which were sold almost as soon as they were manufactured. Miss Kirkwood presided over these good things, assisted by Misses Moran and Berthon.

At the other end of the ball we saw a table covered with china, decorated especially for the occasion, all of which was sold, after reserving twenty-five prizes, which were drawn for at the close of the "Sale." We congratulate the lucky winners. Miss Le Maitre looked after the china.

In every way and in every branch the "Christmas Sale" was a decided success.

St. Joseph's.

The Mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers at this church closed Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, and was most successful.
A branch of the Temperance Society of the A branch of the Temperance Society of the League of the Cross was established here Monday evening last by Rev. Desn Bergin. The different Masses at St. Joseph's will in future on Sundays, be at 7, 9 and 11 a. m. A mission will open at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, East Toronto, this (Thursday) evening, and will also be preached by the Redemptorist Fathers, Revs. Cyril by the Redemptorist Fathers, Revs. Cyril Dodsworth and John Lynch.

Sacred Heart Church.

We are pleased to learn a mission will open in this church Sunday, Dec. 17th, and close Christmas day, for the benefit of the French speaking Catholics of Toronto. It will be preached by Rev. Fr. Lacosso, O.M.I.



IT'S A QUEER WOMAN -who cannot understand the benefit to be derived from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Did you over see a sickly woman with bright eyes, clear skin, and rosy cheeks? Or a healthy one without them? A woman can live in full health, do more work, have more pleasure, amount to more, by taking the "Prescription." When the When the bodily functions are not regular the

woman is delicate.

As a support for nervous, exhausted, overworked, women, it's an invigorating tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine; besides, it lessens pain. It's the only remedy for woman's chronic weaknesses and irregularites that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money paid for it refunded.



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Gold and Silver Watch-a Di-monds, Fine Jowellery, Selid Silverware, Handsome Clocks, Fancy Goods, and Pebble Spectacles for every

rebble Spectacles for every sight Large discount for 30 days, expecially to dergy-nen and charitable institutions.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the satiral laws which govern the operations of digastion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Wr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a declostly flavored beverage which may eave us many heavy doctors offile. It is by the judicious use of such articles of elicit that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to relate very tendency to disease. Hun treds of subtle melaries are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortifier with pure blood and a properly nourthed frame."—Civil. "rvice Gautits. Made simply with boiling water or milk, Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAWES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Engiand.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Ensiest to I se and Cheapest CATARRE cold by druggists of scale by mail soc. E.T. Haraltine Warren, Pa.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

Lovoon, Eng. December 1st, 1893. Lord Randolph (hurchill has expressed the opinion that the Government are deliberately riding for a fall, and he is so satisfied with what he terms the delightful muddle they are making of public business, that he has made up his mind to depart for sunnier and more genial climes. That is one explanation of the noble lord's pairing up to the end of the year. Another is that his health is still far from satisfactory. His campaign at Bradford was very trying to him physically, as it was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to get through the meetings. His medical adviser has ordered a period of complete rest and change, and he has accordingly taken his de

parture for the south of France,

The Parish Councils Bill is slowly forging ahead, but the L-ightons and Pagets and Bowleses still contrive to consume an immense amount of time by purely obstructive amendments and long-winded speeches, which bore overyone in the House and confer no conceivable benefit on any living soul. List night, however, a stop was put to all this. At the commencement of the sitting it was whispered that Mr. Gladstone was going to propose some drastic measure of procedure. Before he rose, however, the revered Mr. Stanley Leighton intervened and in pathetic terms, asked him to pause and consider the large number of members who were prostrated through influenza and overwork. This pitiful plaint instead of moving the House to sympathy was provocative of hilarious laughter, which was repeated when he suggested that instead of longthoning the hours they should shorten them. There was a filial outburst of merriment when he gravely proposed that the government should consider the de sirability of bringing the session to a close as soon as possible. The interposition of this dear old gentleman, who is the ideal embodiment of a wellpreserved dandy of the old school, was all the more grotesque, because no man has wasted more time than he by frivolous amendments and pointless speeches during the committee stage of the Parish Councils Bill.

Mr. Gladatone is always seen to the best advantage on such occasions as this, and he dealt with Mr. Stanley Leighton in his most delightful bantering fashion. He did not say that he was grieved to the heart at the hardships imposed upon the House, but he implied it, and he expressed intense sympathy with those members who had suffered at the altar of patriotism. He feared, however, there was no remedy for the ills complained of, as there was certain business which had to be done, and it rested with the members, and not with the government, as to how long the session would continue. As to extra hours, if the pace quickened to night and to morrow the neccessity of the Saturday sitting would be obviated; but if they were so dilatory in the transaction of their business as they had been in the early part of the week, then the government would be obliged to ask the House to meet on Saturday. The Tories shouted " and the Liberals cheered. TPIS flinging down of the gauntlet had its effect, for business went forward with a swing, and the pile of amendments which had been drawn up with such elaborate care went down like a castle of cards.

The statement made by Mr. John Redmond that the Nationalists have consented to the Home Rule Bill's not being introduced again in the present Parliament is an absolute fabrication. It is understood that next year the Bill is to be hung up, but it will certainly be brought forward in the following session. It is absurd on the part of Mr. Redmond to pretend that he is in the special confidence of the extension of the session.

government as to what will be their programme in 1895, and he certainly has no means of knowing what Mr. Justin McCarthy's views are, beyond his public uttorances on the subject As to the Evicted Tenants' Bill, I am in a position to state that it will be the first measure introduced next year. The release of the political prisoners will depend upon what may arise between now and then.

France is once more plunged in the throes of a Cabinet crisis, while up to the present no "deus ex machina" has presented himself. President Carnot has tried all the men who have been in office before, and who could coramand a following in the Chamber; but they have all, one after another, de clined, so that in despair he has been obliged to face back upon a gentleman of whom it is no disparagement to say that he is a third-rate politician. M Spuller having found the task committed to him impossible of accomplishment, M. Casimor Perrior has at length been persuaded to make the attempt, with M. Spuller as a col league. M. Caumer Perrier, however. has an eye to the E'ysee, and so have others who are qualified to take the Premierahip which has been so long going a begging. The Presidential election, which will take place at no long interval, is an object at which all men with ambitions set their eyes, and they do not care to hopelessly spoil their chances of succeeding Mr. Carnot by endeavouring to lead an intractable Chamber of Peputics, while, at the same time, they are seeking popular

I have been favored by the publishers with the latest of our modern novels. As is now fast becoming the order of the day, it is in one volume, a change which cannot but prove satisfactory to that increasing number of readers who find in fiction some relief from the dull round of daily life. "The Story of Philip Methuen," by Mrs. J. H. Needell, is certainly a charming tale. Perhaps the bighest praise that can be awarded by modern criticism is to say that an author possesses discretion and originality, and it is certainly not too much to affirm that the author of this atory has them both. One of the first and most pressing needs in fiction is a more vivid realization of the endless and varied beauty of human character. There is a deep undertone of pessimism in many of the modern novels. are shown too much of the pain and and disorder of life; and the remedy will be found in having more faith in youth's gladness and the possibility of human happiness. Life, as lived on this planet of ours, is not altogether a monotony of pain and bafflement. Most of the great masters of fiction charm their readers by pictures of men and women to whom the heart goes forth in a glow of admiring love. The reader will find in Mrs. Needell's story a good deal of sidness; but taken as a whole, it must be pronounced to be a novel in which the aspects of nature and the various shades of human character tend to please the imaginatio

There is no longer any doubt that the Russian pest which has afflicted us for four consecutive winters has again made its appearance in our midst. About four weeks ago the increase in the number of deaths from throat and lung disease warned us of its insidious approach. Since then the spread of the disease has rapidly increased, until now the list of victims has become quite a formidable one. Mr. Morley and Mr. Balfour are laid up with it, whilst amongst the latest to he attacked are Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Barns. It is certainly very remarkable that politicians should be so extensively visited by the microbe, and there are friends of Mr. Gladstone wicked enough to assert that it is going to do more in assisting him to pass his messures than either the closure or an The P. P. A.

From a Protestant Point of View.

Our Catholio fellow-citizens naturally feel aggrioved at the formation in our midst of a society whose objects are professedly hostile to the Catholic Church, and calculated to stir up religious animosities and disturb the amicable relations that have existed between themselves and their fellow citiz ns of other denominations; and they have, with somewhat biting sarcasm, but not inaptly, dubbed it the Protestant Persecuting Association. But any one who studies at all carefully the social and economic conditions of our country, and has a deep insight into human nature will find that the conditions are altogether unfavorable to the development of the persecuting spirit, so that whatever flourish of trumpets the P. P. A. may make it will never take a very strong hold on the Protestants of this country.

The struggle to gain the elmighty dollar, whether it be a noble pursuit or not, is certainly the one overshadowing ambition of the great muss of mankind in this latter half of the nineteenth century, and this very ambition is a safeguard against religious persecution. The democratic spirit of the age and country fosters and encourages the doctrine of the evolution of the in dividual. From the bumblest sphere the man may rise to the highest dignity of office or social position if he have the wealth or education to command it, and in this race for wealth and position there is little room for the cultivation of a narrow, sectarian spirit; indeed it is impossible. The business man cannot afford to be hampered by the regulations of a society which forbids, or interferes with, the freest commercial intercourse. He will buy and sell where he can drive the best bargain irrespective of the religious opinions of the men with whom he may deal. He is too busy to think from more than one point of view, the economic one.

Then, too, the one essential element in a persecuting crusade is entirely absent—that is HATE. We have had no religious struggles in this country to stain our annals or embitter one thought towards any class of citizens; and we are too far removed, in point of time and space, from the scenes of historic religious broils to have anything like the personal feeling of those who participated in them. Without hate you cannot have persecution, and it is impossible to bate those who have never injured us. The Orangeman or the P. P. A. man may talk loud.y. even vehemently, in donunciation of "Romanism," and may even think he means it; but it is abstractions he denounces, and hate in the abstract is not very effective. To his Catholic fellow-citizen he is and will continue to be as neighborly as to his Protestant brother; and he will buy his sugar of the Catholic grocer, his mest of thu Catholic butcher, his boots of the Catholic shoemsker, and his coat of the Catholic tailor-and when he dies, probably have the Catholic undertaker bury him, just as if the P. P. A. had never existed.

LIBERAL PROTESTANT

St Michael's Cathedral.

His Grace, Archbishop Walsh preached an elequent sermon Sunday evening on "Christ the Regenerator of Society," after which he distributed crosses to twenty five promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart. The Alma Redemptoris was well sung by Miss Herzon, and Gounod's Avo Maria was finely rendered by Mrs. J. C. Smith with violin accompaniment.

Thousands of visitors at the World's Fair wondered why it was that Ayor's was the only Sarsaparilla on exhibition there. The reason is found in Rule 15, which prevented the admission of patent medicines, secret nostrums, and experimental compounds. Ayer's was the only blood-purifier which answered all the requirements of a strictly scientific preparation.



A Reverend Recommends It.

PARK CITY, Utah, June, 1889. I had been ill for eighteen months with weakness and terrible nervousness when I commenced taking your modeline Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and I often pray for Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and I often pray for Pastor Koenig, as I think I could not have lived without this medicine. The people here have seen the good which I derived from it, and Ree, Father Galligan recommends it so highly that it is a negetting very popular IPLIA ARVES BYENE FORTH OF THE PASTOR OF THE STATE AND THE STATE TONIO for nervousness and found it to have the

We used 12 bottles of Paster Koenig's Nerve Tonio for nervousness and found it to have the desired effect in corpuse.

DOMINICAN SISTERS, I SUPPLIED TO A DESCRIPTION OF LEVEL A PROBLEM TO A DESCRIPTION OF LASTOR KOENIGS NERVE TONIC Effected a COLD A Valuation Hunk on Nervous Discovery Tonic effected a COLD TONION OF THE PASSAGE AND A VALUATION OF LAST REPORT OF THE PASSAGE AND A VALUATION OF THE PASS This winds has been proposed to the Rev. a ather Rosing, of Fert Worm, and sales (85, and is now under his direction by the

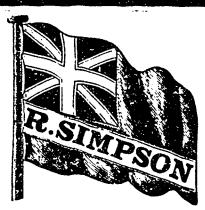
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THIS list is suggestive in many ways. It is suggestive of the possibilities of this house. It is suggestive as suiting a change in weather probabilities. You'll think of the approaching holiday season as you read the list. It suggests this important fact, that altogether outside of the prices quoted here you can always shop at this house, finding prices stronger in your favor than anywhere else. Remember that.

GLOVES AND MITTY

Children's Heavy Ribbed Wool Mits, 15c. Children's Fine Wool Mitts, 15c. Nen's Heavy Wool-lined Kid Gloves, 75c. Gent's Lined Kid Gloves, 42c.

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Fine Wool Blankets, \$2.75, worth \$3.50, greavalle.
Comforters, 70c. ORDER ANYTHING BY LETTER.

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THE LATE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

A Catholic Missionary's Experience.

When the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, first came to America, he was bound for the wild mission of Texas. He was then in the thirtieth year of his age and the third of his priesthood. He had left his native Ireland at the entreaty of Bishop Odin, and as soon as he reached the Lone Star State, he was appointed pastor of Houston and all the surrounding country.

After setting in order the spiritual affairs of his contral congregation, the young missionary began to make a visitation of his extensive parish. His exploration took him as far north as the Indian territory and all that part of the commonwealth that lies between the Brazos, Colorada and Trinity rivers. His tour was full of perils, toil, sorrow, suffering, consolation, surprises and merit.

In after years the Archbishop, says the Ecclesiastical Review, was fond of relating to his intimate friends his adventures on the frontier, and some of them were so edifying that they may well be treasured as twice told

Mounted on a horse, and with saddle bags stuffed with a scanty priestly outfit, Father Lynch set out from his headquarters in Houston, without purse or scrip, and unaware in the morning where he was to lay down his head at night. His first sojourn was made at Spring Hill. Next he proceeded to San Jacinto. where Captain William T. Sherman was then stationed; and later, he went from settlement to settlement. mostly along the courses of the rivers. or wherever in the back woods he heard of the presence of a Catholic family. He traversed boundless prairies. He forced a way through dense wild woods. He swam broad rivers. He advanced across stretchless patches of country. He preached in hotels, court houses, schools, halls, stores and the open zir. He catechized children. He administered the life-giving sacraments to many who had not seen the face of a priest before in years.

Often he lost his way, and then, when night came upon him before he had found shelter in that immense but, sparsely settled region, he hobbled his horse and lay down on the ground, sometimes without food, with his saddle bags for a pillow and the canopy of heaven for his covering, in the midst of savanna or forest, with the cry of the coyote or the howl of the wolf for his lullaby. Worn out with fatigue he needed no rocking to put him to sleep. Once, as he thus sought rest on the plain, he was partly aroused by a snake crawling over his face, but so utterly exhausted and drowsy was he that he had not energy enough to brush the reptile off.

Frequently, too, when he had thus strayed away from his bearings he came unexpectedly upon the very persons of whom he was in search, or upon others who equally needed his services but of whom he had not

Once, for instance, on his way to the Brazos river, he lost his trail in hunt for it, but could see no sign of it. then he pressed on in the direction in which he thought that the route lay. The daylight gradually faded into darkness. There was no moon until late but myriads of fireflies flashed in the gloom. Still he kept on, for bears and other beasts of prey were numerous in that neighborhood, and he was afraid that he would be attacked by them in case he should go to sleep. Finally be reached the river; but he did not strike it at the ferry. He shouted and shouted, but no answermg hello came back upon his call. He rode along the bank, whooping at

he heard a shrill hail from across the river. This was followed by the rattle of a chain as it was taken into a boat. Soon a skiff, rowed by a man and a girl, emerged from the haze on the water and came to the shore. Father Lynch explained his situation and was invited to spend the rest of the night at the settler's cabin. On his way over, he informed his host that he was a priest. The answer was :

"Then you're more welcome than over. My wife's a Catholic, so am I; so are the children. This is my darter-one of 'em. I wuz born here in the piney woods, but my wife, she's Irish. After we wuz married, wife learned me her religion from a catechism and a prayer book. Some years back a priest came by here and baptized me and the children—them that wuz here then. I never seen one before or since. Nor ever wuz I in a Catholic church. But we try to remember what we ought to do, and my wife, well, won't she be glad to see you!"

Glad she was, and most hospitably did she receive her unexpected guest. They all stayed up some time talking, and, as the next day was Sunday, Father Lynch, before retiring, gave the family the good news that he would say Mass for them in the morning. Bright and early the next day he offered up the Holy Sacrifice for them in their rude dwelling, and gave the husband his First Cemmunion and the wife her first in many years.

Before saying the Mass the Missionary was told something that pestered him as a temptation to distraction all the way through it. Of course he needed an assistant and was told by his host that if he would wait for the stage coach up, the driver of it would act as his acolyte.

"Then he's a Catholic?" he said

inquiringly.
"No, father, he's a preacher."

" A preacher ?"

"Yes, Father, the Methodist preaoher."

"Well, we'll get along without him." How a Mothodist preacher could know how to serve the Mass was what bothered the priest, until later in the day, when he met that versatile individual, he learned from him that he had been brought up a Catholic and had been an altar boy in his youth, but that having drifted to the backwoods of Texas, remote from church, he had occasionally attended the meetings of the Methodists and eventually. having a fluent tongue, he had developed into a parson. Stage driving was not highly remunerative and preaching added to its income the sum of fifteen dollars a month.

"But I never preached against the Pope," he said pologetically, "I just gave 'em mon permons."

Good Manners in Children.

It is no wonder that there are so many ill-bred men and women in the world when one sees the lack of pains taken by parents to instruct their little ones in forms of table and social etiquette that are so easily taught to the public infant mind, but which, left unnoticed, are such supplanted by actions that become bad habits in a very short time.

Selfishness is fostered e a lack of watchfulness. The gentler courtesies that count for so much are not instilled in childhood, and in later years the man or woman is regarded as a bore. Good clothes are not everything. Even good health is not the only point desirable in a child's make-Good manners should be added to health and attire in order to gain a perfect ensemble that counts for so much in the world's judgement.

No one can estimate how great a factor in life is the possession of good manners. They are the open sesame to the best of society. They are the mark of the gentleman or lady, but intervals for an hour or more. Then they must be acquired in infancy,

The Slanderer.

Against slauder there is no defence. It starts with a word-with a nodwith a shrug-with a look-a smile. It is pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid; it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assasin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wounds are incurable; it is the mertal sting of the deadly adder, murder its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport. The man who breaks into my dwelling, or meets me on the public road and robs me of my property, does me an injury. He stops me on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard savings, involves me in difficulty, and brings my family to penury and want. But he does me an injury that can be repaired. Industry and economy may again bring me into ease and influence. The man who coming at the midnight hour fires my dwelling, does me an injury—he hurns my roof, my pillow, my raiment, my very shelter from storm and tempest; but he does me an injury that can be repaired. The storm may indeed beat upon me, and chi ling blasts assail me, but charity will receive me into her dwelling, give me food to eat and rai. ment to put on; will timely assist mo, raising a new roof over the ashes of the old, and I shall again sit by my own preside and taste the sweets of friendship and of home. But the man who circulates false reports concerning my character, who exposes every act of my life which represented to my disadvantage, who goes first to this, then to that individual tells them he is very tender of my reputation, enjoins upon them the strictest secrecy, and then fills their cars with hearsays and rumors, and what is worse, loaves them to dwell upon the hints of his own imagination-the man who thus "filches from me my good name " does me an injury which neither inductry, nor charity, nor time itself can repair.

Florida Ants.

There are more ants to the square mile in Florida than in any other country in the world. There are auts which will measure more than half an inch in length, and then there are ante so small that they can scarcely be seen to move with the unsided eye. There are red ants and black ants and trouble some auts. But, as bad as they are. I have never heard of them eating out the seat of a man's trousers, as a missionary, the Rev Mr. Wilson, once told the writer he saw the army ants do in India while the man was sitting on the earth for a few minutes beside him.

But the Florida ants will take out the lettuce and other minute seeds from the soil in which they are planted and actually destroy the beds. They will suck the life out of screa of young cucumbers and melon plants, uproot strawberry plants or cover the buds with earth to such an extent as to kill them. They will get into pie, pickle, sauce, syrup, sugar ; on meat, in hash ; will riddle a cake or fill a loaf of baker's bread till it is worthless. All remedies failing, I took to baiting them near their nests with slices of meat, bones. apple and pear parings, and when I had from 50,000 to 100,000 out I would turn a kettle of boiling water on them. I have killed during the past week over a million in the space of a quarter-acre lot, and I have almost wiped them out. I had to do this to secure any lettuce plants, and many observant farmers complain of seedsmen when they should attribute their trouble to insects. - Savannah News.

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M. a. R.

"The times are changed." Indeed they are flut come we will not fret So surely as the sun must ree Bo sucely must it set . And then my frland, you can't dens The times will never change on high

The world to bright as ever still, And just as full of love Tie we, who through a darker path, In colder regions more : We travel fast and need not sigh, The times will never change on high

The springtide of our bloom is n'er. And even the minimer past, What ver our attractions were They were not made to last We're satisfied. Pilitelly units We think we'll bloom again on hit. le

We'd like the dear old times again And wherefore not ' We know The roads are getting stonter now Our Maps are getting slow, Half blinded sthe faded eye. Well! sight and light come back on high

We've l'et so many a treasure, to-That econ ther'll all be gone tiut only for a little while We'll find them later on het II wait to meet us in the sky. And then they dinered hanks on tigh

We feel the daily efforts, an The struggle and the stress With added feebleness we love The added lengthers. But look ' an hour is heatening nigh An hour of welcome, there on high

And keep this reofte to your mind The best one you can get-" So surely as the sun 1 ust rise no surely must it set, To dawn again in ponder sky.
Where times will never change on high

How Camphor is Made.

During the last few years the camphor industry in Japan has undergone considerable change, partly owing to improved methods of manufacture, and partly owing to the keenness of competition with Formosa. In times gone by camphor was produced in Sumatra and Borneo, and in other parts of the East Indies, as well as in China; now, however, the crude campbor of commerce is a product of Japan and Formosa exclusively.

The Formosa drug is inferior to the Japanese, the latter, by reason of its greater purity, pinkish color and bold grain, commanding in foreign countries higher prices, by some 2 or 3 per cent., in spite of its comparative abundance. The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000 000 pounds, of which about one-quarter reaches the United States of America, either direct or via Europe, the remainder being shipped to Europe except a small quantity sent to India.

The method of extraction of the camphor from the tree is still in many parts of the most primitive description, and is conducted by the inhabitants, who are natives, and have continued to use the apparatus which has been handed down to them for generations. In producing camphor it is very important to choose a place that has a proper slope of ground and lying along a stream. The furnace used for steaming the chips of wood is situated on a piece of ground which can be conveniently levelled, and the surface round it covered with stones and a mixture of gravel and clay. The furnace itself is covered with clay both inside and out, and an iron pot is luted in and dried before operations are commenced. On a level with the mouth of the pot a small board called kobuta, or little lid, and shaped like a fau, is arranged. The door of the furnace is about two feet in height and eight inches in breadth, while the pot, which is conical, has a diameter of about three feet at the top and eighteen inches at its base. The size of the furnace and pot is of some importance, as variation in the dimensions considerably affects the yield of camphor. Over the iron pot a nottomless tub is placed. It is called koshiki, and is made of sugi wood; is about four feet in height and looks like an inverted cone on the top of the pot. The staves

of which it is constructed muso be joined very closely, so as to prevent the escape of steam. It acts as a sort of steam chest; the chips to be steamed are introduced as its upper orifice and are discharged from a amaller orifice in its lower part. A round piece of board, in which several holes are bored, and called the gravita, acts as a falan bottom and prevents the chips from falling into the iron pot. A bamboo tube of about six inches in diameter is fitted to the keebiki to regulate the amount of water in the pet.

A water box, called the fune, condeuses the vapor laden with camphor. It consists of two troughs, the lower one being six feet long, three feet broad and eight inches deep, while the upper one is without a bottom, but is divided in its middle by a board. This trough is also fitted with partitions foled with cold water, and each partition has an opening alternately, so that the vapor passes in a zigz g manner through the trough. Small pieces of bamboo arranged as trays serve to hold the crystals of camphor as they are deposited from the cooling vapor. The camphor uil also drains from the crystals, and all that is necessary is then to remove the camphor by aweeping or scraping.

The chips are chiefly obtained from roots of the camphor tree, or from the stem near the root. They are out obliquely across the grain, and should be i thin and small, in order that the extraction may be completed quickly. When the steam chest is full the orifices where the chips and the water are introduced, as well as the mouth are the water regulator, are stopped with a mixture of clay and sawdust, to prevent the escape of the campher. The fire is then lighted, and after a short time a mixture of camphor vapor and steam enters the troughs, and as soon as it escapes from the open and the fire is checked. A low fire is kept burning all night, and on the following morning more water is added to the boiler, and the five renewed. The used chips are raked out from the proper outlet with a kind of shovel, and a fresh batch of chips added. These operations are con-tinued daily for about a fortnight; at the end of this time the upper trough is taken out, and the camphor swept off. This operation is called hitobac, and is performed with a kind of broom, and the camphor so collected is placed in a wooden tub; the yield from one firing amounts to about forty pounds. The oil is allowed to drain out of the tub, and the crystalliz-d camphor is then pounded into a barrel fitted with a double lid, and holding about 160 pounds.

The best camphor is obtained from the oldest trees. The ravages of these camphor makers have depleted great forests, but the Government has a forestry commission that looks after the planting of new trees.

One of the most amusing charges made of recent days against the Jesuits on this continent is the allegation of an Episcopalian writer in a St. Louis paper that it is by their instigation that "masses" are being said in so many ritualist churches.

A MAN MADE HAPPY .- GENTLEMEN-FOR five years I had been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my atomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest neither day or night. But with the use of neither day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEORTABLE DISCOVERY this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful cura-tive qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad; she could scarcely cat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it. Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH, Abercorn, P. Q. General Merchant.

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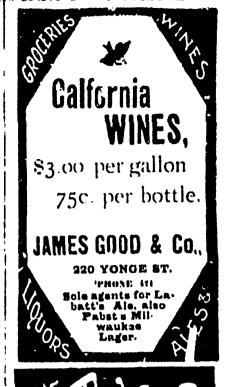
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898

Calendar for the Week.

Dec. 14-8 Leonard of Port Mauritius,

- Confessor

 15 Fc 4 Day Octave of the liminac ulate Conception

 16.—8. Eusebins, Bishop and Martyr.
- 17 Third Sunday of Advent.
 18—Expectation of the Blessed Virgin.
 19.—Hiessed Urban V. Pope and Con
- fossor.
 Ember Day. Translation of the House of Loresto.

Hauling Down the Flag.

The Chicago Citizen has commenced a running a-muck policy-striking out right and left against all who have the courage of a sentiment peculiar to themselves and not of its liking. The entire body of the Canadian Catholic Press vas lately denounced because we and others blamed the Tory press for exaggerating the numbers of those engaged in hauling down the Union Jack at the World's Fair in Chicago. Evidently the Chicago Citizen does not see through the machinations of Tory policy, and note the efforts made all along the line to discredit the grand old man, and by breaking up the Liberal Party, to re-establish "Perpetual Coercion" in Ireland. Evidently, too, the Citizen has no idea of the mighty weapon for mischiel it places in the hands of Mr. Balfour and friends by enabling him and them to tell the English masses that " thousands of Irishmen were engaged in hauling down the British Ensign raised over the Irish Village in honour of Great Britain's representative, the Governor General of Canada."

It may be that Irishmen who read the Citizen, and others in America, fancy that Home Rule can be obtained in spite of the English people, or rather by exasperating them and publicly insulting the national senting of But such is not our opinion, and we ought to be allowed the freedom of thinking for ourselves. A clerical correspondent of the Citizen ('ec. 2) say: The Irishman who thinks England will grant Home Rule without fighting for it is a fool. No, sir. Ireland's battle must be fought at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. Parnell never advocated such a mad and suicidal policy. His mosto was: " passive resistance" to landlord tyranny in Ireland, and " putting Ireland's case clearly before the honest masses of the people in England. His policy was to impress the mind of Great Britain with the necessity of making Ireland a contented and prosperous unit with the rest of the Empire, just so Illinois or Ohio is a loval and happy unit of the great American Republic.

We Canadians have no objection to a flag that guarantees to us all the

privileges and immunities won by our Catholic forefathers on the plams of Runymede. We enjoy every individual right and political franchise obtainable under the sun freedom of worship, freedom of education, county councils, township boards, city and village immunities, with household suffrage and individual independence of ownership and proprietary rightsall guaranteed by a written Constitution under the Great Seal of the Empire. Were the Irish at home so happily circumstanced and protected in all the rights offreemen and citizens as we are in Canada they could, while loving the liarp and Green Flag, very easily afford to respect the Union Jack that symbolized for them security and perpetuity of home and fatherland.

Our Historical Parellel.

The comparison which we drew last week between the Gordon Riots and the present state of affairs in Canada, and indeed the United States, may easily be pursued further to the advantage of truth and justice. Our guide will be Barnaby Rudge; for very fortunately for our purpose the great novelist, Charles Dickons, left behind him one of his masterpieces, dealing with this period of English history. We have selected only a few quotations, but our readers who choose may find a storehouse of caps which will fit people now plotting against social peace and liberty. Namer being changed, the following are easily recognized

" And our noble captain," continued Hugh, with another laugh, "our noble capiain and I have planned for tomorrow a roaring expedition with good profit in it.'

"Again the Papists?" asked Dennis, rubbing his hands.

"Ay; against the Papists-against one of 'em, at least, that some of us, and I for one owe, a good heavy grudge to.

"No Popery, brother!" cried the

"No Property, brother! Hugh.

"Popery, Popery," said the Secretary with his usual mildness.

"It's all the same," cried Dennis. "It's all right. Down with him, Muster Gashford! Down with everybody, down with everything! Hurrah for the Protestant religion! That's the time of day, Muster Gashford."

"No, but let us really," interposed Sir John at this juncture, "let tis really, for a moment, contemplate the very remarkable character of this meeting. Haredale, my dear friend, pardon me if I think you are not sufficiently impressed with its singularity. Here we stand, by no previous appointment or arrangement, three old boarders, school-fellows in Westminster Hall; three old boarders in 5 remarkably dull and shady seminary of of. Omer's, where you, being Ustholics, and of necessity educated out of Eng land, were brought up; and where I, being a promising young Protestant at that time, was sent to learn the French tongue from a native of Paris!

Add to the singularity, Sir John," said Mr. Haredale, "that some of you Protestants of promise are at this moment leagued in yonder building to prevent our having the surpassing ar 1 unheard of privilege of teaching cur children to read and write-here-in this land, where thousands of us enter your service every year, and to pre serve the freedom of which we die in bloody battles abroad in heaps; and that others of you, to the number of some thousands as I learn, are led on ! to look on all men of my croed as wolves and beasts of prey by this man Gashford."

In the same chapter Sir John Chester introduces Haredale to Lord George

" Mr. Haredale, Lord George," said Sir John Chester, souing that the nobleman regarded him with an inquinttive look. "A Cathelie gentleman unfortunately-most unhappily a Catholic - but an esteemed acquaintance of mine, and once of Mr. Gashford's. My dear Haredale, this is Lord George Gordon."

"I should have known that, had I been ignorant of his lordship's person, said Mr. Harodale, "I hope there is but one man in England who, address ing an ignorant and excited throng, would speak of a large body of his follow-subjects in such injurious language as I heard this moment. For shame, my lord, for shamo l'

"I cannot talk to you, sir," replied Lord George in a loud voice, and waving his hand in a disturbed and egitated manner; "we have nothing in

"We have much in commonmany things-all that the Almighty gave us," caid Mr. Haredale; "and common charity, not to say common decenoy, should teach you to refrain from these proceedings.

Speaking of Lord George's Secretary, Gashford, Mr. Haredale says :

"This man, who in his boyhood was a thief, and has been from that time to this a servile, false and truckling knave; this man, who has crawled and crept through life, wounding the hands he licked, and biting those he fawned upon; this sycophant, who never knew what honor, truth or courage meant, who robbed his benefactor's daughter of her virtue, and married her to break her heart, and did it with stripes and cruelty; this creature, who has whined at kitchen windows for the broken food, and begged for half-pence at our chapel doors. this apostle of the faith, whose tender conscience cannot bear the altars where his vicious life was publiely denounced. Do you know this man?

"It is enough, my lord, that I as good a gentleman as you, must hold my property, such as it is, by a trick at which the State connives because of these hard laws; and that we may not teach our youth in schools the common principles of right and wrong; but we must be denounced and ridden by such men as this? Here is a man to head your No Popery cry! For shame! For shame!"

The man this time is a woman, whose name, as Artemus Ward used to put it, shall be nameless—but her initials are Margaret L.

Impracticable Protestantism.

Principal Grant does not appear to have unlimited confidence in Protestantism as a workable piece of spiritual mechanism. In his lecture delivered last Friday evening on the "Parlia ment of Religious," he made the positive statement that "no Protestant church had been faithful to the Principles of the Reformation." Either of two things, therefore, has to be admitted: the system adopted at the Reformation must be impracticable and unworkable, or the ministers set apart and ordained for its development and application to souls must have been, without exception, derelict of duty. As the latter supposition cannot, in charity or common fairness. be made of so learned and zealous a

eral, the only conclusion possible is that the Principles of the Reformation have been impracticable, and therefore wrong and of no use from the begin-

The Principal must have been very mnocent of the attainments and education of the Archbishops and Cardinal who listened to him in Chicago, for he says: " I felt it was a great privilege to tell an audience composed in part of Bishops, priests and laity of the Roman Catholic Church, what the actual principles of the Reformation were. They had listened courteously. as he explained the evangelistic, the national, biblical, the Church, the Confessional, and democratic principles, which were involved in the Reformation, but to which no Protestant church has been actually faithful."

It certainly was a privilege that Principal Grant may nover be accorded in the future-of orating in the presence of so many dignitaries of the Catholic Church; but we cannot concoive what pleasure it could afford him to set forth principles of Protestantism that no Protestant church could avail of-or, as he puts it, "to which ne Protestant church has ever been actually faithful."

Far different, in Dr. Grant's estimation, are the principles of Catholicism, both in theory and practical application. "He in his turn had listoned to them (the Catholic Bishops) explaining their principles, and he remarked that signs are not lacking that the Church of Rome may carry out some reformation principles more frankly than the Protestant churches have done. If so, humanity will rejoice; for men should rejoice, not in the triumph of names, sects or parties, but of principles."

The "P_chament of Religions" was not held in vain if other Protestant divines of Dr. Grant's standing were as favorably impressed as he with the soundness and correctness of Catholic teachings, and of the frank sincerity and carnestness with which Catholic principles are both enunciated and put in practical shape and form by the Priests, Bishops and lasty of that Church always and everywhere.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society.

On Sunday last about sixty members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society met in St. John's Chapel to hear the semi-annual report. His Grace the Archbishop presided upon the occasion, having on his right the Very Rev. Father McCann. The following figures, taken from the Report of the Superior Council of Canada for 1892, give an idea of the zeal and numbers of the Society with reference to a large

 No. of Active Members
 4,056

 No of Families Relieved
 2,889

 No. of Persons Relieved
 11,852

 Total Collections........ \$57,445.80 Collections Amongst Members \$8,072 13 Total Expenses\$45,965 F2

There were at the end of 1892 in Canada, 1 Superior Council, 10 Particular Councils and 101 Conferences. of which 5 Particular Councile and 85 Conferences are in the Province of Ontario. It is expected that three new Conferences will soon be recommended for aggregation, viz. : St. body as the Protestant clergy in gen- | Joseph's, Leslieville; Our Lady of Sacred Heart, Barrie, and one which is organized at Windson

The President. J. J. Murphy, Esq., then read a letter which he had recoived from the headquarters of the Society in Paris, congratulating the brethren of Toronto that a successor he I been found for the much regretted Chevalier Macdonnell. Mons. Pages, the writer, expressed the " prayer that God might long preserve Mr. Murphy in the health and strength which he is willing to devote to His service and that of His poor." Another letter, or to be more exact, circular, of which a portion was read, was from the Superior Council of New York, which pointed out very clearly that this Society was "the Ideal Society of laymen in the Church.

Hereupon we were troubled with a great distraction, not that we had any doubt about the proposition thus advanced. We thought, as we glanced around, how few of our young men pursuo the Ideal. Had the meeting been called to organize a base ball club, or advance some other sporting interest, it would have required more space than the winter chapel affords; the Cathedral itself would hardly have held the crowd. But because the interests of God and His poor are concerned our young men are remarkable for their absence. It is not because of a complete want of generosity amongst them, but because their generosity begins and ends with the pocket. They give now and again, but it is only money which they give. They have no time to spare, no sympathy to offer, no self-denial to practise-and all these true charity and the St. Vincent de Paul Society demand of those who are devoted to the poor. What time can a young man give to such work who can scarcely attend Mass on Sundays? What sympathy has a young man for the poor who seeks his own pleasure in everything? Yet we hear our young men complain that they are unsuccessful. They are a generation of lost opportunities, trifling with the gifts of time and greve; and so far from pursuing the high ideal which Christian charity and a society like that of St. Vincent de Paul present to them, they waste their time and energies upon pleasures which can only weaken them for good, if they do not absolutely corrupt them and confirm them in ovil.

The New York Circular points out the difficulty to which we have alluded, and as a remedy suggests special work of various kinds, such as visiting prisons, hospitals, &c., all of which possess considerable attraction for the young and the zealous. It concludes the paragraph relating to this subject with the very, practical advice—that every member of a Conference should have some work laid out for him in older to insure an interest in attending meetings regularly.

After the President concluded, His Grace rose and briefly addressed the meating. He congratulated those present upon the work done, and hoped that they would continue in earnestness and zeal the work they were accomplishing. He was very glad that they were devoting some attention to the Italians in the city. A tone of sorrow

was evident in the venerable prelate's manner when speaking of the Industrial School which was undertaken for the spiritual welfare of young boys, many of whom would otherwise be lost every year. If our co-religionists in England, who are weaker in numbers and not stronger in wealth, spend thou sands of pounds upon a single soul, our people ought to be glad of the opportunity of nelping in a cause so noble and so worthy of generous sacrifice. And although none had come forward, the work must go on for the eternal interests of those who were entrusted to him as head of the Archdiocese and he had no doubt that God would bring the good work to be a great success. After wishing the members all joy on the approachmg feast of Christmas, his Grace imparted to them the Episcopal blessing.

Amongst those present besides the President and Vice President, we noticed Messra, J. J. Mallon, M. J. Burns, Alderman W. Burns, John Rodgers, Jas. A. Gorman, P. Dobin, P. Hynes, H. J. McIntosh, V. P. Fayle, D. Miller, Major Gray, T. Long, D. Kennedy and J. Bondidier.

Setting the Poor on Work.

Such is the title of an interesting article in the Nineteenth Century for October by Mr. Mavor, the new professor of Political Economy in Toronto University. The general scope is to sketch briefly various attempts which have been made in England to put the poor on work—a question which is rapidly becoming more important on account of the irregularity of employment and the moral, physical and mental strain arising from this irregularity.

Britain to-day with its net-work of railways, its closely related towns, is very different from the Britain in the middle ages. The difference, Professor Mayor claims, arises from the fact: "That we have been breaking away from agriculture and have been devoting ourselves to manufacture and to transport. We have abandoned the solid basis of land for the fluctuating basis of trade." Although certain gains have been made, the losses are also very serious and disastrous in their effects. A just demand is made for proper means to deal with those who suffer from the too frequently recurring fluctuations of commerce, dangers which imperil the morality and physique of other generations. To use the writer's own metaphor. we must devise ways and means for building a hospital for those who are wounded by our industrial system.

One way is to revive an old mediaval way of "setting the poor on work" -to provide labour colonies and give work at subsistence wages. The results of these attempts, which took the form of Houses of Industry and Parish Farms, have not been, the writer admits, very encouraging. A slight measure of success has, indeed, m some instances, been achieved, but in the majority of cases they seem to have been failures. The difficulty of preserving efficient superintendence is assigned as one of the principal causes of their want of success. The reluctance of the Parochial authorities to take the trouble necessary to secure

thorough supervision opened the door to bad management, abuses crept in and satisfactory results became impossible. They failed to relieve the very persons whose relief was most caruestly sought. They mot the require ments of the mendicant class very well, but for the more deserving class of citizens out of employment they seem to have been almost uscless. Naturally the self respecting workman cannot be brought to associate on terms of equality with the regular beggar, yet it would appear that, as a rule, the advantages offered by these institutions could be obtained on no other condition. It is only just, though, to say that the degradation of the respectable poor, by mingling with vagrants and beg, are, is an evil which the English system possesses in coin mon with most philanthropic schemes of modern times.

It strikes one, as he pursues his way through this article, that the character of these rofuges devised for the relief of those who suffer under an imperfect industrial system has deteriorited steadily from the hour of their inception. At least, the language of Commissioners appointed to report on their condition seems to grow less favorable the nearer they approach our own day. It ought not to be a matter of surprise that supporters should become discourage i, benefactors lose heart, and public enthusiasin grow cool towards those Houses of Industry of which H. M. Commissioners for enquiring into the administration and practical operations of the Poor Laws in 1884 should deem it their duty to speak thus "In some very few instances, among which Southwell in Nottinghamshire is pre-eminent, the workhouse (here is included the House of Industry) appears to be a place in which the aged and impotent are maintained in comfort; but under such restrictions as to induce them to prefer to it a life of independent labor. But in by far the larger number of cases it is a large almshouse, in which the young are trained in idleness, ignorance and vice; the able-bodied maintained in sluggish, sensual indolence; the aged and more respectable exposed to all the misery that is incident to dwelling in such a society without government of classification, and the whole body of inmates subsisting on food far exceeding, both in kind and amount, not merely the diet of the independent laborer, but that of the majority of the persons who contribute to their support."

The article furnishes food for abundant reflection. According to it the past results of the methods employed for the relief of suffering humanity since the "Reformation." have not been such as to inspire optimistic views of what they are likely to do in the future. Looking at the ways and means made use of since, it is natural that we glance also at the ways and means before that event-before the ancient religion was proscribed - when Houses of Industry and Parochial Farms, managed by salaried officials, were unknown, and the Convents of men and of women were the havens towards which the feet of the victims of poverty and affliction were always turned. Of the other good which these Convents did, or failed to do, we are not going to speak now. There is, at least, abundant testimony that they fed the hungry and ministered to the distressed, and that there was no suspicious enquiry, no disheartening repulse for the wretch whom misery brought to their gates. Want was the only passport needed for his admission. He was the recipient of charity. not from the paid agent of a corporation that often sought to make profit out of his labour, but freely from the hands of one as poor in the world's goods as himself. Evils may have existed, and abuses crept in here, as in all human affairs, the monks who looked after the poor may not have had the strict business methods of their successors in the ministry of charity; but, at all events, they are not open to the charge which Mr. Mayor cites against the later guardians and protectors of the poor, that "they preferred those modes of relief which they could turn to their own account, out of which they could exact profit under the mask of charity."

Toronto City Council.

This high minded and single purposed body, known to the world as the Toronto City Council, is again before the Catholic public in an unenviable light. Last summer it showed its dirty colors when Alderman Orr strove to deprive St. Michael's Hespital of what was just and right. Another occasion presented itself when the name of a most respectable Catholic gentleman, ex-Alderman Defoe, came up the other day with reference to the laying out of lands in connection with the Don River improvements. The Board of works recommended that Mr. Defoe be engaged to assist the City Surveyor in collecting information regarding the cost of construction and land values in connection with the amount which the railway companies are to pay for right of way. It was no use. One might as well propose a Catholic to be caretaker of an Orange Lodge as try to get him in any civic position in Toronto. Queen City of the West it may be in many respects, but for years it has had a blo. on its escutheon-no Catholio need apply.

As soon as the Board of Works' report was read, Alderman Bailey moved in amendment that the name of Mr. Defoe be struck out and that the name of the Assessment Commissioner be inserted. This was seconded by Alderman Crawford. The Chairman, Alderman Lamb, defended the report and remarked, interpreting the amendment, that it was unfortunate that in the eyes of Aldermen Bailey and Crawford ex-Alderman Defoe was a Roman Catholic. Hereupon a scene ensued. Aldermen Bailey and Crawford protested against the insinuation of Alderman Lamb, who, in deference to the Chair, withdrew his statement. The amendment, however, was adopted. and Mr. Defoe was thrown out.

We are not advocating our coreligionist's claim because he is a Catholic; but we protest most strongly against his rejection on that ground, and we hope that every Catholic vote in Toronto will enter the same protest on the day of the election. Things have come to a pretty pass when those who are supposed to be the Fathers of all the citizens exercise their power, and bestow or withhold their favors, so openly and boldly that it even shocks some upon the same benches.

Weekly Retrespect.

Every person is so busily engaged this time of the year, making preparations for Unristmas, and the secrecy displayed in households is quite wonderfu!. (lo into what room you will there is a my sterious airabout it, a hurry scurry to hide something that was not intended for our eyes just yet, and of course we must appear totally unconscious. He wery sad it would be if all the old customs were done away with ' Life would scarcely be worth living if it were not for many little enjoyments and surprises of the home. These preparations for Christmas are part of it. Hard times may assail us, but we still endeavor to have our little gifts for each loved one. The pleasure these surprises gives is one of the little gleams of sunshine in our lives

All who had the pleasure of hearing Father Ryan's lecture on, "The Cathohe idea of true womanhood," given a few weeks ago for the Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association, must itdeed have felt flattered at that Rev. gentleman's tribute paid to the kitchen, that, not always most agreeable part of the household, but most necessary for the comfort of all concerned. So we will give a good receipt for "Modelling a kitchen Mechanic," which was very kind y handed into the Editor's sanctum, although Elitors are never in need of anything like this, and of course the RELISTER does not insinuate, by giving it to the public, that any of our amuble housewives require such a thing " Let the mistress of the house take two pounds of the very best selfcontrol; one and one half pounds of justice, one pound of consideration; five pounds of patience, and one pound of discipline. Let this be sweetened with charity, let it simmer well and be taken daily (in extreme cases) in hour ly doses This should be kept always on hand, then the domestic wheels will run quite smoothly." l'erhaps we should have put this in our "Selected ; Receipts," but the disappointment would have been rather great to the thrifty housekeeper when she would take out the REGISTER and turn to the receipt column, roung up her sleeves in the meantime, and find instead of the ways and means of making her Christmas P.um Padding, only this.

Katharine Tynan gives a short, but interesting review of a new novel in a recent number of the Illustrated I ondon News by F. Frankfort Moore, called " A Gray Eye or So.

"The Soul of the Bishop" is the title of a new novel by John Strange Winter, which is making a little sensa-tion among Anglicans. Imagine a young lady of that persuasion refusing the hand of a Bishop in mar: Ac, all because she doubted the "Thirty-nine Articles." This seems rather a difficult thing to do, but the heroine in this case is made do so.

A unique and beautiful souvenir of the Soudan War, has been presented to the officers mess of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. In the expedition to Khartoum for the relief of General Gordon, some officers while, cross ing the Bayuda Desert, picked up the shell of a freshwater turtle, abandoned by Gordon's refugees. The rim and base of the shell have been mounted in silver, resting upon miniature models of the sphinx and pyramids.

Woven glass lamp shades are among the many novelties from the World's Fair. These so-called glass goods are treated as silks or other fabrics, and can be made up in puffs around the top and a flounce below gathered up in festoons.

"While a hat on a young girl's head is very seldom other than charming, says Harpers' linear, "that is, if sho is charming at all herself, with a cortain frank and dashing grace that well becomes her years, yet a hat on the head of a woman in her maturer years is quite the reverse of charming.

A costume of chestnut-brown velvet with a blouse front of heliotrope silk is one of the recent importations from Paris. The picket corsage of velvet has revers and a large collar, and is trimmed all round with galloon Tho bleuse vest has a high collar, from which fall two pointr of cream guipure lace. The ample skirt is without trim-

Wit and Humor.

Undentable — 'She was a woman without a past." "Who " "Eve.

Many a young man has a great future ahead of him. The great difficulty is that it persists in keeping there.

"I am always open to conviction," as the man said when he had just been found onliky by the new

guilty by the jury.
"With all your money there is one thing Mrs. Oldgirl don't own. What's that" " Her age."

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Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die. I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and piny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hart my finger and it gathered and turew out pieces of bone. If I hart myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Saysaparilla. It has made me well and strong,"—T. D. M., Noreatur, Kans.

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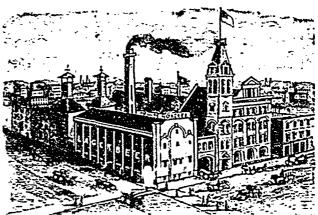
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

On Nov. 6th, Robert Swan, 20 Leadbetter street, beifast, died so at ally of heart disease He was r. haddoon, weater.
On the night of November 4th, in Carrick

on the light of November 4th, in Carrier forgus, during the progress of an Orange ball, which was being hold in the Yowi Hall, a girl aged about 18 years, named Mary Eilen Barclay, met with a serious accident, by which it is feared that she has permanently lost the sight of at least one bye. It seems that some refreshments, in the shape of a box of lemonade were brought into the room, and deposited on a platform at the upper end. Soon afterwards the neck blew off one of the bottles, and a piece of the flying glass struck the girl, entering one of her eyes. Another place struck a young man on the cheek, cutting it severely.

The members of the Belfast Harbor Board have for some time been contemplating the advisability of co-opting a representative Belfast Catholic as a member. The great Bolfast Catholic as a member. The great difficulty with the Board, however, is, strange to say, to get a Catho'le who possesses in any degree the confidence of his co religionists in the city, but who at the same time has not identified himself, at least prominently, with the Home Rule party This difficulty is not likely to become less as time wears on Meantime the names of several Catholic gentlemen of independent means and of various professions and occupations have been passed in review before the Harbor Commissioners. People are waiting anxiously to see what the Commissioners will do.

Armugh.

A fatal gun accident took place in Armagh on Nov. 14th. Mr George Clelland, mer-chant accompanied by some friends, had been out shooting, and when returning Mr. Clelland handed his gun to John Bennett, a messenger boy in his employment, to take upstairs. A young man named Alexander Summons, son of Mr Simmons, president of the Teachers' As-ociation of Ireland, who was one of the shooting party, went upstairs with Bennett and asked him to hand him the gau. In doing so, in some unaccountable way, the sun went off, the contents lodging in Bennett's leg, shattering the limb frightfully. The unfortunate boy was at once removed to the hospital, where Surgeon Palmer had to amputate the leg . but the unfortunate lad, who was only 13 years of age, died at 4 o'clock the same evening. Young Simmons was placed under arrest, but was released on bail, to await an adjourned investigation of the case. The coroner's jury, in their verdict, consured Clolland for carelessness in entrusting to a boy a loaded gun, one carrel of which was on full cock.

A Nationalist demonstration was held at Killeagh, on Nov. 12th, to mark the completion of a raining around the grave of Timothy Daly, who was snot by the police during the Ferian "rising" of 1867. There was a very large and representative attendance, and a number of bands took part in the demonstration. An address on the life and work of the dead Nationalist, was delivered by Mr. Michael Power, of Cork. A resolution in favor of amnesty for the political prisoners was passed.

Just now, the Land Purchase Commissioners are calling upon those tenants of the Ponsouby estate who purchased their ho dings under the Purchase Act for the first halfyearly payment of interest due in respect of the State advances up to the lat, of November, and not a little difficulty has been experienced by the majority of the tenants in en-deavoring to comply with the Commissioners' demands. This is not, however, the only difficulty which in tenants have to contend with, ss, unfortunately, at the present time a serious operation of difference has arisen between a large number of the purchasing tenants and the solictors for Mr. Pousonby, and unless the matter is amicably arranged, expensive litigation must inevitably follow

A sad drowning accident occurred near Castletownbere, on the night of Nov. 14, in which three young men—James Callagnan, John Orphin and Mortimer Downey, all natives of Clochlin, Bere Island—lost their lives. It appears that Mr. Hawkes, of Castletown, bought some cattle from the young men, which they were obliged to de-liver to him, and in order to do so he provided them with a large six-cared boat After delivering the cattle to him they obtained a punt, about 13 feet long, in order to return home. They delayed in Castletown for a few hours, and are said to have left about 8 o'clock p. in. The empty punt was picked up next morning, and soon after the dead body of James Callaghau was washed ashore on the beach. No trace of the others had been found, up to the last reports. principal occupation of the men was fishing. Orphin was not married, but Cellaghan and Downey have left large families to mourn

Down.

In Newry, on November 12th, a young man named John McKeewn was brought before Mr. Henry Turner, R.M., at the Hyde Market police barrack, charged with having assaulted and robbed of 19s 3d., a farmer named James McGay, of Lissummen, while he was returning home from Newry market, on November 2th. The accused, who was

ilentified by McGay, was remanded to Newry Bridewell, until the Ballybot Petry

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Capt. James O'Nei I, of Killowen, Rostrevor, to the Commission of the Peace. Capt. O'Neill's commission extends to Warrenpoint and Kilkee!, benones. He is the first Na ionalist who has been appointed to those beaches for

On the morning of November 14th, a terrible accident occurred in Mr. David Mc-Mordie's scutch-mill at Drumaghlis, near Ballynahinch, by which a woman named Anute Milligan met with her death. The deceased was engaged carrying flax in the mill, when she was caught by the rollers, and before the machinery could be stopped, her arms were pulled out of the sockets, and her side dreadfully mangled. When extricated she was quite unconscious, and died in a few momenis.

Duella.

Mr. John O'Leary is engaged on a history of the time of his own active political career.

"Doctor" Emily Winifred Dickson, daugh ter of Right Hou. T. A. Dickson, ex M P., has obtained the travelling scholarship of £100 in the Royal University. She will visit the principal schools of medical science on the Continent of Europe.
Very Rev. Father Ring, Prior, O.M.I.,

arrived at Inchicore, on his return from America, and was received at the dep .; by a vast crowd, bearing torches, who accompanied him in processional order to the House of Retreat. His reception was most enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered, and Father Ring delivered in reply an inter esting parrative of his experiences America.

On the evening of Nov. 10th the Dublin Young Ireland League celebrated the mem-ory of those great Irishmen and historiaus, "The Four Masters," and also of Eugene O'Curry and John O'Donovan. The celehration took the form of a re-union at the National Club, Rutland square. Mr. John O'Leary presided and made the principal

dress of the evening.
The students of the Catholic Unniversity Medical School Dublin, recently presented a wedding sit in the form of a gold watch and chain to their Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Ambrose Birmingham. The presenta-tion was accompanied by an address, read tion was accompanied by an address, read by Mr. Roantree, the Secretary of the Committee, to which Dr. Birmingi in made a suitable reply, thanking the students most warmly for this mark of their good-will and friendship. In the evening Dr. Birmingham entertained the members of the committee and some other friends at dinner in the Hotel Metropole, when the agreeable episode was brought to a pleasaut termination.

After a stormy passage of 6 days, 15 hours, 22 minutes, the White Star liner Mayestic arrived at Queenstown from New York at 4 40 on the morning of Nov. 15th. The great ship had encountered terrific weather on the Atlantic, violent gales from the castward, with tremendously high rolling seas, prevailing almost during the entire Among her passengers were the oyage. five young Dublin ladies who seted as sales women in Lady Abordeen's Irish Village, at Cnicago, during the World's Fair—Miss Hilda Hughes, Miss H. Beckett, Miss Geoghan, Miss M. Bazil and Miss T. Brazil. On their arrival, Miss Hughes received a cablegram from Lady Aberdoon from Ottawa, Ontario, with her kindest greetings. Subsequently they were met by Lady Arnott, who gave the young travellers a cordial

Calway.

Lieut O'B. Minagen, of the Munater Royal Regiment, and Lieut. R N Flanagan, the Connaught Langers, who entered the army as privates, have just been made c.p tains. Some of the heat officers in the British army are of Irish blood.

The dedication of the beautiful chapel at Ballinlough, in the diocese of Tuam, took place on Sunday, Nov. 12th. For many years the want of a chapel at Ballinlough years the wat of a chapter and their late lamented paster the Very Rev. Dean M'Loughlin. The late "lord of the soil" had refused a site for a church, but more liberal views were entertained by the next scion of the house, and Canon O'Dwyer succeeded in obtaining the long wished for ground. In a marvelously short time -some aix months—by his personal energy and the co-operation of his devoted parishoners a magnificent Catholic church was raised. His t-race the Archbishop, accompanied by Father Curran. Adm., was present and pre sided at the dedication. High Mass commenced shortly before 12 o'clock, the celebrant being Rev. J. Loftus, P.P., Williamstown; deacon, Rsv. J. Barke, C.G., Danmore; sub-deacon, Rsv. Michael M'Hugh, Adm. Baken, master of casementies. Bay Adın., Bekan; master of ceremonics, Rov. P. Kilkenny, C.C., Ballinlough. After High Mass, Very Rev. James Donnellan, of Maynosth College, preached an eloquent sermon. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, given by the Archbishop, brought the cere-monies of the day to a close. His Grace placed the new church under the protection of the Holy Family It is pleasing to know that the priests and people who, since Canon O'Dwyer commenced the good work, were generous in their contributions, repeated their generosity on this occasion. Castlerea, Ballyhaunit, Dunmore, Williamstown, and

Glan were well represented in the receipts of the day, with the result that the church was not in debt when dedicated.

Kerry

District Inspector Routledge, R.I.C., has taken charge of Kularney district in succession to District Inspector Hill.

The Incorporated Law Society of Ireland have awarded the Findlater Scholarship of £25 a year, tenable for two years, to Mr. Francis M. Moloney, somettor, Listowel, on the result of the final examinations for 93.

Flax growing seems to be a thing of the past in Kerry. This year, according to the digistrar General's report, there were only three acres under flax in the whole county : last year there were six. In fact, in the whole of the South of Ireland there were only 40 acres under flax in 1893.

In the Christian Brother's monastery Dingle, on Nov. 13th, Rev. Brother John Foley died after a brief illness. The deceased, who was nearly 70 years of age (35 of which he spent in the religious life), was born at Ballyvalley, near Tralee, and was brother to Mrs. Eden Brick, New Line, Tralee, and u cle to Mr. Jeremiah Slattery, merchant, Tralee. He was for a number of years in the Dingle Monastery, and always devoted himse f with untiring and zealous energy to the duties of his sacred calling. The funeral took place on the 14th, and was largely and respectably at tonded.

At Tralee Quarter Sessions two actions were heard against the Tralee and Dingle were heard against the Trales and Dingle Railway Company. The first was at the suit of John Dillon, cook, for £166, for damages owing to the death of his son, Richard Dillon, who was firsman of the engine which ran off the company's viaduct, on Whit-Monday, when Dillon, Redshaw, and McLaughlin were killed, and a number of other persons injured. Judge Shaw held that there was negligence, as he believed the that there was negligence, as he believed the engine was defective, and gave a decree for In the second case, Mrs. Kate Gorney sued the company for £500, damages aus tained by reason of her son having been killed at Emalaught, by one of the com-pany's trains, on the 7th March. The evidence produced was to the effect that the deceased got out at Emalaught, a small flag station near Annascault; but returned to get a parcel, and before he left the carriage the train started, and, in attempting to get out of it, he was crushed between the fence and the carriage, and sustained such injuries that he died. Judge Shaw dismissed the action, as he was of opinion that the company were not in fault.

Killdare.

With much regret we record in our Irish obituary, this week, the death, after a short illness, of Miss Maud M. Dunne at the Abboy, Athy. Miss Dunne was second eldest daughter of Mr. John M. Dunne, ex-JP, one of the evicted tenants of Lord Lausdowne, at L ggacurren. The deceased young lady was a favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral, which took place on November 13th, to Churchtown, was very largely attended.

Kilkenny.

At the last meeting of the Board of Governors of the Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Louis J. Buggy was elected Resident Assistant Medical Officer.

The retirement of Mr. Thomas Grace from the Kilkenny Corporation is much regretted, and strong offerts were made to induce him reconsider his decision, but without success. During his term of office, Mr. Grace was noted for his independence and practical common sense.

Limerick.

Mr. Michael P. O'Shaughnessy has been appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavita at Bruff, County Limerick.

At the last meeting of the Limerick Lu natic Asylum B.ard, it was decided to in crease the salary of Dr. O'Meara, medical officer, by £50 a year.

It is with the deepest regret we announce the unexpected death of Mr. Stephen O'Flan-agan, TC, who represented the Irishtown Ward in the Corporation of Limerick.

Louth.

It is appounced that Sir Henry Bellingham of Castlebellingham, is lying seriously al from the effects of typhoid fever.

MAJO.

The Rev. Michael Clarke, C.C., of Ballycastle, was drowned on the night of Nov. 16 in attempting to cross a ford on a swollen river between Ballycastle and Downpatrick Head. The sad event has caused a deep feeling of regret. Father Clarke was about 30 years of age, and was ordained some six years ago, after a very distinhuished course in Maynooth, on the Dunboyne establishment The country where he was doing duty is a wild and mountainous district on the northern coast of Mayo.

Meath.

Rev. Peter Kelly, the patriotic pastor of the united parishes of Slane and Monknewtown, has forwarded the sum of £37.5s., the joint subscription of the united parishes, prioats and people, to the evicted tenants'

Monaghan.

The Right Hon, the Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Town Commissioners, has re appointed Mr. D. J. Carson, T.C., Ballybay, to be a town justice for that district.

Queen's County.

We regret to have to announce the death, on November 13th, of Mr Richard Lawlor, ex-M P. for one of the Divisions of Queen's County. Mr. Lawlor, who was a civil on gineer and a tenant farmer, belonged to a highly respectable family, who had been con-nected with the representation of the Queen's County since Catholic Emancipation. His father was M.P. for the constituency for many years. He was himself first roturned for the county (in company with Mr Arthur O'Connor) at the General Election of 1881. He was greatly respected in his district. Deceased was a brother to Mr. Listlor, ex-Speaker of the Victoria House Assembly, who had a most adventurous life in Australia.

Roscommon.

Active steps are being taken in Boyle and the adjoining district to assist the evicted tenants.

The adjourned hearing of the summons charging Messrs. Patrick O'Brien, John Fitzgibbon, William Field, M.P., Luke Hayden, M.P., Patrick Conry, Dominick Mulligan, Edward King and others with unlawful assembly on October 30th, by entering on the lands of Lord de Freyne, lately in convention of Thomas and Bridger Bay. ly in occupation of Thomas and Bridget Barrett, and building tenements thereon, was taken up in Frenchpark Courthouse on Nov. taken up in Frenchpark Courthouse on Nov. 14th and 15th, before Captain McTernan, R. M., and Mr. Newell, R. M. None of the local magietrates participated, so that the "Court" was a purely "Coercion" affair. Mr. John Roche, Q.C., conducted the case for the presecution; Mr. Harrington. M.P., appeared for the defense. Mr. Blakeney, agent to Lord de Freyne, deposed to the circumstances under which the Barretts were put out of possession on September 20th. In cross-examination by Mr. bor 20th. In cross-examination by Mr Harrington, he admitted that he had set fire to Barrett's house, but denied that there was any living thing in it at the time. He had been agent on the Ponsonby estate, and the evictions there had commenced under his regime. He admitted that the leveling of the houses was calculated to cause a feeling of irritation, but he did not think of that at the time. The case for the prosecu-tion closed, the defendants were returned for trial. The hearing of the third summons has yet to come on.

Eligo.

On the morning of Nov. 14th a man named Rooney, of Stradryan, Glenfarne, was found dead a short distance from his house. It appeared that he had been ill and had left the house late on the previous night in a state of delirium, unknown to any of the occupants. As it was intensely cold, and de-ceased was only partially clothed, his death resulted from exposure.

Tipperary.

A fire broke out on Saturdry evening, November 11th, in the bakehouse of Messra. Cleary & K ating, Nonagh, and despite the exertions of the police and a number of civilians, the premises were entirely destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.

The numerous friends and well-wishers of Mr. John O'Shea, Nonagh, will be piessed to tearn that the veteran journalist is so far recovered from his late accident as to be perfectly sensible of all the kind inquiries which have been made of him, and the many kindneses which he alleges have been rendered to him by persons of every class, creed and profession.

Dr. Butler Hogan, B.A.. son of Mr. Mat-thew Hogan, of Gullen, has, in addition to a large private practice in London, occured the permanent public appointment of medical officer of Shoreditch, E.C., at a salary of £600 a year. There were 100 candidates for the position. Dr. Hogan won a scholarship in the Queen's College, and in his Arts course took high honors for several years in succession in the Royal University. Last Easter, at the University of Cambridge, he took first place out of 63 candidates for the diploma of health.

Tyrone.

On Sanday evening, November 12th, the new hall erected by the Irish National Foresters' Branch, Dungannon, was opened with great ceremony. The hall is situated at the head of Anne street, at the corner of the Denaghmere road, and is an imposing building. Among those who took part in the opening ceremony were the Rev. Father Fox, C.C.; Rev. Andrew McQuirk. Mr. William Moffit, J.P.; Brother McNally, Mr. P. J. Devlin, Brother Daniel Quinn, Mr. P. Flanigan, Brother J. Mayne, Brother P. Core, Brother E. Hogan, Brother P. Sloane, and others.

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MRS. WIXELOW'S SOOTHING STRUP has been used by mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle, regulates the stomach and be-da, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoss. Twenty-five ceraotic, Sold by all druggists throughout the world no sure and sak for Mrs. Wixelow's Soothing Strup.

Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb: he knew that they were intended for each other as soon as he spider.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

It is understood that a rule of art is reversed in the burlesque actress. She must learn to paint before she can draw.

Catholic News.

The Dominican Fathers at the Priory, Woodchester, England, publish a magazine entitled The Rosary at the very low price of a penny per month.

A subscription list having been opened in Paris for the purpose of erecting a monument to M. Gounod, the first day's subscription amounted to 42,

Father Louis, of Parma, superior of the Franciscans, has issued a circular convoking a congress of Italians of the third order to be held at Novara next year

Prince Otto, of Schaumberg Lippe, has, it is stated, expressed his inten tion to become a Catholic, and he will receive baptism shortly at Paderborn. The wife of Prince Otto is a Catholic.

Father Secondo Franco, Superior of the Jesuits in Turine, has died in his seventy-sixth year. His decease has caused profound regret in the district, where he enjoyed the esteem of the community.

Lady Herbert of Lee, the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, the Dowager Lady Denbigh and Lady Margaret Howard, sister of the Duke of Norfolk, are faithful workers among the Oatho lic poor of London.

Rev. John C. Desmond, of the Cleveland Diocese, died rather suddenly from the effects of an operation on his throat. Father Desmond was subject to attacks of quinsy, and by the advice of his physician, he went to Pittsburg to undergo the operation which proved fatal.

There is a perpetual exposition of the Blessed Secrement in the Votive Church of the Secred Heart, Montmartre, Paris. During the last month 498 persons watched in turn before the altar at night; 92 of these were priests or religious.

Father Lambert, the editor of the Catholic Limes, favors the foundation of a national clergy fund in the United States, for the benefit of sick or disabled priests, his idea being that such an association would be stronger and more beneficial than the local organizations that already exist in many dioceses.

The Euchanstic Congress met last month at Valencia in Spain. Great indignation was aroused in the city by the action of the irreligious anarchist faction, who exploded two bombs near one of the hotels that was crowded with the visitors to the congress.

Father Livius, C. SS. R., author of "St. Peter, Bishop of Rome," has recently published another work on "The Early Evidence for the Veneration due to the Blessed Virgin." Cardinai Vaughan highly commends this erudite work which is of the greatest interest for Catholic historians and

archaeologists.

Madame de Brignac has taken the veil in the Carmelite Monastery of Avignon. This lady is the last descendant of William de Nogaret, the Chancellor of Philip the Beautiful, who, in obedience to a royal mandate, ar-rested Pope Boniface VIII., and dared to strike the venerable Pontiff on the face with his steel glove. The crime of her remote ancestors had always weighed upon Madame de Brignac, and when after many sorrows she found herself free to dispose of her life and her great wealth, she distributed the latter to the poor, and she has now do voted her life to the austerities of Carmel, so that the last of the Nogarets may end her days in expistion and penance.

Dairy Notes.

The Dairy, an English journal, is now engaged in discussing the advantages of washed and unwashed butter. There is little doubt that too much washing injures the flavor, and the Danish butter makers whose product controls the Euglish market get all the buttermik from the butter by repeated pressure. It requires much work, while getting rid of the buttermilk by

washing is comparatively an easy mat-

One of the best butter makers we ever knew made butter that would keep unchanged through the year, and she never used water. It was her oftexpressed belief that the practice of washing was due to unwillingness to perform the work that other ways of ridding butter of its milk required. In this country there are few now who do not wash butter. Most of them consider it essential in titting it for long keeping. The contrary opinion by English dairymen will perhaps set our butter makers to thinking -American cultivator.

Since solidified carbonic acid became a commercial product it has proven useful for many purposes, two recent applications being of general interest. A very simple process preserves butter by its aid. The butter is placed in an iron vessel or can provided with a pipe and tap, by means of which the carbonic acid is injected under a pressure of six atmospheres, driving out the air, and in this condition the butter will remain perfectly fresh for four or five weeks or longer. In the second application the carbonic acid is forced into whey. The liquid is thus converted into an agreeable effervescing beverage which will remain fit for use for six weeks.

The Christmas Rose.

The chrysanthemum was imported into Europe during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was regarded as belonging to the japonica family, writes Nancy Mann Waddle in the November Ladies' Home Journal It was first grown in Holland, then im ported into Eogland under the name of the " Chusan Daisy."

Our "willow pattern cousins" are very fond of a form of decorative art, which strikes us as very stiff and extremely inartistic, that is, they make atatues and forms of thickly massed chrysanthemums. But, as a people, they lend such distinctive grace to whatever they undertake that one is almost disposed to fancy that a chry santhemum lady, or duck, or pig might be quaintly charming.

The chrysenthemum is sometimes called the "Christmaz Rose," owing to the smeet old legend which tells us that the first chrysanthemum.

"On that blest morn When Christ was born Into white beauty burst."

THE MARKETS

Toronto, December 13, 1893.

Wheat, white, per bash \$0 60	\$3.00
Wheat, red, per bush 0 58	0 00
Wheat, spring, per bush 0 60	0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush 0 57	0 00
Barloy, per bush 0 40	0.48
Oats, per bush 0 33	0 34
Peas, per bush 0 57	0.58
Dressed hogs, per 100 ibs 6 00	6 25
Chickens, per pair 0 35	0 50
Geese, per 1b 0 06	0 00
Turkeys, per ib 0 03	0 11
Butter per lb., in tube 0 19	0 21
Butter per lb., in tubs 0 19 Butter, per lb 0 22	0 24
Eggs, new laid, per dozen 0 23	0 25
Potatoes, per bag 0 55	0 60
Boots, per bag 0 60	0.55
Pareley, per doz 0 15	0 03
Onions, per bag 0 00	1 00
Turnipa, per bag 0 25	0.30
Carrota, per bag 0 30	0 49
Applos, per bb1 1 75	3 00
Bay, timothy 7 5)	8 50
Straw, shoaf 7 00	8 50
Straw, loose 5 00	0 00
•	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec 12 - In butchers' cattle the offerings were not large. Only one load of Christmas cattle came in to-day, and this consisted of 21 fat stoers, averaging 1,280 ibs., which sold at 4 je per pound. The bulk of the Christmas cattle will be here nort

Quotations for stockers were 3 to 3 to per pound, there were none in wo th speaking of. There were about five hundred lambs and sheep; sheep were firmer at from \$3.50 to

Lambs, averaging S6 lbs., sold ar \$3.60 each; a bunch of 94 averaging \$0 lbs., sold at \$2.50 eadh and a bunch of 76, averaging 83 lbs., sold at \$2 80 each.

Calves were unchanged, as were hogs also which sold at \$4.75 and \$5 per cwt.

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On Cargoos by stoamer to British Porta.

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words to tell the truth. A plain statement needs but little varnish. When you read that Hallamore's Expectorant is a certain and speedy cure for coughs you are dependent upon the truth of the writer's statement; but having tested the matter by using it, you are then in a position to justify or condemn this assertion. When you next need a cough mixture try Hallamoro's, then be honest enough to tell others what you think of it. A few words will do.



Muckross, Killarney.

D. P. K., in Cork Eximiner.

Garden of Eden, unrivalled in loveliness, Acotest of vales | beauty's bright throne Cold winter flees from sweet smiles of baluness, And nature is cheered by the streams coming tone

Mid sylvan crags nostled by gentle dews nourished. The silver shores shine mid the golden sun a glow With bowers of the rarest in vari. d thus burnished, Loved home and haunts of the red deer and roc

When autumn hues shine as the sun is declining, Naught with thy beauty on earth there a to vie Green arbors, bright flowers, and russet least waning,

Sweet wente Muckross-«Killarney» a bright eye

Deep vaulted caves where thy water muse revels. In plaintive tones keening o'er glories gone by, The rock broken was elet in happing tome balones, And greets the bright shore with a fond, loving

Gray ruins of Irrelagh, peace to your noble dead Here sleep the chiefs once the proje of Lough Leane-

M'Caura, O'Carroll, O'Falvey, the feeman a dread Oer abbey and graves waves the new tree a bright green.

tiarden of nature, of lakelands the faircat. Bays, rocks, and vales, from the Sculptor on takh, And my crowned rules of temples once rarest-Eden-land -- Muckross - behold thre and die

Selected Receipts.

GRIDDLED OYSTERS-Wash and dry the oysters. Have a hot griddle; put a bit of butter on it, then drop on an oyster, so continue until the griddle is full, then turn each oyster over on to a fresh bit of butter, and brown. Serve on hot buttered toast.

CURRIED COD .- Fry slices of cod till quite brown, with a few slices of onion. Put into a saucepan and cover with gravy; add a dessert-spoonful of curry powder, pepper and salt; thicken with a piece of butter and flour. Salmon, soles, whiting, and almost any kind of fish can be treated the same way.

PLUM PUDDING. - Fourteen eggs, 1 lb of lemon and orange peel, 3 lbs of currents, 3 lbs of raisins, 1 lb bread crumbs, 1 lb flour, 2 lbs of suet minced very fine, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, spices and sugar, with whiskey and brandy to taste. Boil one whole day, and hang up, when wanted for use, boil again four hours.

Another Sauce -Scald 1 ounce of almonds, 6 bitter almonds, pound these well in a mortar with 4 ounces of white sugar a tablespoon of orange flower water, bruise them into a pulp. Place in a small saucepan, with 1 gill of cream, the yolks of 2 eggs well braten Whip this over a slow heat until it he comes a substantial smooth frotb.

DEVILLED OYSTERS .- Drain one pint of oysters and chop slightly. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour, and pour on slowly one cup hot cream. Add the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of chopped paraley. a few grains of cayenne, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Wash the shells. Fill with the mixture, cover with crumbs and bake till brown.

MINCE MEAT.-11 lbs white sugar, 11 lbs sunt minced fine, 1 lb raisins also minced, 2 lbs currents, 3 lbs appies, one teaspoon ground mace, one teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 ounce of salt, one teaspoon of ground cloves, 1 lb of mixed, candied peel, the rinds of three lemons grated juice of two. Half a pint of port wine and half a pint of brandy. The two latter ingredients may be omitted, and cider substituted. Mix away in a stone jar wanted for use.

PLUM CARE — 13 lbs of butter; 13 sugar; 2 lbs of eggs well beaten; 4 lbs raisins chopped; 5 lbs currents; 1 lb of mix-d peel; 1 lb almonds chopped or pounded in a mortar; 2 lbs sifted flour; ½ a nutmeg grated and other mixed spices to taste; ½ teaspoon of salt. The rinds of 2 lemons grated; } pint of brandy. Let the preparation be poured in a conveniently sized tin, previously lined with double bands of buttered paper, and place on a large haking tin to keep it from burning. Put in a moderate oven and bake about seven hours. These cakes should be

iced in the following manner. Mix 8 ounces of finely pounded almonds, with double that quantity of icing sugar, a little orange flower water, and sufficient white of egg to form the whole into a soft paste. Spread a coating of this all over the cake after it is cold. When it has hardened, let the whole be iced over with a white frosting.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Separate School Board of this City, at a meeting held on the 7th day of November, 1893, passed the following By Law

By Law Number 4 of the Board of Trus tees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for the City of Toronto, to raise by way of loan twenty three thousand dollars.

Whereas the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schols for the City of Toronto require to be row the sum of twenty-three thousand gollars for school purposes, eighteen thousand dollars thereof for the purchase of a school site and school buildings on the south east corner of Bond street and Wilton avenue, in the City of Toronto, and five thousand dollars to pay on an existing mortgage on one of the schools of said Board in the City of Toronto.

And whereas, under chapter 227 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, the said Trustees have power to make mortgages and other instruments for the security and payment of such borrowed money upon the school house property and premises, and any other real or personal property vested in them, and upon the Separate School rates; and whereas it is provided by the said Act that such mortgages and other instruments may be made in the form of debentures, which debentures shall be a charge on the same property and rates aforesaid as in the case of mortgages thereof.

Therefore the said Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools for

the City of Toronto, enacts as follows
1. That the whole of the debt and obligations to be issued under this By law, shall not exceed the sum of twenty three thous and dollars and interest thereon, half yearly at five per cent. per aunum, and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Trustees of the lawial for the said Board of Frustees of the Roman Catholic Separato Schools for the City of Toronto, and they are hereby authorized to borrow from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of twenty three thousand dollars for the purposes above recited.

2. That for the security and payment of the money borrowed, it shall be lauful for the said Board of Trustees, to cause any number of debentures to be made not exreding in all the said sum of twenty-three thousand dollars, but for not less than one hundred dollars each, and that the said debentures shall be scaled with the corporate seal of the said Board of Trustees, and be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board.

3 That the money so borrowed and the said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take affect, at the office of the Home Savings and Loan Company, Ltd., in the City of Toronto, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. That the money so borrowed and said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable haif yearly on the first days of June and December in each year, at the said office of the Bank aforesaid

5. That the said debentures shall be and are hereby mide a charge on the school house properties and premises and on the real and personal property vested in the said Board of Trustees or the Roman Catho-lic Separate Schools for the City of Toronto, and upon all the Separate School rates of said Board to be hereafter imposed, until the

said Board to be hereafter imposed, until the said debentures and each and every of them hall be fully paid off and satisfied.

6. That during the currency of the said debentures, there shall be included in the yearly Separate School rate to be levied and collected by said Board, the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of interest on said debentures, and also the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars. sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dolcents, for the payment of the principal, which two sums making together the sum of one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and 39 cents, shall be included in and raised by the yearly Separate School rates, to be imposed by the said Board of Trustees, the said sum of \$772.39 being the sum which is sufficient, with the estimated interest on the investments thereof to discharge the said debt when payable.

That the said debentures may be payable to Bearer or to Order. The coupons may be signed by the Secretary, or his signature may be engraved or stamped thereon, and be as valid as his own proper signature.

S. This By Law shall take effect on the

seventh day of November, A.D. 1893.

MGR. F. P. ROONEY, V.G.,

Chairman.

VERY REV. J. J. McCann, V.G.,

Secretary Treasurer.



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CHAPTER XXV -(CONTINUED)

"In other words, if I desire to have you for my wife, I must either give up my present sphere of action and dwell in a wilderness, or I must seek out some blot, some unworthy deed in the past history of my family!" he exclaimed, in an irritated tone.

A sudden flush crimsoned the young girl's cheeks at the last words, and her hand involuntarily glided over the folds of her dress to feel for the sharp edges of the gray box, that she might be quite sure it was safe in its hiding place.

The professor paced up and down the room in the most extreme agitation.

"The defiant, unyielding element in your character has already caused me much trouble," he continued, in the same tone, stopping before Felicitas: "it attracts and yet angers me. At this very moment when, with stern consistency you trample my love under foot and condomn yourself to so useless a sacrifice, I feel a sort of hatred, a fierce indignation—I would fain crush it. I see that I cannot advance another step with you at present—but give you up! The thought does not enter my mind! Your assurance that you love me has the weight of an inviolable vow-you will never be faithless to me, Felicitas?'
"No," sho answered, quickly, and

in spite of herself a ray of love flashed

from her eyes.

The professor laid his hand upon her head, bent it lightly back, and gazed at her with an expression ot paio, anger, and suffering, all strangely blended. He shook his head as her lashes drooped and her lips closed nemly beneath the searching lookthen he sighed heavily.

"Well, go;" he said, sadly. "I consent to a temporary separation, but only on condition that I can see you often, wherever you may be, and that a constant correspondence shall be

maintained between us."

She reproached herself for her weakness in extending her hand to him in assent, but she could not deprive him of this consolation. He turned hastily away, and she went out into the corri-

CHAPTER XXVI.

Outside, in her unutterable agony, she involuntarily stretched her arms towards heaven. How she had suffered during the last few moments, whose pain and bitterness far surpassed all the other griefs her young, sorely tried heart had been forc d to endure.

Unconsciously she drew out of her pocket the little box—the secret it contained would instantly shatter the barrier between berself and the man she loved; it would weigh heavily in the balance against her despised origin; was the tempter again approaching her? No, Aunt Cordula, your will shall be done—although this book would be so brilliant a vindication!
And he! Time will heal his sorrow, the pain of renunciation sanctifies the soul, but complicity in a crime debases and paralyzes it forever. The fatal little book should be consumed to ashes that very honr! Felicitas glanced back once more toward the room where she could bear the professor pacing ceaselessly to and fro, then she glided down the narrow stairs and noiselessly opened the painted door.

The traveler, who unsuspiciously treads upon the body of a snake and suddenly sees the terrible head of the irritated reptile reared before him, can feel no greater horror than did Felicitas at the moment she stepped into the corridor. Five fingers clutched her left hand with an iron grasp-it was the hand in which she held the boxand close to her face glittered two greenish eyes, the gentle, Madonna like orbs, of the councillor's widow.

At this moment the beautiful woman

feminine grace and tenderness-how could those rosy fingers, which were wont to be so gracefully folded in prayer, clutch with so rude and so powerful a grasp! What an expression of Satanic malice rested on the lovely face, distorting its soft, childish outlines almost beyond recognition !

" How charmingly this bappens, my beautiful proud Caroline ! I meet you just at the moment you are carrying this lovely little jewel-case to a place of safety!" she cried, with a sneering laugh, clasping her other hand like a vise around the wrist of the hand the girl was struggling to release. "Bn kind enough to hold this tiny traitor a little longer-I have no intention of permitting you to let it fall. Have patience an instant; I need a witness who can prove in court that I caught the the thief in the very act. John! John!"

How shrill and piercing the young widow's voice, usually so expressive in its silvery tones of Christian love and mercy, now sounded as it rang through the corridor!

"I beg you, for God's sake, to let me go!" Felicitas pleaded in deadly terror, struggling violently to escape.

"Not for the world! He must see whom he placed by his side to-day. How sweetly it sounded ' 'ller place is here!' You thought you had gained your end, you dishonorable coquette, but I am still here."

She repeated her cry for help-it was unnecessary—the professor was already descending the stairs and reached the door just as Heinrich appeared at the other end of the corridor.

"Oh! were you up here, John " cried the councilor's widow. " I thought you were on the second story But the skill of the juggler's daughter is all the more admirable, since she has managed to slip your aunt's legacy, as it were, from under your very hands."

"Are you out of your senses, Adele?" he asked, quickly, leaving the last stair, from which he had watched the incomprehensible scene in the ut

most astonishment

" Not at all !" she replied, sarcastic ally. "Don't think me violent, cou sin, because I am compelled to all the office of a bailiff. Your friend, the young lawyer, indignantly refused me his aid to discover the person who had stolen the silver, and you yourself took this innocent creature under your pro tection-what could I do except act on my own account? You see these five fingers holding the casket they have just brought down from up tairs. This fact is proved-now we'll see what the magpie was carrying to her

She snatched the box with the speed of lightning from Felicitas's hand. The young girl, with a cry, tried to recover the captured secret, but the widow, laughing, fled several paces down the corridor with ber prize, and raised the lid with frantic baste.

"A book!" she murmured, in a puzzled tone; the box fell on the floor.

She took the volume in both hands, nened it wide, and shook it violently there must surely be bank-notes, derds, or something of value concealed inside. But nothing fell ont.

Meantime Felicitas had recovered from her fright. Following the lady, she carnestly entreated her to return the book; but, spite of her apparent composure, her anxiety was audible in her voice.

"Aha! do you really want it?" said the young widow, maliciously clasping the book tightly to her bosom as she turned her back upon her. "You seem altogether too anxious for me to give up my suspicions," she continued, glancing scornfolly back over her shoulder at Felicitas. There must be some clew to this mystery; let us see what it is, little maid !"

She opened the book - the yellow leaves contained no bank notes, no val uables, nothing but words, tender, delhad entirely flung aside the charm of licately written words, but had a dag

ger auddenly been aimed at the young widow's breast from the pages of the ugly little volume, she could not have been more terrified, more utterly bereft of composure, than by her momentary glimpse of the writing on one of the pages she had hurriedly turned. The rosy face blanched to her very lipsinstinctively she covered her eyes with her hand, and her figure swayed for an instant, as though on the verge of

But she had constantly practiced self-control before the eyes of others, in order to be surrounded by the halo of piety. She had learned to raise her eyes devoutly to heaven, while her heart was awelling with wrath and malice; she could listen with an air of profound interest to a sermon, while her mind was dwelling on a charming new toilet; she often spoke, with a flush of righteous indignation mantling her cheeks, of the sinful ways of the world and the unpardonable neglect of the Bible, while she secretly read the most questionable French novels.

This incredible flexibility and elasticity of external manner had always come to her aid in critical situations and, even now, only a few seconds elapsed before she gained her com-posure. She closed the book with an admirably successful expression of disappointment resting on her pale lips.

"It really is more wretched trash!" she said to the professor, while, appar ently unconsciously, slipping the book into her pocket. "It was certainly very silly in you, Caroline, to make such an outery about such nonsense !'

"Did she make the outcry t" asked the professor, hastily advancing-he was trembling with excitement. "I thought you called upon me to aid you in convicting this young girl of stealing the silver. Will you have the kindness to give me your reason, here on the spot, for your shameful accusation T'

"You see I am unable at the mo ment---"

"At the moment?" he vehemently interrupted. "You must recall your insulting charge instantly, and, in my presence and Heinrich's, make the most ample apology to her."

"Most gladly, dear John. It is a Christian's duty to own and beg forgiveness for an error. My dear Caroline, pray pardon me, I have wronged

"And now give back the book," said the professor, in a curt, inflexible tone.

"The book " she asked, with all her former childish artlessness. "Why, my dear John, it doesn't belong to Caroline."

" Who told you so ?"

"I saw Aunt Cordula's name written in it. If any one has a right to it, it is you, as the heir of her library and furniture. But it has not the slightest real value; it seems to be full of copies of old poetry. What would you do with such sentimental stuff? But I like these old yellow books-spite of their sciled, shabby appearance, I am fond of collecting them. Please give it to ma.'

"Perhaps I will, after I have seen it," he replied, coldly, shrugging his shoulders, as he held out his hand for the volume.

"But it would have far more value to me, if you would give it to me before looking at it," she replied, in sweet, coaxing tones. "Must I believe that you want to learn the exact marketvalue of the first and only gift I ever asked you to make me !"

The veins on the professor's fore-

head swelled angrily.

"I assure you that your opinion of my conduct is a matter of entire indifference to me," he answered, sharp ly. "I demand the return of the book. Your behavior seems extremely suspicious. O pies of senti, ental old poetry could 1 ot possibly make a woman of the world, like yourself, turn pale with terror."

As he spoke he stepped in front of her-her restless glauce, which had measured with the speed of lightning the whole length of the corridor, and a hasty movement, unmistakably bo trayed her intention to take to flight. The professor grasped her hand and stopped her.

Felicitas was almost frantic at the thought that he would attain his end. It was terrible to have the book in the possession of this arch hypnorite, but she could not help admitting that it would be as safe there as if it were in her own hands, and would undoubtedly be destroyed that very day. So she took her place by the young widow's side, to aid her flight if possible.

"I beg you, Herr Professor, to lot the lady have the book !" she said, as gravely and quietly as was possible at so critical a moment. "By reading it, she will convince herself that she was too hasty in supposing that the little box contained any article of value."

The first suspicious glance she had ever seen in the steel-gray eyes rested upon her face-it seemed like the thrust of a knife. Flushing scarlet, she lowered her eyes.

"So you, too, come with an entreaty," he said, in a sharp, sarcastic tone. "Then there is certainly something more in question than mere sentimental trasb. I remember that my cousin said you looked very anxious, and I confess I noticed the same thing. Now I ask you, on your conscience, what does the volume contain ?"

It was a fearful moment. Felicitas struggled to control herself, and opened her lips-but they uttered no

"Do not trouble yourself!" he said, with an ironical smile, tightening his hold on his cousin's hand as she tried to gradually slip from his grasp. "You can be pitiless, stern, and terribly frank, but you can not lie. So the book contains no extracts of poetry, but truth, facts, and facts which I am resolved to know at any cost. Will you at last have the kindness, Adele, to give me what, as you have yourself said, is my own property 1'

"Do what you will to me, you shall never have it?" cried the councilor's widow, with the energy of despair, throwing aside in her terror the character of a pleading child. She made several desperate effects to release berself and at last succeeded, and fied down the long corridor like a hun ted creature. But at the end stood Heinrich, with his arms spread out like a wall, completely, filling the narrow passage. She started back. "Out of my way, insolent fellow!" She cried stamping her foot in frantic rage.

"Directly, most gracious lady," he replied, quietly and respectfully, without altering his position in the least-"just give up the little book, and I'll move aside instantly."

"Heinrich!" cried Felicitas, rushing to him and shaking his arm violently in her despair.

"Eb, that's no use, Fay!" be said, smiling, as his old bones remained perfectly unmoved by the young girl's efforts. "I'm not so dull as you suppose. You might easily commit some folly out of pure good nature, and I won't have it."

"Let the lady pass, Heinrich!" said the professor, gravely. "But I now tell you, Adele, that I shall instantly adopt the only means in my power to recover my property. No one can prevent me from supposing that the book contains important information containing my auut's estate- possibly allusions to property as yet undiscovered-"

"No, no!" exclaimed Felicitas, in

terrupting him.

"It is my affair to think what I please," he answered, in a tone of inexorable sternness, "and both you and Heinrich will, if necessary, hear witness for me in a court of justice, that this lady has purloined a consider able portion of my inheritance."

The young widow started as though she had been sturg by an adder. Casting one fierce glance at her infl x ible termenter, she yielded to the unreasoning rage under whose influence she tere handkerchiefs to tatters and shattered cups. Snatching the book from her pocket, she flung it at his feet with a shrill, jeering laugh.

"There, take it, you obstinate fool," she cried, trembling convulsively from head to foot. "I congratulate you on the delightful acquisition. Bear the disgrace, which it will disclose with what dignity you can summon.'

She darted through the corridor and down the stairs, then they heard the door of her room close with a heavy crash behind her.

The professor looked after her with an expression of mingled amusement and contempt; then he examined for a moment the coarse covers of the book, while Felicitas's eyes rested with the most intense anxiety on the fingers thrust between the pages, which might open them at any moment. His features expressed anxious thought and painful suspense—the widow's last words had not surprised him, he had evidently expected some such end of the unpleasant scene; the only point to be ascertained was the form in which the presaged disgrace would confront him. Suddenly he looked up into Felicitas's pleading brown eyeswhat power they possessed over the stern man! It seemed as though a gentle hand passed over the frowning brow, smoothing its wrinkles, while a half smile hovered about his lips.

"Now I will call you to account." he began. "You have deceived me most shamefully. While you faced me upstairs with an air of integrity, to whose truth I would have sworn, you had one of the secrets of the Hellwig family in your pocket. What am I to think of you, Fay? You can atone for this abominable duplicity only by answering my questions without reserve."

"I will tell you everything I can , but then I beg you-oh, I beg you most fervently, give me the book!" "Is this really my proud, defiant,

unyielding Fay, who entreats me so sweetly 1"

At these words from the professor, Heinrich wisely made a noiseless retreat, but sat down in positive terror on the first flight of stairs, and clasped his gray head in his hands, as if to make sure, after what he bad just heard, that it actually remained in its place.

So you went up to-day to my aunt's room to get this book " asked the pro-

"Yea."

"By what way! I found all the doors locked."

"I went over the roofs," she answered, reluctantly "That is, through the attic rooms?"

Felicitas blushed. Though she was now relieved from all suspicion of any evil design, her manner of entering seemed clandestine.

"No," she said, in much confusion; "there is no way through the upper rooms. I climbed our of the garret window opposite and came across the

"In this frightful storm?" he exclaimed, turning pale. "Felicites, your determination is terrible!

"I had no choice!" she replied, smil-

ing bitterly.
"And why were you so resolved to obtain possession of the book T'

"I considered it a sacred legacy from Aunt Cordula. She once told me that the little gray box-at that time I was ignorant of its contentsmust die before her. Death came upon her unexpectedly, and I felt sure it had not been destroyed. Besides, I know it lay hidden in the secret compartment which contained the silver and I could not point out that place of concealment without letting the book fall into the wrong handa."

" l'oor child, how anxious you must have been! And all this heroic self denial has been vain; the book has nevertheless fallen into the 'wrong hands.'

"Oh, no, you will give it back to me!" she pleaded, ia deadly terror.

"Felicitas," he said, in a grave, commanding tone, "you will now answer me two questions truthfully. Do you know the precise contents of this volume ?'

" Partly since to day."

"And do they compromise your old friend T

The young girl was silent. If she replied in the affirmative, perhaps be would return the book and permit it to be consigned to destruction; but then she would sully Aunt Cordula's memory, and confirm the horrible rumors of her supposed guilt.

It is unworthy of you to seek evasions, no matter how good and pure your motive may be !" he said, sternly, interrupting the momentary pause. "Say simply, yes or no."

" No !"

"I knew it," he murmured. "Now be reasona le, and submit to what is inevitable. I shall read the book."

Felicitas turned pale as death, but she made no more entreatie.

"Do so, if you can make it compatible with your honor!" she gasped You are seizing upon a secret never meant for you to know. At the moment you open that book you make the most terrible, the most prolonged sacrifices throughout a woman's life utterly valueless!"

"You fight bravely, Felicitas," he answered, quietly, "and had it not been for the last words uttered by that lady "he nodded in the direction in which the councilor's widow had vanishedin h r fury, I would give the miserable secret back to you unseen. But I must and will know the disgrace that rests upon my name, and if the lonely occupant of the rooms under the ro.f was strong enough to guard it from the eyes of strangers all her life, I shall doubtless find fartitude to endure it. I am doubly constrained to probe the matter thoroughly. The branch of the Hellwig family on the Rhine is evidently in possession of the secret, possibly has some share in a rasculity-though you keep silence and cast down your eyes. I see distinctly in your face that my supposition is correct. My cousin undoubtedly knew of this disgrace, and was merely startled to suddenly find it written in plain characters before her eyes. I shall have a reckoning with these bypocrites! Console yourself, he continued, gently, tenderly stroking the hair of the girl who stood before him in mute despair. "I can take no diff rent course, though my re ward were the assurance that I might instantly call you mine. I should still be forced to say 'No."

"I can never console myself," she cried, giving way to her grief, "for my carelessness has brought misery

"You will take comfort," he answered, earnestly, "when you see that your love will enable me to conquer every trial fate may have for me in my future life."

He pressed her little icy hand and went to his room. But Felicitas leaned her burning brow against the window and looked down into the court yard. where rushing torrents of rain were pouring as violently as if they were striving to wash away the stains of the murdered Adrian von Hirschsprung's blood from the pavement, and with it the blot upon the name of Hellwig.

CHAPTER XXVII.

An hour after the professor entered his mother's sitting room. His face was a shade paler than usual; but his expression and bearing showed more plainly than over the manly decision and moral strength so conspicuous in his whole appearance.

Frau Hellwig was sitting behind her asclepias plant, busily engaged in knit-

ting. Row after row grew under those plump white hands, like the rounds of a ladder leading straight to heavenfor it was a missionary stocking on which she was working.

The professor laid a small book open on the table before her.

"I have a very serious matter to discuss with you, mother," he said, but first let me beg you to glance over these pages."

She laid down the stocking in astonisbment, put on her spectacles, and took the book.

"Why, these are old Cordula's scrawlings!" she said, crossly, but be gan to read.

The professor put his left hand behind his back and, stroking his beard with the right, paced silently up and down the room.

" I can't see what interest this childish love affair with the shoemaker's son has for me!" she cried, peevishly, after reading two pages. "What put it into your head to bring me the old rubbish? It poisons the whole room with its

"Pray read on, mother!" said the professor impatiently, "you will soon forget the odor of mold in far worse things the volume contains."

She opened it again with visible reluctance, and glanced over several pages. Gradually the stony face became animated, the rustling leaves were turned more swiftly. A faint flush tinged her white face, auddenly deepening on the forehead to a vivid scar let. Strangely enough, however, the lady felt neither alarm nor horrorshe showed only intense astonishment, soon blended with unutterable contempt, as she let the book fall into her

ap.
"These are strange things, indeed! Who would ever have thought it! The honorable, highly-esteemed Hellwigs!" she cried, striking her hands rogether-hate, triumph, and gratified malice all strove for mastery in her voice. "So the money-bage of which my mother-in-law was so proud. were stolen property! Ha! ha! she rustled in silk and velvet, gave balls where champagne flowed in rivers, and her flatterers called her a beautiful and clever woman. And I had to attend these noisy guests! No one, in the presence of the frivolous, wanton woman, he ded the poor young relative, who, in her virtue and her fear of the Lord, stood far above all those miserable revelers. How often I had clinched my teeth, and prayed in my heart to God to punish this wicked rioting, according to his justice. He had already condemned them Oh, how marvelous are His ways! It was stolen money they wasted-their souls are doubly lost !"

The professor stood motionless in the middle of the room. This method of regarding the matter was so totally unexpected, that he remained silent a moment in bewilderment.

"I do not understand how you can hold my grandmotner responsible for using this embezzled money, mother," he said, indignantly, after a short pause. "She was ignorant of the secret. According to that idea, our souls must be lost, too, since we have continued to spend the interest of this sum until now. But, as this is your opinion, you will agree with me that we must get rid of this sinful, stolen gold as soon as possible, and return every farthing to its owners."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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The Mission at St. Paul's.

At 3 o'clock on Bunday afternoon St. Paul's church was crowded to the doors by a vast concourse of women to hear the parting words of advice of the Missionary Fathers, and to receive from their hands the Papal Benediction. During the week the sadies attended most faithfully all the e ercises of the mission. In the evenings many could not obtain standing room in th. there is and now then the last aermon of their retreat was to be preached, all made an effort to secure the privilege of being present. Rev. Father Smith, director of the abston, preached the sermon. It was on the subject of Persoverance. His path the words nade a lasting impression upon the good laures of St. Paul's. At the conclusion of his sermon he imparted the Pope's blessing, and thus concluded one of the most successful retreats given to the good Catholic women of Toronto.

At 7:30 the same evening the seats which granted under the overcrowding of the ladies a few hours previously were again taxed by an overflow congregation of men.
Not a single sitting was vacant, and many
stood in the aisles and around the porches
during the sermon and devotions. The sermon was on Salvation. Father Bloem succeeded in stirring up the men to a keen sense of the importance of their eternal welfare. During the week the attendance of men at the 5 o'clock Mass has been phenomenal. Notwithstanding the very severe and storms, weather men literally. phenomenal Notwithstanding the very severe and storm, weather men literally flocked to every exercise to drink in the blessed words of advice and warning uttered by the good Fathers. The mission promises to bring down untold blessings upon St. Paul's corgregation. The mission will close on next Sunday evening. His Grace the Archlighop will be present at the closing exercise. exercise.

St. Joseph's Academy.

On the afternoon of the 8th instant, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, nine young ladies, pupils of St. Joseph's Academy, were received into the Sodality of the Leased Virgin After the ceremony, Rev Father Teefy, Superior of St. Michael's preached a very eloquent sermon upon the Blessed Virgin and her Immsculate Conception.

A short but well prepared entertainment was afterwards given in the hall. Fathors Teefy and Frachon and Mr. Elmsley were the only strangers present. The perwere the only strangers present. The performers displayed one excellent training given by the Sisters of St. Joseph's in the very tasteful programme of music and recitations which they rendered with talent and grace. At the conclusion Father Teefy thanked the young ladies for their very pleasant hour, given he was sure in honor of their welcome guest, Mr. Eimsley. And most deservedly so, for the name of Eimsley is so closely connected with the Catholic history of Toronto that younger generations history of Toronto that younger generations should not be allowed to forget what this good family had done for religion and its

Mr. Eimsley also made a few remarks: and terminated by asking the Superior to grant a holiday to the pupils—which favor granted, the agreeable proceedings were brought to a close.

Assisting the Poor.

The Guelph conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul had its annual meeting in the basement of the Church of Our Lady Friday night. The President, Mr. J. E. McElderry, presided. Rev. Fathers O'Loane, Kenny and Kavanagh and a large number of the members and friends of the conference present. The Sarratavu's appart showed were present. The Secretary's report showed that in the past ten years 450 families com-prising 1,980 persons were relieved; in mak-ing investigations and bringing relief the members made 9,670 visits; 22,000 lbs. of bread and 11,000 lbs. of flour, and \$575 worth of groceries were distributed besides clothing, boots and shoes, and medicine; the sick and dying were visited and consoled.

The President referred in eulogistic terms to the work of the ladies. During the past ten years the Conference had only to appeal to the congregation twice. The rest of the funds were raised by collection at the conference's weekly meetings. In giving as-sistance there was no religious test.

Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., spoke highly of the work, and traced the foundation and growth of the Society

A liberal collection was then taken up in and of the funds of the Conference and after prayer by Rov. Father O'Loane the meeting admurned - Guelph Daily Mercury

St. Boulface,

On the 15th of November last Mary Theresa McPhillips, daughter of Henry T. McPhillips, and granddaughter of the late Francis Flannagan, of St Michael's parish, Toronto, took the holy habit of the order of Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, at the novitiate of St. Boniface General Hospital. The Rev. Fathers McCarthy, havanagh, O I'myer and La Jennesse presided at the coremony. Sisters Leontin and Agnes, her old teachers at St. Mary's



The Two Weeks **Before Christmas**

OAK HALL

Have always been the banner weeks for men's, youths' and boys' overcoats at Oak Hall. The reason is, of course, that more people buy overcoats just at this time than during any other two weeks in the year, and most people buy them at Oak Hall.

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Aside from the high reputation of Oak Hall overcoats in the matter of quality, style, finish and reliable wear, and the fact that Oak Hall affords better value for less money than any other house in Toronto, there's the additional advantage that nowhere will you find such a range of variety in material, in form and in price, and nowhere is it so easy to secure such a perfectly satisfactory choice.

115, 117, 119, 121 KING STREET EAST.

The Big Oak Hall Building, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

Academy, Winnipeg, as also Sister Clea, were present. Miss McPhillips (now Sister McPhillips) was a great favorite at the Academy, where her gentle and kindly nature had endeared her to young and to old; and many sincere prayers and good wishes follow her to consolo and strongthen her in her holy vocation. The many friends of her mother in Toronto, who died when Sister McPhillips was but a child, will doubtless be pleased to learn of her daugh ter's enrollment in the order of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary.

C. M. B. A.

Following is a list of officers elected for Branch 77, C. M. B. A. Lindsay, for the year 1894 Spiritual Adviser, Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G.; Chancellor, T. J. Brady; President, John O Reilly; Vice President, T. J. Overend; 2nd Vice President, Robert Gunn; Treasurer, J. R. Shannon; Recording Secretary, M. W. Kennedy; Assistant Recording Secretary, John Flurey; Marshal. Charles Podger; Guard, John Molatyre; Trustees, T. J. Brady, J. A. Gillegley, T. J. Overend, P. J. Hurley, John Flurey; Representative to Grand Council, P. J. Hurley; Atternate, J. A. Gillogley.

The St. Alphonsus Club.

A meeting of this Society was well attended Tuesday evening, Dec. 12th, in their hall McCaul street. President McBrady was in the chair, and Miss Johnston contri-buted a piano solo and Miss Katie O'Don-oghue and Mr. P. Costello vocal solos to the musical portion of the entertainment. The principal part of the programme was an ad dress by Mr. Wm. Houston on "The Problem of Civic Government." At the conclusion of the address, which was listened to with great attention and frequently with applause, Mr. P. Cummins, seconded by Mr. P. Dolan, moved a vote of thanks, which was carried with great heartmess.

Christmas Presents

We direct attention to the advertise ment of Morphy, Son & Co., tre Pioneer Jeweler, who bear a good reputation for reliable goods and honest dealing. Give them a call.



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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of December, 1893, mails close and are due as follows:

	a.m. p.m.	a.m	כ.m.
G. T. R. East			
O. and Q. Railway			
G. T. R. West	7.30 3.25	12.40 pr	00.8 n
N. and N. W	7.30 4.20	10.05	8.10
T. G. and B	7.00 4.30	10.45	8.50
Midland	7.00 3.35	12.30րդ	9.30
C. V. R	6.40 4.00	11.05	9.10
G. W. R	a.m. p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R	noon	9.00	2.00
J	2.00		7.30
	6.15 4.00	10.30	8.20
	10.00		

6.15 12.00 9.00 5.45 U. S. N. Y..... 4.00 10.30 11.00

U.S. West'n States (6.15 10.00 9.00 8.20

English mails close on Mondays, Thursdays and 8. turdays at 10 p.m., and on Thursdays 17.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of huglish mails for December 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 20.

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 unsarest to their residence, taking care to bottly their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

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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, Redmond, Russell, Labouchere, Chamberlain, Blake, Hicks Beach, McCarthy, Davitt Morley, &c., &c., furnished by a first class stenogragher employed on the spot; and as they are the repro-duction 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. Muncoven,

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