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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. V.-No. 7.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Hon. Edward Blake On the Settlement.

PROM THE TABLET OF PROSERT 6.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Hon Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-Goneral for Canada, and Mr. Edward Blake. Q.O., M.P.:
THE HON. CHARLES HITZPATRICK'S LETTER

Q.C. M.P.:

The Box. GIMBES PITAPATRICA'S LETTERIt has been represented to me that Itloman Cabbioli Bishops of the Province
Conduce have stated to the Cardinal
Technical the Propaganda as Home that
the case of Brophly by the Privy Council
was that the Roman Catholic minority
in Manizban were entitled to their separato schools as they enjoyed them
revious to the Manitoba Act of 1850.

As you acted for the Manitoba act of 1850.

As you acted for the Manitoba minority in the case in question, and m.us,
thorefore, necessarily be familiar with
the true import and meaning of the
judgment, I would thank you to state
whether or not in your opinion the
effect of the pudgment has been correctly stated by the Roman Catholic Bishops
above mentioned, and I would also
be montioned, and I would also
then you to state briefly what have
been declared to be by the judgment,
the powers of the Governor General and
the Dominion Parliamont in so far as it
is open to them to remody the stated
griovances of the Coronro General and
the Manitoba, and to what extent is it possolid to restore the condition of things
existing provious to 1890.

To this Mr. Blake has replied as

To this Mr. Blake has replied as

MD. REAKE'S REPLY.

MR. BLAKE'S REPLY.

I have considered the questions put to me by the Solicitor-General for Ganada (the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick), contained in his letter of the 19th January inst on the subject of the Manitoha Schools question.

"I think it is an entire missapprehension of the judgment of the Judicial Committee in Brophy's case to say that its effect was that the Roman Catholiunionity in Manitoha were entitled to their separate schools, as they had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba Acts of 1890."

using the Court to touch the question miles abundantly clear, as overy one see who reads the print of the argue, that the Judicial Committee results and in my opinion an abrely true line between this question of the jurisdiction of the Governoral in Council and the question there at all, and if so in what form to what extent, the jurisdiction of the consideration.

should be exercised by the Canadian authorities.

These were questions not legal but political, not of binding obligation but of discretion, on which the Judicial Committee were not and could not properly be asked to decide; which, during the argument, they plainly intimated to be beyond their judicial province, and as to which they expressly say that the "oourse to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it is committed by the Statute" and "it is committed by the Statute and "it is sufficiently defined by the 3rd sub-section 22 of the Manitoba Actis."

sub-section 22 of the similation i."

If ar from indicating any impression the Roman Catholic minority are sled to be restored to the old position in the side of the side of

necessary to maintain such a position I should have failed in my attempt.

It is true that the concluding passage of the judgment is thus expressed: "The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the waste of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province; and all legitimate ground of complaint would be rowed if that system were supplemented by provisions "ribed would remove the grievances upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions." But this intimation is not a doclaration or decision of what the authorities were to do, a matter which as I have said, was confessedly be yond the province of the Judicial Cemmittee, and which depended on numerous considerations not before the Committee, so of expediency, discretion, practicability and constitutional power never argue before the Committee, and upon which they would clearly have decision.

I am of opinion that the Judical

ecision. I am of opinion that the Judical committee did nothing to define and id not in fact define what were the

there was a jurisdictice to hear the appeal and to proceed under the Union Act.

Now the course of procedure under the Union Act is clear. The Governor General in Council, after hearing the appeal, should decide on the inture and extent of the changes in the new Law, which viewing all the circumstances, they think may fairly be proposed for the substantial redress of the great and actual their decision to the provincial authority. If, after negotiations, it is found impossible to come to terms which the provincial Legislature will embody in Law, then and then for the first time a power is created in the Parliament of Canada "only so far as the circumstances of each case may require" to make a Remedial Law for the execution of the decision of the Governor-General in Council cannot compel the provincial Legislature of covernor-General in Council cannot compel the provincial Legislature and the Parliament of Canada and the provincial Legislature and the Parliament of Canada have the right to act or refuse to act according to their political judgment.

In this case the Governor-General in Council decided that the later Act should be modified by a provincial law restoring to the Forman Catholic schools in the manner proposed by the catagether proportionately in any great made out of the public funds for the purpose of education.

(c) The right to exception of such Roman Catholic schools in the manner proposed by the catagether proportionately in any great made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, any great made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, the Canada was the proposed to be said the provincial Legislature refused to pass any such Law.

Thereupon a Remedial Bill was interesting the control of the purpose of education, unless indeed the provincial Legislature should the provincial Legislature of the suppose of education, unless indeed the provincial Legislature should the canada as a conceive rightly conceded, by the authors of the Roman Catholic schools proposed to be casabled

lie funds.

I boliove no thinking man who knows Canada and the Provinces can dcubt that there would be the greatest practical difficulty in enforcing on an unwilling Province many other provisions of the Roman that in the attempt the interests of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba and six other Provinces would be but too likely to suffer.

In this state of things the limitation of power as to money and the dictates of policy alike, seems to me to have pointed clearly to an adjustment whereby the province should agree to substantial concession. And having considered the provisions of the settlement now under discussion I think them infinitely more advantageous to the Roman Cathiolic minority than any Remedial Bill which it is in the power of the Parlament of Canada to force upon the Province of Manutoba.

The National Art Seciety, which has been well known and doing good work in England for the last twenty years, has established a branch at 3 Snowdon Chambers, 91 Adelaids street East, Toronto, and is distributing, among others, ourgravings of three pictures which peculiarly appeal to the Catholic community. These are magnificent reproductions of the works of the most reproductions of the works of the works

Thousands Like Her.— Tons Mc-Lood, Sovern Bridge, writes: "I owe a dobt of gratitude to Dr. Thousa" Ecre-rate On, for ouring me of a severe odd that troubled me nearly all last winter." In order to give a quietus to a hack." In order to give a quietus to a hack." Ecrecarne Ou, thrice a day, or oftenor if the cough spells render it necessary.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

A crowded and brilliant audience assembled in the locture hall of St. Mich acl s Collego on Monday ovening to hear Rev. Dr. Dougherty of Nytacuse, N. Y., deliver his lecture on Iroland. The proceeds of the lecture were in aid of the college gymnasium fund; and the locture used was in. Dougherty's personal aid to the fand, as he is a friend and pupil of Dr. Teefy. Principal of the College. The Archibishep of Toronto, Post master General Mulock and others are subscribers to the fund, which it may be said, is making the most satisfactory progress. Dr. Dougherty's lecture broadened out into an all round untertainment, the stereoptican views between the lecturer s descriptions, by music and songs of the highest order. The musical part of the programme was as follows:

"Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded"
"Its Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded" A crowded and brilliant audien

was as follows:

"Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded"
and "Meeting of the Watern," songs by Mr.
J. Costello: "Awo Maria,"—Maschrone
by Mrs. F. A. Moure; "Kerry Dance,"
song by Mrs. F. A. Moure: "Killerney,"
song by Mrs. F. A. Moure: "Millarney,"
song by Mrs. F. A. Moure: "Millarney,"
song by Mrs. Peter Costello: "Miney
Boy," song by Mr. Peter Costello; "Wrone
Back to Erin," song by Miss Lavina Crow,
Duest.—"Off: in the Stilly Night," Miss
Duest.—"Off: in the Stilly Night," Miss
Accompaniet.—Mr. F. A. Morro.

Duett—"Off in the Stilly Night," Miss Lavina Jrow and Miss Gertto Marloy; Accompanist — Mr. F. A. Moure.

Dr. Dougherty has all the natural and cultivated requirements of a dolightful lecturer. A pleasing appearance, a clear strong voice and perfect enunication, an excellent humor, and—last but not least—a true love for seconic description. He landed his audience in fameurat Queenstown, and thence conducted them through Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Mayo, Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Dublin, Kiddare, Wicklow, Wexford and Waterford back to the Cove of Cork. The views were the finest over shown upon a canvas. They were taken on and off the beaten track of the tourist, the beauties of wildest Connomara being revealed as well as the softer loveliness of the Lakes of Killarney and Meeting of the Waters. Special attention was given to the mensatio ruins, to the round towers, and to the castles of the Norman period. The lecture was a dolightful talk, combining history with personal reminiscence and an occasional good story. Although the pictures were on the canvas from 8 until 10 30, the audience thought the time all toe short. The musical programme was very well reudered, an especially agreeable number being a lith by Dr. Dougherty, The locturer out he madons tendered the lecturer out the medican confered the clergy of the city and vincinity.

Ottawa Catholic Truth Society.

Ottawa Catholic Truth Society.

The Ottawa Catholic Truth Society continues to show an example to Cath-olics all over Canada of what a comcontinues to show an example to Catholics all over Oanada of what a combination of earnest and intelligent menora accomplish. Its leading members are the Archbishop of Ottawa, Mr. Joseph Pope, Father Constantineau, E. L. Sanders, William de Brisay, John A. McCabe, Canon McCarthy, Father Wholan, Father Cole, Messer, W. L. Scott, E. P. Stanton, William Keams, John Gorman, J. A. J. McKenns, F. B. Hayes and D. Butke, All the foremost Catholics of Ottawa are its patrons and supporters, Chevasiter John Heney, Senator Scott, John J. McGee among others. A summary of last year's operations shows that the Society put into circulation during the year 5893 publications, which has reduced the stock on hand to 5877 publications. The grand aggregate of circulation, since the formation of the Society, five years ago, amount to 37 440 publications. It would be impossible to give any better evidence of the intelligent and fraternal tone of Catholic public spirit in the capital city than the record of the Catholic Truth Society from its inception.

John Macdonald & Co.

In view of the near approach of the millimery openings, when the city will be crowded with buyers in that and other dry goods lines, the above named firm take leave to invite all concorned to an inspection of the large and varied steet now presented to the public at the old stand. Wellington and Front streets East. Latterly we have noticed with regret the decay and death of wholesade dry goods houses that had for years been as land-marker in the business world; but a surfeit of the article and the keenest competition have done damago to the trade which leaves it little save survival to the first, are John Macdonald & Co., with, we are gratified to state, the old-time energy, enterprise and means, purchasing the best that the market produces, and selling—as has always been the firm's practice—at a reasonable advance on cost. We beg to call the attention of our readers to the apring announcement of the firm, which we publish in this issue of the Rasisran

THE DIVINE

IN WORSHIP.

Whitten for The Register.

It is not trace to find in school a boy with a good menory but no aptitude for geometry, who propares for the daily lesson by gotting the demonstration by heart. Every teacher is familiar with him and with the langhable blinders ho is always making. A knowledge, even slight, of the things he is talking about would keep him-not indeed right-but at old events, free from the absurdities for which he is famous-Angles, squares, circles and the rest are all in geometry, but why or to what end he does not know; and in consequence, if he forgets one he sticks in the next, and goes quite onsuspectingly forward in the demonstration of nothing but his own stupidity amid the laughter but his own stupidity amid the laughter of those who know better.

of those who know better.

Now this is very much the position of the ordinary Protestant controvertist, in the science, not of geometry, but theology. The larguage, terminology as it is called, of theology has come down to him from the old Catholic days, but he knows nothing or next to nothing about the ideas or things for which the words stand, and hence he is constantly making blunders, which would be only laughable, if they were not sometimes too serious.

too sorious.

Let us show this by an examination of his use of the term "worship." Observe, then, he applies it every day and without any hesistation to the mayors of towns and cities, and even to nasters of Orange lodges, and he uses it again in the Anglican marriage rite, to express a part of the duty of one crea-ture towards another; but if he hears it

ture towards another; but it he nears it in connection with angles or saints, he is aginast at the enormity, and forthwith breaks out into hysterical denunciations. The "most worshipful mayor" is good sound dootrine, but the venerable Saint is—idolatry 'Why is this contradicion, and we may add, why this insulting rudeness? Is it the mere intemperance of an undisciplined spirit, or the outcome of wrath? What is it?

Well, for myself—putting aside a class not to be thought of hero—I think in most cases it is only ignorance. Like the boy in the geometry lesson, these gentlemen have got hold of certain words, without at all grasping their right meaning. They know something of course, else they could not pursue a kind of reasoning, but their knowledge is so loose, so indiscriminative, that in many cases it is worse than simple ignorance. We can't help thinking this. If we are very wrong in applying terms of honer and praise and the like to the iglorious saints of God, they can't be right in applying the same or similar terms to more wayfaring mortals unless upon the supposition of one of two things: First that in saving "Your Worship," to the Mayor, "Your Excellency," to the Governor, or "Your Majesty," to the Sovereign herself they don't mean anything, are mere hollow hypocrites and shams, or secondly that they do mean what they say, but say it in expression of social or civil organization but having no thought or intention of anything religicas, much less divine, in what they say observable they have to make an explanation of their use of such words, and the explanation is just this: that ords may have, often must have, they have the speaker. Can's we, them can't have a supplied to God. Get rid of the terms "Worship," "Excellency," "Grace," "Majest," &c., &c., all rightly and necessarily related to God and line attributes, and then you may begin to find fault with us for using like torms of reasture who, as as ints are, to say the least, greatly more worthy of them, than the power mortals to whom you do not hesita

grace, but most indubitably, is not

grace, but most indubitably, is not made divine.

It was given cut in the papers as the stall, that some of our fruit growers sent presents of Canadian apples to the Queen. A very practy shing to do, cer tainly: but was such sending a royal act, an act proper to the Sovereign an act of her Majosty the Queen. or was it not on the contrary merely a handsome testification if loyalty by a subject! The latter surely. How then, can your sending up your petitions or praise or acknowledgment, to heaven, make that sending a divine thing. It is just as human as yourselves and therefore if you have no more to give, you are always and the contract of the con

Stratford Items,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stratford Items,

(FROM OTR OYS COMPARATORESEL)

Mr. F. H. Kemp, the Catholic Art publisher of Gnelph is at present in the city taking orders for a very beantifully republished of Gnelph is at present in the city taking orders for a very beantifully illustrated edition of "The Holy Rosary "together with a historical account of the devotion. The work is published in Philadelphia, Pa., and is highly recommended by such eminent divines as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan and Ryan and the hierarchy of the United States and prominent clergy of this diocesse. Beside the excellent instruction it affords on the popular devotions, its handsome binding and fine photographic illustrations taken from the very best artiste make it suitable to be placed as a decoration on the parlot table in Catholic houses. Mr. Kemp is meeting with good success with his publication here, but not any more than the work desorres.

Mas Atma A. Wells, artist, this city is the Catholic houses. Mr. Kemp is meeting with good success with his publication here, but not any more than the work desorres.

Mas Atma A. Wells, artist, this city is Catholic to the House of Hodings at which places the portrait will be placed when completed.

The many friends here of Major Henry A. Gray of Toronto formerly of this city will I am sure wish him and his bride overy happiness and success through life, having just learned that he has joined the benedicts ranks. Congratulations Major, we do not know of anyone we esteem more highly than you.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city is deserving of the attendion and support of overy Catholic family in this city, any person who is desirous of becoming a member may do so without payment of a fee.

The moctings of this benevlent society are held in the O.M.B.A. hall, every Sunday at 3 p.m. and are well attended by many of the place. The honorary membership for those who do not wish to attend is prominent Catholic gentlemen of the society more successfully financially. The demand upon the funds has been very h

For the next hitteen days a special sale of carpets, curtains and draperies will be on at the well-known establishment of John Kay, Son & Co., 34 King street West. The finest goods are included in this sale, and on all purchases there will be a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. This is an opportunity that should not be overlooked by parties intecested. What the firm sells needs no other guarantee than the stamp of its own name.

A SIGNAL HONOR.

Mr II T Relly Re-elected Chairman of the Public Library Board-Presentation of an Address

At the first regular meeting of the Public Library Board hold on Monday, the rate honor was conferred upon Mr. H. T. Keily of a unanimous second to the charmanship of the Board. Mr. W. T. J. Lee was elected chairman of the Library Committee. Buth gentlemen are Catholies, the representatives of the Separate School Board. To signafize the honor conferred upon Mr Keily and his efficient work as chairman, the members of the Beard presented him with a handsome illuminated address in a rich gold frame. The following is a copy of the address:

TOROTO UMIA: LIBRAN.

Extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Managen, an theid on Friday the Sith of January 1897. His Henor Jadge McDougalit in the char.

Moved by Wm. D. McPherson, Eso. .

Moved by John Laylor. Esq. and reso've undimonstructured to the control of the control of the characteristic of the control of the characteristic of the characteristic

League of the Cross,

St. Mary's Branch, League of the Cross held its second open meeting in St. Audrew's Hall Feb. 10th. Needless

St. Audrew's Hall Feb. 10th. Needless to say the affair was a grand success, the hall having being crowded long before the time for commencing.

Rev. Father Wm. McCann scted as chairman and upon the platform with him were Rev. Father Canning, President of St. Faul's Brauch, Father Mitschan and Prof. O'Drien. The chairman in announcing to the audience the object for which the meeting had been called, referred in a very flattering manner to the rapid progress made by the Branch during the short space of 4 months. There were now on the roll 160 principally young men who had taken the pledge of total abstinance.

After a few songs had been sung the

young men who had taken the pledge of total abstinance.

After a few songs had been sung the chairman called upon law. Father Canning who delivered a most powerful address on the necessity of total abstinance among our Catholtoyoung men and the great amount of misery which had been caused by the use of intoxicating liquor. If these men who were prejudiced against identifying themselves in temperance societies, he said, sober men should deprive themselves of the use of liquor by an act of generosity, if not self-dealist, they would be in a position to do good for the cause of mankind, ker. Father Minehan and Prof. O'Brien laise spoke, both gentlemen extorted all also spoke, both gentlemen extorted all also epoke, both gentlemen extorted that it would well if the ladies would encourage the control of the self-late of the Cross (lee Clin). When the meeting was about to close

tracterers and League of the Cross Glee Club.

When the meeting was about to close Rev. Father Wm. McCann thanked the audience for their presence and heped that they would use their influence in promoting and encouraging the objects of the Society. He again exhorted the men to join the Society at once. We want all the men of the parish, old men as well as the young, married as well as single. This branch meets in Tront's Hall, Farley Ave., near Bathurst st.. overy Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited to the meeting.

P. J. Lowe, 149 'Hakkney St.

Western Cauada Loan and Savings Co.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of this wealthy corporation was held a tis head offices, 70 Church street, Toronto, on Monday last. With unvarying regularity the yearly statement is a message of glad tidings to the trusting shareholders; and on this occasion, as on all previous occasions, there was no on all previous occasions, there was no mall previous occasions, there was thom disappointment amongst those of thom who looked for fat dividends on their paid-up stock. President Allan, in presenting the report of the Western's business during the twelve months ending list Docember. 1896, was pleased to announce that the profits of the Company, after deducting cost of management, interest on debentures and all other charges, amounted to \$114,702 95. Of this large sum there were paid two dividends—one of 4 and one of 3 per cent, per annum—and the balance was carried to the contingent account, which now has to its credit \$69,679.93. From those figures it was ovident that the Western was not only holding its own, but improving on its record steadily. President Allan paid a well deserved in the total the memory of the late Sir D. L. Macpherson, who, for over thirty years, had been an honored and valued member of the Company's Board of Directors.

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Malis from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Antrim.

Astrin.

Astrin.

The biggest vessel in the world has iet Relfast. The Pennsylvania as she is called, was launched on the 10th Soptember last, and since then thousands of near laste been engaged. In her completing her for the trade in which she is to be engaged. All the resources of the ornionent firm of shipbuilders whe designed and constructed the hand boat wore taxed to make the Pennsylvania inc almost ship in the world and anyone who has seen the floating town, for so it is, will readily admit that the andeavour has most with complete success. The dimensions are very striking—Lungth Self foet; he han 62 toet and dopth from keel to awning deck, 12 foct. Her weight is 500 tous, but her displacement will be little short of 19 100 tous.

The it-minien Line as Canada tock for dopatour from Queenstown yesterday for Boston after embarking a number of passengers. asys The Cork Examinor of January 40. Any account of the Canada would be incomplete without a description of the magnifecent vessel, which is a veritable floating palace. She is a perfect model from stem to storn. She as at writable floating palace. She is a perfect model from stem to storn. She sa she halpestic and Touchio, and possesses the advantage overthese vessels of not only cupilying first-class accommodation, but great storage capacity, being capable of carrying animouse cargo. The large and handsome saloon is situated in a deck house received on the hurticance deck with seasing accommodation for nearly two hundred, and is surmounted by a beautiful skylight dome of stained glass with decorated panels bearing the crests of Montreal, Quobec. Toronto and Liver pool, as well as the arms of the Dominion of Canada. The state rooms are models of elegance and comfort, perhaps the most important features about them being that they are well ventilated. Or stranged second-class saloon capable of seating about one hundred, and also a large number of first and second-dissess stateroom which are also and also a large number of the stand second dissess stateroom when the second commodation is the secrate passengers. These quartors, which are situated in the poop are most commodious. The bed fittings are of galvanized iron, and the rooms are supplied with steam radiators and electric dist here to the confort of the other control of the passengers. There quartors, which are situated on the sloon deck, are two of the most modern pattern, combining privacy with comfort. The first class robusing and the second condition of the fair sex.

The Canada, which has a torous are supplied with stems and larvatory. There is also large on the second condition of the fair sex.

The salos improved pattern, combining privacy with comfort. The first class moking room, with its situated on the special pattern of th

Deblis.
Mr. P. J. Tuohy, late Secretary of the toard of Works is dead. His brothers re well known in connection with the Board of mount in conne are well known in conne Cork Rxaminer.

Bregheds.

An inquest has been held in Drogheda, two men Oranny and Slevin, who at their death from being suffocated in house in West street. The escape of a wan caused by a leak in the pipe.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place early next month in Irobinin between Mr. Minch. M.P., and Miss L. M. O'Keily, younger daughter of the late Count Fedius O'Keily, and granddaughter of the late Count o'Keily, and granddaughter of the late Count O'Keily, 1: F. D. T. Tailagh. Tunn; Co. Galway. It is intended that the wedding shall be recy quot, with only the intimate friends of both familion present.

**New York County Fedius O'Keily and Gardians the following resolutions was unanimmonisty adopted, on the motion of The Mr. Gilleudely, seconded by Mr. Froming—"That this board, in view of remarks generally made about her Gracions Majesty the Queen's subscription of £5, and her only mentioning Kate Domelly, with contising all reference to the other three of her loyal subjects and of the proof her loyal subjects and of the record her loyal subjects and of the three of her loyal subjects and the table of the subject of the county of the subject of the detail has board on Pebruary 10th with a copy of the detail has one ther Majesty and of any sent to her Musisters, and referred to by them in Mr. Gradia Balfour's answer to the Hon. James Berke. Roche in Parliament on January 28th, that this beard may be in a position to supplement each up to the full truth.

The Askeaton Abboy, and Ritmallock Abbey.

Limerick Calir, Aughster are required at Kilmallock Abbey.

A great Nationalist meeting has been held at Calir, Aughstaner, about estimated the subject of the su

Limeriok city is to have a new Postsfice.

A great Nationalist meeting has been held at Calir, Aughanner, about six miles from Ballyhaunis for the purpose chiefly of denounceng evictions and the grabbing of evicted holdings. Mr. Wm. O Brien, who had been staying at Ballaghadereen was to address the meeting, addressed to the control of the property of the right of public meeting.

Tipperary.

the assertion of the right of public meeting.

Tipperarr.

A successful meeting has been held in the Town Hall, Clommel, to collect sub-criptions for the Irish Farliamentary Fund minorgat those present wene—Row William Language, T.C.; Edward Pholan, U. John Maguer, T.C.; Edward Pholan, V. John Maguer, T.C.; Edward Pholan, William Morrissoy, M. Pelolan, William Morrissoy, M. Pholan, William Morrissoy, M. Pholan, William Morrissoy, M. Pholan, William Morrissoy, M. Pholan, William Morrissoy, M. Those, Finneery, Richard Corcoran, William Chonnell, Jr. O Brad Chonnell,

for the church.

ENGLAND.

The Catholic Churck is Esgiand.

The Daily Mail say information comes from Rome that England will soon have a second Motropoltan Soe to relieve the fatigues and responsibility of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Cardinal Vaughan has fourteen suffrages, some of them several hundred miles distant. One of the dioceses in the North of England is to be raised to rank of an archdooses.

tant. One of the diocoses in the North of England is to be raised to rank of an archdiocoseo.

The Martyred Soverelea.

Saturday Jan. 80th being the anniversity of the execution of King Charles I, the characteristic scenes in honour and memory of the "martyred sovereign" were repeated at the statue at Charing Cross by ardent Jacobites and devotees of the Stuart cause. Several representatives of this Legitimist Club, the White Cockade Jacobite Club, and other societies devoted to the Stuart cause, most of them wearing white roses in their button holes, gathered about the statue, and waited for the wreaths lodged at the offices of the Commissioner of Works overnight, which were to be attached to the statue by officials from that department. A beautiful wreath of laurels and white blooms bore the card of Count De Gresso, with a Shakespara quotation. A handsome tribute was sent by the English Companions of the passe "I for Germanies, and hore the phrase "I for Germanies, and hore the phrase "I for Germanies, and hore the phrase "I for Germanies and the companies of the Order son a wreath of white agaless. Several members of the Thames Valley Legitumist Club and other organisations distributed slips of printed matter containing a list of "The Heirs of King Charles I."

master containing a list of "The Heirs of King Charles I.

BCOTLAND.

Esserating at Newry, Glascow.

For some considerable time past it has been felt that St Mungo's Church, Townload, Glasgow, was in great need of thorough overhauling, both internally and externally. For fourteen years the church was not, painted or properly cleaned out, so that the parishioners felt that the time was now ripe for carrying out a much-needed scheme of redecoration and repair. For this purpose a public meeting of the congregation has been held in the church.

Father Wilfrid asid they were met for the purpose of taking steps for the decoration and embellishment of the church. They had only to look round them (he said) to see the necessity of such a proceeding. This would have been done long ago but for the fact that other things, such as the building of the new presbytery and new schools, had taken up their attention, and so prevented them from getting their church redecoration of their church was a matter of the most urgont necessity, and should be gone on with at the very earliest apportunity."

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomeon? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

The College of the content of the first of Salvandard for the correct post of the first that I know of who plays better, and that it know of who plays better, and that it know of who plays better, and that it know of who plays better, and it that I know of who plays better, and if the first it is that I know of who plays better, and if the t The post of organist in the little town of Soliwabenberg, in Germany, was strictly hereditary, and descended froi. I ather to son with the greatest punctuality and routine. It used to the the saying in Schwabenberg that there were only two people in the Duchy who could reaken for certain on a patrimony of their son and heir these were the organist and the Grand Duke, since the laws of succession and entail were as hard and fast in one case as in the other, and the Grand Duke's got the organ, and the Grand Duke's got the organ, and the Grand Duke's got the organ, and the drand they's got the organ, and the therr train.

The post of organist in the town of Schwabenberg was worth about five thalers a year, and was consequently as highly esteemed as any post of the days when a great musician like John Sobastian Bach though the was very well paid with £30 per annum, "along with firewood and occasional gratuities;" so that the organistship of Schwabenberg, which was worth quite £50, that is to say, nearly trebly the aforeasid amount—was a lucrative post, coveted by many a poor player throughout Germany, though coveted

quite 200, that is to eay, nearly trebly the aforesaid amount—was a lucrative post, coveted by many a poor player throughout Germany, though coveted is vain, since, as we say, it was as shereditary and of as immutable a succession as the throne of the Grand Duke himself.

The hereditary organist of Schwabenberg was Rudolph Mannheimer, who was now a very old man; and the law of succession, which had operated so potently during his lifetime and that of his ancestors for generations past, was likely to undergo a peculiar development in this case, insemuch as he had no son to whom to bequest his manual and pedals, but only a daughter—his only child, and reputed with reason the prettiest maiden in the duchy. The Duke's steward and the Duke himself, to whom the peculiar hereditary difficulty connected with Rudolf had been familiar for a long time past, had searched the archieves of the Grand Duchy of Schwabenberg, to discover what precise course ought to be taken in so anomatous a dilemma, and they had discovered a precedent for its solution. "In 1614," so ran the old German record, "Obristian Mannheimer, the organist of the Grand Duke's chapel and of the town of Schwabenberg." (both duties be inoted lay included in the court organist's function), "being without heirs male to whom he could bequeath his organ-stool and instrument, the Grand Duke decided that Margaret Mannheimer, his only daughter, was the proper person to inherit the organ, but she being a female, and a man being necessary for the post, her lusted lay who was culdwig Mannheimer, her cousin) should succeed in due course to the post of organist, and by this means His Grace, the Grand Duke, justly and inpartially solved the great problem."

Belying on this precedent the present Grand Duke had intimated that same necessary condition to Rudolf Mannheimer, her outsin) should succeed in competitors, and the decided his royal master to offer the post for public competition, in the howe of the direct of public competition, and the successful competitor, should

Emily was a quiet retiring girl, and had only one great friend in the place, a woman called Etelka Friedlander, to whom she opened her heart.

whom she opened her heart.
"I think," replied Etelka to Emily's
oft-repeated question, "that Fritz is
sure to some off viotorious in the
contest. Keep your mind easy, my
dear. You know I am a good judge
of music, and I can assure you that I
never heard any playing like Fritz's
either in Dresden or Prague, or Berlin

arrived, and organists from all parts of the Fatinerland assembled to compete for the coveted post of court organist of Schwabenberg. There were competiors of all kinds, from old gattered organists with spectacles on nose and waistocast liberally besprinkled with enuil, to the young swash-buckler virtuosos, with swords at their stides and powdered wigs, who looked more like courtners, than poor players, and who the Schwabenberg mailons whispered as they saw them pass along the steet were certainly fitted to be organists at court.

There was a sworn jury of musicians to decide on the morits of the competors, and the Grand Puke himself sat in his private pow in the court chapel, which was more like an opera box, overlooking the altar, in order that he too might assist in the arbitration—in fact, the final decision rested with him.

One after another the competitors plaved—there were all sorts of styles, for each player was allowed to choose any piece he pleased for his performance, and on the merits of that he was judged

At last Fritz von Osterode stepped

auce, and on the merits of that he was judged
At last Fritz von Osterode stepped forward to the organ, and at once his superiority over the other players was manifest. The ease of his execution, the brilliancy of his combinations of stops, the dexterity of his pedalling—all combined to give him the supremacy, an easy supremacy among the crowd of performers.

The contest was well nigh over. Fritz had finished his selection. The judges were unanimous in their verdict in his favour, and the Grand Duke was just rising to pronounce him the successful aspirant, when a confusion arcoes at the church door, and a loud voice was heard exclaiming, "I am not too late. The competition is not over till four, and there remain a few minutes. I claim the privilege and the leave of the Duke to enter the contest;" and without any more preamble the figure of a big man strode up the church and seated itself at the organ.

"He is within his rights," remarked the Duke, sitting down once more. "We must give him leave to play."

No sooner had he uttered these words than he turned pale with asto nishment. Such a peal of brilliant voluminous sound poured forth from the organ as surely had never issued from instrument before. It swept through the air and intoxiosted the senses of all who heard it with rapture. But before the listeners could recover from the effect of the mighty im pression thus made on them the performer changed his note, and broke into the most plaintive and passionate music. Anon, he suddenly changed to the peal of a triumphal march, and torrents of glorious sound rolled from histories and crying that this man was the victor of the competition.

Alas for poor Emily! The mere thought of having such a person for her husband and losing her beloved Fritz, was misery and torture to her. What was to be done?

This question was asked with equal portinacity by Fritz himself, who saw all his hopes dashed to the ground. All the people were surrounding the victorious stranger, who now sood in himself as Herr Schultz, from Brealau,

father, which I would not ask you to do."

"The dear little house," sighed in the little annuity which falls in so regularly, and is so welcome to himmand, above all, the position, the honour of being Court organist, or at least of having it in his family, that he can walk about with cocked hat as one of the Duke's officials. To take away all this from him would be to kill him. And yet what a cost must I pay for it? I must marry that Schults. Oh, I never can," she cried, elinging close to Fritz, and hidng her face in his bosom as he caressed her. "I cannot do it, and yet not do it will kill my father."

"I know what I will challenge him to a duel."

"Ah I you must not do that," examed Emily. "You are not so

expert with your rapier. He might

expert with your rapier. Let might kill you."

"I do not mean a duel of swords.
I mean a duel of music," returned Fritz. "I will practice diligently for come time to come, until I can perform feats of execution that will calipse those of this Herr Schultz. and then I will defly him to a contest, and beat him."

The idea struck them both as a good one. If it did not solve the difficulty, at any rate it had the advantage of putting off the evil day, and in the midst of their misery even this was something.

midst of their misery even this was something.
When Horr Schultz received the challenge, which was delivered short by after the above collequy, he burst out splattering and swearing.
"Gott in Himmel," he cried, "this is laderblich. Here, have I been adjudged victorious, only to toss away my prize and enter the lists with this young spliffre, whom I have already beaten? No! A thousand times, no!"

beaten? No! A thousand times, no!"

"But they will say, if you refuse him, florr Schultz," suggested one of his numerous admirers (for all the musical talent in Schwabenberg was now clustering round the successful hero), "they will say that you are afraid of him. They will say that you are afraid of him. They will say that perhaps you gained your victory this time by secident, and that you shrink from offering yourself to the risk of being beaten by entering a new contest."

ime by secones, and that you shrink from offering yoursell to the risk of being beaten by entering a new contest."

"If they say that then," roared Schultz, I will meet him any day he chooses, within a reasonable time, for a public trial of skill. For I cannot wait here long; I must return to Breslau in order to put my affairs in order there, preparatory to returning here for good to settle and claim my presty bride."

The day of the second contest arrived. The two rivals drew lots for precedence in playing, and the lot was in favour of Fritz. His performance was pronounced admirable, and his skill was noticed to have improved very much in the interim. But as soon as Herr Schultz placed his maxical fingers on the organ, once more the instrument awoke to miraculous tones such as had never been heard before, and once more the organist of Breslau was pronounced victorious.

"I can stay no more, I need stay no more," he said as he descended from his stool into the body of the church, "to waste my time in idle experiments such as these. I have fairly wom my prize now wince over, and Intend to claim it. I leave for Breslau at once, and when I have settled my affairs there I shall return here and begin my new blies as organist, and also my new domestic career as hueband of Fraulein Emily Mannheimer."

Emily revolted at the hideous lear with which he favoured her as huttered these words, and her face became the picture of misery and despair.

"He never believed that any one else but Frits von Osterode would win

the Grand Duke has made suon a condition."

"He never believed that any one alse but Frits von Osterode would win her," was the reply. "It was on that account that he proposed the plan. Be assured he will find some way out of the difficulty."

But the Duke did not condescend to have anything to do with it. He was appealed to by Fritz von Osterode. He was pathetically entreated by Emily, but all to no purpose. People thought—and they were right—that the Grand Duke admired Schultr's playing, and did not see why, for the sake of sparing a young girl's feelings, he should deliberately deprive himself of the best music he could ever have in his private chapel.

Such was the state of things in Schwabenberg, and the time drawnigh when Herr Schultz would return from Breslau to claim his bride and his post of organist. The misery of the lovers was extreme. "We have ried everything, my dear," said Emily to Fritz. "We have thought over every conceivable plan, and no light appears in the darkness. There is yet one person whom I would fain connult, and that is Etelka Friedlander. She told me she would always kelp me in any difficulty, and here is one which demands the utmost help which it is in her power to give. How I wish she were here tut as she is not, how I should like to go to Weilmar to see her !"

There was no such thing as the penny post in those days. A lotter meant two or three marks, and poor people seldom wrote letters. Elelka Friedlander had therefore never been informed of the result of the contest at Schwabenberg, and still under the idea that everything had gone well with her young friend. To her surprise, one day, as was out in Weimar making purchases, she saw the carrier's eart come in from the country, and seated in it poor Emily and Fritz, looking as miserable as human beings can. They soon told her their tade, in which she seemed vary much interested, and after listening awhile she replied:

"It is just possible that this man Schultz may be the very organist of Onnabruek of whom I told you. If to, it w

the truth. I know not exactly what course to take: but I think it will be best for you. my dear, to let things go

on."

"And be married to the monster?"
shricked Emily.

"That remains to be seen," replied Etelks Friedlander. "Let the banns be put up—the coremuny arranged—and let me be your bridesmaid. I will support you through the ceremony, and see if I can stop it."

Such profound confidence did Emily have in her old friend's wriedom and discorrament, that she quite fell in with her suggestion, though Fritz looked very blank at the mere prospect of his beloved Emily being led to the alta-by any man but himself.

"I am sure all will be well, said Emily, on the way home.

"How if it is not well? What shall I do?" objected her lover.

"Can you propose a better plan?" saked Emily.

"I cannot,' he replied.

"I tet us take then the only plan we have, and hope for the best. For beyond hope and confidence we seem to have little."

The wedding-day was duly fixed, which was to see the post of organish handed to Herr Schultz, of Bresleu, and the pretty Emily Mamnheimer converted into Emily Schultz—a by no means euphonicus change, as some of her friends remarked.

"The change in name is as bad as the change in life for her," said others, sympathetically. "Poor girl! I believe it will kill her."

The wedding was in the Grand Duke's private change. The bridegroom was there early, and, with a number of his admiring friends around him, played the wedding march while the bride and her party entered the church. Poor Emily was as pale as death. Fritz was one of the group attending her, but his condition seemed to be worse than that of the bride. The only one party who seemed to retrain her composure was the bridesmaid, who were a long white veil like the bride teresif, nearly concealing her features from view.

features from view.

The clergyman advanced from the altar and began the service, which was broken by the convulsive sobe of Emily, and occasionally interrupted by the impatient muterings of Fritz, who, standing behind with his hand on his sword hilt, seemed ready to ush on Schultz and impale him directly the fatal words came to be uttered which were to make him and his beloved Emily one.

The cerganory proceeded to the

boloved Emily one.

The ceremony proceeded to that oritical point, and the clergyman enquired of Schultz if he took Emily Mannheimer to be his wedded Mich Schultz replied loudly in affirmative. The minister then turned to Emily, and asked her if she took Herr Joseph Schultz to be her wedded hasband. To the surprise of all a clear ringing response came, not from the bride herself, but from the bridesmaid, "I do'—and throwing off her veil, Etelka confranted the bridegroom and the assembled company.

"Hear me," she oried as the tall man qualled and blanched before her. "Hear me, reverend minister, and all you assembled here. I too was an organist's daughter; like Emily Mannheimer, I too had to take as my husband the best player in a public competition. This man was the successful competitor. He was young then: so was I. I loved him and married him [willingly, and he took my father's house. But after living with me awhile, his ambition tempted him to Osnabruck, where was a more important post with a similar condition attaching to it—that he should marry theory and to desert me. But I followed him to Osnabruck and denouesed him, frustrating his bed and dishonourable mention. Since then he abandoned me entiety, and years have passed since I saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and I beseech you, my Lord Duke, to put a stop to his pare in the ceremony between the young pair, and Fritz shall be my organist if and Fritz von Osterode, who is an excellent organist, an honourable want for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him. I saw him for the first time again to day, and to leave it saw him.

lander?"
"That he may be recognised as my husband once more, if he will leave his evil ways," replied Eielka; "but if not, that he chall depart to Breslau, where he came from, and leave me in peace as he found me."

But Etelks Friedlander, who was always one of the chief perconages in the household of Emily and Fritz, remained Etelka Friedlander and not Behultz, until her dying day.

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doese taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. I. Prico, Shoals, Martir, Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmelee Fills and find them the best medicine for Fover and Ague I have over used."

Wife (dejectedly)—"I'm a perfect fright!" Husband (consolingly)— "No mortal is perfect, dearest."

ESTABLISHED 1849



TO THE TRADE.



Successful selling follows careful and keen buying. This is applicable to all branches of business, and perhaps to none more so than

General Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Haberdashery, Carpets and Woollens.

At present and until after the Millinery Openings the city will be visited by more than the usual number of buyers. We wish to impress this fact not only upon these buyers but on every merchant in the Dominion who sells the above class of goods, that the stocks in each of our respective departments are NEW, FASHIONABLE, SEASONABLE and SALEABLE GOODS; that it will be advantageous to see our NOVELITIES, SPECIAL LINES and MANUFACTURERS' CLEARING LINES before buying elsewhere. We have learned by experience of almost half a century that NEW GOODS are more satisfactory to consumer, retailer and wholesaler than out-of-date goods are at any price, and therefore we commence every season with the latest production of manufacturers as they appear in the markets of the world. Owing to the depressed state of business in many of the manufacturing centres we have, through the power of prompt cash payments, secured many very desirable lines greatly below regular prices.

Our Linens are admitted to be the best value in the market.
Our Prints sell with greater ease than any others.
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Our Men's Furnishings are renowned for novelies, specialties and assortment.
Our Haberdashery is always fully assorted with staple and fancy lines.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN FILLING LETTER ORDERS.

${f MACDONALD}$ JOHN

WELLINGTON AND FRONT STS. EAST, TORONTO

the Domain of Woman.

TALKS BY "TERESA." WE THAT BOOKS THE CRADLE BULBS THE WORLD.

One is constantly hearing all sorts of strictures on the conduct of women in the street cars, especially in the cold weather. The most general complaint is that they do not close the car dorrs after them upon entering or leaving This is not surprising considering that no little strongth is required to either open or close the doers, and since the conductors and uncormen are usually ready enough to perform this service for ladies, I think they may reasonably be excused from it. It is no easy matter for a woman to close the doers while standing on the platform, as I am aware from experience, and when one is the only passenger alighting one is apt to be nervous, for the conductor is waiting ready to jerk the string almost before one's foot's off the stop. Women have not'yet attained to the masculine accomplishment of rising while the car is going at full speed, opening the door, stepping janutily out and gracefully slamming it to again with one finger. But in view of the complaints against them, which are going the rounds just now, I think they had better begin to practice it, and, while we are about it, we may as well learn how to swing ourselves off without stopping the car. For my own part, I have always found the passengers on the street cars affable and obliging enough, with possibly one or two exceptions hardly worth noticing.

Gentlemon, as a rule, when sitting near the door maraisably open and close it for a lady, and I have yet to stand in the car in which men are sitting. I have been in overcrowded cars times without number, and never failed to find a seat, once or twe being invited to sit on a lady's lap. Of course, if one goes around in a street car or anywhen close determined to pick all sorts of holes in our neighbour's conduct, opportunities will never be wanting, for the slightest and most inoffensive act can be magnified into a deliberate intention to offend and cause discomfort, if the spectacles through which we look at it are large and dark enough.

I have just fluished perusing "The published by the Sisters of the Precious Blood.

Blood.

I was very much surprised to learn rote, the editress that the Almanac, which has been in existence three years, a only just beginning to find favor; all the more so, as it is the very thing that

the more 90, as its the toy is wanted.

We Catholies are, unfortunately, only too apt to forget our obligations. Protestant almanaes give us no information regarding the different fasts and festivals, and unless we have some reminder in the shape of an almance that is distinctly Catholic in tone we very olten forget them. That we do forget is, of course, no excuse whatever, especially

as we have within our reach a publication, which is not only a perfectly accurate Catholic calender, but which contains also every information likely to be of uso from astronomical calculations, rates of postage, &c., to a complete list of the Catholic clergy in Ontario, besides valuable unformation regarding the different benefit societies, a large quantity of miccellaneous facts, storios and poetry. The Almanac would be valuable in every district in the Dominion which does not pessess one of its own. Another recommendation is, that in purchasing the Catholic Almanac of Ontario we materially help the Sisters of the Precious Bloud, and that consideration slone should induce overy Catholic to expend twenty-five cents upon a copy of this elegant and useful almanac.

The following letter from a cor-

The following letter from a correspondent will be read with much interest by all my readers who have Catholic progress at heart and who desire to see our young cople better looked after. If any of my readers have anything to say on this subject they shall have as much space as I can give them:

"DEAR TERRS.—I have been an interested reader of your page of The Reutsten since you appeared on the seen (as it were) and I have been sorry to note how slow our Catholic ladies are in responding to your invitation to contribute their mile to your relution. "Now, I am going to ask you to salve one or two things that are mystical to.

contribute their mite to your column.

"Now, I am going to ask you to solve one or two things that are mystical to "I. Why are our people always so slow to respond to anything Catholic ?"

If you are our people always so show to respond to anything catholic ?"

If the things they are willing and anxious to a Catholic paper or help a Catholic cause in any way and they don't hear you at all: they are deaf on that sile.

"2. Why are there not more societies formed in our Church to bring our young explete the churchs? I am not speaking of the churches? I am not speaking of the churches? I am not speaking of the churches? I am not speaking of they in one of those towns and I know the young people are sadly neglected. There is no way they can meet and have a pleasant evening together, no society where they would have a mutual interest, and they drift apart, and what is the consequence? There are more mixed marriages in this town than any town of its size in the Dominion. Is a really deplorable, and if you can suggest anything that will be the one of the second of the se

Now I think the fact of the indifference shown by Catholics towards papers and magazines published in their interests, and towards their writers, is one of the greatest bars to their social and

cets, and towards their writers, is one of the greatest bars to their social and political progress. This indifference is all the more singular, and, to my mind, all the more prohonosible, because Catholics themselves are aware of it, and for that very reason it will be more difficult to evercome. The wonder is that there are any Catholic papers in existence to-day in the Deminuon; and it is a credit to those concerned in their production, that their herculean struggles against difficulties have been maintained as long

as they have. I have not been connected with The Redistrer very long, but, speaking personally. I think it is the best written and best conducted Catholic paper in the country, and Toronto Catholic ought to be proud of it. But on the other hand, if they could see the terrible difficulties their representative paper has had to struggle with—is struggling with still—the sight ought to awaten in them a fooling of shame that they, as Catholics, are not public spirited enough to come forward and help The Redistres are the stand help The Help they are the stand of the property of the press. The greatest power the personsesses. In the standard of the property of the press. The greatest power the services as the standard of the press. The greatest power the services as the standard of the property of the press. The greatest power the services as the standard of the property of the press. The greatest power the services as the services of the standard of the property of the press. The greatest power the press. See sees. In owever, is cautained in the expression of the opinions of the popula. Lot us, Catholic women, not forget this we hold in our hands an enormous lover, singly we cannot move it, but united we may overturn the whole vast wall of prejudice and hatred against everything Catholic press.

But how can we do any good? But help the subject is interesting. I tell you, Catholic women, you have a power in your hands of which you do not dream, I am here for the purpose of telling you, and I shall keep on saying it until see some definite result. That power is, organization. Organize yourselves in Women's Auxiliaries to raise funda for your churches and charitable societies, into committees for visiting the poor, into a Cath. Ich National Council of Women if you like, but, whatever you are doing in that direction, or any other, take care the world hears of it. Keep yourselves bolore the public, soze overy opportunity,

bottor the public, solze overy opportunity, the Protestant women are miles alread of you and the world is going down before them.

I mentioned the want of social meetings for our young people a weak or two ago. Of course, it is easy enough to make suggestions but the needs and resources of individual parishes have to be considered, and what is possible for non-them. The best of all suggestions are those based upon practical experience. If any of you have any-thing to say in this matter, write to me about it.

Answers to correspondent will kindly limit number of actificult to got up social tosa, conversaziones, musical eventings to say in this matter, write to me about it.

Answers to correspondent will kindly limit number of actificati to got up social tosa, conversaziones, musical eventings to say in this matter, write to me about it.

Answers to correspondent will kindly limit number of actificati to got up social tosa, conversaziones, musical eventings according to the clergy and the religions, and the religions, and the religions, and the religions, and the religions of the policy of the clergy and the religions, and the religions, and the religions, and the religions, and the religions of the policy of the clergy and the religions, and the religions of the religions of the religions of the religions, and the religions of the religi

Pray put that stale old excuse for idleness into the background, and look about and see what you can do.

I have received another exceedingly interesting letter, which I will treat of next week.

When one considers the difficulties that attend the printing and publication of even the smallest paper the wonder is not there are so many errors, but that the errors are so few.

But, when I look at this poor column, sometimes my feelings are such that I dare not trust myself in the composing room for fear of doing something desperate. Yake the spelling for instance, I always used to pride myself on the fact that there was not a word I couldn't spell without the aid of a dictionary, and at school I was pestered to death with importunate entreaties to tell my schoolfelows how such and such a word was spelled. One girl, a particular chum of mine, was a spiendid arithmetician (a hing I had no head at all for), but abe could not spell; and on one occasion, while the dictation class was on. I felt a kick under the desk, and, on looking up, boheld a piece of paper on which was written the request: "Do tell me how to spell digneride." Looking as "digneride" as I could I gave the required information. When any mistakes occur my freaders must obligingly wink at there as "typographical." But one of the proper of

thing else at heart be sure and write to me, I shall not forget you. Please pray for me, I am trying to wake our Catho-lio women up, and the task is not an

Ilo women up, and the task is not an easy one.

A Mamber, Y.G.B.U.—I am much obliged to you and will not fail to let my readers know of the benefits accruing to members of your society. Write to me again, upon any subject. I shall always be pleased to hear from you. Your notice shall appear next week.

Miss M. O'REILLY.—Many thanks, I live a considerable distance from the hall but will make a special effort to come to the meeting.

Terrsa.

Death of a Centenarian

Death of a Centenariau

There passed away on the 9th con. of Arthur township, about the hour of midnight on Saturday last, in the person of Mrs. M.rgaret Cushen, probably the most aged person—man or woman—in the county of Wellington, says The Arthur Enterprise of the 11th inst. Deceased was the reliet of the late Thomas Oushen sr., and lived for a number of years after her husband's death alone in a house near the roadside, speaning much of her time visiting and making herself generally useful among the neighbors in what is known as the Kerry Settlement. Deceased was a naive of county Kerry, Ireland, and immigrated to Canada a full half century ago, living in Guelph for several years before coming to Arthur township. The funeral took place on Monday to Kenilworth R. C. cemetery, her remains being attended to their last resting place by a large number of people who assembled to pay a deserving tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. She is generally considered to have reached the very ripe and rare old age of 115 years. Rev. Father Dube officiated at the grave. R. I. P.

your child

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

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Master inheaded by the Ed tor should be no addressed, and note active not last the Monday of seek week to insure publications of Discontinuaries: The justification count is noted Discontinuaries: The justification count is noted. All servant must be paid.

Tarvalling Agend-Ma. P. M. voc. Ax. CUT Agent-Ma. L. O'Hax. B. L. O'Hax.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

Calendar for the Week

19—Prayer of Our Lord in the Garder 20—SS Tyrannis and Com. 21—S, Peter's Chair at Autioch. 22—S, Pour Damien. 23—S. Matthias, Ap. 24—S, Walburga, Ab. 25—Passion of Our Lord.

We are forced to hold over till next sue the continuation of the interesting original story of Kateri Tekakwitha uc earing in THE REGISTER.

In the next issue of THE REGISTES three letters in the Langtry controversy which have been refused insertion in The Mail and Empire, will be published

It is not known what steps, if any, Rev. Dr. Langtry has taken to prevent the civic authorities from erecting an ge in Toronto in commemoration of 60th year Her Majesty's reign.

The letters published in this issue from Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and Hon Edward Blake, on the Irish Parliamentary Party show for one thing, that the rocent cable despatch, which said the Archbishop had proposed Mr. John Redmond for the leadership, was false.

ing when people are struggling for life they pay no attention to trifles. Men do not. But what of the women? They nilments and the wolf at the door. Hy giene is another cause of the "visible" giene is another cause of the "visible" falling off in patients and notable re-duction in revenue." But the best corrective popular medicine is hard times. Truly it is an ill wind that blows no good.

The Globe sends out to its friends as istically arranged booklet descriptive of its hands handsome offices and prosp ss. The worders of mo business. The worders of modern mewspaper making are here pictured in the up-to-date mode. There is a fine harmony about The Globe as an institu-tion. Everything connected with the paper is on a big, solid scale. In fact The Globe is one of the institutions of paper is on a big, solid scale. In fact
The Globe is one of the institutions of
Canada. Political at all times, it is
entirely reliable as a public medium of
impartial intelligence, whilst its tone is
distinctively and unvaryingly Canadian.
It is the rule rather than the exception
that the prosperity of newspapers excites
a considerable amount of public jealously, very often of a class or partisan description. The Globe is free from that
sort of ill will. Most Canadians are
almost equally well pleased to mark the
growth of The Globe and any recognized
institution of the Dominion. The
REGISTER Subscribes itself a wellwisher.

Our contemporary, The London (Eng cus consemporary. The London (England) Universe, waxes quite enthusiastic in its compliments to The Dally Chronicle, upon the amazing journalistic enterprise of the Latter paper. The almost incredible enterprise in question consists in the publication last week of the text of the school questionant." incredible enterprise in question cossusses in the publication last week of the text of the school "soblement "drawn up by Messrs Leurier and Greenway, and which The Chronicle says. Mr. Fitz-patrick carried to Rome for submission to the authorities of the Vatican. The Universe could easily have beaten The Chronicle in its wonderful feat of journalism had it been half slive. The document published by The Chronicle is cancely the same r was published in every paper in Canada months ago, and in many papers in England and elsewhere. The fact that The Chronicle's enterprise ansated The Universe shows how well informed the Catholic press of England keeps itself upon this matter of ontiolic education in Manutoba. No wonder that when Mr. Fitzpatrick tells half the story in London the Catholic press, knowing nothing of the other side, undertaken on the instant to lay down

Our respected friend. The Christian Quardian, referring to the denial of Rev. Dr. Sutherland that he had spoken of the French-Canadians as half-civilized,

says:
How much tetrer it would have been for I'm Cyrnon to Receive to have corresponded with Mr. Macharen or Dr. Sutherland before complaining or criticaline, and have found out that the offended world did not epresent the thought of either of these entirenes.

gentlemen.

Perhaps it would have been better for Mr. Maclaren and Dr. Sutherland had this paper privately satisfied itself about how these gentlemen really feel towards the Franch Catholics. But what shout the Frauch Catholics themselres? Resemble the affecting provided had swords better the property of the property member the offensive words had appeared in The Globe and The World, two journals of great circulation and reputa tion inside and outside of Canada. They had not been corrected by Mr. Maclare the chairman of the meeting or by Rov Dr. Sutherland. They would have been Ir. Sutherland. They would have been, and prior to the appearance of the pargraph in The Register no doubt were, copied by journals in any part of the world as truly describing the state of French-Canada. They would have been backed by the high reputations of The Globe and The World and by the official character and standing of Rev. Dr. Sutherland. The duty of The Register, as of every paper, is to criticize, not to discover for its own satisfaction by private correspondence who faction by private correspondence whe-ther public journals accurately report ther public journals accurately report public speakers. The criticism we are pleased to say has made the matter right, and such things are much better cleated up than left uncontradicted to be used as ovidence against the char-acter of the inhabitants of a great Cath-

Mr. Fitzpatrick's Diplomacy.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General for Canada, is on his way home; but the results of his mission to the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome have preceded him. The daily papers gave on Tuesday a synopsis of the correspondence between Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Blake, armed with which the former approach with which the former approached the Cardinal Prefect of the Propagands. In this issue we publish the full text of the letters exchanged, as they appear in The Tablet of February 6th. The first thing that strikes the radder of Mr. Fitspatrick's letter is his diplomacy. He sake Mr. Blake for an opinion, not upon the facts of the case, but upon the following purely hypothetical case:

It has been represented to me that

It has been represented to me that the Roman Catholic bishops of the Province of Quebeo have staked to the Arcilinal Prefect of the Propaganta at Rome that the effect of the Judgment in the that the effect of the Judgment in second Brophy by that Privy Council was that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitobe were entitled to their separate schools as they onjoyed them previous to the Manitobe Act of 1990.

Mr. Blake, of course, even in the language of the judgment of the Privy Counci', characterizes Mr. Fitzpatrick's proposition as an "entire mis-apprehension." And so it is. Perhaps for anght we know, it is a deliberate misapprehension. Mr. Blake further repeats the substance of his own argument before the Privy Council in the Brophy case; but towards the end of his letter he says:

And having considered the provisions of the settlement now under discussion I think them infinitely more advantageous to the Roman Catholic minority than any Remcfilal Bill which is in the power of the Parliament of Canada to force upon the Provisee of Manitobs.

Archbishop Langevin and all the Catholic bishops of Canada who have spoken on the proposed "settlement" entertain an entire of contrary opinion from Mr. Blake. Who should be the better judge of what is or what is not advantageous to the Catholic minority we will not for the present discuss. Mr. Fitspatrick has been in Rome; ed Mr. Blake's opinion on hypothetical case there; and the near future will tell with what result. Mr. future will tell with what results. Ar. Blake's letter, it will be observed, does not contain anything that is new, with the exception of nic approval of the "settlement," which branch of the case he is most careful to repeat

egain and again is purely policical.

But Mr. Fitzpatrick and The Tablet have made a strange use of Mr. Blake's opinion. The Tablet is apparently deceived by the hypothetical line of argument. It fears Mr. Blake's opinion "will be a sad disat to the hopes of many, appointment to the hopes of many," Had it reed the judgment of the Privy Council it would not have been disap-pointed-or surprised. It would have known, as Mr. Blake points out, that the judgment mys it is "not essential" that separate schools be restored as they were "enjoyed previous to the Manitoba Act of 1890." And certainly The Tablet should have known better than to think that Canadian Catholics

want restored the identical system sholished What Canadian Catholics in reality ask is that the principle of separate schools be restored, and they say the state can make what

and they say the state can make what conditions it please to ensure efficiency. That some understanding exists between Mr. Fitzpatrick and The Tablet is made abundantly plain in the issue of that paper to hand. The letters between Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Blake and Mr. Mr. Blake were private, and the first mention of them appeared in The Tablet. Notwithstanding this fact, in the same issue of The Tablet in which the correspondence appears, there is another letter from "A Catholic Canadian," whom we have already supposed upon good evidence to be Mr. Fitzpatrick himself. "A Catho lio Canadian" makes a triumphant makes a triumphant allusion to Mr. Blake's opinion in the same issue. As no one but Mr. Fitz. patrick was cognizant that Mr. Blake had been asked for or had given an opinion, it follows that no one but Mr. Fitzpatrick could have written the rizzpatrics could have written the letter. Having established this point we would draw attention to a rather peculiar allusion of Mr. Fitzpatrick's to the so-called "settlement." He speaks of the "proposed settlement, as I should prefer to call it the proposed basis for negotiations." What? one possed settlement only a "pro-posed basis for negotiations!"
Wonderful! The Tablet gives a similar suggestion of a better settle-ment acoming when it says: "Let it be granted that the proposals as they are, are not satisfactory; is that any reason why they should not be made ao?"

This is a horse of a different color This is a horse of a different color. If Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Laurier have a satisfactory settlement to propose, let them produce it. Catholic opinion in Canada will throw no difficulty in their way, and if they succeed, their success will be candidly and cordially acknowledged.

Strength of the Provincial Idea. A number of considerations out of

the ordinary course of provincial poli-tics may have contributed to the interest felt in the opening of the present session of the Ontario Legislature. But, we venture to say, that had the cocasion been devoid of these accidents-of a personal nature all of them-the public interest would not have been perceptibly less. In the have been perceptibly less. In the first place it might have been sup-posed that the House of Assembly without Sir Oliver Mowat would have lost one its important claims to dignity. The celat of last Wednesday's "function." (as the humorists of the pres infailingly describe it) however, proved that popular pride in Canadian repre sentative institutions is rooted, not in men, but in the institutions themselve Sir Oliver Mowat was present as a spec tator; but the crowd did not know he was to have been on hand and did not come to see him. We do not mean to We do not n say that the people esteem the ex-Premier less because his influence has been removed to Ottawa; but that love for their local institutions is a differ ent and altogether a greater influence larity. The nev er, Mr. Hardy, was to make appearance as a star in the field of statesmanship; and he could not have nade a better impression were pr like poets, born not made, and had he one of the natal destinies of the been one of the natal destinies of the Province of Ontario to carry on the succession. But the people were not assembled as spectators of Mr. Hardy's part in the proceedings. They were already familiar with his pleasing pre-sence and attractive cratorical style; sence and attractive oratorical style; they were equally familiar with the routine of opening the legislature. The facts that a new Speaker was to be slected and that a portrait of Hon. Edward Blake was to be unveiled were further departures from the cridinary routine. To these latter incidental attractions almost all of the speech attractions almost all of the speech-making of the day appertained. The tone of the speeches brought out in a more striking way than the presence of the large and animated crowd could have done, the very fact upon which we are dwelling: that loyally to the provincial idea is an important feature of making could be a superior of the could be a familie. of public spirit. At all events it is a in Ontario

The new Speaker, Mr. Francis Eugene Alfred Evanturel is a French-Canadian Catholic who has always been a popular member of the Assembly been a popular member of the Assembly Some references made to his personal-ity from the leaders of both sides of the House are well worth quoting. Premier Hardy proposed his election in the following terms;

I am to propose as Speaker Mr. Evanturel, the member for Prescott. (Applause.) If he has been a member of this House for some ten years. He is a graduated of Laval University, a bachelor of laws a barristor, and for some time was connected with the public service of Orlarizament and making himself service of Parliament and making himself familiar with the rules of debate. His father before him was a member of this Government of 1842, was the First Minister of Agriculture in Canada, was himself the creator. In a some, of what is now the great Department of Agriculture. These are considerations which should have very great weight in the choice of Mr. Evanturel. That he will well fulfil the duties f do not doubt; that he has saidily is helpoul question. He has shood in the forement ranks of the debaters of the House, and, although not perhaps taking as active a part in debate as some other members, and he as always spoken to attentive cars. He is familiar with the rules and procedure of the House. He knows well the duties of the Speaker, and I am sure I have but to mention his sume to all the members of this Louis to find a general administent that he will well and alphy discharge the functions of the distinguished position to which I propose that he should be elected.

Mr. Stratton who seconded the

Mr. Stratton who seconded the

motion said:
It is very gratifying to know in this,
the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign,
that in the first Province of the trist
colony of the first empire of the world a
man's race and religion are not take
into consideration by the members of
this House, but that only ability, integrity
and niness for the position are required.

Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opmore compliment still to the Speaker-elect. He said

still to the Speaker-elect. He said:

I will say, however, premising that I intended to endorse the action of the Government in this respect, that it may be perhaps a matter of surprise throught out this Province, and a great many people may perhaps wonder as I won-friend, the Premier, not at all on the merits of the choice which are beyond cavil; but we have heard and some of us have believed during the past few months that Mr. Evanturel was to be taken into the Cabinet and to be given a position there not only in accordance with, the desires and aspirations, naturally so, of his own people, but with the belief in the fitness of such a promotion, which I think, was generally abared in by the people of this Province. I have not the means of judging as to the reasons which have moved the Government to refrain from taking Mr. Evanturel into the Cabinet. They have selected him as their nomines for Speaker, and I imagine that all the members of the House are heartily in accord with the choice for several reasons.

As long as the spirit expressed in

As long as the spirit expressed in the above quoted remarks animates the popular representatives in whose hands the administration of provincial affairs is placed, there is no reason to fear that the people of Ontario will have cause to regard their local institutions, with any other feeling than pride. Provincial rights are the life-boats earried by the good ship Confederation; and men who are worthy of the trust of administering provincial affairs will always keep the provincial affairs will always keep the life-boats seaworthy, no matter how securely the big ship may ride the waves. It will always be a matter for congratulation that the people show their pride in the provincial idea, and that the popular representatives, a at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, display the states manlike patriotism and sense of re-sponsibility worthy of our provincial natitutions.

Wealth and Extravagant Display

For weeks ahead of the event, the newspapers of the United States and Canada trumpeted throughout the continent the preparations going for ward for a fancy dress ball in a New York hotel, to given by a fashio and wealthy woman named Mrs.

Bradley-Martin. The puppet-show
had been given greater notoriety by reseon of a popular pulpiteer—Rev Mr. Rainsford, formerly of Toronto making it the subject of a railing discourse. The preacher drew down upon himself the criticism of a hun-dred able editors, whose degire for a nemeational subject usually runs away with their sense. The newspaper argued that if such fashionable extrava agone did nothing else than put money into circulation, that merit alone should protest its promoters from con-deumation. Heralded by universally excited anticipation the ball was held on Thursday night last, and the asso-sistes of Mrs. Bradley-Martin enjoyed next day the distinction of an adnext day the distinction of an acver-tisement that is not always given to the frivolities of courts. That class of Americans — and they have their counterpart in every people and na-tion under heaven—instinctively knew tion under heaven—instinctively knew how to take advantage of so rare an opportunity. They "wore all their monty," as the phrase goes; and thanks to the newspapers the whole world got an idea of their worth in dollars. Mrs. Bradley-Martin herself was apparently the second wealthiest person there. She was described, as

queen" of the ball, wearing her "famous robe of diamonds." Mr. John Jacob Astor was "king" of the ball; but whether his coat or breeches, or both of these articles of his apparel, were of diamonds is not mentio

There are thousands of persons in the city of New York wanting bread.
While on the one hand it is claimed that if the Bradley-Martin ball did no materially help these people it sould not have materially injured them, the inevitable contrary contention is advanced that a vulgar display of the baubles of American millionairedom may have an exasperating effect upon the impoverished mob. It is to be borne in mind that the spirit of American social institutions seems to nourish emulation and envy at all times among classes composing society. But it doubtful if Mrs. Bradley-Martin the classes compo bothers her head with either set of considerations. Happening to have money she has the right to spend it as she pleases for the entertainment of her friends. Whether good or ill comes of it is none of her business. A degenerate race of ancient heathens held this to be good philosophy.
Whether, at its lowest ebb, the
love of pleasure that brought
heathen Roma to ruin was more decemerate or heathenish than the modern class of festivity that asso itself with the apotheosis of the immortal dollar is not a question to be lightly decided. There can, however, be no difficulty in discerning that the idea of promoting pleasure for the wealthy now a days leaves out of sight completely the responsibilities of wealth. It is such an easy matter for wealth and arrogance, sure of a large following of worldlings, to rise superior to the world's opinion. And it is such a hard thing for those who neve knew,or have forgotten, the love of God to understand the love of mankind.

Protestantism and the Old Testament.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott (Congrega tionalist) the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth church Brooklyn, has been presching of late upon some features of Holy Writ which he conceives are not above literary criti cism. He accordingly proceeds to play upon the sacred Scriptures with the bright shafts of his wit. The book of Job, although superior to Goethe's "Faust" and Shakespeare's "Ham let." is, he says, but a work of fiction, its superiority consisting in its more ingenious construction. The history of Jonah must be much inferior to that of Job, since its standard, as Dr. Abbott avers, is not above Lowell's " Rigelow Papers." Dr. Abbott appeals to a host of biblical scholars for support and affirmation of the justice of his

Dr. Abbottlis a leading light in the disjects membra of modern Protestantism. The biblical scholars who have arrived at his stage of development are the elite of modern Pro-

Yet we are never perm itted to forget that in every nation of Europe who the ancient faith was overthrown at the Reformation, the Bible was the proclaimed and accepted charter of the divine right of the Protestant religion. The book has, indeed, been worshipped as the all-in-all, literally inspired, evidence of God and divine thing . Te is still so worshipped by thousands, are millions, of Protestants. It might be said with truth by all except the elite above referred to. They the teachers, the preachers, the leaders of the people, in their literary pride have smashed the idol.

Will the mass of Protestants follow their ministers into unbelief? The whole business is but a game of followmy-leader. The American Abbott's, Brigge' and Smith's are only following the English "higher critics," who in turn have drawn upon philosophical Germans that for half a century have ctermans that for half a century have taken only what pleased them in the Old Testament as true. Even here in Toronto it seems the Old Testament cannot hold a candle to the new light Prosbyterians.

Some one has said that as soon as Some one has east that as soon as any man has produced a book equal to the Bible he will be at liberty to make light of Holy Writ, and to direct the conceits and raileries of his criticisms against it. Dr. Abbott and the "higher critics" of his class have accretion not qualified upon this case. "higher critics or his come nave certainly not qualified upon this con-dition. They are only able to draw comparisons with "Faust," thinking the German goods of equal value. History repeats itself. Pertestantism

in Germany," and now the revolt against the Protestant belief in the Bible as the sole rule of faith is recommended by the same famous and far liar brand. So it happens that the spolegists of Goethe may have their own peculiar view concerning this latter day revolt against the Old Tostament.

the apologists of Goethe inay have their own peouliar view concerning this latter day revolt against the Old Testament. How these "biblical scholars" can overlook or deny the fact that the Jewish covenant and the old revelation formed the chief corner-stone upon which Ohristianity was creeted, is something for the capacious intellects of the critics. The preservation, too, by the Hobrow race, of the ancient revelation, side by side as it were with conquering Ohristianity, should have some bearing upon this somewhat frivolous discussion. A crusade against the Old Testament as a feature of an anti-Jewish campaign would be intelligible, because hate and prejudice can respect nothing. But where the higher critics are not preaching an anti-Jeunide propaganda the Jewish continuity must be accounted from the world. They who were led out of Egypt by Moses—the inferiors of the Persians and of the Egyptians—as Frederick von Schlegel well remarks: "They are now the carriers, and we may well say, the porters of the designs of Providence, destined to hear the torol of primitive tradition and sacred promise from the beginning to the consummation of the world." A re-action of Protestantism against the Bible was inevitable. That it should be expressed by ridicule is to be deplored; but in whatever form it may find expression, it is bound to turn the minds of humble believers in the Bible back to that ancient Fatth and one true Church which has it all ages protested and preserved the sacred Scriptures for the comfort and instruction of her children.

Mr. H. T. Kelly's Re-Election.

Mr. H. T. Kelly's Re-Election.

In congratulating Mr. H. T. Kelly upon his re-election as Chairman of the Public Library Board, The Ragis-TER wishes to state one or two facts of interest alike to the Catholic people of Toronto and to the citizens generally. Mr. Kelly's second term, it strikes us. is a testimony to the intelligent personal interest he has taken in the Public Library, and to his energetic, and so far very successful efforts to make that institution what it should be. Those who have occasion to go to the Library often have in the last to the Library often have in the last year seen with satisfaction that the Reference Library is beginning to fill a long felt want in Toronto, Very largely the Lending Library has in the past been providing light reading for a class of people chief sim is smusement and the indul gence of idleness. If the money that has gone so plentifully into the purhas gone so plentifully into the pur-chase of novels is being diverted towards the acquiring of educational works of all kinds for the Beference Library,the result cannot be less than a two-fold blessing. If Mr. Kelly has helped to divert the money into the proper channel, as we believe he has, then he is well deserving of the esteem of the citizens expressed in the hand-some address with which his re-election has been signalised.

of the cinical expressed in the hand-some address with which his re-election has been signalised.

Another point we would make is this, that the interests of the citizens are best served on boards really re-presentative of all the taxpayers. The Library Board was always worked harmoniously, and the Catholic repre-sentatives appointed on it have invari-ably proved themselves fit representa-tives of the citizens. When a Catholic in any public position in Toronto wins praise, Catholics themselves should be the first to express their satisfation, as such things must beed to a better public spirit among our citizens gen-erally. We also congrabate fir. Le-as Chairman of the Library Commit-tee on his election.

The Revolution in Orete.

The "Slowbellies," as St. Paul called the Cretans, have raised the hopes of the Christian world. As long as the Armenians bore unspeakable courages at the hands of the Turk the European concert was not much disconnected. But when the Turk laid his bloody hand upon the Cretans, the European concert found that the music could not soothe the "Slowbellies." The Cretans rose in revolt and the little tenth-rate power of Greece was not afraid to come to bellies." The Oresans rose in revolt and the little tenth-rate power of Greece was not afraid to come to their sid. The powers have suspended the concert and are presently endeworing to keep Turkey and Greece from fighting on the frontier of Thessaly, and prevent a Greek compaction of Orete. The sympathy of civililation is with Grete and Greece in the business, at the same time the business, at the same time the business, at the same make the second of Greece is decuned unwise, albeit undeniably plucky. Wastewar course future evects may take, Turkey in bound to come out of the scrape with the loss of a quantity of feathers. The Oretans have also taught the Armenianes and others that it is much better the and others that it is much it sell their lives than pere their to the sabre of a cruel and f

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THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL RRPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Annual Uneral Meeting of this Company was held at its offices, No. 76 Church street, Toronto, on Menday, 16th Submary, 16th Submary,

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For the Year ending on 31st December, 1896.
Liabilities and Assets.
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— Liabilities.
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Contingent A'ct, 45,000 00 \$2,374,679 03

case congratulate the snatcholders upon the horoughly sound financial position of the homogany in which they have invested their men. The horoughly sound financial position of the homogany in which they have invested their men. The horoughly sources have, in tiew of the state of things to which I have aliuded, folt is precially incumbent upon them to institute, more than usually rigid examination of the Company's mortgage securities and so ascertain beyond peradventure the exact vaken of the earning power of the Company, and what could be set down beyond all loubt or cavil as properly divisible profits. To show how thoroughly this has been loub, I have only to mention that in this ramination, made independently by the company's acid for the second which more than the second which more put to one aide, and the dividend company is all for the second which more put to one aide, and the dividend can been declared upon the actual earnings, or what might be described as the cash nome of the Company. The shareholders will have in mind at the same time that here is little or no doubt that the large proportion of the interest in arrear for more hand the set of the second of the seco

sare persuaded that they will never the coard it as a proper and judicious etep mentioned in the report, the repays on mortgages during the year, both atrio and Manitota, have upon the been very satisfactory. Thanks to been very satisfactory. Thanks to been very satisfactory. Thanks to receiving very excellent applications are receiving very excellent applications are receiving very excellent applications from the property of a safe profitable business this year are very right, and the prospects of a safe profitable business this year are very right, and the property of a safe profitable business that year are very right, and the property of the C.M. B. A. and a devout Catholic R. J. P. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Witson's Scotting Tech. Be sure and use that old, and devout Catholic R. J. P. Be sure and use that old, and devout Catholic R. J. P. Be sure and use that old, and devout Catholic R. J. P. Be sure and use that old, and devout Catholic R. J. P. Be sure and the

and profitable business trus year are ver-grouvinging. During the past year the Directors have had to deplore, as intimated in the report, the loss of a collesgue, who for 31 years beld a seat on this Board, the late Sir Re-beld a seat on this Board, the late Sir Re-beld a seat on the Board of the long to the seat of the long or pationes and sound lodgment were always of the gracest value to the Company.

The vacancy created by the death of Sir David Maopherson has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. F. Galt of Winnipeg. The shareholders are to be congaratated not the acceptance by Mr. Galt of a sax on the load, and his bids seaning as a sam of leastinest, his long restlence and intimate anowinedge of the country cannot fail to be of great value to the Lompany, and our or country family of the country cannot fail to be of great value to the Lompany, and our or country family of the country cannot fail to be of great value to the Lompany, and our or country family of the country cannot fail to be of great value to the country cannot fail to be of great value to the country cannot fail to be of great value to the country cannot be country to the country of th

and many appears again that a period of receword company, and that a period of receword company and that a period of receword off as some desponding people will have us believe.

We have, after all, been undergoing in Canada, though to a less extent, what other countries have experienced, and what our more immediate neighbors have in many respects felt more severely than we have and what from the bathoest relations have the severely upon us. Canadians, however, have not look faith in the immoss capabilities and menor resources of Canada which, while making all due allowances for the exaggeration of more speculators, are destined to have an contronous effect upon the trade and westlin of the country. In the company of the trade and westlin of the country. The provided to some of the production of the larm, other branches of lasming industry, which have already proved highly remunerative, are being developed and extended. There seems to be every prospect of a large emigration flowing into Canada and Manitoha, and the Northwest may hope to see their population very considerably into the production of the provided of the

THE PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF REV. C. H. BACKNES.

ONLY ANOTHER THIRTEEN D

of the Sale Extraordinary of Carpets, Gurtains and Draperies

Our announcement a week ago of a special sale, limited absolutely to the business days of February, has inspired the confidence we had anticipated. Many who are not, in immediate want of the goods are buying, realizing the thoroughly honest and paying nature of the values. Here is the offer

All Carpets-Fluest Brussels, Tapestry, Wiltons, Axminsters and English Wool Carpets at 10 per cent. discount from our closest prices, with no charge for making, laying and lining.

Oriental Rugs, Parquette Squares and Hearth Rugs 20 per cent. discount. Braperies, Lace and Heavy Curtains, Silk Brocades and all Draping Materials 20 per cent. discount.

You find here Carpets and Goods sold for net cash only. No booking.

13 DAYS JOHN KAY, SON & CO., KING ST. W. & MORE.

DOSSIAND GOLD MINING DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT CO.





that it's impossible to find yourself hout a full set of BUNIOP TIER law-"Anybod.'s" hands are the only is needed when you rido these simple, able, common sense Tires.

American Dunlop Tire Co.

Professional.

FOY & KELLY,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Offices: Home Savings and Loan
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MULVEY & MeBRADY,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
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Canada Life Building, 46 King Street
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TELEPHONE 703.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, Etc. Offices: Room 78, Canada Life Building, 40 to 46 King Street West, Toronto.

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Offices: 9 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Money to Loan. J. TYPLER. C. J. McCabr.

TELEPHONE 2096.

WILLOUGHBY, CAMERON & LEE

PARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries,
etc., Offices: Equity Chambers, cor
delaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto.
Bolton and Oskvillo, Ont. Telephone 1883.
(Able Address. "WILLOUBLY. Tyropho.

читирноми 5087. DR. JAS. LOFTUS.

DENTIST.

Cor. Queen and Bathurst sts . .

OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE Habita Cure
OPIUM, Guaranteed in six days. CHEAPIST,
PAINLESS and easiest cure in the world Send
for Booklet to Narcotte Reinedy Co., 245 Lippincott street, Toronto, Ont.

Postage Stamps bought.

Any Old Canada Provinces, early British Colonica, United States, or Collections bought, Wm. R. ADAMS, 94 Addade St. Kast (take elevator). Resi-dence, 7 Ann Street, Toronto.

The dividends announced in this advertisement are Paid out of the commissions earned by our Brokerage Department at 114 Yonge Street.

BUFFALO BROKERS' OFFICE.

We have now opened an office in the Ellicott Square Building, Buffalo, in connection with our Brokerage Department, and the profits of this branch of our business will therefore be greatly increased for the future.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NO 1.

Rossland Gold Mining Development & Investment Co., Ltd.

OFFICE-114 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one half cout per share on the paid-up capital stock of this Company on record Feb. 5th has been declared, and the same will be payable at the imperial Bank of Canada, Yonge Street Branch, Toronto, on and after Thursday, Feb. 23.

The transfer books will be closed from the Stalk te the 23th, both dars and substitution. same will be payable as the imperial Bank of Canada, Yongo street Bran.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 28th, both dars and
Toronto, Feb. 8th, 1897.
By order of the Board.
Cheques will be mailed on Feb. 28th to all shareholders. FRED ROPER, Secretary and Tre

NEW MINING PROPERTIES.

We have just closed a new deal for five properties, considered of great value in the Slocan District on Twelve Mile Creek, not far from Galena Farm. The assay shows \$60.00 gold and 263 ounces in silver. Remember, our Brokeneage Department deals in shares of all other mining companies as well as our own. All shares are issued fully paid up and non-assessable. Present price, and for a short time, will be fifteen cents per share.

The Rossland Gold Mining Development & Investment Co., Ltd., 114 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



SILK SELLING.

Our 1897 showing of silks outrecords the best showing of this silk store. Such offerings for quantity and lowness of price have been unknown in the silk world; all our new silks bought in big quantities at Special prices, and every line marked on this basis for the benefit of shoppers

t lot Striped Habutaix Wash Silk, finest quality, pure silk, usual price 25c and Sic. ours lot striped and checked French Silks, 22 Inch pure silk goods, double faced, worth 50c, special.

10 All Silk Parisian Broches, choics colorings, regular value 65c, special 23 Inch Shantung (raw silk) from Cheetoo, China, wears a lifetime, worth 50c, selling at 30c 21 inch Changeable French Glacies, excellent quality, spring tints, regular 75c, special..... 45c 13 meh Black Glacie Taffeta, for petticoats, worth easily Soc to \$1, our price

We would advise out-of town shoppers to amples of these specials in silks.

The ROBT. SIMPSON CO. Ltd. S. W. COR. 170-2-4-6-9 1 and 3 YONGE AND YONGE QUEEN ST. QUEEN STS. STEET. WEST.

Miss Coffey. TEACHER OF PIANO.

-\$3,00 per quarter to comme

177 BLEECKER ST.

NATIONAL ART SOCIETY'S GIFTS.

\$10 for \$1.25.



LA MADONNA DEI ANSIDEI. By Haphael -The original recently purchased by the British Nation for \$350,000.

The original recently pure head by the little Nation for Stock of Proposed by the little Nation for Stock of Toronto, territes:

"Toronto, territes:

"Toron

H. Morris, A.B.L. S-CAUSALEM, By P.

2: THE GOOD SHEPHERD. By Dobess, B.A.

Rech 2427 loves; contant retail price and each;

Rech 2427 loves; contant retail price and each;

rech away for first such, or 80 th the set of three;

by post will be attended to in order as received. If supply exhausted money returned in full. Fleaten

mention this paper.

National Art Society, 3 Snowdon Chambers, National Art Society, 9 1-2 Adelaide St. East, Toron

THE HOME Savings and Loan Company

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

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EUGENE O'NEEFF, Vice-President,
WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY,
SOLUCTOR, JAMES J. FOY, Q.C.
Deposits Received from 30c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.

doney loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy tenus of repayment, on McAgage on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures.

Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased.

No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property.

Office Hours—9 s.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9s.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

JAMES MASON. Manager.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m; Satu JAMES MASON

BROOMS

BOECKH'S BRUSHES

BROOMS

MECHANIST STANDED COMMERCED TO SECOND COMMERCED CO

DOMESTIC READING.

Many a man who prides himself on being self-made is simply the product of a good wife.

of a good wife.

We cannot conquer necessities, but we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than if we could.

Failure after a long peracerance is much grander than never to have a striving good energy to be called a failure.

failure.

Music can noble hims impart, engender tury, kin the love, with unsuspected elequence can move and manage all the man with secret art.

Josep's Addison.

No one can ask honestly and hopefully to be dolivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.

can to keep out of it.

Love in this world is like a seed
taken from the tropies and planted
where the winter comes too soon.
Care for the root now, and God will
take care for the top bye-and-bye.

take care for the top bye-and-bye.

Precepts and manners are of great
weight, and a few useful ones at hand
do more towards a wise and happy
life than whole volumes of cautions
that we know not where to find.

Tasso replied to a proposition that
he should take vengeance on a man
who had injured him: "I do not
wish to deprive him either of his goods,
his honor, or his life. I only wish to
deprive him of his ill-will."

We talk much of the contagion of

We talk much of the contagion of evil, and deplore it; we rarely speak of the diviner contagion of good which is abroad in the world, inspiring reforms, correcting abuses, redressing wrongs, and stimulating an almost omniscient philanthropy.

Boware of slight evils, of what are called "little sins." They check the flow of blies and mar the character, injure your usefulness, and hurt others. The gobbt of human happiness and peace is only filled after wonderful care; it may be upset by a single slight mistake.

Shortly before ha died Sir Walter.

slight mistake.

Shortly before he died Sir Walter
Scott said: "I have been, perhaps,
the most voluminous author of my
day and it is a great comfort to me to Scott said: "I have been, perhaps, the most voluminous author of my day, and it is a great comfort to me to think that I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and that I have written nothing which on my death-bed I should wish blotted out."

There is at this day, undeniably, among the rising generation, a lack of courteous demeanor in the family. Of all the places in the world, let the boy understand that home is the place where he should speak the gentlest and the most kindly, and there is the place, above all, where courteous demeanor should prevail.

Sometimes I compare the troubles we have to undergo in the course of a year to a great bundle of fagols, far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole st once. He mercifully unites the bundles and gives us first one stick, which we are able to carry to morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day, but we choose to increase our trouble by carrying yesterdsy's sticks over again to day, and adding to morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.—Newton.

The need of "brain-feeding" is beginning to be recognized by the lay public. For example, it is at length perceived that to perform intellectual work thoroughly men must be supplied with fresh air. It is not unreasonable to anticipate that in process of time it may dawn on the consciousness of ordinary thinkers that, just as muscle is fed and trained for physical exercise, so brain needs to be prepared and sustained in mind work. It must be fed and nourished by special design. An adequate supply of oxygen is the preliminary requirement. Then comes the question of food; and, whatever else may feed the brain, workers with this organ should be assured that alcohol will not sustain it. Alcoholization and oxygenation are directly antagonisitic processes; and even if slochole food for the brain, the organ cannot feed when the nutrient fluud circulating in its vessels is disabled from the task of conveying oxygen, which happens whenever spirit is precent in more whenever spirit is precent in the whenever spirit is present in more than very moderate proportions in the blood. The relief afforded by alcohol from the sense of depression produced by a lack of oxygen is, therefore, illusory. It is procured by over-stimulating an organ which is both exhausted and impaired.—The Lancet

INJURY AND NEGLECT.

He Failed in Health and Strength-His Kidneys Ached and He Took Bodd's Kidney

Descronto, Feb. 15 (Special)—Among business people here, and especially by his fellow workmen, great interest has been taken in the case of Mr. James Stokes, who for the past fifteen year has been shipper for the Rathburn Company.

Sickes, who for the past nitrous youngase been shipper for the Rathburn Company.

Lately he had run down in health and strength to the point of being compelled to quit work, and his recovery now as the result of using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the talk of the town. On seeing Mr. Sickes he said:—

"From over-lifting and strain i sufforer greatly from kidney trouble; being advised, after all eigh als failed, to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, from the first dose I get relief, and hundreds of people here can youch for my cure."

FIRESIDE FUN.

Pedagogos (severely)—"Now, sur, for the last time, what is the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle equivalent to?" Boy (desperately—"It's equivalent to a licking for me, sir."

"You don't mean to say that that stingy old mand has given you ten shillings for telling her fortune?" "Indeed I do. I told her she would meet with an accident before she was twenty four years old."

meet with an accident before she was twenty-four years old.

He to his wife)—"You don't seem to have the courage of your convisions." She—"I should like to know how you arrive at that conclusion."

"The gouldeman you see pacing up and down youder, as if he were mentally deranged, is Smith, the famous accountant." "What is the matter with him?" "He has been trying to unravel the complications of his wife's housekeeping books."

Miss Lucy (stopping opposite fire lace)—"Hero's where you and I are to sit, Mejor." The afajor—"By Juvu! a rather warm place." Miss Lucy—"What! You a Major, and can't stand fire?" The Major—who!

At a country school examination.

At a country school examination one day (according to Harper's Round Table), a visitor, noticing the great promptness and correctness with which the questions were answered by the scholars, suspected that the children were only given such questions as the teacher was sure of their knowing. So, requesting the privilege of asking a few himself, the gentleman addressed a small child thus: "Where is Turkey, my dear?" The little girl was greatly confused for a minute; then suddenly a bright look came into her little face, and she piged forth: "In the back yard with the poultry, str."

"In the back yard with the poultry, sir."

A friend of Dean Swift one day sent him a turbot as a present by a servant lad, who had frequently been on simil lar errands, but had never received anything from the dean. He opened the study door, and putting the fish on the floor, cried out: "My master has sent you a turbot. "My boy," said the dean, "is that the way you deliver a message? Let me teach you better manners. Sit down on my chair. We will change places, and I will show you how to behave in future."
The boy sat down, and the dean, going out, came to the door, and, making a bow, said: "St., my master sends his kind compliments, and hopes you are well, and requests your acceptance of a small present." "Indeed," replied the boy, "return him ybest thanks, and there is a half-crown for yourself." The dean, thus caught in his own trap, laughed heartily, and gave the boy a crown for his ready wit.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a kalthy hvine body.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower saimals." So says the celebrated Dr. Kech. Other doctors say that the best medicine to reader the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Peterborough Weddings.

Peterborough Weddings.

Peterborough Weddings.

Peters Condition of the Marchal was the seens of the marriage of Miss Mamie Riley, daughter of Mr. M. Riley, of the Peterborough Lock Manufacturing Co., to Mr. W. Chadwick, contractor, of New York city. Yen. Archdeason Casep performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of friends of the young couple. The bride, who was prettily gowned, was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie Riley, and Mr. Geo. Riley performed the duties of groomsman. After the ceremony the bridel party repaired to the residence of Mr. Riley, Stewart street, where a wedding dejuneur was served. Mr and Mrs. Chadwick left for New York.

express this afternoon.

Yesterday the nuptials of Miss Katie O Callaghan, Otonabee, and Mr. Thomas Twomey, of Otonabee, took place, Ven. Archdeason Casey performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Nova Devlin, and Mr. Jeremiah Twomey supported his brother as groomsman.

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Dr. Chase's Qintment Will Cure Them at a Con

Piles, acrolula, cozematic sruptions, scald head, sair theum and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Pr. Chave's Glutment.

"I had protruding piles for ten years."

"Was completely laid up at times. Chase's Glutment was recommended to me by Mr. Brennan, of the Summerside, P.E.I., Journal. I tried it, and one box completely cured me."

by Mr. Brennan, of the Summerside, P. E. I., Journal. I tried it, and one box completely cured me."
Mr. Skaita, the editor of the Streetaville, Onc., Review, gives this uncedicated testimonial under distance of the street of t

Linesed and turpentine are every mo ther's household remerly for coughs, colds, throat and lung affections. Dr. Chase has disguised the taste and made the remedy pleasant to take. Large bottle only 25c.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Many farmers make a practice of burning the cobs in the hog pons for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof. There is a right and wrong way to do sail job. Some simply burn the cobs and lot the hogs get what benefit they can out of the ashes, which are sementianes saited. It is better to rake the cobs in a long pile, set fire to one end, and then, after it has burned awhile, pour water upon the glowing coals where the fire was started. This will reduce the cobs to charcoal, which is one of the best of hog medisines. After the fire less burned awhile longer pour on more water, and so on until the cobs are all reduced to charcoal, the fire her shared awhile longer pour on more water, and so on untend the cobs are all reduced to charcoal where they have been reduced to live coals.

The main casental for growing

The object sought in cultivating plants is to produce an extraordinary growth of some part not natural to it in its wild state. In the rose it is the flower, in the grains, the seed, in beets, turnips, etc., it is the roots, in celery, rhuburb and spaparagus it is the stalk and spinach it is the leaf. Wild spinach ispinading, with thin, rough, narrow leaves, but centuries of skillful culture by the gardener has produced a species with broad, thick, brittle, succulent leaves which furnish one of the most palatable and wholesome dishes of the modern dinner table.

Many attempts to grow spinach

dishes of the modern dinner table.

Many attempts to grow spinach fail because it is not given a soil rich enough. It has been pampered till it requires a soil as rich as it can be made. On a poor soil or one even moderately rich it becomes spindling and tough—reverts to its natural or wild state.

Spirate absolute as a thinged that

moderately rich it becomes spindling and tough—reverts to its natural or wild state.

Spinach should be so thinned that while the leaves nearly or quite cover the ground there shall be no crowding or overlapping. By proper thinning, the season of cutting may be prolonged for several weeks if desired. The bower leaves are the portion harvested. The leaf miner and mildew are the chief enemies of spinach. The insect cannot stand cool weather; hence, plant the fall crop late, and got the spring crop off early, and you will not be troubled by the leaf miner. Middew, on the contrary, is favored by cool weather. Neither Bordeaux mixture nor any other spray can be applied to spinach without injuring its sale. The only remedies seem to be to change land every year, and he careful to use seed from plants that were free of mildew. Bulletin 41 of Rhode Island station is a handsomely illustrated pamphlet of 33 pages on "Spinsch." No crop grown in Rhode Island gives quicker or more profitable returnsthan spinach. Within eight weeks from the sowing of the seeds it produces 500 to 1,000 bushels, which often sells for as much per bushel as potatoes, though' the averages price is less. But the expense of growing it is also season—very early or very late—when searcely any other crop could be grown. Another advantage or spinach is that it requires no period of preparatory growth, but the very earliest growth of the plant is edible.

DIFFERENCES OF OFINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OILDON, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OILDON, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OILDON, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OILDON, DR. THOMAS' EXPERIENCE AND THE STATE OF THE

Chats With the Children.

HOW TO MAKE MOTHER HAPPY

How to MARE MOTHER HAPPY.

"Why, mother, how bright and choefful you look to-night! What has happened?"

"I feel very happy, my dear, because my little girl his really tried to be good all day. Once when her bother toased her, and she spoke quickly and crossly to him, she turned around a moment after of her own accord and said she was wrong, and saked him to forgive her. I believe I should grow young, and never look tired or unhappy again, if every day my little boy and girl were as thought ful, unselfish, and loving as they have been to-day."

Here's a grand secret for you, little

been to-day."

Here's a grand secret for you. little
one; and now that you know how to
make mother happy, may you keep
her face always full of sunshine!

томы'я вонеме.

· If I wore a darling big mamma like you." Said Temmy one day, "do you know what I'd do?

what I'd do?
I'd take out a dime and I'd say. Tom
ny. dear,
Just held up your two little hands to
me here.

I'd put the dime in them, and then

should say:
You've been a good boy, little Tommy

to day;
so put on your hat and go right down
the street me nice chocolate candy to

And buy s You'd run and come back, and you'd jump and you'd laugh

And kiss me and hug me and give me

nan.
"So now mamma dear, don't you think
'twould be fun
To give me a dime and just see how I'd
run?"

THEY WERE READY.

THEY WERE READY.

One of the district school trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called around with the examining board he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire. The teacher was sequainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answer they should give when he arose to propound his accustomed enquiry.

When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said:

"You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison:

"Form a line and march down stairs!"

SINGING BIRDS.

Tis the little birds alone that have sweet song. As every one knows they sing most often early in the morning and at evening. They hait the smiling dawn and bid the setting sun a towing farowell. Most of them do not sing until they have reached full size and are therefore spare, that unhappy time when the voice "breaks," but the buil finches tune their whitele as soon as they can perch. Almost all the songsters, too, are birds of sober feather, although the goldfinch, great titmouse and American bluebird are receptions to the rule. Among the skilled mimies may be caused the skilled mimies may be caused the skilled mimies to the rule. Among the starling, which poles field birds; the starling, which poles field birds; the starling, which copies from many birds, initiating the particides call as well as the house sparrow's notes. The first notes of the vand the alarm notes of other kind. When these mimies find them selves in districts where their enemies are numerous they are artful enough to practice ventriloquism and throw their foss off the scent, or rather the hearing, by making notes come from any spot but the right one.

BARYLAND

BARYLAND.

Iow many miles to Babyland?

Any one can tell—

Up one flight,

To your right.

Please to ring the bell.

What can you see in Babyland? Little folks in white, Downy heads, Cradle beds s pure and bright. What do they do in Babylaud?
Dream and wake and play,
Laugh and crow,
Shout and grow,

What do they say in Babyland? Why, the oddest things. Might as well Try to tell What the birdie sings

Jolly times have they

Who is the queen of Babyla Mother, kind and sweet. And her love, Born above, Guides the little feet.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Setters of the Archbishop of Dublin and Hon Edward Blake Important Pronounce.

Letters of the Archbishop of Babila and HonKdward Blake lapportant Prosesuresmarket.

The following letter appears in the
Dublin Evening Telegraph.—

"Archibishop's House, Dublin,
January, 20th, 1807.

"Dean Sin.—It is not yet four weeks
since speaking at the Munsion House
on the first hunday of the New Year,
I made a brief reference to the disastr
ous dissensions that now form so
prominent and so painful a feature of
public life in Iroiand.

"Some discouraging things have,
no doubt, been done since then, but
to those who look beneath the surface
there have, at the same time, been
not a few indications that the restoration of the old spirit of Nationality in
Iroland is very far, indeed, from being
the impossibility that it seemed to be
when the new year was coming in.
A few weeks ago, in my brief reference
at the Mansion House to the possible
restoration of peace, I felt constrainad to add the words 'If we are ever
again to have peace in this unfortunate country."

"I do not think that I should feel
called upon to add any such qualification If I we are speaking on the same
subject now. So far, indeed, not
much practical help has come from
the nowspapers at any side, but there
are exceptions.

"When the day comes on when

ane nowspapers at any side, but there are exceptions.

"When the day comes on when our Irish race 'at home and abroad,' to use the still expressive, though backneyed phrase, will be gladdened by the restoration of unity, an., not alone of unity of action, but of the old spirit of comradeship between our public men, your article in yesterday's Evening Tolograph will, I venture to say, be looked back to as one of the chief factors that contributed to the accomplishment of the blessed work of special significance in this week's United Ir'land, you say that 'Mr. Harringtor suggests re-union with Mr. Redmond in the hair.' Then you rightly sak 'Is in to better not to complicate the cause of re-union by question of leadership?"

"Allow me to observe that this reference to leadership may possibly be misunderstood as tending to confound two things which, I recontly andeavoured to point out, are altogether distinct—the Chairmanship of the Irish Race, Who should be selected as the Chairman of a re-united Irish Parliamentary Party and the leadership of the Crish Race, who should be selected as the Chairman of a re-united Irish race, or whether we are to have such a leader again in out time, must be decided, and not by negotiations or settlement, but who is to be the leader of a re-united Irish race, or whether we are to have such a leader again in out time, must be decided, and not by negotiations or settlement, but by the course of events. Subject to this requisite explanation of the terms, "I for one thoroughly concur in your declaration that the question of the Chairman of a re-united Irish race, or whether we are to have such a leader again in out time, must be decided, and not by negotiations or settlement, but by the course of events. Subject to this requisite explanation of the terms, "I for one thoroughly concur in your declaration that the question of the decision of a small representative committee, the composition of the terms, "I for one thoroughly concur in your decistant of the proposition of the trans, and t

work for his Sountry shat no uten in any
writing of it.

"The present state of dissensing
and conflict in Ireland is working ruin
to the best interests, spiritual as well'
as temporal, of our people.

"Everyone who seeks to do his
part towards the bringing round of a
cessation of the strife is doing a work
of religion, as well as of patriotism.

"I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM J. WALDH,

"Arebishop of Dublin."

AND THE PARTY OF

The following letter appears in The Wen

Freenan's Journal:

House of Commons,
January 28th, 1897.

Bir—Some comments on the resolution about Party funds induce me to treepass on your columns.
The problem to be faced was this.—
A system which had, as I believe, been worked by the treasures with absolute fairness, but-which rester on the trust of colleagues in the honor of the treasures, had been for years assailed by imputations on the honor of both, and an agitation had been carried on for administration by outside trustees on the ground of distrust in the fair play of the Party and its officers.

It was impossible for self-respecting men to agree to the proposed stigma on their honor, or for the Irish Party to allow any outside body to become paymasters of its members, and to decide which of them should be paid, at what rate, for what time, and on what terms. It was, however, essential to recognise the changed situation and to frame a new plan to meet a new condition.

The present plan gives to every member of the Party, no matter what his votes in Party meshing, the absolute right, so long as heromains a member of the Party, under undies plan to every there member on one single condition, namely, that he signs the declaration.

Those who have voted this session against the Party resolutions on the election of chairman, of unity and discipline, or on the funds, and those who may hereafter vote against any other resolution carried by the Party, are palpably as secure as if they had happened to be in the majority.

Thus is removed at one stroke all possible pretence for the propagation of favoritism, influence, dependence, or inscourity.

possible pretence for the propagation of degrading and unfounded suspicions of favoritism, influence, dependence, or insecurity.

Provision is made for audit and publication, so that the country may know what has been done. The accient and higher sentiments of loyalty and trust, confidence and good fell owship, having been shaken, publicity is the only rubstitute, and R is also the best deferce against continued imputation of evil.

Then, what of this sole condition, the declaration?

Reasonable men will admit that some provision must be made for the allocation of the Fund. What plan can be suggested so tender of the honor and independence of a colleague as that his own statement should be at once the proof and the title of his claim?

But the terms of the declaration? Let me examine them.

There are members who have, before election, agreed not to become a charge or the seanly National funds.

Would it be right that they should, notwithstanding, quarter themselves thereon? To prevent this is the first precaution taken.

Then, then are members whose constituencies have, instead of contributing to the National Fund, provided for them individually by a local subscription, and there is also another fund opened, not for the Party as a whole, but, to quote its originator's words, "in support of those members whow with Mr. Healy, and act with him outside as well as inside the House of Commons."

Would it be right that those paid the paymasters of the Healy fund, should also deplete the National Fund? To prevent this is the second precaution taken.

Lastly, the only purpose of the National Fund? To prevent this is the second precaution taken.

also deplete the National Fund? To prevent this is the second precaution taken.

Lastly, the only purpose of the National Fund is to provide indomnity for those whose circumstances do not onable them to attend Parliament at their own expense.

Would it be right that those who are able so to attend should come upon such a fund. To prevent this is the third and last precaution taken.

It has been suggested that the sign is humiliating. But ex Cabinet Ministers of this Imperial Government sign an analogous declaration as a prerequisite for pension. It is no humiliation to accept the imdemnity in unable to attend without, and it can be no humiliation to avow the existence of the true condition of acceptance.

I cannot help thinking that the best evidence of the completenass with which the resolution has met the attacks on the system it supersedes.

Permit mot o express the hope that it may meet the approval and stimulate the zeal of Irish Nationalists, and in that hope to enclose a dark for \$200, the balance of my subscription.

Yours faithfully,

Edward Blake.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your thread or lungs and run the risk of

Why wilt you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Onsumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.,

oungus, cottas, pronchitis, etc., etc.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Comes Home.
London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Cliarles I
patrick, Solicitor General of Can
who has been in England for some
in connection with the Manitoba se
of connection with the Manitoba se
of the connection of the Control of the Contraction of the Control

Liverpool for New York on board
stomner Jaconius yesterday.

A BROKEN VOW.

A STORY

[WRITTEN FOR THE REQUISER BY TERRES]

He was a magnificent portrait paint, in everyone, even his bitterest near s, admitted.

In the Salon his pictures always

In the Salon his plettres always had a place on the line, and were surrounded by admiring crowds.

There was, however, one peculiarity about him, a peculiarity differing essentially from the usual occentroity of genius, and one which caused wide-proad comment; he would never paint the portrait of a woman.

He painted only men, even his genre pieces dealt with incidents in which men alone figured, no woman had ever been limined by his brush, and, report whispered, no woman had ever been limined by his brush, and, report whispered, no woman had ever been limined by his brush, and, report whispered, no woman had ever been limined by his brush, and, report whispered, no woman had over crossed the threshold of his studio, with the solitary exception of old Jeannotte, who did perfunctory cleaning whenever she thought the establishment looked rather dinger than usual.

old Jeannette, who did perhanetory cleaning whenever she thought the stablishment looked rather dingier than usual.

Stern, morose and cynical, Henrich and the stablishment looked rather dingier than usual.

Stern, morose and cynical, Henrich and the stable sta

Jeannette usnered a visitor into the studio.

He was a man apparently well past the prime of life, pleasant looking, but not handsome, and with a decided stoop, which rendered his spare and angular figure still more awkward.

De Mauban bowed, and waited foir visitor to explain his business.

"I am the Marquis De Galincourt," said the newcomer courteously.

The painter gave a sudden start, and looked at him searchingty, while half defiant expression settled into his eyes.

his eyes.
"To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit, M. le Marquis? he asked coldly, motioning his visitor

ne asked colorly, including in visitor to a seat.

"I have heard of your fame as a portrait painter, Monsieur, and have salled to commission you to paint the portrait of my wife," replied the Marquis, with the ease of a man who never dreams of his request being referred.

refused. "It is against my rule," said the painter, "I am sorry to have refuse the commission, but I decline utterly to paint the portrait of Madame la Marquise."

Marquise."
"Pardon me, Monsieur, I do not comprehend the reason for such an extraordinary refusal," said the Marquis, somewhat nettled by the cool manner of the other.

extraordinary ideas, and the quis, somewhat nettied by the cool manner of the other.

"Is M. In Marquis not aware, then, that I never paint women?"

The Marquis stared, if such an expression may be used of so polished a gentleman, until his eyes nearly bulged out.

expression may be used of so polished a gentleman, until his eyes nearly bulged out.

"I certainly was not aware that you made such an extraordinary exception, Monsieur; I have been residing abroad for many years, and only re tured to Paris yesterday, for the express purpose of securing your services to have her portrait painted by your hand, surely you will make an exception in favor of a lady so justly celebrated for her beauty. Mame your counterms, I will pay them willingly."

"If you offered me your title and estates, M. la Marquis, it would make no difference. I absolutely decline to apint the portrait of Madame la Marquis on any torms whatever," was the cold rejoinder.

"Monsieur, may I ask the reason of so insulting a refusal?" demanded the Marquis, pale with anger.

"M. le Marquis may ask what questions he pleases, but I reserve the right of refusing to gratify his curiosity; if my refusal seems insulting, I cannot help it. I did not intend it to be so."

The two men regarded each other

The two men regarates such other steadily for some moments.

"Is this finst, Monsitur?"
The painter bowed.
The Marquis tried another tack.
"Perhaps if the Marquis were to come in person, her persussions—"
"Pardon me, M. le Marquis, my rules are strict, she would not be admitted."

ntted." The Marquis diplomatically choked cwn his wrath, and, with a haughty

bow, which was still more haughtily returned, strode to the door and disap

est to himself. De Mauban walked to a posture that was standing at one side of the room with its face to the wall, and placed his hand upon it as though to turn it round.

though to turn it round.

"No," he mattered suddenly.

"No," he mattered suddenly.

"What good would it do? Why
should I revive an agony that has
been dormant for thirty years? Thirty
years, mon Dieu! and the memory;
not dead yet; shall I never forget that
face? No, beautiful, soulless and
alluring, it wil haunt me to my
death."

death."
Voices were audible down in the vestibule, but he did not hear them, nor, a few minutes later, did he hear the soft tread of a woman and opening

vestibule, but he did not hear them, not, a few minutes later, did he hear the soft tread of a woman and opening of the door.

"I thought I had buried it, he muttered between his elendhed teeth." Buried it with the slowly revolving years, with the ashes of the past, and with my broken heart and now—now, in a single instant everything returns as clearly as though it happened yesterday. I see her as she stood that fatal day, and—"" Monsieut "said a woman's voice, low, oweet and penetrating.

He did not start, he did not turn round, he stood as though turned to stone, his hands clonelied till the nails were buried in the flesh.

"I beg a thousand pardons, Monsieur, entering thus, but I knocked, and you did not hear me," continued the soft voice, the owner of which advanced into the room as she spoke. Do Mauban roused himself from the stuper into which the sound of her voice had thrown him, and answered coldly and without apparent effort.

"But, Monsieur surely makes exception in favor of old friends."

"But, Monsieur surely makes exception in favor of old friends."

"But, Monsieur surely makes exception in favor of old friends."

"But, Monsieur surely makes exception in favor of old friends."

"But, Monsieur surely makes exception in favor of old friends."

"Bo," she exclaimed quickly, and with a slight laugh. "Mousieur knows me, though he has not done me the honor to look at my face," and she raised her veil.

De Maubau bit his lip, but made no roply, nor did he turn round as the lady expected him to do. She changed her tactices.

"Very well, Monsieur," she observed, haughtily, "I will retire since

od her tactics.
"Very well, Monsieur," she obsorved, haughtily, "I will retire since
you appear to wish it, and since I
am not accustomed to talk with gentle
men who deliberately turn their backs

upon me.
Suddenly conscious that he had been guilty of unpardonable rudeness.
De Mauban faced round, and their

Do hauban laced round, and their eyes met.

He saw a woman past the prime of life, upon whose once beautiful features time's ravages had begun to show all too plainty. In spite of paint, powder and cosmetics, the hollow cheeks, the dark rings under the eyes, and the carefully hidden but still partly visible lines, told all too plainty of a vanished beauty.

As the painter gazed upon the haggard features of the woman before him, a sudden resolve entered his mind.

"Pardon me, Madame," he said, in a cold, hardr matter of fact voice. "It is long since I held conversation with a lady, and I fear I forget the courtesies due to your essex, I beg that you will state the object of your visit." "It is to ask that you will paint my nortrait, Monsieur," she said in a childishly eager and pleading manner, which, in a young girl, would have been charming, but which contrasted dodly with powder and rouge, half hidden winkles, and the dull, greenish yellow of her dye thirted hair.

Something in her manner grated upon the artist, he turned abruptly from her, and began arranging paints and brushes upon a low table beside the ease! she watched him with a half eager, half triumphant look. At length he spoke.

"It is against both my will and my rules, Madame, as I informed M. le Marquis; I can see no valid reason for infringing them in madame's case." She approached him suddenly, and laying one white, jewelled hand upon his arm, said in alsoft voice, in which there was more than a suspicion of tenderness.

"For the sake of old times, Monsieur, is not that reason enough?"

With a quick gesture he dropped his arm, so that her hand fell away, and answered coldly, "Is Madame propared to give me a sitting at once?"

"At once, Monsieur," she said eagerly, and began to remove her

wraps.

He arranged a canvas upon the easel, and drawing forward a chair, which stood upon a sort of platform folded a sarelet dranery upon it, and mctioned her to be seated.

She hesitated for a moment, and then said, falteringly, "The drapery, Monsieur—" and stopped. He waited silentiv.

"It—it will not harmonize with my complexion," she stammered at last, in a kind of desperation.

He shot a swift, contemptuous lance at her and answered curtly : " Madame must be guided by me, or I shall decline to paint her."

Alarmed at the threat, she sank into the chair with a shudder, con-

triving at the same time to give it an almost imperceptible litteli, which had the effect of planing her partly in shadow, and somewhat neutralizing the effect of the obnoxious drapery.

He saw the ruse, however, and was nearlikes

He saw the ruse, however, and was userelless.

"Torn to the light, Madame," he commanded. She did so, about a quarter of an inch. He came forward and arranged the chair in the desired position, bringing her within the full focus of light.

She submitted, helplessly, fearful lest a protest should lose her the victory she had already graned. Having arranged her to his satisfaction, his swift pencil was soon at work, tracing the cultime of her features upon the canvas. Once or twice she ad dressed him, but his monocyllabic replied discouraged conversation, and she relapsed into silence, watching liminetally. Occasionally their eyes met, but as if by mutual consent, were immediately averted.

She noted everything, the shaft of sunlight falling through the oriel window facing her, the unfinished can vases, the person of the attest, the youthfulnessed whose slim, lithe figure contrasted strangely, with his iron ever hair, and the lines upon his

vases, the person of the attest, the youthfulness of whose slim, lithe figure contrasted strangely, with his iron grey hair, and the lines upon his landsome face, and lastly the picture turned towards the wall. Upon the latter her oyes rested with an indefinable expression, as though by the intensity of her gaze she could pierce the obstructing boards at the back, and should the subject of the painting. After about an hours word, De Mau an laid down his brush and with a courteous inclination of the head signified the't the sitting was at an end, Ile assisted her with her wraps in silence, and rang for Jeannette. "To morrow, at the same hour, Madame?" he said coldly. She bowed, "if it suits you, Monsieur."

She bowed, "if it suits you, Monsiour."

Jeannette appeared, in a state of wonderment impossible to describe, she had been waiting below, expecting every moment to hear the bell ring; the Marquis had gone away, leaving the carriage for Madame, who had been closeted with the master more than an hour, and there, Jeanette could not believe her eyes, there were the outlines of a woman upon the canvas!

the outlines of a would received a well, she shrugged her shoulders, wonders would never cease.

"Show Madame to her carriage."
Madame darted a swift, half piqued look at him.
"Good day, Monsieur," she said,

"Good day, Monsieur," she said, softly.
"Good day, Madame he replied, without looking round, and she left the room, wearing the same half angry lock.
To-morrow, and the next day, and

angry lock.

To-morrow, and the next day, and the next, the work progressed, till, at last the first tints were being laid upon the portrait.

Madame De Galincourt could not see the picture from where she sat, for some unexplained reason, the artist had placed it in such a position as to be entirely beyond the range of her vision, and he always covered it at the end of each sitting

Once she had begged to see it, but he replied that he preferred her not seeing it till it was finished.

On this particular morning an unaccountable restlessness possesed her, a wish to start up and go and look over the painters shoulder, to turn to the light that irritating painting, which so persistently baffied her efforts to discover its subject. She tried to talk, but De Manban answered in his usual monosyllabio fashion.

The moments dragged on, she could bear it no longer, she felt half stifled, she must get up and move about. Taking advantage of a moment when De Mauban seemed concentrating his attention upon some delicate touches, she rose and with a swift, silent motion, glided to his side.

A sudden violent start as her eyes fell upon the portrait, caused him to look round and meet her dilated glance of horror and despair. A strange gleam, was it triumph? passed over his face, leaving it as before, cold and inscrutable.

"Madame has disobeyed my injunctions to keep still," he said, sternly "I must request her to remain seated, the pose is spoilt it the sitter move."

Still she said nothing only stood, staring at the painted, simpering oreature on the canvas. Merciful heaven! that her portrait, that worn out looking woman with the rouged and hollow cheeks, dull greensh yellow hair, crows feet, and wrinkles, to go down to posterity as the lovely Marquise Marie De Calincourt!

She gasped and put her hand to her throat, she felt choking alast ill health, and middle age has shrutak the oue firm, rounded flesh, and thrown up the bones to almost chastly prominence, and, worst of all, every detail was there it the portrait in all i

Monsieur,—the portrait—."

"That surely cannot be mine?

"But certainly, it is, if madame will look in the mirror she will see that I have omitted no dets; i necessary

to an exact reproduction of he

features."

She did not need to look in the mirror to see that, she knew it only too well!

"Monsieur is making me look very old," she said, gently, and the still soft and lustrous eyes were full of

soft and lustrous eyes were full of tears.

He saw them, but was unmoved.

"Madame must blame her age, I am not responsible."

" But, mensieur, I.—, is it not usual and permissable, to—to tone down a little, to flatter, especially ladies?"

"If Madame wished a flattering, and, therefore; untruthful portrast, there are many artists who would have gratified her. I prefer to be true to—"he was going to say." Nature." but substituted "the original."

She winced at the sarcasm implied in the obvious pause. Blie knew way he, alone of all painters, could paint her portrait as she wished it done, as she half expected him to paint it, but that—that thing, it was horrible, she could not, would not have it harded down as her portrait. She must have time to think, appeals she knew were useless: the cold calm glance of his eyes, bent critically upon her told her that.

She would sit no more that day, she folt indisposed, she said and he acquiesced in his usual cold indifferent fashion.

she fatt indisposed, she said and he acquiesced in his usual cold indifferent fashion.

She did no come at the usual hour next day, and De Mauban was con scious of a vague feeling of captiness, a want of something, he knew not what. He struggled angrily against it, and applied himself assiduously to work, glaneing overy now and then at the clock. At length the time showed so much past the hour at which she always came, that it was useless to expect her at all that day, and throwing down his brush he walked over to the casel on which stood the unfinished portrait, and, drawing off the cover he comtemplated the picture with a bitter smile.

"It is a salandid likeness," he mut-

case on whose stood the unninshed potrait, and, drawing off the cover he comtemplated the picture with a bitter smile.

"It is a splendid likeness," he muttered, half to himself and half as though addressing the painting. "Madame thought to over-reach me, she thought that love and memory were stronger than hate. Bah! you painted Jezebel, you would make of Henri De Mauban a tool to gratify your vanity. No other man could paint you as he could do, you knew it, and came, with your velvet hands and tender glances thinking in one brief moment to undo the past. But love is in ashes, and your power is dead." The last gleams of sunlight were falling through the oriel indow, the studio darkened slightly as the golden shaft grew fainter. Was it the effect of the half light, or had the eyes of the portrait taken a softer touch? He approached nearer, no it was an illusion, and yet those splendid eyes, almost the last relies of departing beauty, they shone with the same soft and limpid light that he remembered too well! Try as he might he could not take the softness out of them and make them hard and steely; they were the eyes of a girl of eighteen in the face of a woman of forty five.

"They are out of place," he muttered, and seizing the brush he had thrown down, he again approached the portrait. The eyes stopped him. He stood as though fascinated, the door opened softly, but he did not heed it. "So." he said with a elight laugh, "Time has spared Madame's eyes, well, I will not grudge her that one heauty; this—"holding up the brush has though menacing the portrait—"has told enough, and yet, how easily it could undo what it has done! a few slight touches and—"

"He started violently, but instantly! He started violently, but instantly

it could undo what it has done I a few slight touches and—."

"Henri!"

He started violently, but instantly recovered himself, and faced her.

She looked even more haggard than when she had left the day before, and there were wide rings under her eyes as though she had been weeping. The rouge upon her oheeks but accentuated the ghastly pallor which powder could not hide. He noted everything, and without warning a great bits surged not hide. He noted everything, and without warning a great pity surged up into his heart. Suddenly she held out her hands, and said once more in a beseeching voice:

"Henril"
He controlled himself by a mighty effort, and with a cold glance, affected not to see her outstretched hands.

"Madame is late," he said in a hard voice.
Her hands dropped to her side.

"I was indisposed, Monsieur," she

Her hands dropped to her side.
"I was indisposed, Monsieur," she
haid wearily, and he thought he could
letect a note of disappointment in her
roice, and exulted, inwardly.

"If Madame wishes to give a sixting to-day it would be as well to commence at once, the light is fading."

at once, the light is facing."
She removed her wraps, and he saw
that the dress she were was semewhat
higher in the neck than any she had
yet appeared in, and he smiled grimly
to himself. The ruse should not
acrya her.

yot appeared in, and no same garmy to himself. The ruse should not serve her.

She took her seat, and Do Mauban commenced painting. Madame Do Galincourt did not speak but once or wice she moved uneasily, as "hough suffering some physical or mental discounfort. At length she rose, and the artest heard the soft frou frou of her alken skirts as she stepped across the small space that separated them, and stood behind his chair. He continued admitting almost medianically, the porticulat was nearly finished, and the position of the subject was immaterial.

"Shall I tell Monsieur a story?" said n soft voice at his elbow.

"I should much profer Madame's romaining still," was the cold reply. "her movements distract me."
"I am tired, Monsieur, O i so tred, it rests me to walk about a little. I will look at some of the pictures: may I see that one, yonder, with its face to the wall?"
"It would not be wish its face to the wall? If wished it seen, therefore Madame must excuse it."
Files sighed, and walking over to the chair upon which she had thrown her long mantle, she took the latter up, and fumbling about with it for a moment, came back with something in her hand.
"Can you paint this in, Monsieur?"

"Can you paint this in, Monsieur?" she asked.

"Can you paint this in, Monsieur?" she asked.

He fooked at it, and gave a half suppressed start. It was a little grey squirred tail boa.

"I wore it many years ago. Monsie , and I thought that—if you could paint it in aroun! my neck, it would soften the—"she hesitated and stopped.

De Mauban did not answer, a flood of memories had rushed in upon him at sight of that tiny furry thing. When had he seen it last? Around the fneck of a lovely, laughing girl, whose eyes, those eyes that now looked at him from the portrait, were raised to his with love shning in their lampid depths. Almost mechanically he propared some paint, and taking a fresh brush, placed a few touches around the eyes, taking out some of the crow's feet and which is a feeth more."

Almost holding her breath, she

Almost holding her breath, she tatched the slender hand, would be

watched the sender hand, would be ito more?

But he returned to his task of finishing, and the hideous thin neck, the hollow cheeks, and wrinkled forehead remained as before.

"Will Monsieur paint the fur in, for me?" she asked again.

"It will spoil the appearance of the portrait, Madame," was the reply. "It will not harmonize with the rest of the costuma."

of the costume."
"I do not mind that," she said

"I do not mind that," she said eagerly.

"See I will place it upon this chair, where you can see it, Monsieur, paint it for me please." Like one whose actions were not of his own volition, he began to paint the boa around the neck of the portrait. She saw that he placed it very low down, too low, in fact, to hide what she wished hidden, but it was a slight concession and she was content.

She stood, and watched him, he seemed to have forgotten her existence.

seemed to have forgotten her existence.

She spoke again. "Shall I tell
Monsieur a story?"

A slight pause and then he answered with an apparent effort, as though
struggling against some hidden power.

'It Madame pleases."

She drew back a few paces, and
paused, suddenly she bent over the
back of his chair.

"Henry," she said softly. "The
elestnuts are falling in the forest of
Marly!"

"Herri," sue said softly. "The obeshuts are falling in the forest of Marly!"

He almost dropped the brush he held, but did not answer, and she continued:
"Monsieur knows the forest of Marly?"
"Once many years ago, a young girl lived on the outskits of the forest. She was simple and uneducated, a mere country girl if you will, but she was pretty; some of the tourists who came to the forest called her beautiful. There was one, a young arist—"She stopped abruptly. De Mauban had made a violent gesture, and splashed some paint upon the neck of the picture. He proceeded to remove it, and she saw with a sudden exultation that he had painted out some of the hideous wrinkles, and made the throat more rounded.

She continued, "The girl knew nothing of the great world, save what she had heard, and though she sometimes wished to go to Paris and see something of its wonders, yet she was content in her forest home. The young artist—his name was Henri, Monsieur—fell deeply in love with her, and she—""

"Deceived and fooled him," uttered De Maudau.

"Deceived and fooled him," uttered De Maudan.

"What did you say Monsieur?" said she softly.

"So Nothing." was the curt reply, but even while he uttered it, the paintar put a few touches on the cheeks of the portrait, and they filled out, and grew round and peachy, with a bloom as utterly unlike that of the rouged original as could be conceived.

"They used to take long walks to, gether," continued the soft voice, "and once, when the chesturs were falling, as they are doing now——"

The painter suddenly started up, the brush and paletic falling to the ground wit; a clatter, and seizing her hands cried, in a voice hoarse with emotion:

"Marie why do we tall ne this?"

emotion:
"Marie, why do you tell me this?
is it to torture me?"
"Itis—because—"she turned away

from him.

"Pell me," he cried, "Did you—do you care?"

She hesitated an instant "Finish the portrait, Henri, and I will tell you."

you."

He sat down again, and taking up the brush began touching up the neck of the portrait.

Beneath those magic touches, the scragginess disappeared and gave place to a rounded sottness; he mixed some

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It is the control to paint them in.

She watched, breathlessly, the wonderful broath was transforming che hideous wrinkled, middle agod face upon the carvas to the features of a young girl of surpassing loveliness.

July the hair remained, more colour, were blended, and rapidly the horrible greenish yellow gave place to be imprisoned some rays of the rapidly departing sunlight.

The bright scarlet drapery was gradually toned down to a tint that threw up the lovely face and sun gilded hair in magnificent relief. It was done, never did a more exquisite face look out from painted canvas.

She drew a deep, quivering breath, once more, he arcse and faced her.

What was that in her eyes that sent ince blood rushing back upon his heart in one wild torrent, leaving him cold and benumbed as with the chill of death?

"Monsieur has done even better than I expected," said a cold, metallic voice, utterly unlike the soft tones she had used before, "I think he must have had something more than a memory to assist him. Stay, perhaps this will solve the riddle," and walking rapidly to the hidden pictures the portrait of a lovely girl, standing in a glade surrounded by forcat trees, through which the sunlight filtered, talling upon and lighting up her glesming hair.

The likeness was exact, the two portraits were one and the same, even the little gray boa. She laughed slightly, a hard, metallic laugh, with no mirthfulness in it.

"My power was dead," she said, regarding him triumphantly. "But the lesson har been a hard one, I am sorry."

With a low cry he sprang towards her, but with an imperious gesture step ut out her jewelled hands and stopped him.

"No," she said. "Come no nearer—Louise." she called, rassing her voice slightly; her maid appeared at the door.

Louise, sure and appeared at the door.

"Give Monsieur this envelope."
The maid took it and advanced to wards
De Mauban, who, taking no notice of oher outstretched hand, she placed the envelope upon the table.

"Now," said the Marquise, "take my portrait down to the carriage, be careful, it is wet, place it upon the seat facing me."

De Mauban still stood motionless, and as the maid retired, the woman who had twice deceived him, turned and looked at the painter with a cruel gleam in her eyes.

"Mousieur had better examine the centents of the envelope," she said, in

"Mousieur had better examine the centents of the envelope," she said, in a voice whose softness contrasted strangely with the hard glitter of her eyen. "It may orplain to him why Marie Bandrey rreferred to become the wife of the Marquis Da Galincourt instead of linking herself with the unmade fortunes of Henri De Mau-

unmade fortunes of Henri De Maubran.

Suddenly rousing himself, De Maubran took the envelope the maid had placed upon the table and broke the seal, a cheque for two thousand francs fell out and fluttered to the floor.

"Is Monsieur satisfied, does he understand?" said the soft voice.

But the man made no reply, and the woman who had cruelly wronged him for the sake of wealth and rank gazed at the bowed grey head for a moment unmoved, then, with the same cold, hard gleam in her eyes, she turned and went from the room and from the house.

The Proprietors of Patunciee's Pilis are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beau, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I nover used any medic ac that can eq. al Parmelee's Pille for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidnoy Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmeler's Vegetable Pilis can be given in all cases requiring a Catuartic.

Bubbles or Medals.

of the transparillas." When you timb of it how contradictory the transparillas." When you timb of it how contradictory the transparillas. It is there is the look of one best in anything—one test starsparilla, so the contradictory one deep stocked. And that best sarsparillates——? ... There is the table? You can neasure benantain height and ocean death but how test sarsparilla! You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the totale. What did thus sursparilla test result in? Every make of streaghful shit out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the lest, They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsasarilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such hubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles ince the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say! The Last sarsaparilla is Ayer's. É CONTRA DE CONT

St. Ann's Cheir, Montreal.

At a meeting of St. Ann's choral section (St. Ann's choir) Monday ovening at S p.m. the following officers were olected for the onesing term: Hon president, Mr. P. Burns; vice-president; Mr. P. Burns; vice-president; Mr. W. Murphy; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. Hillen; executive committee, Messrs, P. Malone, T. Sullivan, F. Quinn, J. Quinn, P. Proudorgast, J. Morgan, (leador). Prof. P. J. Shea, (organist).

Listowel, Sept 22nd, 1896.
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Yours truly,
J. A. HAFKING.

Parliament Bulldings on Fire. rariament Buildings on Fire.

The Western Block of the Ottawa Parliament Buildings caught fire on Thursday afternoon through the care-lessness of a smoking employe. The top floor proved a fire trap, the hydrants were frozen and useless and the hose was rotten. The damage amounted to \$250,000. Noisusrance. All concerned have been airing their wisdom after the event.

Souris, Man., Sopt. 21, 1896.
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No Immediate Danger of War.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is generally be-lieved in Athens that the landing of Greek troops on the island of Creée, as announced, is not likely to turn out a casus belli between Turkey and Greece.

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